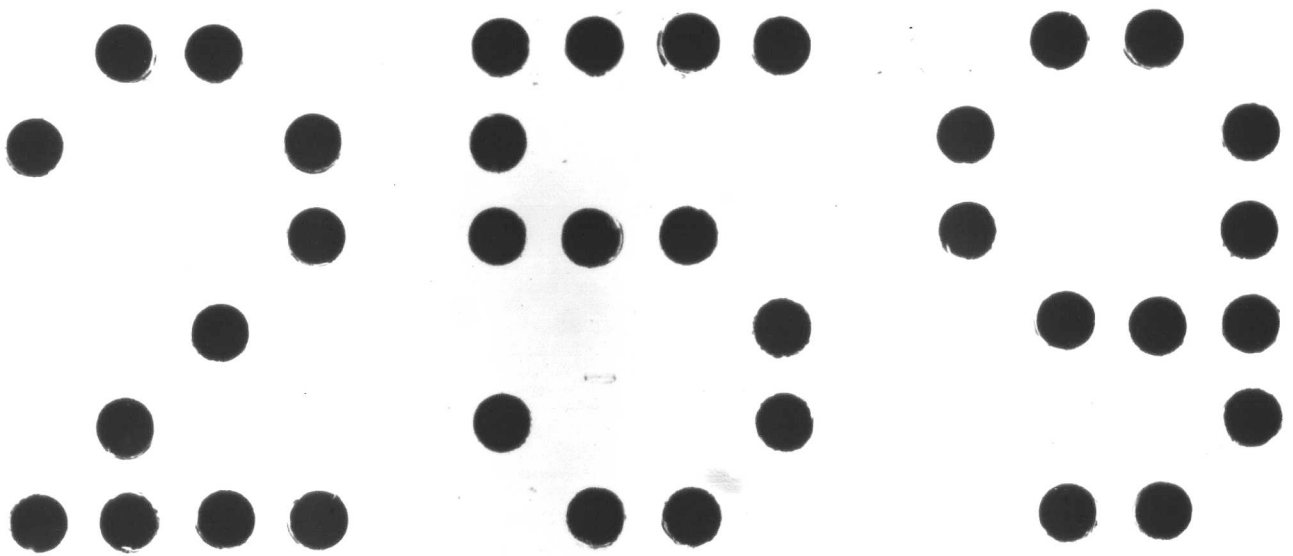

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NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING PROJECT

TITLE - # UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

DATE - W. 1793 — 1845

OWNER OF ORIGINAL -

ONT. LEGIS. LIB. 1793-1809
PUB. ARCH. CAN. 1810-1821
LIB. OF PARL. 1822-1845.

INSERTED:
YORK WEEKLY POST, Feb. 22 - Dec. 26, 1821. (PUB. ARCH. CAN.)
UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST, June 7 - Dec. 27, 1828.
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Nov. 1947.

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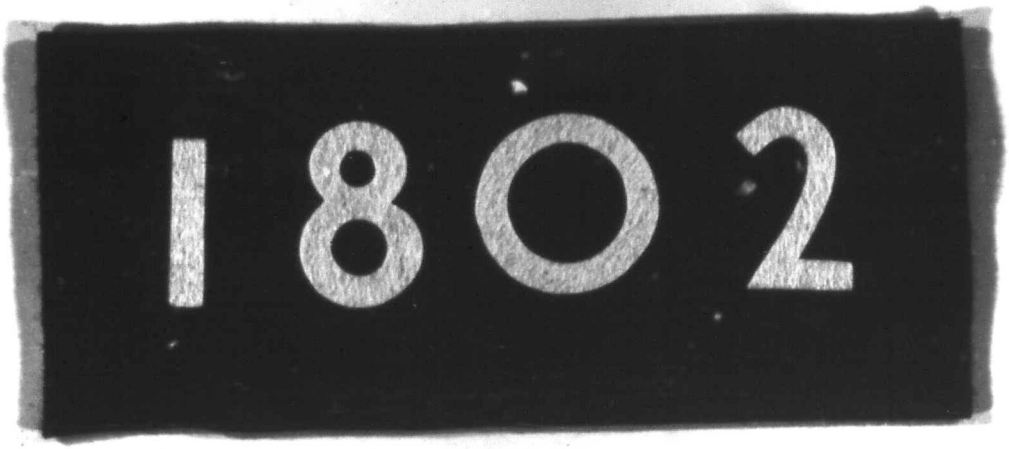
REEL 2



1802

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 36.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 556.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty-fixth day of October laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time to our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 26th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Extract of a letter from J. H. Hutchinson, Esq. to the Earl of Elgin, dated before Alexandria, Aug. 21.

"I Just have the opportunity of a meſſenger going to Conſtantinople, diſpatched by the Capt. Pacha, to inform your Excellency that Gen. Menou offered laſt night to capitulate for the town and fortreſs of Alexandria, and demanded an armiſtice of three days, for the purpoſe of arranging the terms of the capitulation, this I have granted accordingly."

October 10,

This morning we received by expreſs journals of the 9th, and we have the pleaſure on ſtating, that in the flag of truce by which they were brought over, citizen Lauriſton, aid de camp to Buonaparte, came paſſenger with the ratification of the preliminaries. He landed at Dover, at nine o'clock laſt night, and ſoon after proceeded to town, where he arrived this morning. The ratification was communicated to Lord Hawkeſbury, and was announced to the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-ſtreet, October 10.

THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of PEACE between his Majeſty and the French Republic, ſigned on the firſt inſtant, were this day exchanged by the Right Honorable Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

The Park and Tower guns were fired upon this occaſion, and the general exultation was unbounded.

Oct. 11.

About three o'clock, the following letter from Lord Hawkeſbury, was poſted up at the Manſion Houſe, Bank, Lloyd's, and Stock Exchange.

Downing ſtreet, Oct. 10.

My Lord,

I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip that Gen. Lauriſton arrived in town this morning, with the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace ſigned on the 1ſt inſt. The ratification of the two governments has this afternoon been exchanged between M. Otto and myſelf. HAWKESBURY.

Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majeſty, ſigned at London, 9th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French Republic, (1ſt October,) 1801.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal deſire of putting a ſtop to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and to re-eſtabliſh harmony and good underſtanding between the two nations, have therefore appointed viz. the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, commiſſary for the exchange of French priſoners in England; and his Britannic Majeſty, Robert Banks Jenkinſon, Eſq. commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, one of the Members of his Britannic Majeſty's Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who, after duly exchanging their full powers, in proper form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

Article I. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall have been ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between the French Republic and his Britannic Majeſty, by ſea and land in every part of the world; and that hoſtilities may immediately ceaſe between the two powers, and between them and their allies reſpectively, orders ſhall be tranſmitted accordingly to the ſea and land forces, with the utmoſt diſpatch, each of the contracting parties engaging for the neceſſary paſſports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the ſaid orders and to enſure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conqueſts which may be made on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties from either of them or their allies, after the ratification of the preſent preliminaries, ſhall be regarded as void, and ſhall be faithfully included in the reſtitutions which are to take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to the French Republic, all the poſſeſſions or colonies occupied or conquered by the Engliſh forces, in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon, of which iſlands and poſſeſſions his Britannic Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the compleat and entire ſovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be open to the commerce & navigation of the two contracting parties, who ſhall therein enjoy the ſame advantages.

IV. The iſland of Malta with its dependancies, ſhall be evacuated by the Engliſh troops, and reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. To ſecure the abſolute independence of the iſland upon the one or the other of the contracting parties, it ſhall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be determined by the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt ſhall be reſtored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and poſſeſſion of which ſhall be maintained entire as they were before the preſent war.

VI. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Faithful Majeſty ſhall alſo be maintained entire.

VII. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples, and the Roman State. The Engliſh forces ſhall likewiſe evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally and all the ports and iſlands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic ſeas.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven United Provinces ſhall be recognized by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated by the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be carried into execution in Europe, within one month; and the continents and ſeas of Africa and America, in three months; and on the continent and ſeas of Aſia in ſix months, after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The reſpective priſoners ſhall immediately after the exchange of the definitive treaty, be reſtored in a body, and without ranſom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts which they may have contracted.

Difference having ariſen reſpecting the payment of the ſubſiſtence of the priſoners of war, the contracting powers reſerve the right of deciding this queſtion by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations, and the principles ſanctioned by common uſage.

XI. In order to prevent all ſubjects of complaint & litigation which might ariſe on account of prizes made at ſea, after the ſigning of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the veſſels and effects which may be taken in the channel and in the ſeas of the north, after the ſpace of twelve days, to date from the exchange of the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on each part into the terms ſhall be one month from the channel and ſeas of the north, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; of two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the equator—and finally of five months in all other parts of the world, without exception or any other diſtinction more particular with reſpect to time and place.

XII. All ſequeſtrations laid on by the one part or the other on the moveable property and debts, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſigning of the definitive treaty.

The deciſion of all claims between the individuals of both nations reſpectively, all debts, property, effects or rights whatſoever, which ſhall conformably to the acknowledged uſages and rights of nations, ſhould be found coming at the epocha of peace, ſhall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in ſuch caſes prompt and complete juſtice ſhall be done, where ſuch claims ſhall be reſpectively made—It is agreed that the preſent article ſhall, immediately after the ratification of definitive treaty, be applied by the contractive allies and individuals of their nations, under the conditions of juſt reciprocity.

XIII. With reſpect to the fiſheries on the coaſt of Newfoundland, and the adjacent iſlands, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two powers are agreed to replace them on the ſame footing upon which they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the right of making by the definitive treaty, ſuch arrangements as may appear juſt and reciprocally uſeful in order to place the fiſheries of both nations in the moſt proper ſtate for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In caſes of reſtitution agreed on by the preſent treaty, the fortifications in the ſtate in which they are at the moment of the ſigning of the preſent treaty, and all the fortifications conſtructed ſince the occupation of them ſhall remain entire.

It is further agreed, that in all the caſes of conceſſions, ſtipulated in the preſent treaty, a term of three years, to date from the ratification of the treaty of definitive peace, ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever deſcription or rank they may be, to diſpoſe of their property acquired or poſſeſſed, whether previous to or during the preſent war—during which term of three years they ſhall be at full liberty to exerciſe their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The ſame privileges are granted in the reſtored countries, to all thoſe who have made eſtabliſhments in them, of whatever kind they may be, during the time that theſe countries were in poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the reſtored countries, it is agreed, that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, diſturbed or moleſted in their perſons or their properties, on any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reaſon, unleſs for acts contracted with reſpect to individuals, or for acts ſubſequent to the definitive treaty.

XV. The preſent preliminary articles ſhall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, in the ſpace of 25 days of fartheſt; and immediately after the ratification, plenipotentiaries ſhall be appointed on both ſides, who ſhall repair to Amiens, in order to proceed to the arrangement of the definitive treaty in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In witneſs whereof, we the undernigned plenipotentiaries of the firſt conſul of the French Republic and his Britannic Majeſty, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preliminary articles, and have thereto affixed our ſeals.

Done at London, on the 9th Vendemaire, 10th year of the French Republic, the 1ſt day of October 1801.

OTTO.
HAWKESBURY.

The London paper remarks that in the original, England had the pre-eminence in the preamble and ſigning.

The marquis Cornwallis is appointed His Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to negociate and ſign the definitive treaty.

The news of Peace produced the moſt lively joy throughout the country. On the mail Coaches were written in capitals—PEACE WITH FRANCE—Some policies were done reſpecting the definitive treaty. Twenty guineas were taken to return 100 if the definitive peace was ſigned before the 1ſt January. Other policies were done that the 3 per cents ſhall not be 80 on or before the 1ſt December.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2. 1802.

The Printer preſents his congratulatory compliments to his cuſtomers on the New-Year.

POETRY.

HYMN FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

AND now, my ſoul, another year
Of thy ſhort life is paſt;
I cannot long continue here,
And this may be my laſt.

Much of my dubious life is gone,
Nor will return again;
And ſwift my paſſing moments run,
The few that yet remain.

Awake, my ſoul, with utmoſt care
Thy true condition learn;
What are thy hopes, how ſure, how fair;
And what thy great concern?

Now a new ſcene of time begins,
Set out a freſh for Heaven;
Seek pardon for thy former ſins,
In Chriſt ſo freely given.

Devoutly yield thyſelf to God,
And on his grace depend;
With zeal purſue the heavenly road,
Nor doubt a happy end.

LODGINGS for SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

[From Colman's Night Gown and Slippers.]

WHO has e'er been in London, that over grown place,
Has ſeen "*Lodgings to let*" ſtare him full in the face,
Some are good, and let dearly; while ſome, 'tis well known,
Are ſo dear, and ſo bad, they are beſt let alone. *Derry down.*

Will Waddle, whoſe temper was ſtudious and lonely,
Hired lodgings that took ſingle Gentlemen, only;
But Will was ſo fat he appeared like a ton,
Or like two ſingle Gentlemen roll'd into one.

He enter'd his rooms, and to bed he retreated,
But all the night long, he felt fever'd & heated.
And tho' heavy to weigh, as a ſcore of fat ſheep,
He was not, by any means, heavy to ſleep.

Next night 'twas the ſame—and the next;—and the next;
He perſpired like an ox; he was nervous and vex'd;
Week paſs'd after week; 'till by weekly ſucceſſion,
His weekly condition was paſt all expreſſion.

In ſix months his acquaintance began much to doubt him,
For his ſkin "like a lady's looſe gown" hung about him;
He ſent for a Doctor, and cry'd, like a ninny
"I loſt many pounds—make me well—there's a guinea."

The Doctor look'd wiſe:—"a flow fever," he ſaid:
Preſcribed ſudorifics,—and going to bed.
Sudorifics in bed? exclaim'd Will, "are humbugs;"
"I've enough of them there, without paying for drugs."

Will kick'd out the Doctor:—but when ill indeed
E'en diſmiſſing the Doctor don't *always* ſucceed;
So, calling his hoſt,—he ſaid—Sir, do you know,
"I'm the fat ſingle Gentleman, ſix months ago?"

"Look'e, Landlord, I think" argued Will, with a grin,
"That with honeſt intentions you firſt took me in."
"But from the firſt night,—and to ſay it I'm bold"—
"I've been to damn'd hot, I'm ſure I caught cold."

Quoth the landlord—"'till now, I ne'er had a diſpute;
"I've let lodgings ten years; I'm a Baker to boot;
"In airing your ſheets, Sir, my wife is no ſlouven,
"And your bed is immediately—over my oven."

"The Oven!!! ſays Will—ſays the hoſt, "why this paſſion?"
"In that excellent bed died three people of faſhion.
"Why ſo cruſty, good Sir?" "Zounds!"—cries Will in a taking,
"Who wouldn't be cruſty with half a year's baking?"

Will paid for his rooms; cried the hoſt with a ſneer,
"Well, I ſee you've been going away half a year;"
"Friend we can't well agree"—"yet no quarrel"—Will ſaid;
"For one man may die where another makes bread."

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1801.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby *to wit.* } given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Twelfth day of January now next enſuing, at ſeven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belong. ALEXR. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcribers will purchaſe clean Houſe Aſhes.

C. & C.

York, 21ſt Dec. 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious Water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 3, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the townſhip of York, containing 400 acres; the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (la French) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

TO prevent disappointment and trouble, the Public is requested to take notice, that some time ago Mr. WILLCOCKS resigned his office of Post Master for York, his reasonable charges for the rent of an office, stationary, fire, candles, and a servant to attend, being disputed, although by his assiduity and attention, the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts he rendered, and the money he remitted to the Post Master General at Quebec. Dec. 16, 1801.

WHEREAS *Barbara Cameron*, wife of Archibald Cameron of the town of York, Upper Canada, has without any just cause or provocation whatever, eloped from his bed and board, behaved in an unbecoming manner, and after absenting herself from the first January 1799 (altho' solicited to return, without effect, which he can prove) has again returned to this town; he is therefore at last under the disagreeable but absolute necessity of thus giving public notice, that the said *Barbara Cameron* may not be credited or harboured on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

York, 18th Dec. 1801.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

Book-Binding.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be issued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townships.*
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Atkio Charles T.	lot	Chatham.
Atkin James T.	lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard Sr.	200	Bastard.
Bentson Christian	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry sen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton.
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Hen. sen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Bartolo
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Christn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David T.	lot	Johnstown
Beardly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elisha	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Haldimand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Bois Elizabeth alias Conclin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Ruliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas T.	lot	Kingston
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	190	Amelisburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Halloweil
Coutier Stephen	300	Townsend
Clark James, Esq.	450	Darlington
Corens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Castolo John T.	lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clenenning James	do.	do.
Cassady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Derick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas esq	200	Niagara
Doan Mary	100	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Bastard
Edsall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	28	Marysburg.
Filter Alexr. Esq. T.	lot	Kingston
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rbt. J.D. esq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Wallingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	300	do.
Gordiff Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John T.	lot	Kingston
Grant Lewis	7	1-4th Edwardsburg
Gamble Isabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Isabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bois	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	400	do.
Gamble Leah Tyter	400	Etobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grilleuger George	100	Stamford
Gelse Joseph	300	King
Hotwell John	200	Haldimand
Hulmer Richard	200	Louth
Haywald Edward T.	lot	do.
Herod Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Hamie Richard	200	Grantham
Hawen Wm. jun.	200	Niagara
Hains Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Horning Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel sen	200	Pittburg
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnson Sir John	12	1-2 Edwardsburg
Johnson Lt. Wm.	1200	Bastard
Jessup Edward jun. T.	lot	York
Johnson Sir John T.	lot	Johnstown
Do. do.	18	Kingston
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klenginbrutmer N. T.	lot	Niagara
Kenup Mathew	do.	do.
Kemp David	do.	do.
Lawson Miller	164	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Latee George	100	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Crowland
Larish Wm.	200	Yonge
Lant Mary	200	King
Loucks Wm.	200	Matilda
Link Mary	200	Winchester
Lukin Peter, Esq.	200	Plantagenet
Lawe George Esq. T.	lot	York
Mingie Wm.	200	Clinton
Moore John	200	Grimsby
Moor Jonathan	150	do.
Moore John	240	do.
Mauf James	200	Vaughan
M'Kindlay Jn. esq	1800	Alfred
M'Donell Ang. esq.	300	Saltfleet
Mabee Lewis	200	Bertie
Do. do.	248	Wainfleet
M'Donell Alex. esq. T.	lot	York
M'Kay John T.	lot	Niagara
M'Kenzie Alex.	do.	Sandwich
Markland Thos. esq	do.	Kingston
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	600	Clarence
Merlatt Thomas	200	Winchester
M'Kindlay Jn. esq.	400	Cumberland
Offrander Eleanor	200	Thorold
O'Neill Cornelius	120	Bertie
O Reilly Denais	1200	Darlington
Price Wm.	200	Grantham
Pettit Andrew	330	Grimsby
Do. do.	200	do.
Playter George T.	lot	York
Pollard Rd. esq.	24	Sandwich
Smith Amos	190	Ancaster
Slow George	200	Pelham
Straubridge Crispus	585	Ancaster
Sevita Christian	150	Wainfleet
Small John Robt.	400	Scarboro'
Small John esq.	100	York
Do. do.	400	do.
Small John esq. T.	lot	York
Small Jos. Alwell	380	do.
Spencer Hazleton esq.	200	Clarke
Do. do.	400	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Haldimand
Do. do.	200	Percy
Spafford Solomon	600	do.
Smith William	200	King
Stuart Rev. John	800	Whitby
Do. do.	640	Kingston
Stuart Geo. o'Kill	550	Pittburg
Shwardfeger Lina	200	Winchester
Seymour Benjamin	300	Loughboro'
Tenbrook Jacob T.	lot	Niagara
Tubbs Frederick	200	Hamilton
Thompson Arch. T	lot	Niagara
Taylor Miss Eliza	do.	Kingston
Tully Thomas	200	Portland
Upper John	200	Stamford
Upper Anthony	200	Thorold
Winteamute Geo:	154	Bertie
Winger John	500	Willoughby
Wyman Asahel	200	Wainfleet
Willcocks Wm. esq T.	lot	York
Walker John	200	Townsend
Wysdell Nicholas	200	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 37.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the twenty fifth day of October last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eleventh day of December, at which time to our Town of York you were held and commanded to appear personally, for taking into our Royal consideration the state and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the nineteenth day of January next ensuing, you meet us at our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIFTH day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pass that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province: And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons.—NOW KNOW YE that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JAMES MCGILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed grats amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and for this Lease for those Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the First Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (or in proportion for a greater or less quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be in the room of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat as the like option of the Crown for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

ON THE PRESENT GENIUS.

LEARNING is now more extensively diffused among the inhabitants of Europe, than at any former period; but such extension has by no means been productive of any proportional improvement in Science; a remark and an assertion which, however unpleasing and paradoxical, will yet be found deducible in theory, and true in fact.

The art of printing, and the tranquility which the nations enjoy from the stability of modern governments, are, no doubt, the principal causes of the more ample extension of learning; but why this extension has not enlarged the bounds of human knowledge, may deserve enquiry. It might naturally be expected, that an universal infusion of learning into the minds of men, would fructify their capacities, and sharpen their desires for improvement; and that Science would consequentially ripen into the highest degree of perfection: but experience evinces, that a more general examination from gross error and imposition, is no bar to confidence, and that real improvement in refined knowledge can only flow from the fountain of Genius. It is not from the man who confines his thoughts to the study of others, that such elevated improvement is to be expected. Such a man's study may indeed redound much to his own advantage; but the public stock of knowledge cannot obtain any acquisition from him. It is from him only, who, boldly casting away literary prejudices and popular opinions, and investigates truth, however profoundly enveloped, and to evolve it from labyrinths the most obscure and unexplored. If it can be shewn that the dispensations of fettering obstruct such investigation, and discourage the present race of men from emulating or rivaling their ancestors in original excellence, the prevention of scientific improvement must be admitted.

When a man makes the elaborate works of enlightened genius the objects of his study a while, unacquainted with the force of his own understanding, admiration entirely engrosses his mind; he is apt to think the attainment of such excellence to himself impossible; an unconquerable habit of pupilage becomes almost inevitable; and the human mind in such a state, frequently exercises its powers in support of sacrilments the most opposite to those which it would naturally have adopted.

On the revival of the arts and sciences, the works of genius were almost invariably moulded from such ancient compositions as had escaped the rage of barbarism; for whatever originality the variation of their subjects might produce, the eminent modes of composition, as far as the difference of language would permit, became the objects of scrupulous imitation. Philosophy was the least influenced by ancient authority; the foundations whereon the numerous systems that had divided antiquity rested, were almost universally overthrown before the cloud of Gothism were dispelled, and mankind left at liberty to think freely for themselves. But the consequence I have mentioned, arises not from ancient learning; few are so conversant in it as to be subject, in their mental operations to its coercion. The influence of modern literature is far different; whatever in it obtains an established reputation, is universally studied and implicitly admired.

To encounter this habitual prepossession, requires some fortitude; and even a man of real genius would have to lay aside his fears and prejudices, ere he would be able to fix his aim to himself sufficient inducements to emulate the works of such acknowledged transcendency; and after all, should his composition not possess the most evident superiority, it will be very little thought of.

Ancient literature is not productive of such severity. It is seldom the measure by which modern writings are judged; and though it has certainly diffused among almost every species of composition, yet its examples, however illustrious, obstruct not the attainment of perfection.

The only countryman Milton might, from the natural force of genius, have arisen to the highest pitch of faultlessness cannot be doubted; but that genius alone, unaided by learning, would have enabled him to plan and execute such a work as Paradise Lost, is not to certain. Should such learning be thought necessary, it must nevertheless be admitted, that Milton soared rapidly to perfection, unconscious of the existence of any superiority in those compositions, the principles of which he is supposed to have imitated.

The habits of thinking, which we imbibe from studying the opinions of others, damp that ardor which a bold enquiry into the nature of things can inspire—we are content to be knowing at second hand—we receive maxims upon truth, and perambulate them for truths, without examination. This together with the affectation of general knowledge, so prevalent at present, must powerfully prevent all substantial improvements in science.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between His Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observation thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas preliminaries for restoring peace between us and the French Republic were signed at London on the first day of this instant, October, by the plenipotentiary of us, and by the plenipotentiary of the French Republic; and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us, and the French Republic as follows: that is to say, that as soon as the preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French Republic, by sea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise on account of prizes, which might be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British Channel and the North Sea, as far as the Canary Islands including, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place; and whereas the ratification of the said preliminary articles between us and the French Republic, were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries of us and the French Republic, on the 10th day of this present October, from which day the several terms above mentioned of twelve days, of one month of two months, and of five months, are to be computed; And whereas it is our Royal Will and Pleasure that the cessation of hostilities be strictly observed by us and the French Republic should be applicable to the several epochs fixed between us and the French Republic, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we declare that our Royal Will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command, all and every our officers both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the French Republic, and their allies, their vessels or subjects, from and after the respective times above mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of this instant, October, in the forty-first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At a Court at Windsor, the 22nd Oct. 1801.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare and order, that for the convenience and security of the commerce of his loving subjects, during the cessation of arms notified by his Royal Proclamation of this day's date, passes will be delivered as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his subjects as shall desire the same, for their ships, goods and merchandizes, and effects, they duly observing the several Acts of Parliament which are or may be in force.

W. FAULKENER.

ENGLAND and FRANCE—*Land and Sea.*

"The victories of the French arms during the late war, have unquestionably been brilliant; but the triumphs of the British Navy, have surpassed that brilliancy; and have not been exceeded in any war since the time of the English Alfred. During this war, the French, Spanish and Dutch navies have been so crippled as to be obliged to keep almost constantly in port; desolation having awaited them wherever they ventured beyond their land batteries. In that time, the English having captured from the powers opposed to her, or destroyed in action, *Eighty one sail of the line*—*Three fifty gun ships*; *one hundred and eighty three frigates and two hundred and twenty four sloops of war, mounting in all fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety guns, besides* 850 *privateers*. During this time the British have lost in action but five sail of the line, one fifty, eleven frigates, and 34 sloops of war, mounting one thousand and ten guns—Making a difference in favor of Great Britain of four hundred and thirty five ships, and thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty guns."

To the foregoing article it may be added; that altho' France has obtained on the Continent vast addition of territory and population, yet almost behind in all to make vast addition to her Commercial resources. By retaining Ceylon, she secures the possession of the greater part of the civilized world for Tyrants—she secures also in Trinidad the most important harbour in the Indies—and one, which in the hands of France or of Holland (which is the same thing) would prove dangerous to the English preponderance in the Isle.—Trinidad is in itself a valuable Island, but more valuable in its relation to commerce with the Spanish Main. A circumstance, however, which seems to have been overlooked by most persons who have speculated on the late peace, is the importance of the vast territories which the English have taken from Tippoo Sultan, and which they are allowed to retain—This acquisition to India, in some degree ballances the acquisitions which France has made and is permitted to hold in Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.—York, *Oct.* 29.

The joy expressed by the inhabitants of this city, on the information of the preliminaries of peace being signed by the first Consul of the French Republic, was equal to the general happiness expressed on all sides on the first news of Peace being promulgated—The agreeable intelligence was announced on Sunday evening between 11 and 12 o'clock, to an ale house where anxiously waiting. As soon as the bottles were taken from the coach, the populace drew it thro' all the principal streets, & afterwards to the barracks and Fulford, with loud bursts of joy; the bells in many of the Churches immediately commenced ringing, and continued to most part of the night. The morning of Monday commenced with general congratulations, and every preparation towards a splendid illumination in the evening. At noon, the York Volunteer corps of Cavalry and infantry marched up to Bishopthorpe, where they fired three excellent salutes on the joyous occasion. They afterward drew up before the Mansion house, and complimented the Lord Mayor. At seven o'clock in the evening, agreeable to general notice from the Mansion house, the illumination commenced. It was a spectacle in the highest degree superb and delightful. The whole city was in one blaze, accompanied with cheerfulness and festivity. Night seemed to join in the rapture; hardly a cloud was to be seen. Thousands paraded the streets highly gratified—no molestation of any kind took place. The general wishes of all seemed to be Peace and Good Will.

Thus passed one of the most joyous evenings ever experienced in this city; our accounts from the different towns in the country speak of the gaiety being universal. Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, Beverly, Helmsley, Malton, &c. &c. testified their joy by illuminations, bonfires, &c.

Edinburgh, Oct. 24.—On the arrival of the post yesterday morning, with the news of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, the people took the horses out of the mail coach, and having hoisted the British colours over the French, and mounted a miller on the box, as an emblem of Plenty, they dragged it with repeated shouts, down to the Lord Provost's villa of Comely Bank, and afterwards for several hours, thro' the principal streets of the city, although it rained incessantly the whole time.

At 12 o'clock the brigade of volunteers paraded in the meadows, and attended by their right to Prince's street, where they formed a line facing the castle. The Royal Edinburgh and Midlothian Artillery, with their field pieces being previously drawn up on the Castle hill, facing the north.

At one o'clock the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Castle, and the York Militia manned the whole works, round and round.

The great guns of the Castle then fired a Royal salute. After which, the York Militia fired 3 balls of two, from right to left along the walls. General Wade and his staff appearing on the north-east bastion. Then the field-pieces fired one round on the Castle hill—immediately after which, the line of Volunteers in Prince's street fired a feu de joie from right to left of the whole line.

These firings were repeated three times by the militia, artillery and volunteers. After which, the troops, joined by an immense crowd of spectators, gave three cheers.

When the ceremony was over, the brigade of Volunteers marched from their right to their respective regimental parades.

In the morning a proclamation had been issued by the Lord Provost and magistrates, expressive of their anxiety to give full scope to the general joy of the Inhabitants, in the prospect of the restoration of peace over all the earth, directing, therefore, that a general illumination should take place in the city and suburbs in the evening to begin at seven and end at ten, and strictly enjoining the observance of peace and good order.

At six o'clock in the evening the bells were set a ringing, and at two an hour before the time, it seemed to be adopted by common consent as the signal for the commencement of the illumination, for in an instant the city was in one entire blaze of splendor & beauty. A number of transparencies, which had been for some time in preparation, were exhibited with appropriate emblems, inscriptions, &c. The weekly picquet guard of the 1st regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers was paraded in front of the Merchants Hall, Hunter's Square, with the band of Public of the four Volunteer regiments of this city, where, after performing *God save the King*, *Hearts of Oak*, *Rule Britannia*, and *Britons strike Home*, in a masterly style, they separated, marched in different directions, & paraded the streets throughout the evening, playing the above mentioned tunes, with other loyal and animating strains.

The business of the evening was upon the whole conducted with a degree of regularity beyond what could have been expected; even in the tumultuous expression of popular joy, more attention was thrown to the injunctions of the magistrates than we have been accustomed to observe on occasions of public rejoicings.

The allegorical transparencies painted for the Lord Provost's windows, consisted of three pictures, connected by festoons of variegated lamps. In the middle or largest appeared Britannia, holding a medallion of the King, and accompanied by the Goddess of Peace and Plenty. At her feet a boy, setting fire to the instruments of war. And over her head was displayed the triple Union flag, crowned by Victory. The whole surrounded by a border, containing at top the Crown and Royal arms, at the bottom the trident and caduceus, in the form of the letter V, and on the sides victory of devices, happily denoting philosophy, literature and the elegant arts.

On the one hand was a fallen, on the other a plentiful urn, with their respective emblems of Commerce, navigation, agriculture and social industry.

The other transparencies exhibited on this joyful occasion amidst a variety of illumination in the streets of Peace and Plenty.

To particularize individual houses, would be endless. Many elegant devices were to be seen in every street. For many months the town filled with fresh and Comes with a profusion of wintel heaves, were peculiarly conducive to the last plentiful harvest. Nor were the most tender emotions of the heart neglected; the soldier on his return, and wife and children meeting the honourable veteran, gave a beautiful picture of domestic happiness.

The town of Leith was also very well illuminated, as were most of the villages in the environs of the city, and a number of lamps in different parts of the country.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, *Saturday, Jan.* 2, 1802.

By Paris papers to the 30th October, received in London, it appears, that the Treaty of Peace with Portugal at last had published one of the most interesting articles (that which excludes our Ships from Portuguese ports) is at an end by the peace with Spain. All the hostile conditions may be supposed to be annulled by the peace between England and France. A commercial treaty between the two nations, upon the most favourable terms, is to be negociated.

The debt owing to England by France for the keep of her prisoners, amounts to little less than 2,000,000 sterling.—By an arrete of the First Consul, the 5th of Nov. was appointed for the celebration of a solemn festival throughout the whole Republic, on occasion of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between England and France.

A new Revolution has taken place in Holland—the particulars appear have not yet reached. Nothing about the 26th of Oct. had been quoted in the London Papers, except—"the London Gazette of Oct. 24th contains an account of the surrender of Batavia together with the articles of capitulation, which, however, time will not permit us to lay before the public this day."—The American papers contain the Message of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, and a number of other interesting articles which we are at present under the necessity of deferring for the foregoing reasons.

ANECDOTE OF GAINSBOROUGH.

From the Four Ages, &c. by Jackson.

——upon seeing a thumbe in a picture of Vandyke's, he concluded (perhaps because it was finely painted) that a thumbe must be a fine instrument. He recollected to have heard of a German professor——recorded per varias gradus to his garret, where he found him at dinner upon a roasted apple, and smoaking a pipe——"Why, he, 'I am come to buy your lute.'

'To pay my lude!'

'Yes—come, name your price, and have it your money.'

'I cannot sell my lude!'

'No, not for 1 guinea or 100!' but by G—— you must *sell it.*'

'May lude ish vert much money! it ish vert ten guinea.'

'That it is—*see here is the money!*'

Well, if I couldn't—but you will not take it away, you shall. Yes, yes—good bye, for I have done but half my errand. What is your life worth if I have not your book? Why, poor Matthew Cuthbertson! Why the book of sins you compared for the last. Ah! ah, ay cot, I can never part with my poug! How can you make another at one time? This is the book I mean, (putting it in his pocket.) Ah! by Cot I cannot—Come, Come, there is another ten guineas for your book; so, once more, good day t'ye. (Descends again, and again comes up.) But what use is your book to me, if I don't understand it? And your sale—you may take it again, if you won't teach me to play on it. Come home with me, and give me my first lesson. I will come to-morrow. You must come now. I must treat myself. For what? Whose the first figure I have cut to-day, Ay must it be—I hoope your beard—Ay mush I put on my wig? Dem your wig, I come cap'ring beard become you! do you think, if Vandyke was to paint you he'd let you be shaved?

POETRY.

THE DRAM SHOP.

There stands the Dram Shop, poetry's fatal curse,
Which every morn a lowering circle nurses;
Egg pop, strong waters, brandy and white rum,
Tempt the unfeeling idlers from their home.
Domestic cares and business, must give way,
Till crowds of "liquid fire" flame the day:
And yet there lots will murmur and repine,
And charge their wretchedness to trade's decline;
Mixed and bewilder'd hear their children mourn,
And not one sigh their callous'd souls return.
A few short years, this tippling course they run,
While rags, disease, and infamy come on.
Till Death, whose patience can no longer bear
To let their vile burlesque of life remain
Puff's the blue gleaming flame of life away,
And rids the world of useless lumps of clay.

POST OFFICE, York, 9th Jan. 1804.

THE Courier who proceeds on, to Niagara this day, will on his return from thence remain here one day, when the Mail for Lower Canada, as well as for Kingston, &c. will be closed.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of January now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belong. ALEXR. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscribers will purchase clean House Ashes, &c. &c.

York, 21st Dec. 1803.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best Liquors, Wines, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER."

York, 23th Dec. 1803.

N.B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

Book-Binding.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier Street, and corner of Notre Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1803.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1803.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the secretary's Office, in addition to those heretofore published in this Gazette, read to be issued:

Names.	Acres.	Townships.
Addilon Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Atkin Charles	T. lot	Chatham,
Atkin James	T. lot	Chatham,
Adams Richard S.	200	Ballard.
Benson Christian	200	Loughboro'
Bougeuer Henry	1st	160 Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do. "
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaster.
Beam Martin	~~200~~	~~Willoughby~~
Borghonder Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	~~200~~	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford,
Bougener Hen. sen.	300	Willoughby
Bougender Jacob	200	Barton
Budd Joseph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Christn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaster
Breakenridge David	T. lot	Johnstown
Brandly Rad. w. C.	80.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Benson Enos	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Farnboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Halidmand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Bethune John	200	Cramahe
Bois Elizabeth alias Goodchild	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Reuben	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingston
Cameron Archd.	60	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Rob. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	100	York
Corter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wormley	1300	Amelisburg
Cowan Peter Stegnh	400	Halidmand
Coulter Stephen	200	Townsend
Clark James, Esq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Calvin John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	200	do.
Clendenning James	200	do.
Cuffaty Samuel	200	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Derick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas esq.	200	Niagara
Dean Mary	800	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edsall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	50	Maryborough
Fisher Alexr. Esq.	T. lot	Kingston
Fry Adam	200	Clinton
Forse William	200	Vaughan
Forse Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rob. J. D. esq.	1600	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2500	Wolfesboro
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	300	do.
Gorain Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John	T. lot	Kingston
Grant Lewis	7 1 4	Edwardsburg
Gamble Isabella Leah	400	Darlington
Gamble Mrs. Isabella Eliz.	600	do.
Gamble Sar. H. Bots	400	do.
Gamble Mary Ann Allen	100	do.
Gamble Leah Tyrer	200	Etobicoke
Gamble Cath. Mag.	400	do.
Grinlenger George	200	Stamford
Gelie Joseph	300	King
Hartwell John	200	Halidmand
Hainer Richard	200	Louth
Hayward Edward T.	lot	do.
Heron Samuel	200	Scarboro'
Harris Richard	100	Grantham
Havens Wm. jun.	100	Niagara
Harris Peter	200	Grantham
Hoover George	200	Stamford
Hotsling Peter	200	Barton
Hoover George	200	Thorold
Howland Samuel sen	200	Pelham
Hayes John	400	Whitchurch
Johnston sir John	12 1 2	Edwardsburg
Johnston Lt. Wm.	1200	Ballard
Jehup Edward jun.	T. lot	York
Johnston Sir John	T. lot	Johnstown
Do. do.	18	Kingston
Kendrick Duke W.	200	Whitchurch
Knight Thomas	200	Vaughan
Klingabiumiser	N. T. lot	Niagara
Kemp Matthew	80.	do.
Kemp David	80.	do.
Lawson Shuter	764	Clinton
Lee James	200	Saltfleet
Lees George	160	Thorold
Lafferty Edward	200	Cleveland
Lewis Wm.	200	Yonge
Lilly Mary	200	King
Loucas Wm.	200	Matilda

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

PRINTED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT,

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 38.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1808. [2s. 6d. PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time to our Town of York you were held and constituted to appear,—but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-sixth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Honorable Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pass that certain Sum of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp-Seed grain amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought it to assent to the prayer of the said Commons:—NOW KNOW YE that I Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority in vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed grain amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not deviating ~~not~~ that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-sixth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 28th Dec. 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province will meet on the Twelfth day of January next, at the Council Chamber, from thence and there to proceed to the Court and Grand Sessions, and then and there Leases for Lots, Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years, the annual Rent to be Two Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.

For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Lands for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (said whole applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the 10th Day of May), provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 5th August, 1803.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-Street, Oct. 21, 1801.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from *Lieut. General Coote, Camp before Alexandria, Sept. 3, 1801.*

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship that the forts and works of Alexandria have surrendered to his Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d inst. took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangulaire, by the capitulation the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of Aug.

Major General Coote, embarked with a strong corps on the Inundation on the night between the 15th and 16th of Aug. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong Castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour of Alexandria.

On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the entrenched position of the enemy. I intrusted the conduct of the attack against their right to Major General Craddock; and that against their left to Major General Moore. These two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the services committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate or severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded to every opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers.

A part of General Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (four under the immediate command of Col. Spencer) has taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. Gen. Menou, who was in person in that part of the French intrenched camp, directly opposite our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, tho' they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments with the greatest confusion. They had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major Gen. Coote opened the batteries against the castle of Marabout, an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the hon. capt. Cochrane: great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns thro' a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st: the garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chief de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, Major Gen. Coote marched with Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the management of that excellent officer seems to have been as able and judicious, and was attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and several of the enemy's guns, with a number of tumbrils and seven pieces of cannon, were left behind.

On the 25th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, Major Gen. Coote carried the enemy's advanced posts, which seven officers and fifty men were taken prisoners: this service was gallantly performed by Lieut. col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 90th regt. and a small detachment of dragoons, under the orders of Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavored to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the intrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, Gen. Menou sent in an de-camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of September.

I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the Capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of eight thousand soldiers, and one thousand three hundred sailors.

This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the General officers of the army. The conduct of troops of every description has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camps have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field.—To the Quarter-master General, Lieut. Gen. Anstruther, I owe much, for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice and cooperation, which he has at all times afforded me.

Brigadier-General Lowry, who commanded the artillery, and Captain Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieut. Col. Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgements; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honor.

During the course of the long service on which we have been employed, Major Smith has at all times given the most distinguished proofs of zeal, activity, valour and ability. I have long considered him as an officer of the first promise, and have now the pleasure to inform your lordship that he has been appointed by the Grand Vizier, Commander in Chief of the Turkish army, with the rank of Pacha of three tails, and that a firman to that effect has been received from the Porte.

Major Smith has constantly distinguished himself in the course of the campaign, and on the 8th, 16th and 21st of March, when he displayed that coolness and gallantry in the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Capt. Reynolds of the Romney, Lieut. Cowell, and Lieut. Every, of the Tigre, animated the seamen and marines with a spirit worthy of the British name, and by their example led to those exertions which have contributed so much to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith has constantly given the most cordial assistance and support to the operations of the army, and has rendered us essential service by the position of the squadron under his command on shore. I am also much indebted to Captain Hall after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the Tigre; a short time before the appointment of Admiral Gantheaume to the command of the fleet he was pressing in the most strong manner the necessity of the Admiral's coming to an anchor in Aboukir bay, which he declared was the only safe anchorage for ships of the line, and that he would pledge his credit to them and all the property in the fleet on it.

Sir Richard Bickerton

New York, December 9.

The British Packet, Duke of Kent, has arrived at Halifax to go direct into Falmouth. She brought the Preliminary articles of Peace, which Governor Wentworth carried to be instantly published, and issued a proclamation for a magnificent, and all orders, his Majesty's subjects, to express themselves accordingly."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1802.

By news from Paris of the 18th Oct. we are informed, that a salute of forty guns announced the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the French Republic & the Ottoman Porte.

Owing to the narrow limits of our paper, we are prevented from giving the preliminary articles at full length; the substance of which we have however extracted:—Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs on the part of the French Republic, and Dutch Mahmoudjee and the ambassador Elhadj Aly Effendi, on the part of the Ottoman Porte, after exchanging their full powers, agreed as follows:—Peace and friendship to be re-established between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte from the exchange of the ratifications hereafter mentioned, by which, Egypt to be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Ottoman Porte; the conquests made in Egypt, however, to be common to the French.

The French Republic recognizes the Confederation of the Seven Islands and its Venetian Country, situated on the Continent, and guarantees the maintenance of their constitution—the Sublime Porte on the other hand, is to guarantee the French Republic as well as Italy.

With respect to the property of the respective subjects confiscated or sequestered during the course of the war, definitive arrangements to be made—political and commercial agents, as well as prisoners of war of all ranks, to be liberated on the signature of the preliminary articles.

The treaties which existed between France and the Porte previous to the war, to be renewed in their full extent, and the French Republic to enjoy in the states of his Highness, the same rights of trade and navigation heretofore possessed by them. Ratifications to be exchanged in Paris in the space of 20 days.

The *True Briton*, in a paragraph of the 22d of Oct. makes the following observations on the above:

Four treaties have been concluded by the Chief Consul within three weeks, viz. with Portugal, Britain, Russia and Turkey—the news was received on the 20th Oct. and announced the next day by firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy.—This last treaty recalls to mind facts not very honorable to Bonaparte—rather this conduct, he has the modesty to stipulate with the Turks for the renewal of all their ancient treaties of friendship and commerce—after Egypt has been reconquered by British arms, he has the generosity to cede it back to the Turks, and to require that France shall have the same indulgencies in Egypt, and generally in common with the Turks, as the most favoured nations!—Hence England is to be rewarded no better for all the blood and treasure expended in saving that tottering empire, than France for attempting to rob the Sublime Porte of another of her provinces!—It is well known, that when French depredations of treasure and men compelled their fulfilment and the assassination of Paris, and the threatened invasion of Greece by France, it was possible that the Turks should not very far from the commerce of the Levant and Archipelago.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

TO prevent disappointment and confusion, the Public is requested to take notice, that since the 20th May, Wilcocks resigned his place of Post Master for York, no reasonable charges for the rent of office, stationary, fire, candles, and a servant to attend, being disputed, although by the assiduity and attention, the revenue was productive beyond expectation, as appears by the accounts he rendered, and the money he remitted to the Post Master General at Quebec.

Dec. 16, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATER PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may choose to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House,

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, wines, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 14th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the shadery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have OBTAINED in the Secretary's Office, in addition to those which have been published in this Gazette, the day to us fixed:

Names.	Acres.	Townships.
Addison Rev. Rob.	200	Matilda.
Do do.	200	Lamb.
Atwood Henry	200	Barrie.
Atkin Charles	L. lot	Charlotte.
Atkin Jane	L. lot	Charlotte.
Annan Richard L.	200	Ballard.
Benton Cuthbert	200	Longueuil.
Bourgeoise Henry ten.	200	Cornwall.
Bourgeoise Henry jun.	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Beak John	200	Ameliasburg.
Brass Martin	200	Willoughby
Bergoonder Jacob jr.	200	Burton.
Bush George	200	Clinton
Bender Robert	200	Stamford.
Bourgeoise Hen. jun.	200	Willoughby
Borgeoise Jacob	200	Burton
Bush Joseph	200	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do
Bean Jacob	200	Clinton
Borgbooder Cheiffa.	200	Burton
Bush John	200	Stamford
Breakenridge David		
	T. lot	Johnstown
Beardly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Standard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Grimsby
Beaman Elisha	1000	Clarke
Brant Adrian	200	Humberst. E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Halloway
Barrier Jacob	200	Pickering
Beech Jenny	200	do.
Belcher John	200	Camden
Bull Elizabeth alias		
Cornelsin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townsend
Clark Ralph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingston
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Caleb	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Windsor
Cameron Hugh	200	York
Cotter James Mc.		
Mc Kenney & Jacob		
Wrawley	200	Ameliasburg
Cooper Fr. de Sigan	200	Hallowell
Coulter Stephen	200	Townsend
Clark James Esq.	450	Ernestown
Casens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Canolo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Cassidy Samuel	80	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaster
Clips Philip	200	Burton
Dulcie John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joseph	200	Humberstone
Dasby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickson Thomas	1/2 200	Niagara
Deap Mary	100	Cromland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edsall James	150	Humberstone
Fegan Thomas	18	Marysburg
Esther Alex. Esq.	T. lot	Kingston
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forsit William	200	Vaughan
Forsit Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rt. J. D. esq.	1600	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2500	Willingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Grimsby
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York
Grant Hon. Alex.	1	do.
Gray Alex. Esq.	200	do.
Gordin Mary	200	King
Grant Duncan	7	Johnstown
Gray John	T. lot	Kingston

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME XI.] G [NUMBER 19.

ROYAL NUMBER 559.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1802. [8 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant-Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the FIFTH day of December last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conceiving, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary for Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet, for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to celebrate the wise and liberal intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John McGILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John McGill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

York, 16th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Leases to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years. The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity; during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unpossessed, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of ALEXANDRIA

ARTICLE X. Merchants and owners of ships, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and also the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the present time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Coptha, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c. and who shall be desirous of following the French army, shall be embarked with it and enjoy the same advantages with that army; they shall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to have vessels for the disposal of what they may not be able to take away. All foreign merchants, at least all capitulations, whether of commerce or of any other nature made between them and the French Republic, shall be strictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the generals of his Britannic Majesty and of the Sublime Porte. Those who may freely remaining in Egypt a certain time to account of their private affairs shall be at liberty to do so, and shall have full and ample protection from the allied powers; those also who may be desirous of establishing themselves in Egypt shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in possession before the arrival of the French.

Answer.—Every article of merchandize, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the vessels that are to the ports, shall be proportionally at the disposition of the allied powers, but subject to such definitive regulation as may be determined by the established usage and law of nations. Private merchants shall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in security.

Art. XI. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, shall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favour, or have been employed by them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the allied powers, and conformable to the rules of the French navy. The allied powers shall supply every thing that may be necessary for the embarkation.

Answer.—The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, shall be fed during their passage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the Allied Powers, according to the usage established in the Marine of England.

Art. XIII. The consuls, and all other public agents of the several powers in alliance with the French Republic, shall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents; their property, all their effects and papers, shall be respected and placed under the protection of the allied powers. They shall be at liberty to retire or to remain as they may think fit.

Answer.—The consuls and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French republic, shall be at liberty to remain or to retire as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, shall be preserved for them, provided they conduct themselves with loyalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Art. XIV. The sick who may be judged by the medical staff of the army to be in a state for removal, shall be embarked at the same time with the army, upon hospital ships properly furnished with medicines, provisions, and every other thing that may be necessary for their sustenance; and every thing shall be conducted by French surgeons. The sick who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage, shall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the allied powers. French physicians and other medical assistance shall be left for their cure, to be maintained at the expence of the allied powers, who shall send them to France as soon as their state of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the same manner as has been proposed for the rest of the army.

Answer.—Granted. The ships destined for hospitals, shall be prepared for the reception of those who may fall sick during the passage. The medical staff of the two armies shall concert together in what manner to dispose of those of the sick, who, having contagious disorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Art. XV. Horse transports for conveying sixty horses, with every thing necessary for their subsistence during the passage, shall be furnished.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The individuals composing the institute of Egypt and the commission of Arts, shall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural history, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt.

Answer.—The members of the Institute may carry with them all the instruments of arts & science which they have brought from France, but the Arabian manuscripts, the statues, and other collections which have been made for the French Republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the dispute of the generals of the combined army.

General Hope having declared in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief of the Combined Army.

Art. XVII. The vessels which shall be employed in conveying the French and Auxiliary Army, as well as the different persons who shall accompany it, shall be escorted by ships of war belonging to the allied powers, who formally engage that they shall not, in any manner, be molested during their voyage: the liberty of such of these vessels as may be separated by fires of weather, or other accidents, shall be guaranteed by the Generals of the allied forces; the vessels conveying the French army shall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coast, except in case of absolute necessity.

Answer.—Granted. The Commander in Chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of these vessels shall be molested during their stay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they shall be furnished with every thing which may be necessary, according to the constant practice of European Powers.

Art. XVIII. At the time of giving up the troops and forts according to the terms of the third article, the gardisons in Egypt shall be subsequently given up on both sides.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XIX. Commissaries shall be named to receive the artillery of the places and of the forts, forts, magazines and other articles that the French leave to the allied powers, and likewise inventories shall be made out, signed by the commissaries of the different powers, according to the forts and magazines shall be given up to the allied powers.

Answer.—Granted. Provided that all the plans of the cities and forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the country, shall be delivered up to the English commissaries. The materials, ordnance, and other public buildings shall also be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Art. XX. A packet boat shall be granted to a French armed vessel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the camps and forts before mentioned shall be given up, officers charged by the commander in chief so to do by the government, the present capitulation.

Answer.—Granted. But if it is a French vessel, it shall not be armed.

Art. XXI. On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding articles, hostages shall be given on both sides, in order to guarantee the execution of the present treaty. They shall be chosen from among the officers of rank in the respective armies; namely, four from the French army, two from the British troops, and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hostages shall be embarked on board the English ship commanding the squadron, and the four British and Turkish hostages on board one of the vessels which shall carry the commander in chief, or the lieutenant general. They shall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.

Answer. There shall be placed in the hands of the commander in chief of the Dutch army four officers of rank as hostages, namely, one officer of the navy, one officer of the British army, and two officers of the Turkish army. The commander in chief shall, in like manner, place in the hands of the commander in chief of the British army, four officers of rank. The hostages shall be restored on both sides at the period of the embarkation.

Art. XXII. If any differences should arise during the execution of the present capitulations, they shall be definitively settled by the commissaries of the armies.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.
(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant General, Commanding in Chief.
(Signed) HUSSEN, Capitan Pacha.
(Signed) ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANCOIS MENOU, General in Chief of the French Army.

(A true Copy) JAMES KEMP.
Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary.

LONDON, October 21.

With respect to the reduction which will take place in the army, on the definitive treaty being finally ratified, it is stated confidently in a Ministerial paper, that it is at present the intention of government not to reduce a single regular regiment, except the additional battalions that were been added to different regiments during the war. The establishment of the regiments only will be reduced to six hundred men each regiment of infantry, and five hundred each regiment of cavalry. The additional Field Officers added to each regiment during the war, it is supposed, will be put on half pay, though this conclusion we believe has not been as yet finally determined upon.

All the Beefeaters, supernumeraries, both at home and abroad, will be immediately reduced, except one or two which were called on condition of being kept embodied for a certain number of years, but which will be disbanded immediately on the expiration of that time.

All the foreign corps in the British service, it is understood, are to be disbanded forthwith.

The Lords of the Treasury have referred the Convoy Duty Act to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and wait their report to decide the line of conduct to be pursued as to its being now collected.

It appears that the reception of General Lauriston has given great satisfaction to the French government. The Moniteur says so, and adds, that "the Chief Consul personally acknowledges, with a lively gratitude, the expressions of esteem he had received from the English." We hope that Bonaparte feels a wish to stand well in the opinion of the English nation. We hope that he considers this nation as great and formidable for war, as he has so long been the great patron of peace in the world.

INSURRECTION IN St. DOMINGO.

By a gentleman from Cape Francois the editors of the Federal Gazette have been favoured with an original journal published by Toussaint, of an insurrection which broke out in the department of the North, about the 20th Oct. and was quelled on the 4th of November.

The Consul's Journal concludes thus:

"The unanimous reports of the generals and military commanders; the cries of the rebels, the information of the arrested, agreeing in stating the general of division Moyle, to be the author of this conspiracy, I ordered him to appear before me, and after having informed him of the declarations made by adjutant general Vilsenger, I ordered him to be arrested on the 6th Brumaire. On the 10th, he left our Fort-de Paix, under the charge of brigade general Clervaux, to be confined in Grand Fort, to await the issue of his trial.

"Being informed that order was re-established in every quarter, that all the planters had returned to their occupations, that the utmost vigilance was exerted, and desirous of giving confidence to the inhabitants of the Cape, I entered that city the 14th Brumaire, 4th November, conducting 40 prisoners.

"Having ordered the brigade general Henry Christophera to assemble all the armed force at the place of arms, I had 23 of the Chiefs of the revolt brought thither, who were instantly punished with death. A great number of others are in prison waiting their trials.

"This conspiracy, formed with the greatest malice, appeared to be principally directed against the government and the white inhabitants of the north. The rebels have fully discovered the author. In order to attach them to him, and press them to their atrocities, he informed them that I had sold the blacks to the whites; that General Moyle alone had refused to sign the pretended contract; but that generals Dessalines and Christophe had signed it. We know that the whole of this infamy had made chiefs obtain, in the day of the revolt, more than he could obtain as a price of this refused project of sale.

"After inserting this unfortunate occurrence, the general says,

"Tranquility is again established in every quarter.

"The most strict orders have been given that the work of the plantations be vigorously carried on; that the slightest offence be rigorously punished; and that the safety of persons and property be constantly preserved. We are sure and anxiety shall be employed to prevent this fatal event and restoring public confidence.

"Done at Cape Francois the tenth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, Nov. 7, 1802.

"The governor of St. Domingo

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE."

At the Cape only one man was killed by the revolters.

TREATY of PEACE,

Between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

The first Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarva, equally animated with the desire of establishing their relations of commerce & amity which subsisted between both states previous to the war, have determined to conclude a treaty of peace, through the mediation of His Catholic Majesty, and have appointed for this purpose the following plenipotentiaries viz.

The Consul has nominated in the name of the French people, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, his Excellency Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, commander of the order of Christ, one of the Council of His Royal Highness, and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty; which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

I. There shall be from henceforth, peace, friendship and good understanding, between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty that is to say, within fifteen days in Europe and the seas which bound it and the coast of Africa on this side of the equator, within forty days after the aforesaid ratifications in the territories and seas in America and Africa, on the other side of the Equator; and three months after in all the territories and seas to the westward of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes made after these respective periods, in the latitudes mentioned, shall be reciprocally restored. The prisoners on each side shall be restored, and the same political relations be re-established between the two powers as existed before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal in Europe shall be immediately shut and continue so until the conclusion of peace between France and England, against all English vessels both of war & trade; and the said ports and roads shall be open to all the vessels of war and trade belonging to the French Republic and her allies.

As to the ports and roads of Portugal in other parts of the world, the present article shall be obligatory only in the periods more fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic, or their allies, any soldiers, seamen, ships, arms, ammunition, provisions, or money of any kind, or in any manner whatever. All articles, the exportation of which is prohibited by the treaties of commerce, or conventions contrary to the present article, shall be arrested and confiscated as enemy's property.

IV. The boundaries of French and Portuguese Guiana shall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba which flows into the river Amazon, about a third of a degree of north latitude above Fort Macapa. The thalweg shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall take a direction to the grand chain of mountains which divides the course of the rivers; they shall follow the windings of the chain to the point nearest to the source of the river Japoc, and descend the middle of that river to the second and third degree north of the Equator.

The inhabitants of the two Guianas, in the course of the war may have been carried off from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

The citizens or subjects of the two powers, who may be compelled within the new determination of the limits, may reciprocally retire to the countries of their respective states. They shall likewise have power to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, for a period of two years, to be computed from the day of exchanging the ratifications of the present treaty.

V. A treaty of commerce shall be negociated between the two powers, to establish in a definitive manner a commercial relation between France and Portugal; in the mean time it is agreed upon—

First—That the communication shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, and that the agents and factors of commerce shall on each side be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly—That the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally & reciprocally enjoy in the states of both, all the rights which those of the most favoured nation enjoy.

Thirdly—That the commodities and merchandize produced from the soil or manufactures of each of the two powers, shall be admitted reciprocally, without restriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a similar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly—That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandize.

Fifthly—That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceding articles, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a treaty of definitive commerce.

VI. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of 20 days at farthest.

Exchanged by duplicata, the 7th Vendemiaire in the 10th year of the French republic, (29th Sept. 1802.)

(Signed)

LUCIAN BONAPARTE.

CYPRIANO RIBEIRO FREIRE.

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 40.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 560.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to their deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons: NOW KNOW YE, that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Two Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they Signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from alienating his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Emperor of all the Russias.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of re-establishing the relation of good understanding which subsisted between the two governments before the present war, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpose for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Arcadi Count de Markoff, his Prime Counsellor and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Neuski, and Grand Cross of that of St. Wlademir of the first Class, who, after the manifestation and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall be in future peace friendship and good understanding between the French Republic and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. In consequence there shall not be committed any hostility between the two States, reckoning from the day of the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; neither of the contracting parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any succor or contingent in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two contracting parties wishing as much as is in their power, to contribute to the tranquility of the respective governments, promise mutually not to suffer their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the present government of the two States, to propagate by them its then principles contrary to their respective constitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and as a consequence of this concert, every subject of one of the two powers, who during his residence in the States of the other, shall make any attack upon its security, shall immediately be removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able, in any case, to claim the protection of his government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with respect to the re-establishment of the respective Legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two governments, to that which was in use before the present war.

V. The two contracting parties agree till a new treaty of commerce be made, to re-establish the commercial relations between the two countries on the footing in which they were before the war, as far as possible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumstances may have produced, and which have given rise to new regulations.

VI. The present treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the space of fifty days, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed and sealed the said treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French Republic 8th October 1801.

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.
The Count de MARKOFF.

London Gov. 11.

Citizen Lauriston arrived at Dover, at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. On his passing through Deal to M. Otto's residence, his carriage was followed by a numerous concourse of people, who after words took the horses from his carriage, and drew it to Beal street, St. James Street, and to Downing Street, expressing on the occasion the most tumultuous joy. Citizen Lauriston is not more than 25 years of age; he was dressed in regimentals elosely buttoned; a blue jacket with epaulettes.

M. Otto and M. Lauriston, attended by Cox the Messenger, from Downing-street, proceeded to the Admiralty; they were met at the garden gate by Lord St. Vincent, who very good humouredly addressed the mob: "Gentlemen! Gentlemen!! (the populace gave his Lordship three huzza's) "let me request you to be as orderly as possible; if you are determined to draw the gentlemen accompanied by M. Otto, I request of you to be careful, and not overturn the carriage." The populace assured his Lordship they would be careful of, and respectful to the strangers.

We learn from the Hague, that the sea for several years having to damaged the works which compose the port of the Zuyder Zee in Zelande, a great part of it sunk down suddenly on the 31st of last month, and was swallowed up by the waves. A great many of the inhabitants fearing a like fate for the rest of the city, quitted it to establish themselves elsewhere.

Oct. 19.

Report says, that the Duke de Lignicourt is the person intended to be sent by Bonaparte to this country as Ambassador from the French Republic. M. Otto, it is added, will be sent as minister plenipotentiary to America.

Oct. 22.

Admiral Massaredo has been deprived of his command, and retired in disgrace to Bilboa. No reason is assigned for this proceeding.

Citizen Dutoc left Petersburgh for Paris on the 13th Sept. Previous to his departure he received a superb box, ornamented with the Emperor's picture.

It is said that it was from Admiral Graves that Admiral De Winter received the intelligence of the peace. "All the English vessels on the coast of Holland celebrated the event by discharges of artillery, and then quitted their cruize; but the cautious Hollanders did not even then profit by the opportunity to put to sea.

We learn from Copenhagen, that in consequence of the returns lately made to Government, the entire military establishment of Denmark amounts to 171,000 fighting men.

Nov. 7—8.

There is little doubt that the late proceedings in St. Domingo, and the independent government of Toussaint are extremely disagreeable to the French government.—The mission of Admiral Lacroste to Guadaloupe had alarmed the persons who direct the islands of St. Domingo, and they wished, by the form of an independent constitution, to anticipate or suspend any authorities sent out from the mother country. We are therefore more firmly perfuaded than ever, that Bonaparte will avail himself of the first moments of peace to send our an army so unexpectedly large and powerful as must soon reduce Toussaint.

We have received a late account from Calcutta, dated the 30th April, which states, that the Calipee Rajah, against whom hostilities have been conducted by the Mahrattas, has consented to terms of pacification. Chutter Sing, who is of the family of the Rajah Sahoo, and the Rajah Purnahah, have united their forces to the Calipee army. Accounts have been received at Calcutta, which represent the Rajah of Jumboo to be at the head of a strong body of Seiks, a few cos from Amtussir.

Letters from Frankfort speak of the obstacles which the late liberal regulations of the Elector of Bavaria will encounter. Among the enlightened part of the community their propriety is fully seen and gratefully acknowledged; but, among the Catholic Ecclesiastics and their superstitious adherents, they have excited a terrible outcry, as wholly subversive of religion and morality. So far have they carried this spirit, that in a number of instances they have attempted to prevent them from being carried into effect. In these attempts, however, they have wholly failed; and there is no doubt that in a short time the full value of the regulations will be generally felt and acknowledged.

Letters from Kempten mention, that all the Austrian soldiers who were billeted only during the continuance of the war, have already received their discharge.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.

New Insurrection in St. Domingo.

On Monday evening Capt. Simonds arrived here in thirty days from Cape Francois. From letters brought by him the following particulars are extracted:

"*Cape Francois, Oct. 20th.*

Yesterday advice was received here, that an army of revolted negroes had encamped a few leagues without the city; and that their object was to burn it, massacre the whites, and thole blacks in power. The drums immediately beat to arms, bufinefs fubfided, and the flight of women and children, to and fro prefented a fight not to be defcribed. Three thoufand troops immediately paraded, and the General in perfon headed a party of dragoons, who proceeded with fpirit and alacrity in queft of the enemy.—Nothing was left red to go on fhore or come on board: and the fituation of the Americans was thus rendered highly difagreeable. At ten at night the dragoons returned, being greatly fatigued; the weather being uncommonly hot, and a torrential rain pouring down the whole day. They encountered a party of the enemy about 15 miles from hence, & took a few prifoners. They faw 600 encamped. The prifoners will foon be executed.

"Oct. 25. The drums are again beating to arms; and no bufinefs doing. A general panic has feized all the inhabitants. The country prefents a fcene of unheard murders.—The infurgents yefterday maffacred a number of whites, but fparing women and children. Our conful (Lear) had engaged his paffage by the veffel this goes by.

"*Same day, ten o'clock.* The artillery and part of the infantry have marched. We cannot afcertain the force or difcipline of the revolters. Every night fince I have been here murder has been perpetrated; and fhocking to relate! I have feen human entrails carried about upon the bayonets of the foldiers.

"Oct. 26. As yet we are fafe, thank Heaven. Laft evening a body of troops marched with provifions for feveral days with their bread upon their bayonets. An embargo has been laid on all veffels in port.

"Oct. 27. This morning the Chief of the Infurgents (Flarin) was brought in. He is fettered, and his cries are heard a long diftance. It is faid he will be quartered by horfes. His object was to overturn the government of Touffaint. We have momently accounts of murders in the country. Whole families have been cut off. I expect the embargo will be taken off to-morrow.

"Oct. 29. In the courfe of this day the ftreets have been ftrewed with dead bodies, which are fuffered to putrify without removal. Another infurgent Chief has been taken. But the danger is now from within.—One of the General's aids de-camp is almoft dead by the fide of his Chief. General *Chriſtopher* this day cut off the heads of two men with his own hand, and left them on the heap of dead in the public fquare.

"Oct. 30. Bufinefs is recommenced, but confidence and fecurity have not been reftored. Executions of the Rebels are hourly taking place. Laft evening our conful gave me a particular account of the inſurrection. The plans of the infurgents were well arranged; & their troops properly organized. This city was their firft object, in which they had nearly fucceeded. Touſſaint and Deſſalines are now in the vicinity—the latter with a powerful army."

Capt. Symonds informs, that when he failed, the minds of the people at the Cape were in a degree tranquilized; & buſineſs re-commenced. The *report* was, that about 1300 of the inſurgents had been ſhot, drowned, &c. and that it was ſuppoſed they had previouſly maſſacred about 60 white people.

The principal ſcenes of the revolt were in the diſtrict called the Plain, all within 30 miles of the Cape, in which, as is ſuppoſed from 300 to 500 whites were maſſacred. Had it extended to the Cape, the loſs of many American merchants (then in town) would have been incalculable, as immenſe property belonging to them, muſt have fallen a ſacrifice.

From RUSSIA,

By the arrival at Portſmouth of the ſhip Two Siſters, Salter, in 62 days from St. Peterſburgh, intelligence is received of the good health of Alexander I. Captain S. obſerves, that ſome time previous to his ſailing, the Emperor was ſuddenly taken ſick, and a report inſtantly flew in all directions, that he was poiſoned; but it happily proved to be falſe. A few days before the Two Siſters ſailed, Alexander ſet out for Moſcow in high health, to be crowned Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBERS to the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE are reſpectfully informed, that with the preſent number will commence the ſecond half year.

THE Printer feels it a duty incumbent on him to offer his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Patrons, and to the Public in general, for the flattering encouragement he has ſo amply experienced in the Line of his profeſſion, during the preceding ſix months, however unmerited on his part; and begs they will accept them, therefore, not merely as a matter of form, but as the real ſentiments of a grateful heart.

Upon a retroſpective view of the plan on which the Gazette has hitherto been conducted, it will readily & plainly appear, that every ſpecies of inſertion has been carefully avoided—it has not been uſed as an inſtrument calculated to wound private feelings, or to blemiſh individual fame;—the ſtricteſt attention has been paid to Morality;—& the laſt & moſt intereſting occurrences poſſible to be procured, have been laid before the public:—But, from our relative ſituation, it will ſometimes unavoidably happen (particularly at this ſeaſon of the year) that the communication with the ſources from whence we derive our Information, will, for a time, meet with impediment.—This is a circumſtance againſt which the Printer cannot guard; nor can it be effectually remedied, until the eſtabliſhment of a regular conveyance.

ACTUATED, therefore, by a firm adherence to the principles of morality, & with a watchful eye to the intereſts of the Conſtitution under which we have the happineſs to be placed, he will, by every mean in his power, ſtrenuouſly endeavor to merit a continuation of that confidence ſo generouſly afforded, and exert every effort to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

HE laments the *preſent* abſolute neceſſity of publiſhing on paper of ſuch an inferior quality, but has ſpared neither pains nor expence to obviate that inconveniency in future, by actually importing from London a ſtock of good paper, together with an aſſortment of new Printing Materials; but owing to their late arrival at Quebec, they cannot be forwarded till the enſuing ſpring, when he will be enabled to perform every branch of his buſineſs relative to the Letter-Preſs with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

IT has hitherto been, and ever will be his conſtant wiſh and utmoſt endeavor to devote his ſlender talents to the ſervice of his Country and the Public.

*** Subſcriptions for the Upper Canada Gazette, as well as orders for Printing will be received at the *Printing Office* and at the *Toronto Coffee Houſe*.

Almanacs for 1802

for SALE by CAMERON & COZENS.

York, 23d Jan. 1802.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Sky.

REPUTATION.

How ſweet in life, how dear is breath,
Yet when our Reputation's gone,
Life is not half ſo ſweet as death,
Night is more welcome than the morn.

Then cruel foe, why did you ſtrive,
My Reputation to deſtroy?
Ah! yes, by falſehood to deprive
Me of a NAME you can't enjoy.

But Heaven knows me innocent
Of all that your vile lips diſcloſe;
Your fiend'rous tongue is falſely bent,
To wound the fourſe of my repoſe.

Now I'll adviſe you tho' I'm young,
And this is all that I require,
That you would keep your cloven tongue,
From the tain heat of ſcandal's fire.

CLARISSA.

From LONDON PAPERS.

There was once wifely much bad language between Mr. Pitt and Gen. Lauriſton—ſaſe one ſpoke bad French and the other bad Engliſh—Lord Hawkeſbary's manner, but alſo more than one inſtance of *plain ſpeech*.

The Peace has reſtored the liberty of the preſs. A circular letter has been ſent to all the captains on the impreſs ſervice, to diſcontinue the impreſs, and to diſcharge their *preſs gangs*.

A Gentleman conſerving that ſince the Peace *Coals* would be cheap, walked down to the River Side, and meeting an Iriſh Coal heaver, accoſted him with "Well, Paddy, *how are coals?*" "*Black as ever*, your honor, by Jaſus."

A lady of Paris, we are told, has taught a dog, a cat, a monkie and a ſparrow to live together in the moſt perfect harmony. The monkie plays with the claws of the cat, and the ſparrow does not loſe a feather in their playful conteſts. One of the Pariſian journaliſts, with an air of gravity recommends, that the patient inſtructers, who can tame *ſuch ſpecies*, and reconcile ſuch *jarring interests*, ſhould be ſent to ſettle the differences in the *Iſle of Hayti*.

A *Cow ſpoiler Merchant* has been entertaining the Conſtituents with *ſtrawworſt*—This is a good mode of *throwing light* upon the ſubject of his *miſſion*.

In the 48th of Henry II. a pardon was granted to Ivetta de Balthom, on the ground, that having been hanged for felony, at Canterbury, on the 26th of Auguſt, from nine o'clock on Monday morning, until ſun-riſe on Wedneſday, ſhe nevertheleſs eſcaped with life. The pardon is at this day to be found among the Patent Rolls in the Tower.

Loſt on the 26th Inſt.

A LETTER directed to JOHN WILSON Soldier 2d Batt. R. C. V. with two ſeals upon it.—Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid letter to the Subſcriber or to the Printer hereof, ſhall be well rewarded. JOHN WILSON.

York Garriſon, 28th Jan. 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concefſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1600 acres, on which there are feme very good mill-feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt concefſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concefſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 26, in the ſecond and third concefſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concefſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concefſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 28, 33 and 34 in the 1ſt and 2d concefſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt concefſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trenche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, in the 12th concefſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concefſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

To be ſold by Auction,

AT the Toronto Coffee-houſe in York, on Monday the eighth day of February next, the following lots of Land:—

Lot numbers 7, in the Old Survey, in the Township of Etobicoke (adjoining Lot number D. in the ſecond Concefſion of ſaid Township) containing 100 acres, on which Lot is erected a comfortable log houſe, and upon which are ſeveral acres of improved land, a part whereof is laid down with graſs ſeeds.

Lots number one in the third Concefſion, number one in the fourth Concefſion, and number one in the fifth Concefſion in the township of Pickering, containing 200 acres each. Theſe Lands lie upon the courſe of Dundas Street, and are remarkable for their ſuperior quality as well as for their advantageous ſituation.

A Lot of Lots Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen, in the Tenth Concefſion in the Township of Vaughan containing one hundred acres each.—Theſe lots are adjacent to the River Humber, and are conſidered to be of an excellent quality.

Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money on approved ſecurity; and an indiſputable title in fee will immediately be executed to the purchaſer or purchaſers by Mr. Jacob Herchmer.

York, 23d January, 1802.

N. B. At ſame time and place will be ſold, ſome Carpeting and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of the late J. White, Eſq.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the great encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them, that he now intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches; and thoſe who wiſh can be ſerved with Chairs of every ſort in his branch without delay—viz. Chairs, Settees, and dining ditto, ſun-back and brace-back Chairs. He very ſhortly expects a quantity of different paints; it will then be in his power to finiſh his Chairs in the beſt manner, and by his great attention to perform his promiſes, hopes to merit protection and ſupport.

DANIEL TEIRS.

York, Jan. 23, 1802.

N. B. He alſo expects a quantity of common Chairs from below, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois-Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies' and Gentlemens Hair Dreſſer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garriſon, ſhortly expecting his Diſcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to ſettle here and follow ſaid Buſineſs; but will, at preſent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued;

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Addiſon Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	800	Leeds.
Alwood Henry	200	Berlie.
Aſkin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Aſkin James	T. lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Ballard.
Beaſton Cheſſlons	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry ſen	200	Cromland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Auraſter.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghander Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Seamford.
Bougeier Hen. ſen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Bould Joſeph	200	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghender Chriſtn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Auraſter
Breakenridge David	T. lot	Johnſtown
Beardſly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elihu	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bauman Stephen	200	Haldimand.
Barnes Jacob	200	Pickering
Beesb Henry	200	do.
Belcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Conclin	400	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townſend
Clark Ralph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingſton
Cameron Archd.	200	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wemley	150	Amelia-burg
Conger P. de Sigtah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townſend
Clark James, Eſq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caltolo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caſſady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Auraſter
Grips Philip	200	Barton
Dueue John	200	Thorold
Deonis Joſeph	200	Humberſtone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickſon Thomas eſq.	200	Niagara
Doan Mary	400	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edſall James	150	Humberſtone
Fegan Thomas	28	Marysburg
Filter Alex. Eſq.	T. lot	Kingſton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forſar William	200	Vaughan
Forſar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rot. J. D. eſq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Wellingham
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Marſey
Do. do.	500	Salttfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

York, 21ſt Dec. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 41.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 561.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty ſixth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary: Hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifton now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' township, containing 1600 acres, on which there are fome very good mill-feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ft conceffion of Eaft Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceffions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 26, in the fecond and third conceffions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and, 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24 in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 46 and 47 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill feats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

To be ſold by Auction,

AT the Toronto Coffee-houſe in York, on Monday the eighth day of February next, the following lots of Land:—

Lot number 7, in the Old Survey, in the Township of Etobicoke (adjoining Lot number D. in the ſecond Conceſſion of ſaid Townſhip) containing 100 acres, on which Lot is erected a comfortable log houſe, and upon which are ſeveral acres of improved land, a part whereof is laid down with graſs ſeeds.

Lots number one in the third Conceſſion, number one in the fourth Conceſſion, and number one in the fifth Conceſſion in the township of Pickering, containing 200 acres each. Theſe Lands lie upon the courſe of Dundas Street, and are remarkable for their ſuperior quality as well as for their advantageous ſituation.

A L. O. Lots Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen, in the Tenth Conceſſion in the Township of Vaughan containing one hundred acres each.—Theſe lots are adjacent to the River Humber, and are conſidered to be of an excellent quality.

Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money on approved ſecurity; and an indiſputable title in fee will immediately be executed to the purchaſer or purchaſers by Mr. Jacob Herchmer.

York, 23d January, 1802.

N. B. At ſame time and place will be ſold ſome Carpeting and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of the late J. White, Eſq.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the great encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them, that he now intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches; and thoſe who with can be ſerved with Chairs of every ſort in his branch without delay—viz. Chairs, Settees, and dining ditto, ſan-back and brace-back Chairs. He very ſhortly expects a quantity of different paints; it will then be in his power to finiſh his Chairs in the beſt manner, and by his great attention to perform his promiſes, hopes to merit protection and ſupport.

DANIEL TEIRS.

York, Jan. 23, 1802.

N. B. He alſo expects a quantity of common Chairs from below, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois-Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies' and Gentlemens Hair Dreſſer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garriſon, ſhortly expecting his Diſcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to ſettle here and follow ſaid Buſineſs; but will, at preſent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore published in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
Addiſon Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	600	Leeds.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Aſkin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Aſkin James	T. lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Ballard.
Bentſon Chriſtiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry ſen.	200	Crowland.
Botsgener Henry jun.	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	1500	Auraſter.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghander Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Henry ſen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Buſh Joſeph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghander Chriſtn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Auceſter
Berakenridge David	T. lot	Johnſtown
Beardly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Sheddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elihu	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Burman Stephen	300	Haldimand.
Barnes Jacob	200	Pickering
Beesh Henry	200	do.
Belcher John	200	Cramahe
Bois Elizabeth alias Conclin	400	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townſend
Clark Ruliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingſton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	350	York
Cotter James, Mc Kenney & Jacob Wemley	150	Ameliaſburg
Congen P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townſend
Clark James, Eſq.	450	Diſtrington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caſtelo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caſſady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Auceſter
Cripe Philip	200	Barton
Dueue John	200	Thorold
Deonis Joſeph	200	Humberſtone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickſon Thomas eſq.	200	Niagara
Doan Mary	400	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edfall James	150	Humberſtone
Fegan Thomas	28	Marysburg
Filher Alexr. Eſq.	T. lot	Kingſton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rot. J.D. eſq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2500	Wallingham.
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darrington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

York, 21ſt Dec. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XI.] G R [NUMBER 41.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 561.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty ſixth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtribution of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who with to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

REPEATED

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifton now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' township, containing 1600 acres, on which there are fome very good mill-feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ft conceffion of Eaft Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceffions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 26, in the fecond and third conceffions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and, 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24 in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 46 and 47 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill feats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

To be ſold by Auction,

AT the Toronto Coffee-houſe in York, on Monday the eighth day of February next, the following lots of Land:—

Lot number 7, in the Old Survey, in the Township of Etobicoke (adjoining Lot number D. in the ſecond Conceſſion of ſaid Townſhip) containing 100 acres, on which Lot is erected a comfortable log houſe, and upon which are ſeveral acres of improved land, a part whereof is laid down with graſs ſeeds.

Lots number one in the third Conceſſion, number one in the fourth Conceſſion, and number one in the fifth Conceſſion in the township of Pickering, containing 200 acres each. Theſe Lands lie upon the courſe of Dundas Street, and are remarkable for their ſuperior quality as well as for their advantageous ſituation.

A L. O. Lots Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen, in the Tenth Conceſſion in the Township of Vaughan containing one hundred acres each.—Theſe lots are adjacent to the River Humber, and are conſidered to be of an excellent quality.

Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money on approved ſecurity; and an indiſputable title in fee will immediately be executed to the purchaſer or purchaſers by Mr. Jacob Herchmer.

York, 23d January, 1802.

N. B. At ſame time and place will be ſold ſome Carpeting and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of the late J. White, Eſq.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the great encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them, that he now intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches; and thoſe who with can be ſerved with Chairs of every ſort in his branch without delay—viz. Chairs, Settees, and dining ditto, ſan-back and brace-back Chairs. He very ſhortly expects a quantity of different paints; it will then be in his power to finiſh his Chairs in the beſt manner, and by his great attention to perform his promiſes, hopes to merit protection and ſupport.

DANIEL TEIRS.

York, Jan. 23, 1802.

N. B. He alſo expects a quantity of common Chairs from below, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois-Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies' and Gentlemens Hair Dreſſer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garriſon, ſhortly expecting his Diſcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to ſettle here and follow ſaid Buſineſs; but will, at preſent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	*Acres.*	*Townſhips.*
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Do do.	600	Leeds.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Aſkin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Aſkin James	T. lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Ballard.
Bentſon Chriſtiana	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry ſen.	200	Crowland.
Botsgener Henry jun.	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	1500	Auraſter.
Beam Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghander Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Stamford.
Bougener Henr. ſen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Buſh Joſeph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	500	Clinton
Borghonder Chriſtn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Auceſter
Berakenridge David	T. lot	Johnſtown
Beardly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Sheddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elihu	1000	Clarke
Bradt Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Burman Stephen	300	Haldimand.
Barnes Jacob	200	Pickering
Beesh Henry	200	do.
Belcher John	200	Cramahe
Bois Elizabeth alias Conclin	400	Cander.
Craig Thomas	200	Townſend
Clark Ruliph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingſton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	350	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Wemley	150	Ameliaſburg
Congen P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Coutier Stephen	300	Townſend
Clark James, Eſq.	450	Diſtrington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caſtello John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Caſſady Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Auceſter
Cripe Philip	200	Barton
Dueue John	200	Thorold
Deonis Joſeph	200	Humberſtone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickſon Thomas eſq.	200	Niagara
Doan Mary	400	Crowland
Day Richard	200	Ballard
Edfall James	150	Humberſtone
Fegan Thomas	28	Marysburg
Filher Alexr. Eſq.	T. lot	Kingſton
Fris Adam	200	Clinton
Forfar William	200	Vaughan
Forfar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rot. J.D. eſq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2500	Wallingham.
Do. do.	200	Whitby
Do. do.	1300	Darlington
Do. do.	700	Murray
Do. do.	500	Saltfleet
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2200	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

York, 21ſt Dec. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 561.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty ſixth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtribution of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who with to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſignify to the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

REPEATED

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Political Essays on Popular Subjects.

Principiis cognitis multo facilius extrema intelligentur. Cic.

The Essay from which the following is extracted, makes only a part of one, of three Essays on First Principles, LIBERTY and DEMOCRACY, contained in a pamphlet lately published in England. The author is unknown, but the work bears on the face of it, every mark of the production of a man of no common abilities and acquirements united with soundness of judgment and accute just reasoning.

It is our intention to lay the whole of the three Essays before the public; and we humbly and earnestly recommend to every one who is desirous of being rightly informed, to divest himself of received prejudices and to proceed candidly and deliberately with the author, in search of truth, to the investigation of subjects in which we all, more or less, feel a lively interest, and which have, of late years, agitated the civilized world.

For our part, we can say, with the author, "sufficient will be our gratification, and ample our reward, if "we should co-operate, though but "in a slight degree, in the great design of promoting the cause of Political, Moral and Religious truth; "and of exposing the futility of these "arguments by which the credulous "and ignorant are misled."

ESSAY I.—FIRST PRINCIPLES.

TO commence a series of Political Essays with a position which every reader will admit, is an attempt too arduous to be accomplished without referring to some one of those moral maxims which experience has uniformly impressed with the characters of truth.

Whoever meditates on the page of history, remarks the occurrences of passing years, or reflects on the inconsistencies of his own conduct, will speedily be brought to acknowledge the necessity of some guide more steady in its directions, more unerring in its dictates, than those motives which usually decide the councils, and influence the actions of mankind.

The benighted traveller looks anxiously forward to the light which may direct his footsteps with safety thro' the bewildering shades & unexplored recesses of the forest; the mariner views, with attentive eye, the needle, ever constant to its invisible ruler in the north, and steers securely by its guidance through the dangers of the tractless ocean; but in the moral world, men are frequently content to wander through the forest of uncertainty, and to be tossed on the waves of life, without searching for a steadly light to illuminate their paths or a guide to direct their course.

If we look for the cause of this mental deficiency, we shall find it in the nature of man. The gift of reason is his glorious attribute; but, like all other gifts, its advantages depend upon its exercise. Reason is nothing more than the power of comparing our ideas and deducing inferrences for the purpose of instruction; but this comparison implies the existence of a standard to which we may refer, and according to which we may decide. All men must have some standard for the direction of their judgment, but it will vary with the degrees of their knowledge and reflection.—

"How can we reason but from what we know."

It is frequently allowed without examination; sometimes from the opinions of a leading character; sometimes from the common opinions of the world, and often from some intermediate proposition readily admitted as a criterion in its popular sense, but not carried back as it ought, to the original standard, from whence it is supposed to be derived. Of the victims of madness it has frequently and justly been alleged, that they reason right upon wrong principles. It is possible, therefore, to reason, and to reason ably, without advancing to the discovery of truth.

Hence, then, arises the greatest, the most important, though not the most obvious difference between man and man. Some through ignorance, are incapable, but more through indolence and want of reflection, are regardless of looking back to those First Principles, which form the true standard of reference and decision. It is not always necessary to look back to them, in order to obtain the applause and excite the admiration of the world. The world seldom judges from deep research, or with accurate appreciation; not, at least till frequent experiments have shewn the futility of its first decisions, and established the solidity of character and the prevalence of truth.

All the various abilities which distinguish man;—the powers of reason and of fancy, the flores of knowledge, the blaze of eloquence, and the splendor of learning, may be, and often are, possessed without that soundness of judgment which arises from a recurrence to original principles. Reason, though undoubtedly the mean of ascertaining truth, if properly made use of, implies only, as was just remarked, the power of examining ideas, and drawing inferences, from comparison. Imagination, it is obvious, seeks but to illustrate and to please; it is the province of eloquence to irritate or to persuade, and its voice is addressed to the passions: knowledge is nothing more than an accurate register of facts. Learning is conversant only with the languages and opinions of others; but wisdom consists in the possession of a standard by which we can estimate the value of all things within the range of our comprehension, and regulate the conduct of life. A man may be wise without being gifted, in any remarkable degree, with any of these dazzling qualities; but when his wisdom is combined with these, he becomes an illustrious character; when it imploys them all for the benefit of mankind he rises into a Bacon or a Johnson; of such minds it may be said, without hyperbole, that their serious and impatient opinions were generally unstained with any taint of error: they were always possessed of a rule for thought as well as action; & their *dicta* became the aphorisms of truth.

It may be observed, too, of these great characters, that they generally chose the synthetical mode of argument in preference to the analytical; that is, they set out with some fixed principle ready stored in their minds, and reasoned down to the matter which was the immediate subject of their consideration. Before the deep drawn disquisitions, and oracular sentences of the former, the philosophers and metaphysicians of his age sunk into obscurity; and had the latter been indulged a little longer to the world, the infidels and democrats of the present day would have crept into their lurking holes from the light of his reasoning, and the lash of his rebuke.

The difference is obvious between those first principles which respect the conduct of the individual, and those which form the foundation of a science. The former are necessary to all; the latter are requisite only for those who are called to the study and exercise of that particular science, and are useful to others only as they are adopted among the grounds of general knowledge, and employed for the advantage of mankind. The peasant may possess the former. He is graciously furnished with the means of acquiring them. He can read, or he can listen to the voice of truth, and to this sacred standard he may refer for information. The peasant with these principles is wiser than the subtlest arguer without them. He is wiser, much wiser, as far as respects himself, than those who, with greater acquirements, intermeddle with a science for which they were not educated, with whose elements they are unacquainted, and whose effects they either mistake or disregard. With such men to be daring is to be great; to be rash is to be courageous; to despise experience is to be free from prejudice; and to contemn whatever has been sanctioned by the veneration of ages is to be illuminated with superior light!—Hail to the wisdom of the pious cottager! Hail to that pure and peaceable wisdom, which exalts him to an eminence from whence he can look down on the pursuits of such men as splendid delusions, or as impious folly!

EXTRACT II.

It is not very difficult to decypher the novel characteristics of the present age. A general diffusion of the lowest species of knowledge, a dashing style of composition, a tinsel sort of eloquence, together with a deficiency of solid thought, a want of logical precision, and an ignorance of original principles, mark the features of the times in colours too glaring to be mistaken, with foreign tints which shame the modest simplicity of nature, and disguise the genuine dignity of truth.

Thereare generally a set of opinions floating loose in the world, adopted without consideration and uttered without thought, which have been handed down in the same form, from age to age, and received as established maxims by the unthinking, and the indolent. Many of these are spacious sophisms, employed only by the eloquent orators of the day, as they suited their addresses to the passions of the populace, and favored their opposition to some existing evil, or some preponderating power. Though unable to bear the test of strict examination, they have never been resisted and exposed, merely because the pressure of no peculiar circumstances has called for their refutation or exposure. These maxims are eagerly seized by the conceited trafficrers in knowledge, and the ardent spirits of turbulence and faction. They are magnified into undeniable axioms, and self-evident truths. They are expanded into gigantic shape, and displayed before the eyes of the people. They are hardened or rounded into weapons of attack, and this artillery is charged with every inflammable substance which malice or ingenuity can furnish. The watch-word of conspiracy is given out, the trumpet of sedition is sounded—and the enthusiastic demagogues hurry their deluded followers into battle with established usages and constituted authorities, undismayed, though the brittle forms of wisdom and experience be drawn out in array against them. If the ramparts of the fortress they attack are neglected or decayed—if the works are weakly defended, or difficult of defence, down falls the edifice with a mighty ruin, and shakes the astonished earth around. But if the venerable fabrick be constructed of more durable materials, and its garrison be vigilant and ardent in its defence, it frowns unhurt at the impotent attack, and bids defiance to all the storms which assail it. Yet not even in this case easily discouraged, tho' baffled in his first attempts, the practised enemy, perhaps, only changes his mode of warfare, and lays aside the open front of hostility for the secret sap and the insidious mine.

Not to much from the prevalence of evils, which called for abolition, and abuses, which solicited reform, as from opinions such as these converted into first principles, and combined with the love of power, of glory, and of plunder have arisen that monument of human pride and folly, the Revolution in France, and those abortions of human intellect, its successive and tranhitory constitutions. From similar sources flowed that enthusiastic applause with which the proceedings of an alien Republic were greeted by a party in this kingdom, and that confederate interest with which the views of its rebellious rulers were forwarded, to overthrow the established government of this country and bow the exalted dignity of Britain at the foot of those enfranquised altars which still smoke with the sacrifices of monarchy, wisdom and religion.

To be continued.

Three Rivers, 13 December, 1801.

SIR,

I have not the good fortune to have been born a British subject, but though a stranger, since I live under the government of his Britannick Majesty, I have always had the greatest satisfaction and happiness, in knowing and making known every thing that might add to the profound respect due to his Majesty.

I have discovered, in the course of my historical enquires, the genealogy of the illustrious house of Brunswick, Lunenbourg: From the titles which support it, and which I have pointed out, it is certain that that house is perhaps the most illustrious and most ancient of all the illustrious houses of Europe.

I send you my discovery; if you think proper to make it public through the medium of the Gazette, it is at your disposal: an uncommon and hereditary merit in an illustrious house, inspires a civilized people with a very particular veneration, and it is were possible to augment that due to the reigning house, among the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, I would think myself happy in having in any ways contributed to it.

Sir, your very humble servant,

J. B. ST. M——, Pte.

ORIGIN of the House of Brunswick Lunebourg, *which has been the reigning house in England since 1714.*

The House of Altorff, which according to some authors is of the most ancient origin, must have been an illustrious house in the time of Charlemagne, since a son of d'Henbart, Count of Altorff, who first took the name of Guelpe, married Irmentrude, sister of Charlemagne; and Indith, daughter of this same Guelpe I. married Louis le Debonnaire, Emperor of the West and King of France.

The House of Guelpe, or of Altorff, was since grafted on the House of Este, by the marriage of Azon d'Este with an heiress of the House of Guelpe; and this House of Este, called in Latin *Attestina domus*, is descended of the *Attii*, a Roman family in the time of the Republic, which retired to Este, or Atestte. We shall trace the progress of this house before the House of Altorff, or Guelpe was grafted on it. Henry d'Este was created by Charlemagne Prince of Treviso, and Margrave or Marquis of Este; his descendants were often Vicars or Lieutenants of the Empire in Italy; and augmented considerably their possessions. One of the family, named Boniface, became Margrave of Tuscany, and possessed the territories of Ferrara, Piacenza, Mantua, Modena, Reggio, Parma, Luccas, Ancona and Spoletto.

Otto de Este sprung from this same House of Este, went over into Germany with the Emperor Othon I. in 963; in the following century, *Azon*, one of his descendants married the only daughter of Guelpe II. and sister of Guelpe III; when this last died, his brother-in-law inherited the dominions that the family possessed in Suabia and left them to Guelpe II. Count Altorff.

Henry, surnamed the Lion, sprung from this House, became Duke of Bavaria, and of Upper and Lower Saxony; and united to his dominions the hereditary Estates of five houses; but after having gained several victories over his enemies he was put under the ban of the Empire by the Emperor Henry I. in the Diet of Wurtzbourg, in 1180. He afterwards recovered the Duchies of Brunswick and Lunebourg, with other domains between the Elbe and the Weser *which his descendants have possessed ever since.*

It is then certain that the House of Brunswick Lunebourg is descended from the ancient House of Este, on which was grafted the illustrious House of Altorff or Guelpe.

Vid. the collection of the Historians of Brunswick by Leibnitz, and the *origines Guelphicæ* by Smidius, editor together of the House of Brunswick Lunebourg.

POETRY.

From the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

THE BRAVE.

Soft are the slumbers of the Brave,
When at Death's touch their eye-lids close:
Dight Fairies dance upon their grave,
And deck with flowers the bed of their repose.

The Sire, whose locks are silver white,
Their prowess tells, with force impress'd;
The magic tale inspires delight,
And patriot-zeal fires every youthful breast.

On Fame's eternal banners wave
Their names, emboss'd with purest gold;
Where Time's corroding fingers have
No power to erase them from the silken fold.

ANECDOTE.

LORD ASH—N being at Bath, and coming down the steps of the pump-room, he observed a fine woman at some distance; on which, with his usual eloquence, he said "That's a d—d good piece." A sagacious citizen of London overhearing him, and mistaking the word, spread through Bath the news of Peace. His words being disputed, he alleged his authority, and said that Lord Ash—n had not only announced peace, at the pump room, but called it "a d—d good piece!"

Bon Mot of the late Robin Burns.

This singular character, it is well known, was addicted to the bottle. A physician who attended him in his last illness, remonstrating with him on the head, assured him, "the seat of his stomach was entirely gone."

The merry bard declared, if that were the case, he would go on drinking to the end of the chapter; "for if the coat was gone, it was not worth while caring about the waistcoat."

London paper.

Some years ago, Doctor Cullen's wife son, the famous mimic, played a humourous trick on Doctor Blair, Professor Robertson, and all the grave gentlemen of Edinburgh. At the Election of the city Magistrates, a grand dinner is usually given, and all the Clergymen and High Chancellors of the place attend. It having chanced this time to fall upon a synod day, none of the Clergymen could attend, nor could young Cullen's father. Cullen takes this opportunity of being revenged on the gentlemen of the cloth, for the dry wipes he had so often received from them—he collects a great number of his rakish companions into the room adjoining that of the Magistrates, about the time of dinner being over, now, in the voice of Doctor Blair, of Doctor Robertson, of his father, and every one he knew not to be with the Rulers, he drinks the Kirk of Scotland, &c. Singing smutty longs between them, and making great shoruffes of laugher like a company of jolly topers, to the utter astonishment of all the adjoining company, who could not conceive what powerful magic had drawn the Clergy into this confusion. In due time Cullen and his bucks dispersed—the former groaning like Doctor Blair, in the last stage of life. The next morning the whole city was agitated—the fact could not be controverted—the chief people had heard with their own ears the riot—at last the truth came out, and Doctor Cullen would not be reconciled to his son for a long time after.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2d Feb. 1802.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sittings at *Nisi Prius* for the said District, will be holden at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the Twenty-second day of the present month of February, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Lost on the 26th Inst.

A LETTER directed to JOHN WILSON Soldier 2d Batt. R. C. V. with two seals upon it.—Any person who will deliver the said letter to the Subscriber or to the Printer hereof, shall be well rewarded. JOHN WILSON.

York Garrison, 28th Jan. 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 3d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of. Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good milſ-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſion of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with milſ-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with milſ-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec: for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and provender for Horſes.

To be ſold by Auction,

AT the Toronto Coffee-houſe in York, on Monday the eighth day of February next, the following lots of Land:—

Lot number 7, in the Old Survey, in the Townſhip of Etobicoke (adjoining Lot number D, in the ſecond Conceſſion of ſaid Townſhip) containing 100 acres, on which Lot is erected a comfortable log houſe, and upon which are ſeveral acres of improved land, a part whereof is laid down with graſs ſeeds.

Lots number one in the third Conceſſion, number one in the fourth Conceſſion, and number one in the fifth Conceſſion in the township of Pickering, containing 200 acres each. Theſe Lands lie upon the courſe of Dundas Street, and are remarkable for their ſuperior quality as well as for their advantageous ſituation.

ALSO, Lots Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen, in the Tenth Conceſſion in the Township of Vaughan containing one hundred acres each.—Theſe lots are adjacent to the River Humber, and are conſidered to be of an excellent quality.

Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money on approved ſecurity; and an indiſputable title in fee will immediately be executed to the purchaſer or purchaſers by Mr. Jacob Herchmer.

York, 23d January, 1802.

N. B. At ſame time and place will be ſold ſome Carpeting and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of the late J. WHITE, Eſq.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the great encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them, that he now intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches; and thoſe who with can be ſerved with Chairs of every ſort in his branch without delay—*viz.* Chairs, Settees, and dining ditto, fan-back and brace-back Chairs. He very thankfully expects a quantity of different paints, it will then be in his power to finiſh his Chairs in the beſt manner, and by his great attention to perform his promiſes, hopes to merit protection and ſupport.

DANIEL PEIRS.

York, Jan. 23, 1802.

N. B. He alſo expects a quantity of common Chairs from below, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subſcriber begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aſſiduity and attention to his buſineſs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be ſeen at the bindery, which he flatters himſelf will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dreſſer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garriſon, ſhortly expecting his Diſcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to ſettle here and follow ſaid Buſineſs; but will, at preſent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Nov. 12, 1801.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS who have GRANTS in the Secretary's Office, in addition to thoſe heretofore publiſhed in this Gazette, ready to be iſſued:

Names.	Acres.	Townſhips.
Addiſon Rev. Rob.	200	Niagara.
Do do.	300	Louth.
Alwood Henry	200	Bertie.
Aſhin Charles	T. lot	Chatham.
Aikin James	T. lot	Chatham.
Adams Richard S.	200	Baſtard.
Bentſon Chriſtian	200	Loughboro'.
Bougener Henry ſen	200	Crowland.
Bougener Henry jun	200	do.
Buck Henry	200	do.
Book John	500	Ancaſter.
Beim Martin	200	Willoughby
Borghender Jacob jr.	200	Barton
Book George	200	Clinton
Brooks Robert	300	Scarboro'.
Bougener Hen. ſen.	200	Willoughby
Borgender Jacob	200	Barton
Bund Joſeph	400	Pelham
Bowman John	200	do.
Beam Jacob	200	Clinton
Borghonder Chriſtn.	200	Barton
Book John	200	Ancaſter
Breakenridge David	T. lot	Johnſtown
Beardſly Barthw. C.	do.	York
Bates Stoddard	200	Clarke
Bell Alexander	300	Cramahe
Beman Elitha	1000	Clarke
Brady Adrian	200	Flamboro' E.
Bowman Stephen	200	Halidimand
Barrier Jacob	100	Pickering
Beech Henry	200	do.
Betcher John	200	Cramahe
Buis Elizabeth alias Conclin	200	Camden
Craig Thomas	200	Townſend
Clark Rutiph	200	Loughboro'
Cook Thomas	T. lot	Kingſton
Cameron Archd.	do.	York
Cope Conrad	200	Beverly
Clark Robt. jun.	200	Whitby
Cameron Hugh	190	York
Cotter James, Mr. Mc Kenney & Jacob Warmley	190	Amelinſburg
Conger P. de Signah	200	Hallowell
Conniet Stephen	300	Townſend
Clark James, Eſq.	450	Darlington
Cozens Daniel	1000	Vaughan
Caſtelo John	T. lot	Niagara
Collins John	do.	do.
Clendenning James	do.	do.
Calladj Samuel	do.	do.
Camp Robert	200	Ancaſter
Crips Philip	200	Barton
Ducue John	200	Thorold
Dennis Joſeph	200	Humberſtone
Darby George	200	Grantham
Denick Andrew	200	Loughboro'
Dickſon Thomas eſq	200	Niagara
Dean Mary	100	Crowland
Dey Richard	200	Baſtard
Edſall James	150	Humberſtone
Fegan Thomas	68	Maryſburg
Fiſher Alexr. Eſq.	T. lot	Kingſton
Frit Adam	200	Clinton
Forſar William	200	Vaughan
Forſar Thomas	200	do.
Gray Rbt. J. D. eſq.	1800	Scarboro'
Do. do.	2400	Wafingham
Do. do.	200	Winſor
Do. do.	1330	Darlington
Do. do.	200	Murr
Do. do.	500	Baſtard
Do. do.	400	Cramahe
Do. do.	2296	Hope
Gahan Edward	100	York

WILLIAM JARVIS, Sec'y.

York, 21ſt Dec. 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 562.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of, God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the FIFTH day of December laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the nineteenth day of January, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty ſixth day of February next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Ceſſation of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majeſty and the French Republick, and eſtabliſhing the Obſervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were ſigned at *London* on the Firſt Day of this inſtant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to ſay, That as ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, Hoſtilities ſhould be eſtabliſhed between Us and the *French* Republick by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe immediately; and in order to prevent all Cauſes of Complaint and Diſpute which might ariſe on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been alſo reciprocally agreed, That the Veſſels and Effects which might be taken in the *Britiſh* Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on each Side; That the Term ſhould be One Month from the *Britiſh* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Iſlands inclu ively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the ſaid *Canary* Iſlands, as far as the Equator; and laſtly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Deſcription of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this inſtant *October*, from which Day the ſeveral Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between Us and the *French* Republick ſhould be agreeable to the ſeveral Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatſoever, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility, either by Sea or Land, againſt the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Veſſels or Subjects, from and after the reſpective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our higheſt Diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor*, the Twelfth Day of this inſtant *October*, in the Forty-firſt Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

GOD ſave the KING.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Preliminary Articles of Peace

Between his *Britannick* Majeſty and the *French* Republick. Signed at *London* [*In Engliſh and French,*] the 10th of *October*, 1801; the 9th *Vendemiaire*, year 10 of the *French* Republick.

HIS M jeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Firſt Conſul of the *French* Republick, in the name of the French People, being animated with an equal deſire of putting an end to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and of re eſtabliſhing union and good underſtanding between the two countries, have named for this purpoſe; namely, his Britannick Majeſty, the Right Honorable Robert Banks Jenkinſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Britannick M jeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lewis William Otto, Commiſſary for the exchange of French Priſoners in England; who after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

ART. I. As ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re eſtabliſhed between his Britannick Majeſty and the French Republick, by ſea a by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hoſtilities may ceaſe immediately between the two powers, and between them and their Allies reſpectively, the neceſſary inſtructions ſhall be ſent with the utmoſt diſpatch to the commanders of the ſea and land forces of the reſpec-

tive ſtates, & each of the contracting parties engages to grant paſſports, & every facility requiſite to accelerate the arrival, and enſure the execution of theſe Orders.—It is farther agreed, that all conqueſts which may have been made by either of the contracting parties from the other, or from their reſpective allies ſubſequently to the ratification of the preſent Preliminaries, ſhall be conſidered as of no effect, and ſhall be faithfully comprehended in the reſtitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

ART. II. His Britannick Majeſty ſhall reſtore to the French Republick and her Allies; namely, to his Catholic Majeſty, and to the Batavian Republick, all the poſſeſſions and colonies occupied or conquered by the Engliſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon, of which iſland and poſſeſſions his Britannick Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the full and entire ſovereignty.

ART. III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who ſhall enjoy therein the ſame advantages.

ART. IV. The iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, ſhall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannick Majeſty, and reſtored to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem. For the purpoſe of rendering this iſland completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it ſhall be placed under the guarantee and proteſtion of a third power, to be agreed upon in the definitive treaty.

ART. V. Egypt ſhall be reſtored to the Sublime Porte, whoſe territories & poſſeſſions ſhall be preſerved entire, ſuch as they exiſted previouſly to the preſent war.

ART. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be preſerved entire.

ART. VII. The French forces ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The Engliſh forces ſhall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and iſlands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

ART. VIII. The Republick of the Seven Iſlands ſhall be acknowledged by the French Republick.

ART. IX. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated for by the preſent Preliminary Articles, ſhall take place in Europe within One Month; in the Continent and Seas of America and of Africa, within Three Months; and in the Continent and Seas of Aſia, within Six Months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

ART. X. The priſoners made reſpectively ſhall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty, all be reſtored, and without raniom, on paying reciprocally the debts which they may have individually contracted. Diſcuſſions having ariſen reſpecting the payment for the maintenance of priſoners of war, the contracting powers reſerve this queſtion to be ſettled by the definitive treaty according to the law of nations, and in conformity to eſtabliſhed uſage.

ART. XI. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which may ariſe on account of prizes which may be made at ſea after the ſignature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the veſſels and effects which may be taken in the Britiſh Channel & in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide; that the term ſhall be One Month from the Britiſh Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean; Two Months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equator; and laſtly, Five Months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular deſcription of time or place.

ART. XII. All ſequeſtrations impoſed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of any deſcription, belonging to either of the contracting powers, or to their ſubjects or citizens, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of the definitive treaty. The deciſion of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country againſt individuals of the other for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatſoever, which, according to received uſages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, ſhall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all caſes prompt and ample juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this article, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall apply to the allies of the contracting parties, and to the individuals of the reſpective nations upon the condition of a juſt reciprocity.

ART. XIII. With reſpect to the fiſheries on the coaſts of the Iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands adjacent, and in the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, the two parties have agreed to reſtore them to the ſame footing on which they were before the preſent war, reſerving to themſelves the power of making, in the definitive treaty, ſuch arrangements as ſhall appear juſt and reciprocally uſeful, in order to place the fiſhing of the two nations on the moſt proper footing for the maintenance of peace.

ART. XIV. In all the Caſes of Reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent Treaty, the Fortifications ſhall be delivered up in the State in which they may be at the time of the ſignature of the preſent Treaty, and all the Works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince the occupation ſhall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the caſes of ceſſion ſtipulated in the preſent Treaty, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of their properties, acquired and poſſeſſed either before or during the preſent war, in the which term of 3 Years they may have the free exerciſe of their Religion and enjoyment of their property.

The ſame privilege ſhall be granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe who ſhall have made therein any eſtabliſhments whatſoever during the time when thoſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

With reſpect to the other inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them ſhall be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted in their perſons or properties under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts poſterior to the Definitive Treaty.

ART. XV. The preſent Preliminary Articles ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in London, in the ſpace of fifteen days for all delay; and immediately after their ſignification, Plenipotentiaries ſhall be named, on each ſide, who ſhall repair to Amiens for the purpoſe of concluding a Definitive Treaty of Peace in concert with the Allies of the contracting parties.

In witneſs whereof, we, the undernigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majeſty, and of the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent Preliminary articles, and have cauſed our ſeals to be put thereto.

Done at *London* the Firſt day of October one thouſand eight hundred and one, the ninth Vendemiaire, year ten of the French Republick.

HAWKESBURY. (L. S.)
OTTO. (L. S.)

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves, and that Leaſes for theſe Lands will be ready to be delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enſuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of twenty-one years.

For the ſecond ſeven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid term, the annual Rent is to be again increaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch perſons as have already applied to the Council for the ſaid Lands (and whoſe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the ſaid Tenth Day of May, provided they ſign with the Clerk of the Council their aſſent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reſtrained by a Covenant in the Leaſe from aſſigning his Intereſt without the Permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31ſt Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS many perſons who, from various cauſes, had omitted to comply with the Order iſſued from this Office of the fourth day of September laſt, with reſpect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas ſeveral perſons have ſince been located in this Town whoſe Lots are ſtill uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both deſcriptions of perſons, that if the ſaid Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other perſons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON OCT. 20.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Thurſday his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, the Houſe of Commons attending at the Bar, opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negociations in which I was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, are brought to a favorable concluſion. The differences with the Northern powers have been adjuſted by a convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which we contended, are thereby ſecured, and proviſion is made, that the exerciſe of them ſhall be attended with as little moleſtation as poſſible to the ſubjects of the contracting parties.

"Preliminaries of peace have alſo been ratified between me & the French Republic; and I truſt that this important arrangement, whilſt it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of my views, will alſo be found conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country, and honorable to the Britiſh characters.

"Copies of theſe papers ſhall be forthwith laid before you, and I earneſtly hope that the tranſactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public ſervice, as appear to me to be beſt adapted to the ſituation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that proviſions cannot be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, & for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies. You may, however, be aſſured, that all poſſible attention ſhall be paid to ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object of effectually providing for the ſecurity of all my dominions.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt.—In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The diſtinguiſhed valour and eminent ſervices of my forces by ſea and land, which at no period have been ſurpaſſed; the unprecedented exertion of the militia and fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments: and I am perſuaded that you will join with me, in reflecting with peculiar ſatisfaction on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the ſucceſsful and glorious iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by atchievements, tending in their conſequences, and by their example, to produce laſting advantage and honor to this country. It is my firſt and moſt fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have ſo long merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and reſources, and above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that Conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants."

QUEBEC, January 11, 1802.

Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

Legiſlative Council Chamber.

Monday, 11th January, 1802.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went in State to the Legiſlative Council, and being ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage from His Excellency to the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſignifying his pleaſure that they ſhould immediately attend him in the Council Chamber. The Commons being come, His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes of the Legiſlature:

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

THE ſatisfaction with which I have hitherto met you here, receive a freſh and lively augmentation at this juncture, from the reſtoration of peace, the preliminary articles of which were ratified on the 10th October laſt. I cannot refuſe myſelf the pleaſure of congratulating you upon an event ſo highly intereſting to all His Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, nor forbear to dwell for a moment on the animating reflection, that, under the bleſſing of Almighty God, we owe the extinction of a war which has ſo long unhappily prevailed over a large portion of the world, to the atchievements of his Majeſty's forces, the fame of which has, in the courſe of the laſt year, received new luſtre from the heroic enterprizes of the navy of the United Kingdom, and from the glorious and important ſucceſſes of her army in Egypt.

It is alſo to me a ſubject of high ſatisfaction that nothing has taken place in your domeſtic ſituation to prevent my again congratulating you upon the preſent tranquility, as well as upon the proſperity and abundance with which the bountiful hand of Providence vouchſafes to bleſs this greatly favored Province.

The apprehenſions which were for a moment raiſed in the public mind by a Society of Lawleſs Adventurers, has had no other effect than to call forth freſh proofs of the perfect harmony which ſubſiſts amongſt us, and to evince that ſpirit of loyalty, which, while it honorably diſtinguiſhes all ranks of His Majeſty's ſubjects in this part of his dominions, alſo proves the ſenſe they entertain of the paternal goodneſs of the Gracious Sovereign who has given them the bleſſing of an excellent Conſtitution, and ſecured to them the enjoyment of all the advantages that flow from it, who has ſo powerfully protected their trade and their property, that during a conteſt ſuch as in modern times has had no parallel, this Province has been exempted from any ſhare in the calamities ſo generally inſeparable even from ordinary warfare.

After the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion I received His Majeſty's Commands to take into conſideration the means of introducing and encouraging the Culture of Hemp in this Province, as an article of Commerce likely to be no leſs advantageous to the Colony than to the Parent State; and I was further directed, after having collected ſuch information as might ſerve to aſcertain the fitneſs of the ſoil and climate for the growth of this uſeful plant to offer the ſubject to your particular attention.

The information which I have obtained from ſome reſpectable Perſons in the Province who have made experiments in this Culture, and particularly from the reſult of ſome trials upon a more extenſive ſcale which at my deſire were made by a Gentleman of much judgment and obſervation at Montreal, completely ſatisfy my mind that the ſoil and climate of Lower Canada are peculiarly adapted to this branch of cultivation, and induce me ſtrongly to recommend to you the early adoption of ſuch meaſures as may ſeem beſt calculated to encourage it throughout the Province.

I avail myſelf of the preſent occaſion to obſerve to you, that although the proviſions of the Act to provide Houſes of Correction were limited and temporary, they have been productive of ſome good, I therefore truſt, that you will deem it proper to continue that Act as it now ſtands, unleſs you judge it more expedient to provide for the erection of fit buildings to be appropriated to the purpoſes of Houſes of Correction.

The prevention of crimes dangerous to the well being of ſociety by the puniſhment of firſt and light offences, and by the employment of Convicts in a manner tending at once to the reformation of morals and the production of habits of induſtry, is an acknowledged principle of enlightened policy; and it will be well worthy of the wiſdom of the Legiſlature to conſider, how far theſe important objects may be attained by the permanent eſtabliſhments to which I have alluded.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I ſhall give directions that the public Accounts be laid before you comprizing ſuch as relate to the Provincial Revenue of the Crown and the expenditure of the laſt year.

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

From my experience of your paſt conduct, I can have no doubt either of your zeal or prudence in your endeavors to promote the proſperity of the Province, and my anxiety for your happineſs excites in me the ſincereſt wiſh that no teſſion of this Parliament may paſs by, without being diſtinguiſhed by ſome plans conſpicuouſly productive of the public advantage.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1802.

QUEBEC, 31ſt Dec. 1801.

On Saturday the 26th inſt. departed this life, the Hon. HUGH FINLAY, late Deputy Poſt Maſter Genl. of Britiſh America, and the eldeſt Member of His Majeſty's Councils;—as a Parent, friend and loyal ſubject, he ranked with the firſt in ſociety, and his faithful and meritorious ſervices in this Province, for forty-one years, ſtand ſufficiently recorded to render further comment unneceſſary.

Died on the 28th inſt. of a lingering illneſs which he bore for many years with chriſtian patience and reſignation Major S. HOLLAND. He has been in his time an intrepid, active, and intelligent officer, never making difficulties however arduous the duty he was employed

in. He was an excellent field Engineer, in which capacity he was employed in the year 1758 at the siege of Louisbourg in the detachment of the army under Gen. Wolfe, who after silencing the batteries that opposed our entrance into the harbor, and from his own setting fire to three ships of the line and obliging the remainder in a disabled state to haul out of cannon shot, that great officer by a rapid and unexpected movement took post within 400 yards of the town, from whence, Major Holland, (under his directions) carried on the approaches, destroyed the defences of the town, and making a practicable breach obliged the enemy to capitulate: he distinguished himself also at the conquest of Quebec in 1759, and was made honorable mention of in General Wolfe's will as a Legatee; he also distinguished himself in the defence of Quebec in 1760 after Gen. Murray's unsuccessful attack on the enemy. After the Peace he was appointed Surveyor General of this Province, and was usefully employed in surveying the American coasts, from which survey those drafts published some years since by Major Debarres have been principally taken.

Jan. 7. Yesterday his Majesty's Royal Proclamation, declaring the cessation of Arms between Great Britain and the French Republick, was fixed up in all parts of the town by order of Government; in consequence of which, a Royal Salute was fired from the guns on the Grand Battery, at one o'clock P. M. and at night there was a general illumination throughout the town.

A poetical cobler, in the city of London, overjoyed with the news of peace thus breaks out with all the rapture of an enthusiast. Instead of making shoes to the LAST, he quits his AWL, & pours out his whole SOUL in HAMMERING out the subsequent doggrels, on the LAPSTONE of his genius. The ENDS of his lines, it may be observed, are all composed of O, though, as to MEASURE, they cannot all be considered as MATES.

A cobler near Dyot-street, St. Giles,
Exhibited in the illumination a transparency on which were the following lines,
THANKS to Lord Hawkesbury, and M Otto,
Forestallers now must go to pot o,
For all their hoarded grain will rot o;
Of all such knaves be this the lot-o,
A corner in old Belzy's grotto:
Here's to Lord Hawkesbury, Monsieur Otto:
Let's drink their health by way of motto;
As I approve the Peace in toto),
May he who breaks it first, be shot-o.

[Lond. paper.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2d Feb. 1802.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby to wit. } given, that the Sittings at *Nisi Prius* for the said District, will be holden at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the Twenty-second day of the present month of February, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons:—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto to amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, contemplating the advantage which must arise from the rendering of Yonge Street accessible and convenient to the public, and having before us a proposal for completing that part of the said street between the town of York and lot Number One; do hereby respectively agree to pay the sums annexed to our names towards the carrying of the said proposal into effect; cheerishing at the same time, the hope that every liberal character will give his support to a work, which has for its design the improvement of the country, as well as the convenience of the public.

2d February, 1802.

	Dollars.
*The Chief Justice,	100
*Receiver General	20
*Robert J. D. Gray	20
and 100 acres of land when the road is complete	
*James Macaulay	25
*Alexander Wood	25
*William Weeks	20
John M'Gill	15
Wilson, Humphreys & Campbell	15
D. W. Smith	10
Thos. Scott	10
*William Jarvis	10
*John Small	10
*David Burns	10
*William Allan	10
Alexander M'Donell	10
Angus M'Donell	10
William Smith	10
Robert Henderson	10
*Simon M'Nabb	8
John M'Dougall	8
D. Cozens	8
Thomas Ward	8
*Elisha Beman	6
Joseph Hunt	6
Ely Playter	6
John Bennett	6
*George Cutter	6
James Norris	5 1-4
Archibald Cameron	5 1-4
Wm. B. Peters	5
Joshu Leach	5
John Titus	5
William Cooper	5
*William Hunter	5
J. B. Cozens	5
*Daniel Tyes	5
Thomas Forlar	5
Samuel Nash	5
Paul Marian	5
Thomas Smith	3
John Mc. Beath	3

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. S. Mc. Nabb, Secretary, and advertized weekly in the Gazette.

Those marked thus (*) have paid a former subscription.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his affidulty and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

VOLUME XI.] R [NUMBER 43.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 563.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith;—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of APRIL next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vessels or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves; and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose Applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Political Essays on Popular Subjects.

(Continued.)

LET it not, however, be irrationally and unchristianly supposed, that all who adopted these maxims, and acted upon them to a certain extent, foresaw from the first their dreadful effects, were indifferent to the evils they might produce or fought only the ruin of established power, and the aggrandizement of a particular class of the people. Candour will induce us to draw a different conclusion. It will point to error rather than to vice, as the primary source of those doctrines which have subverted the happiness of a mighty nation; they it will trace, with pity, the rapid and facile progress from the former to the latter. The minds of many Englishmen at no very distant period, from the contemplation of evils of an opposite nature, were undoubtedly inclined to receive the maxims of Gallic democracy with some degree of favor and approbation. Many, no doubt, with sheer goodness of intention, and from the love of national liberty, adopted those maxims for a time, who now shudder with horror at their tremendous and inevitable consequences. Little however, remains to be said for those who, with their eyes opened to this terrible reality, trace the tree of Gallic freedom has been known by its fruits, have perverted in the profession of the same pernicious opinions, and strenuously laboured by night and by day in public and in private, in books and conversation, in the secret haunt and from the open rostrum, to circulate their poisonous quackery thro' this happy country, at the expence of its acknowledged government, its established religion, its absolute property, and the lives of thousands of its inhabitants.

When the cause of evil is investigated, it is candid, and it is just, to attribute as little of it as possible to original and settled depravity; but when we contemplate the evil itself, it will lead us to the same inference and conclusion. Whether it spring from error, or from vice, it furnishes the same awful warning to reflection, and forcibly admonishes us to refer every opinion to those immutable principles which are the only real consolations of falsehood and of truth.

Such has, of late, been the absurdity of whimsey theories, such the folly and mischief of metaphysical speculation, that many honest and well meaning persons, and some, indeed, of high discernment, have been led to condemn theory altogether, and to ridicule every kind of metaphysical enquiry. But surely in this censure they have gone too far, it was rather against the conduct of the enquiry, rather against the erroneous objects of pursuit, that their condemnation and ridicule ought to have been directed. A distinction should have been made between the theory suggested by fancy, and that which is founded on *data*, established by experience. Improvements of practical advantage, and no other can properly be so called, must exist in theory, before they can be embodied in practice. They must be imagined, before they can be executed. The original plan of improvement in theory, founded on the correction of some acknowledged evil by some obvious good. All theory, therefore, is not to be condemned.

While we regret, too, that wild and extravagant species of metaphysics which leaving the realities of nature, & spurning the aid of common sense, wanders into the airy regions of hypothesis, and forms visionary systems for imaginary beings: while we despise the semblance of a science which, though free from the ancient jargon of the schools, is equally devoid of signification and substantial only in its baneful effects, let us still revere that useful part of metaphysical investigation, the study of the human mind, and the human character, which forms the basis of all positive knowledge. Wherever happiness is produced, wherever good is enjoyed, let us be persuaded that the effect may be traced to some principle which deserves to be known, and to become the rule of action in every similar case. But the difficulty of discovering this principle, and the disinclination to search for it, the love of novel opinions, & the promotion of wholly decisions, have given birth to those crude and fanciful, those foolish and impious systems, which every man of plain sense feels to be wrong, it is, therefore, provoked to condemn with an asperity of censure, too general, perhaps, when extended to the science they have abused, but justly merited by the conduct of its rash and ignorant professors.

Every science which engages the attention of man is more or less abstruse, and difficult of acquirement. All demand previous study, and deep research, and practical experience; but the principles of none are more remote from common observation, none is more complicated in its machinery, more varied in its application, and more important in its effects, than the science which has usurped the denomination of Politics. Its principles are abstruse, because it is founded on the nature of man, whose true general character is rarely estimated as it ought. Its machinery is complicated, because it is made up of parts adapted to the passions and the interests, the wants and the wishes, the follies and the vices of mankind. It is varied in its application, as it respects the characters and the manners, the local situation, or the foreign connections of a people; and it is above all other human sciences important in its effects; as well on the understanding, and reduced to practice, it promotes the happiness and the peace, or the misery and confusion of the world.

And is this a science to be wildly handled, or lightly esteemed? Does it lie open to the observation of every superficial reasoner, and shall a set of disaffected adventurers be placed on a level with its ablest and most venerable proficients? Is lefs of study and observation necessary for that, both part of social physics, the knowledge of the mind of man, than for an acquaintance with the anatomy of his body? Is lefs of thought and reflection requisite for ascertaining the grounds of legislation, than for the practice of jurisprudence? Is lefs of prudence and sagacity required for the government of a nation, than for the management of a trade? Forbid it wisdom, forbid it common sense!

The author of the following Essays is fully conscious of the difficulties attending the talk he has undertaken. He acknowledges the importance of his subject, and he is sensible of his own imperfections. But in the present times, when a daring spirit of innovation is gone abroad; when men are apt to reclaim without argument, and to decide without investigation, it may not be useless, even for the humble friend of order and of virtue, to employ the powers with which Providence has endowed him, in the support of assailed authority, and the defence of controverted truth.

To understand the whole science of politic in its widest range; to comprehend, at one glance, all its distant bearings and the dependencies; to appreciate the true value of its numerous systems, exemplified in the different governments of the earth, would require the labour of a life dedicated to its study and its exercise. Such was the life of that great character, whole earthly career has been lately finished. The spirit of Burke has fled from the world, & returned to him who gave it; but his memory still be hallowed by his countrymen, while the union of splendid abilities, with exalted piety, shall continue to excite their admiration, and respect. His powers of genius, his depth of erudition, his luxuriance of fancy, his extent of knowledge, his ardent and persuasive eloquence, his rich and sublime compositions, his predictive sagacity, and his religious zeal, will live in the remembrance of the wise and good, when all his failings and imperfections shall be buried in oblivion. He it was, whole intuitive discernment, like the spear of Ithuriel, first disclosed the demon of the French Revolution, in his native shape of deformity; and he it was, whole ardent efforts have been employed to oppose the entrance of the fiend into this region of unfulfilled comfort.

He is gone! but he has left a legacy behind him, drawn from the stores of political wisdom, experience, and reflection. The fire of his genius seemed to blaze forth with greater splendour just before its extinction; and, even since his departure, the vivid embers continue to glow with animating warmth. The opinions and advice of the greatest characters are not to be doubted without investigation, and none of the tenets of Mr. Burke cannot be expected to meet with unqualified assent; but the words of such a man at the close of life, with a heart devoted to his country, and his God, if they be not listened to as the inspirations of a prophetic spirit, must still awaken the feelings, and arouse the attention of his compatriots. They must forbid attachment into torpor, and heighten reflection into veneration.

At an humble distance from characters of such concentrated ability, with a high sense of the value of experience, and a due respect for the dictates of superior wisdom, the author hopes he may venture, without arrogance, to discuss some of those political subjects which have lately engaged so much of the public attention, and occasioned so great a diversity of opinions in the world. It is his wish to ascertain some general truths, by which the varying sentiments of the age may be tried and appreciated. In this pursuit he trusts that he is guided by laudable motives. The subjects which he has chosen are connected with the order and the liberty, the virtue and the happiness of society; and however he may fail in the execution of his design, he can confidentially assert, that it was dictated by the desire of detecting error, and assisting in the propagation of truth.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 6.

The House met at 4 o'clock, and the Earl of Chesterfield having acquainted their Lordships that his Majesty had been waited on, according to their orders, to know when he would be pleased to receive the address of that house, approving of the preliminaries of the peace, and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint this day, at 2 o'clock, for that purpose.

The House, therefore, having previously adjourned to Tuesday next, immediately proceeded to St. James's with their address, of which the following is a copy, with his Majesty's answer:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most sincere thanks for your gracious condescension in directing the preliminary articles of peace, which have been ratified by your Majesty and the French republic, to be laid before this House.

"We can assure your Majesty, that we have bestowed on them that serious consideration which the important objects they embrace so justly demand; and we beg leave to express to your Majesty, with the most heartfelt gratitude, the satisfaction we derive from this important arrangement, which, while it manifests your Majesty's justice and moderation, and the regard and attention to good faith which have governed your Majesty's conduct towards your allies, will, we are persuaded, be productive of important national advantages, and promote the substantial interests of this country."

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer,

"MY LORDS,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address.

"The satisfaction you express at the foundation which has been laid by the preliminary articles, for the final restoration of peace, is highly acceptable to me; and you may rest assured, that I shall, on my part, use my utmost endeavors to bring this important object to a conclusion in such manner as may most effectually tend to promote and secure the public interests, and the welfare of my people."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 9.

The Speaker stated, that his Majesty had been waited upon with the address of that house, upon the preliminaries; to which his Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer, which he read from the chair:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. The sentiments which you have expressed on this occasion are highly satisfactory to me, and cannot fail to be attended with the most important effects."

GENOA, September 24.

The Constitution, *from Paris* is not yet approved. It requires the poffeffion of too great *property* to make a perfon eligible to office—which betrays a defire to confine the offices to a few families.

The French have infifted on taking poffeffion at prefent of the fortifications at *Naples* to prevent new revolts in that city.

NEW YORK, January 7.

The brig Aimira, arrived yefterday from Martinique, brought difpatches for the Prefident of the United States—From the circumftance of one of the fealed packets having on it a direction to the Poft-maftes to forward immediately by expreis, we prefume its contents are of importance.

Extract of a letter from Port de Paix.

Nov. 25, 1801.

"At 9 o'clock, this day, all the national guards and regular troops, received orders to meet at the Public Square, before the General's houfe. There the General ordered the judgment of Gen. Moyes, formerly General at Cape Francois, and fecond in command in this ifland, to be read, by which it appears, that he is condemned for having raifed a commotion in the province under his command; of having fuffered affaffination to be committed in his department; of having refufed to obey his fuperior's orders; of having written an infolent letter to St. Domingo, after a declaration of the Commandant of the Cape—in confequence of which he is condemned to death.

"His judgment being read, before all the troops, they were ordered to march to the fort where Moyfe was confined. About fifteen minutes after he came out, and was fhot at 11 o'clock."

London papers to the 2d of Nov. have been received at Boflon, by the fhip Harriot. They contain but very few articles but what have been already publifhed here.—Rear admiral Latouch fet out on the 21ft Oct. from Paris for Rochefort, accompanied by Citizen Jerome Buonaparte.—The Stadtholder has taken leave of the King of England, on his departure for the continent, where his prefence is required.—The Marquis Cornwallis has alfo taken leave of his Majefty, and is to proceed forthwith to Amiens.—Britifh funds—3 per cents. conols are at 63.

From the WEST INDIES.

We are informed that a gentleman juft arrived from the W. Indies brings intelligence of the arrival there of a French fleet of 45 fail, with troops deftined for Guadaloup. (Balt. pap.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION AT GUADALOUP.

Arrived yefterday, Schooner Exchange, Capt. Vibert, from Guadaloup. Left it on the 11th, at which time Point Petre and the whole of the Ifland, was in confufion, another infurrection having taken place there, which had it not been fortunately difcovered at the moment, would have involved the total deftruction of every white and mulatto in the iflend.

The rebels in the prefent infurrection were the country blacks againft the whites and mulattoes. The former having fent a helping hand in the revolution which had been juft effected, expected a total emancipation from their maflers; but not finding that event confirmed or even contemplated in the proclamation of the yellow general, Pelage, they had determined to achieve their own liberty, thro' the blood of Pelage and his party. For this purpofe, eleven thoufand were to have been organized on the night fucceeding that on which the plot was difcovered—to have burnt the town—and to have murdered every man, woman and child of Pelage's party! At that very moment only when it could poffibly have been defeated, was the plot difcovered by a black woman who was the kept Mifs of a white man, when four of the ringleaders were apprehended.

Notwithftanding the bloody project had been difcovered, and for the prefent warded off, yet every thing was apprehended from the vengeance and ferocity of the blacks, and all was in the utmoft confufion. In fuch hafte was the iflund deferted by thofe who

should go off, that the Exchange came away on the 17th with only 2 hands on board. An English and a French frigate were at that time off the island, cautioning vessels not to go in. Accounts had also been received that general M'Donald, with 28,000 men, had sailed for the windward, and gen. Rochambeau, with 40,000, for the leeward islands.

FROM LATE PAPERS.

Sir Sydney Smith has returned to England from Egypt.—The brother of Gen. Hutchinson, who carried the news of the fall of Alexandria to Constantinople, was presented by the Grand Signior with a rich medal and 56,000 piastres.

The gale which prevailed on the English coast on the 3d November extended to the River Elbe, at the mouth of which 30 sail of shipping were cast away.—See Salem marine head.

We understand, by a late London paper, that a new coinage is about to take place at the Presidency of Bombay in silver rupees and gold mohurs. The rupee current in Surat, and that in circulation in Bombay, are to be reduced to one certain standard and value, so as to remedy the inconveniencies arising to trade, from the exchange of coin at different hazards.

Sunday last one of these brave, but thoughtless fellows, British Tars entered the Bush Tavern, Bristol, crying he called to pay his reckoning, but on being told he was not indebted there, he related, that having been paid off from the London Man of War, he had 950 guineas in his possession, which he infised on leaving with Mr. Weeks; but this Mr. W. declined, and offered to deposit them in a Banker's hands for the poor fellow, to prevent his being robbed. Upon this, the fellow with an oath, said he would first consult his wife, and then thrusting two or three bank notes into his mouth, absolutely chewed and swallowed them!

London paper.

A silver mine has been discovered about 140 miles from Cincinnatus, up the Ohio. It is calculated that 100 wt. of ore will yield 100 oz. of fine silver. The vein has been traced 15 miles.

Extract of a letter dated Havanna, December 17, 1801.

"The rumour of a general peace, which has been in circulation here for these fall eight or ten days, was yesterday confirmed by the arrival of a British frigate, which brings dispatches from Jamaica. The tidings gladden the hearts of the poor Spaniards, the naval and military characters especially, as they are relieved from the dread of fighting, of all things the worst business in the world."

Additional regulations have been received by his Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, from the Intendent General of the Island of Cuba, which will be rigorously enforced during the commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and those of the said Island.

A gentleman one day came in upon his nephew, who was amusing himself with his violin, 'I am afraid, CHARLES, (says he) you lose TIME with this fiddling." 'I endeavour, Sir, to KEEP TIME." 'Don't you rather KILL TIME?' 'No, I only BEAT it."

A person of a singular turn, observed early one morning, standing at the door of a merchant tailor for admittance, EIGHTEEN journeymen taylors, who accosted them with "good morning to your worships, gentlemen."

POETRY.

THE ENGLISH KISS.

EXTEMPORE.

LET Frenchmen talk of French delight,
Their extacy and bills;
Ah! can they though they all unite,
Make up one English kiss.

Fictitious joy.—Delusion's train!
What are they but deceits,
Whose falthood hides a real pain
Beneath apparent sweets?

Then trust me, Britons, shun the smile
Of art by int'rest drest'd;
And, rendering justice to your isle,
Have spirit to be blest'd.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1802.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, contemplating the advantage which must arise from the rendering of Yonge Street accessible and convenient to the public, and having before us a proposal for completing that part of the said street between the town of York and lot Number One; do hereby respectively agree to pay the sums annexed to our names towards the carrying of the said proposal into effect; cherishing at the same time, the hope that every liberal character will give his support to a work, which has for its design the improvement of the country, as well as the convenience of the publici

ed February, 1802.

	Dollars
*The Chief Justice,	100
*Receiver General,	20
*Robert J. D. Gray,	20
and 200 acres of land when the road is complete	
*John Cameron	40
*James Macaulay	20
*Alexander Wood	20
*William Weeks	20
John M'Gill	16
Willson, Humphreys & Campbell	15
D. W. Smith	10
Thos. Scott	10
*William Jarvis	10
*John Small	10
*David Burns	10
*William Allan	10
Alexander M'Donell	10
Augus M'Donell	10
William Smith	10
Robert Henderson	10
*Simon M'Nabb	8
John M'Dougall	8
D. Cozens	8
Thomas Ward	8
*Elihu Benson	6
Joseph Hunt	6
Ely Playter	6
John Bennett	6
*George Cuttle	6
James Norris	5 1-4
Archibald Cameron	5 1-4
Wm. B. Peters	5
Joshu Leach	5
John Titus	5
William Cooper	5
*William Hunter	5
J. B. Cozens	5
*Daniel Teirs	5
Thomas Forfar	5
Samuel Nash	5
Paul Marian	3
Thomas Smith	3
John Mc. Beath	3

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. S. Mc. Nabb, Secretary, and advertised weekly in the Gazette.

Those marked thus (*) have paid a former subscription.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 2d Feb. 1802.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that the Sittings at *Nisi Prius* for the said District, will be holden at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the Twenty-second day of the present month of February, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 26th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House,

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *grandi*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Streets near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers being duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

Almanacs for 1802

for SALE by CAMERON & COZENS.

York, 23d Jan. 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XI. } THE NUMBER 44.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 564.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty sixth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the sixth day of APRIL next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows, that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately, and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Sea, after the space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*, Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator, and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects: and We do hereby by Our charge and command, all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiu

and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Lease for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unlocated, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Political Essays on Popular Subjects.

ESSAY II.—*On Liberty.*

OH name of mighty import, & transcendent influence! whose infatuating sound had power to call forth all the energies of man; to animate his lay hearst upon the frozen mountains of the north, and rouze his languid faculties beneath the fervour of an equinoctial sun! Before whose idol form millions in every age have bowed in willing adoration, and under whose banner multitudes have marched to conquest or to death! Whose real or imaginary presence has nerved the arm of the hero, Iwelled the periods of the orator, and exalted the strain of the poet! Arrayed in all thy fascinating charms, and surrounded by all thy magic spells, still shall reflective reason truly call thee, as connected with virtue, or with vice, one of the choicest blessings, or one of the deadliest curses of mankind.

Like the Venus of Pagan times, Liberty may be worshipped under different attributes, and with contrasted modes of culture. The Uranian divinity, the sister of wisdom, the promoter of industry, the patroness of sciences and arts, the companion of order and loyalty, deserves indeed the homage she receives, and dignifies the nation who respects her. But the sensual goddess the deity of unenlightened reason, intoxicates her votaries with the draughts of delusion, pollutes and unmans them by her debasing worship, and when, with Circean spells, she has degraded the celestial resemblance in their nature, drives them forth from the abyss of brutality, to play their savage freaks of madness through the world. Such are the opposite, but faithful, portraits of freedom, as connected with the higher, or combined with the ignoble, characteristics of humanity; and such portraits might at once be sufficient to shew that the original cannot properly be considered as the first principle of government.

Liberty, as Dr. Johnson has truly observed, is that real or imagined good, which all who do not possess are desirous of obtaining, and which those who have obtained are never ready to relinquish. It therefore demands no studied eulogium, and no artificial display. On the contrary, it is an object to allure ring to the imagination, that it has a tendency to overpower the faculties of man, and the utmost exertion of his reason is required to reduce it to its real form, and estimate it at its just value.

Were we to listen to the declamatory arguments of popular orators, we should be taught to believe that the establishment of Liberty alone was the proper end and design of government. No other object is ever held up by them to admiration, no higher good is ever proposed for acquisition. They are convinced that this mode of address is the surest passport to the hearts of the people; and the appeal is made so frequently, and with so much enthusiasm, that they sometimes argue themselves into a persuasion of the truth of the doctrines which they have so eloquently maintained. But, surely, it requires no very great portion of discernment & reflection to discover the falsehood of such an assertion, and even be brought to wonder at its detected absurdity. Without previously defining the legitimate object of government, it is manifest that it must be combined with restraint; for government in its very name implies control upon the actions of men; and, therefore, whatever good is produced by its administration, must be incompatible with the possession of abstract liberty. So obvious and plain a deduction of reason, if advanced with the solemnity of an argument, would certainly be an insult to the understandings of all who had ever thought seriously upon the subject, but it is adduced with a view of persuading those to think seriously, who led away by the delusion of a fascinating idea, (observing, with pleasure, that a great portion of liberty may be enjoyed under a good government, and that it is sanctioned and supported by its system,) have been hurried into the precipitate belief that liberty alone was the true end of its institution.

Some colour has undoubtedly been given to this undigested opinion, not merely in days of old, by the popular declamations of heathen orators and authors, but likewise in modern times, by the writings and speeches of many illustrious characters, who have flourished since the first dawn of the Reformation, and who have employed their splendid abilities in opposition to civil and ecclesiastical tyranny.

At that period the evils of despotism were flagrant and obvious; they needed no exaggeration; they required no animadversion; they were seen only to be dreaded; they were felt only to be abhorred: Liberty, on the contrary, appeared a blessing of the greatest magnitude; it was but little known, and its evils had never been experienced; it was praised without being defined, for it was considered only as the opponent of tyranny.

This aera, however, has passed away. In most of the kingdoms in Christendom, tyranny has long since been lessened, or repressed, by the influence of public opinion; and, in the most enlightened nations, it has dwindled into a shadow, which can no longer appal the fancy, or alarm the apprehensions of men. In some countries freedom has become triumphant, and then, alas! The elements of fire and water, so beneficial when obedient to command, so destructive when they burst their bounds, it has produced excesses which have driven the ancient furies of tyranny from remembrance, and—

"*Play'd such fantastic tricks before high Heaven*
"*As make the Angels weep.*"

But though freedom has been so much degraded in practice since the period of the Reformation, as to lose its very nature, and generate its opposite extreme, it was so much dignified in theory, at that important period, as connected with higher interests, and a certain portion of it is so necessary to the happiness of man, that whenever power has been established, and its evil consequences have subsided, it has been again extolled in the language of enthusiasm, adorned by the graces of eloquence, and exalted by some of its admirers into an idol of adoration.

Much additional support has been given to the deification of liberty, by the system of certain metaphysical writers whose undisputed abilities, upon other subjects, have afforded weight & currency to their opinions on the science of politics. By these writers it has been contended, that the right of government depends, at all times, on the will of the governed; that it is the result of a compact between the rulers and the people, in which the latter stipulated for advantages as the price of independence; that the liberty they enjoy is rather that portion of original freedom which the individuals retained on entering into political society, than the effect of those privileges which were secured to them by the wisdom of a benign institution; that if this liberty be diminished, the right of the legislature is at an end; and, in short, that no man is equitably governed, unless he be governed by his own consent.

These doctrines are highly flattering to the pride and passions of men; they have coincided with national prejudices at particular times; but, previous to experience, it is difficult to conceive, that any mind, enlarged by wisdom, & enlightened by revelation, should have deliberately embraced tenets so absurd in principle, so false in fact, and so pernicious in consequence. These are hard terms, and ought to load the author with reprobation if they be improperly applied; but if they be strictly just, the present crisis will now allow them to be softened or repressed.

What doctrine, in truth, can be more absurd than that which makes the right of government depend entirely on the will or opinion of the people? The assertion is absolutely incompatible with the subject of which it is predicated. Government means nothing, if it do not mean controul on the actions, and consequently, on the wills of men; and, without pausing in this place, to enquire how the will of the people is to be known, whether in a division of sentiment the opinion of the majority ought to be obeyed; whether the disapproving minority would not, by this principle, be justly emancipated from all restraint; and, in short, without putting more of those numerous questions, whose answers must inevitably operate as a *reductio ad absurdum*, it is evident, as a general truth, that government could not subsist for a week, but a day, for an hour, if it were rendered subservient to the wills of those whom it is instituted to direct. There could then be no settled constitution, no established laws, no accumulation of wisdom, no deductions of experience, no stability of administration, no security of property nor any of those various advantages which government ought to produce in human society.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

This day, at half past 11 o'clock, his Excellency, the Marquis Cornwallis, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majesty to the Congress at Amiens, was introduced by the Minister for foreign affairs, to the Chief Consul with whom he had a private audience.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

We understand that yesterday Mr. Addington, at the course of conversation with the committee of gentlemen holding Exchequer Bills, stated that government had the satisfaction of receiving that day dispatches from Marquis Cornwallis at Paris, announcing that the Chief Consul had declared his willingness to acquiesce in the wishes of his country respecting the integrity and interests of Portugal, so that the conditions extorted by France, will not be insisted upon. It appears that the disposition shewn by Bonaparte is of the most pacific nature, and that he will concur sincerely in facilitating the settlement of a definitive Treaty.

When Marquis Cornwallis arrived at Calais he was met by a vast concourse of people. At the hotel, the *Lion d'Argent*, where accommodations were provided, was a guard of honor, consisting of 50 men of the 57th demi-brigade, & a picquet of the 20th horse chasseurs.

His Excellency having been prevented by the fatigues of his voyage from receiving immediately upon his arrival the first solemn expression of the sentiments of the French Republic thro' the medium of the authorities of Calais, the ceremony was deferred until the next morning, when they waited upon him in full dress, and congratulated his Lordship in terms appropriate to the importance of the subject.

Nov. 13. Colonel Abercrombie has brought home with him most accurate returns not only of all the killed and wounded, but of all the sick of the army. It is highly satisfactory to know that out of 24,000 men, British, Turks and others who have come under the care of our Medical Staff, only 1700 have died, including those who have suffered as well by sickness as by gunshot wounds. It is likewise curious as well as important to be known, upon the best authority, that out of 400 British soldiers who were infected with the plague, not much above 100 died.

Nov. 16. The expedition to St. Domingo proceeds with great vigor. Gen. Gen. Leclerc, it appears, is to command. He is to have under him Generals Rochambeau, and Boudet, both of whom very highly distinguished themselves in Italy last campaign, besides many other officers of great distinction. The civil department will also be extremely well selected.

We understand from private letters of undoubted credit, that it is believed General Rochambeau, after assisting in reducing Toussaint (if he resists) proceeds to take the chief command in Martinique. He is a very excellent officer, and well acquainted with the West Indies.

Nov. 17. It is expected that the Congress will now very speedily assemble at Amiens. If it be true that Plenipotentiaries are to meet there from the continental powers, Austria, Prussia, &c. it is not easy to say when it may terminate. Such meetings, if they do business well at all, certainly do not dispatch it quickly. But indeed we cannot see what immediate interests their powers can have. The adjustment of a treaty between England & France, and therefore, we doubt the truth of the rumors of their being called to assist at the conferences. It is generally believed that much discussion has taken place upon the definitive arrangement, and that some progress also has been made in the negociation respecting a commercial treaty.

On Wednesday last, Marquis Cornwallis gave a grand dinner to Joseph Bonaparte, Talleyrand, and several general officers of the first rank in Paris.

Marquis Cornwallis's journey to Paris was not the most agreeable, the weather, with the exception of one day, was uniformly bad; and one of the vessels, with his baggage, ran aground near Calais. His Excellency slept one night at Amiens, at the house taken for him during his residence at the congress. The morning of his departure from thence being fine, the people crowded from all parts of the town to see him, and he was several times under the necessity of appearing at the balcony, to satisfy their curiosity and impatience. Nothing could exceed the congratulations and testimonies of respect which were shewn him wherever he passed.

About two posts from Paris, Lord Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriages followed escorted by one hundred and fifty of the finest hussars in the French service. The carriages drove to the hotel Grange Batteliere, on the Boulevards, where a most magnificent suite had been hired for the accommodation of the embassy.

From a Falmouth paper of Dec. 12.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Moniteur of the 18 inst. contains the following notice.—

The public are informed that the official correspondence between the French Republic and England is re established from the 18 Frimaire (2nd November.)

The following are the diplomatic arrangements concluded upon, and which will take place in the course of the ensuing spring. Lord Whitworth to go Ambassador to Paris, as soon as the Definitive Treaty is signed. Mr. Liston, Ambassador to the Hague; and Lord Henly Stuart (son of the Marquis of Bute) Secretary of Legation. Mr. Wickham, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Lord Carysfort, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburgh. Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon. Sir James Craufurd Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm. The Embassy to Madrid is not settled.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 5th inst. They announce the departure of the Marquis Cornwallis and the French Plenipotentiary with their suites for Amiens.

The peace establishment of the army has at length been finally arranged and determined upon, between the Commander in Chief and his Majesty's Ministers, and is as follows:

29 regiments of light dragoons; 1 regiment of hussars; 101 regiments of infantry; 6 regiments of black troops; 60 companies of invalids. Seventeen regiments of infantry are to be kept in India; each regiment to contain 1200 men. The other regiments are to be reduced to 750 men. This large force is independant of the horse and foot guards, the artillery, and the waggon and staff corps, which amount to 20 battalions more, making in the whole upwards of 166 battalions, exclusive of the marine corps.

We understand that it is the intention of government to maintain a force of 12 ships of the line on the Jamaica station, and orders for that effect have been issued, and the necessary arrangements made. This is a greater force than has been in that quarter during the war. But the French force there will, in consequence of the expedition to St. Domingo, be considerable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.

The English Ambassador, Lord Elgin, and the brother of Gen. Hutchinson, who left the intelligence of the capitulation of Alexandria, have received the new Turkish Order of Knighthood, which was formerly conferred on Lord Nelson, and the insignia of which consist of a crescent, with stars, richly set with diamonds. To celebrate the surrender of Alexandria, the Grand Seignior has given liberty to 250 galley slaves, and ordered all persons to be released who were detained in prison for debts under 150,000 piastres.

OF ST. DOMINGO.

The expedition of St. Domingo, to which place 20,000 men are to be sent from France, a less number being deem-

ed to be inadequate to the placing that colony fecurely in the hands of the French Government, will not fail till the definitive Treaty is far advanced. "It is very important," fays a Miniſterial writer, "on many accounts, that Lord Cornwallis ſhould loſe no time in concluding it, and of courſe it will be neceſſary that our troops ſhould remain in Egypt until the terms of the peace are finally adjuſted. There appears at preſent on the part of the French, as ſtrong a deſire to bring every unſettled queſtion to a termination, as there is on the part of thoſe employed by this country. Thoſe who know Lord Cornwallis, well know that deciſion is a ſtriking feature in his character; and we have the moſt perfect confidence that he will not loſe a moment at Amiens by an attention to trifling or unimportant points."

NEW-YORK, January 27.

We have received by the Barque Belfaſt, Waterman, 35 days from Falmouth, a file of the Morning Chronicle down to the 18th Nov.

They contain no intelligence of great importance—The grand *Fete de la Paix* was celebrated at Paris with vaſt ſplendor, and with ſingular order and decorum. Not even a carriage was ſuffered to paſs, except that of Marquis Wallis.

The Britiſh frigate la Pomone, has captured off Elba, the French frigate la Carrere, of 40 guns, laden with ammunition, from Port Hercule for Longone. A detachment of Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron, off Leghorn, Sept. 2, captured the French (late Britiſh) ſhip of war Succeſs, and ran on ſhore la Bravour, French frigate of 46 guns and 268 men, which was entirely loſt.

L'Egyptiane and la Regenerie french frigates and a Venetian corvette, are captured at Alexandria by Lord Keith.

Marquis Cornwallis, it is ſaid, has received inſtructions from the Britiſh Court, to endeavor to obtain ſome arrangement by which Britiſh ſubjects who have ſettled in Demerara, and laid out great ſums in improvements there, ſhall be permitted to ſend their produce direct to England.

The Danith General Waltersdorff, ſailed from Copenhagen about the laſt of Oct. for England on board the frigate Iris, bound to the Weſt Indies. This officer is to take poſſeſſion of the Danith Iſlands which Great Britain has conſented to reſtore.

A London article of Nov. 16 ſtates, that by report the King of Pruſſia is negociating a commercial treaty with England, by which the importation of Britiſh manufactures into the Pruſſian dominions, is to be permitted.

John Church, Eſq. of Cork, (Ireland) is appointed Conſul to the U. States of America.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

We learn by capt. Burbank, from Port-Republican, which place he left the fourteenth January, that the report of Touſſaint's death is premature. When Capt. B. ſailed the iſland was apparently in a ſtate of the moſt perfect tranquility. The troops from France were daily expected, and the prevailing opinion was, that if the terms offered Touſſaint were not highly derogatory to him, they would be peaceably received.

The Britiſh Packet Townſend, arrived laſt evening in 57 days from Falmouth, brings London papers to the 4th Dec. but they contain nothing of importance. The following articles are taken from a London paper of the 4th.

The treaties of peace concluded by the French Republic with America and Naples, have been laid before the Legiſlative Body by two Counſellors of State, who delivered each a previous expoſition of the events that had preceded thoſe treaties, and of the principles by which the French government had been actuated. Roederer, fairly deſcribes the treaty with America, as placing the Republic and the U. States upon the reciprocal footing with the moſt favored nations; and the mention which he makes of a neutral veſſel making a neutral cargo, we need ſcarcely obſerve, bears allution only to the particular conventions between thoſe two nations, the ſpirit of which has been completely ſubdued by the ſubſequent ſubmiſſion of the powers of the North.

Gen. Menou has arrived in France, and part of the garriſon of Alexandria has reached Genoa.

The rumors which have been for ſome time circulated reſpecting the reluctance of the Court of Madrid to accede to the Preliminary Treaty, are directly contradicted by diſpatches from Marquis Cornwallis. The act of acceſſion on the part of his Catholic Majeſty has been officially communicated to his Lordſhip by the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

A letter from Dublin ſtates, that Jas. Napier Tandy, who bore the commiſſion of General of Brigade in the French ſervice, has received official notice to prepare for immediate execution, or tranſportation to Botany Bay for life.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1802.

Died lately at Niagara, after a tedious illneſs, much lamented, Mrs. ALLCOCK, conſort of the Hon. Judge ALLCOCK of this place.

We underſtand the Duke of Cambridge is appointed Governor General of Britiſh America.

☞ THE Committee for Contracting for, and inſpecting the repair of Yonge Street, will receive further propoſals for completing that part of ſaid Street between the Town of York and lot number one,—the work to be done in manner following.

Cauſewaying where neceſſary between the Town and the Poplar Plain Creek with groſs ſound timber of 18 feet in length, covering 14 feet of the breadth of the cauſeway with earth and opening a ditch on one ſide of the ſame,—the cauſeway to be as central in the courſe of the ſtreet as poſſible; and the ditch, to be ſufficient to carry off the water and not leſs than 3 feet wide.

Clearing off that part of the ſtreet where cauſewaying is unneceſſary, between the Town and the ſaid Creek, cutting the ſtumps quite level with the ground, levelling the hillocks, filling up the hollows and making the ſurface ſmooth and free from any obſtructions 18 feet wide along the center of the road.

Clearing off and cauſewaying in the like manner ſuch part of ſaid ſtreet as has the timber ſtanding on it from the Poplar Plain Creek to lot number one.

A reaſonable propoſal will be immediately accepted of, and the parts neceſſary to be cauſewayed pointed out to the perſon undertaking the work.

THE Subſcriber is Collector of Rates for the Town and Township of York, requeſts thoſe in arrears for A. D. 1801, to pay before the 1ſt of April next enſuing.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 2nd Feb. 1802.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, contemplating the advantage which muſt ariſe from the rendering of Yonge Street acceſſible and convenient to the public, and having before us a propoſal for completing that part of the ſaid ſtreet between the town of York and lot Number One; do hereby reſpectively agree to pay the ſums annexed to our names toward the carrying of the ſaid propoſal into effect; chriſtening at the ſame time, the hope that every liberal character will give his ſupport to a work, which has for its deſign the improvement of the country, as well as the convenience of the public.

2d February, 1802.

	Dollars.
*The Chief Juſtice,	100
*Receiver General	20
*Robert J. D. Gray and 100 acres of land when the road is complete	20
*John Cameron	40
*James Macaulay	20
*Alexander Wood	20
*William Weeks	20
John M'Gill	16
Wilſon, Humphreys & Campbell	15
D. W. Smith	12
*Thos. Scott	10
*William Jarvis	10
*John Small	10
*David Burns	10
*William Allan	10
Alexander M'Donell	10
Angus M'Donell	10
William Smith	10
Robert Henderſon	10
*Simon M'Nabb	8
John M'Dougall	8
D. Cozens	8
Thomas Ward	8
*Elnihi Beman	6
Joſeph Hunt	6
Ely Playter	6
John Bennett	6
*George Cutter	6
James Norris	5
Archibald Cameron	5
Wm. B. Peters	5
John Leach	5
John Tatus	5
William Cooper	5
*William Hunter	5
J. B. Cozens	5
*Daniel Terry	5
Thomas Forſyth	5
Samuel Nath	5
Paul. Marian	5
Thomas Smith	3
John Mc. Beath	3

Subſcriptions will be received by Mr. S. Mc. Nabb, Secretary, and advertized weekly in the Gazette.

Thoſe marked thus (*) have paid a former ſubſcription.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER.

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 45.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 565.] SATURDAY, March 6, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the sixth day of APRIL next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms above-mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

LONDON, Nov. 11

Extract of a Private Letter. Paris, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.

"I have scarcely a moment's time to spare from the day to sit down and write to you. You will see by the date of my letter that I can only give an account of the ushering in of this happy day. The amusements may be said to have commenced last night, for at six in the evening a grand discharge of artillery gave the signal to all Paris—but-nobody had a thought of no more. Every one gave himself up to pleasure. The people, as they met, seemed as if they wished to throw themselves into each other's arms, to congratulate each other on the peace—and this was actually the case in many places.—Here you saw a group dancing with all their might and main—there a lively fellow run about with a large tankard inviting every body to help him to empty it.

"The theatres were open gratis, & on each was introduced some petit-piece allusive to and in honor of the peace. At one of them the representations closed with a fine transparency. The scene represented at first dark and tempestuous clouds; the prospect was barren and desolate; on a sudden the clouds dispersed; the sun rose unclouded and bright, and its rays shone upon the words *Paix & Union entre la République Française et la Grande Bretagne.* The colors of the two nations waved together over the inscription, fastened by branches of olive and laurel. A great number of persons never thought of going to bed, but crouded the streets, *Cabarets Guinguettes* dancing to their lively national airs.

"This morning the signal was a loud discharge of cannon at 7 o'clock. Few, however, had waited to be awakened by it. They had dressed themselves in their best holiday clothes long before it was light, determined to lose no part of the amusements of the day. As soon as the cannon had given the signal, the troops of Paris, superbly dressed, proceeded to take their stations in the grand Court of the Thuilleries, the Place de Concorde, the Champ de Mars, &c.

"At the time of writing, bands of music, drums, trumpets, are parading through the street to the squares and places destined for the fete. The principal band is to occupy the Temple of Peace, on the Place de Concorde.

"All the preparations have been completed according to the directions of the Minister of the Interior, tho' the workmen were forced to borrow an hour or "twain of the night." The three bridges, the Pont Neuf, Thuilleries & Concorde, are adorned with trophies of peace, surmounting the emblems of war.

"The grand scene of the festival is, as the name points out, the Place of Concorde. A theatre has been built there for the purpose, containing a temple dedicated to Peace. From the theatre stretch porticos on each side round the square, under which the people are to dance.

"The day, tho' not very fine, is still fair, which is all that could be expected at this time of the year."

In a late Paris Journal, we find an account of a discovery equally new and extraordinary. Citizen Lebon, a very ingenious Chemist, has contrived a method of producing from hydrogen gas, not merely a very clear light, but a very strong heat. "Judging both from the simplicity and the extraordinary effects of this experiment, says a French writer, it seems to be an application of the powers of chemistry to the combustion of wood, and of aerial substances. Under a globe of glass is placed a light at once of the brightest and most steady kind, which at the same time supplies the place of an active & warm fire. An apartment of considerable extent is illuminated by it in the most splendid manner, and the light which it reflects is extremely vivid and pure. It has no tendency to spoil the appearance of the appartment, or to expose it to danger, it forces out neither any sparks from it. Tho' in proceeding along the tubes it is cool, yet it contracts a proper degree of heat in mixing with the atmospheric air: the colors of the illumination are beautiful and variegated, but it remarked that they lose their brightness on being exposed to the external air, and then assume a fainter and less striking appearance. In bringing the hydrogen gas into contact with the atmospheric air the artist has made provision either for augmenting or moderating its activity. The importance of this discovery is obvious. It may be turned to a variety of purposes, promoting at once the ends of convenience and oeconomy. It is calculated to extend to an almost inconceivable degree, the properties and powers of light, and to enjoy in the most important ules, those substances which in common cases pass off under the form of smoke, without accomplishing any object of utility."

This discovery, thus advantageously mentioned, is now much talked of and visited at Paris. The engine is called a *Pherpolaxope* from a composition of the Greek words denoting heat and light.

Whitehall, Dec. 5.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. George Keith, (Baron Keith of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland,) Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, in the County of Kincardine.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom to Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hely-Hutchinson, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the County of Tipperary.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Halkett, Esq. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands in America.

PARIS, November 10.

The fete of yesterday comprised the character of the splendid festivals which have been celebrated in France since the 18th Brumaire, in the eighth year of the Republic. The order which universally prevailed gave the most striking proof of the high confidence which citizens now repose in each other. It at the same time demonstrated with what contentment they live under laws which while they humiliate none, are at the same time hostile to all exclusive privileges, and disposed them to look forward without dismay to futurity, as well as to look back to the glory of those ten years of triumph to which the French people owed their independence, their institutions, their repose, their tranquility, and their festivals.

The days which preceded the 18th Brumaire foreboded a temperature but little suited to the pleasures of a national solemnity. The morning of the 18th Brumaire was tempestuous, but at the moment when the preparations for the Fete were finished, the sky brightened, the sun dispelled the clouds of the preceding nights, and the most beautiful evening gave new lustre to the splendid illuminations and the fire works, of a species the most brilliant which had ever been seen in France.

Considerations of precaution, as well as equality rendered it necessary to exclude all carriages from the scene of the fete after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Sentiments of high respect, however, suggested that the carriage of Lord Cornwallis should not be included in this restriction. He therefore visited all the places destined for the celebration of the fete. In every quarter he saw order and civility preserved without the assistance of force to secure it. Every where his presence excited that attention on which does not originate from mere curiosity, while it is at the same time a testimony of high respect for the character and reputation of him to whom it is addressed.

Nov. 11. The diamond called the *Regent*, which was pawned during the Revolution, is again the possession of Government. The individuals in whose hands it was placed had made known their determination to sell it at a very small price, if the sum they had advanced for it was not refunded. This diamond, the most brilliant ever seen is to be placed henceforth as an ornament on the sword of the Chief Consul.

Nov. 26.

Of the surrender of Alexandria.

The Minister at War has published the proceedings of the Council at War convoqued by Gen. Menou, previous to the surrender of Alexandria. The Council assigned the following reasons for authorizing the commander in chief to propose terms of capitulation:

1. That the troops did not amount to one third of the force necessary for the defence of the entrenchments, forts and city of Alexandria. 2. That even this number is daily diminishing by encreased diseases. 3. That the quantity of corn in the granaries cannot subsist the troops and sick beyond the 23d September. 4. That the greater part of the other articles of provision are extremely scarce, and will be totally consumed before the 23d of September. 5. That horse flesh is the only kind of meat remaining for the troops. 6. That in consequence of the encrease of disease, the hospitals can no longer furnish to the patients even the mere necessaries of life. 7. That there is a total want of the aliments and medecines indispensibly necessary for patients afflicted with scorbutic complaints. 8. That the fresh water remaining in the cisterns of Alexandria, will last only 20 days. 9. That a supply cannot this year be obtained from the Nile in consequence of the English having cut the dyke of Lake Madie, and the canal which conveyed the fresh water into the cisterns being now filled with salt water. 10. That the situation of Alexandria has become extremely insalubrious from the quantity of water by which it is surrounded. 11. That there is reason to suppose that the plague will this year break out with consider-able violence. 12. That the number of troops in a state of activity, are extremely fatigued by continual service, and the actions which have taken place since the evacuation of Cairo. 13. That the allied powers have collected before the place nearly 25,000 men in English, Turks, Syrians, &c. 14. That the ports and roads of Alexandria are blockaded on the side of the Mediterranean by more than 40 vessels of war, of all sizes, 17 of which are within the passages of the old harbor. 15. That on the south side, upon the Lake Mareotis more than 120 armed boats strictly blockade the entrenchments and the city. 16 That to the east and west of Alexandria, two formidable camps of the enemy occupy ilies extending from the sea to Lake Mareotis. 17. That upon all occasions, when the French troops have had to give battle, they have been attacked in front by the enemy's land forces, and in flank and rear by an immense number of gun boats and bombketches, whose fire reached from Lake to Lake. 18. That the Fort of Marabout has been taken, from the most honorable defence, having been attacked with more than 60 pieces of artillery. 19. That the unexpected and extraordinary surrender of Cairo, has enabled the allied powers to act with all their united force against the city of Alexandria, with the addition also of the means ceded to them at Cairo by the French. 20. That no further supplies of provisions can be derived from the Arabs, all the channels of access being completely cut off. 21. That there no longer remains any hope of the arrival of succours from Europe, sufficient to compel the enemy to retire before the 23d of September, the period when the provisions shall have been totally consumed.

To this document is annexed the particular reason which actuated Gen. Menou. It is in the following terms:

"My individual opinion is, that the capitulation of the fortress of Cairo, which could not, and ought not to have been expected by the division of the army posted at Alexandria, has irrevocably determined the fall of Alexandria. In fact, Cairo could have held out two months and a half more than it did; and then Alexandria would have received supplies, the fortifications would have been completed, the enemy's army would have been destroyed by disease, and the French would have preserved Egypt."

From a Dominique paper of the 26th Nov.

ROSSEAU, (Dominique) Nov. 26,

It appears that M. Lacroffe's endeavor to procure a reconciliation with his opponents at Guadaloupe, have proved ineffectual. He has dispatched two of his Aides de Camp to France, by the way of England.

M. Lacroffe has been landed here from the Tamer, M. W. and will remain until the forces arrive. Orders are given to all the British cruizers to intercept all dispatches from France, & forward them to him immediately, he being the legal chief of Guadaloupe.

The Cork fleet is safely arrived at Fort Royal.

The Penfee French Frigate arrived here on Tuesday; she had fallen in with one of our cruizers of Marie Galante, who informed them of the then state of insurrection in the island of Guadaloupe, and that M. Lacroffe having been refused admittance there on his return in His Majesty's ship Tamer had arrived in this island, upon which the Penfee came in here, and anchored in Woodbridge's Bay, and it is supposed will remain until the French fleet & troops arrive.

Yesterday morning the Penfee saluted the British colours at Fort Young, which was returned.

In consequence of an application made by the Chief Consul to His Majesty, passes have been granted for an army of 45,000 men to proceed from Brest, escorted by ten sail of the line (French) to reduce St. Domingo to its former state of order. The same permission has been granted to an army of 12,000 men, under the command of General Macdonald, who are to be immediately embarked likewise at Brest, escorted by seven sail of the line, to take possession of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

The island of Madagascar has been fixed on by the Chief Consul, as the place to send all those infamous insurgents who dare violate the laws of the mother country.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable commercial House in London to another in this city, dated Dec. 4, 1801.

A Bill is now in its progress through Parliament, to permit the importation of provisions into this country duty free, until the 1st of January 1803. This Bill will receive the King's assent in a day or two. Our crop has certainly been abundant; but the old stock being small, we are of opinion considerable supplies will be wanted from abroad. Spain and Portugal are also in want. France may be able to feed herself, but has nothing to spare. The same may be said of Belgium. Holland is more short than usual. Supplies will be received from the Baltic and the Elbe, but short of last year.—Upon the whole we think there is a fair opening in Europe, for the surplus grain of America the ensuing year, and at prices that will pay the planter well, that is to say, Wheat, in our opinion, will not be under 56s. to 60s. per qr.; Fine Flour, 40s. per bbl.; Rice, 80s. per cwt. Cotton 18d. to 2s. Sea Island 2s. 6d. if clean; Tobacco and West India produce, at Peace prices.

Last evening arrived the ship Oliver Ellsworth, capt. White, in 46 days from Amsterdam—By her we have received Dutch Gazettes to the 6th Dec. —but their contents are unimportant. Capt. W. informs that he was on shore at Dover the 2d inst. and was assured that no intelligence had been received of the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

An article from Constantinople of the 26th Oct. mentions, that since the restitution of Egypt, the price of rice & coffee fell considerably. The administration of Egypt is henceforth no more to be confided to Beys, but to Pachas, whole authority would be much limited. The Pacha of Cairo was already appointed. Osman Effendi, and Chenite Effendi were charged with the new organization of the country. Lord Elgin the English Ambassador, was shortly to depart for Egypt in a frigate. Some attributed his voyage to political interests and some merely to a voyage of curiosity.—This article also mentions, that according to the latest news from Egypt, General Menou had not yet embarked with the 4,500 French troops that were to accompany him, Disease had retarded the embarkation.

An article from Brest mentions, that the squadron for St. Domingo, had made an attempt to fail the 30th of November, but were still detained by contrary winds.

Governor Wentworth has iſſued a Proclamation continuing the uſual commercial intercourſe between the United States and Nova Scotia, until the 1ſt of April next.

Capt. Hawley of the Brig Argonaut, informs, that when he left St. Croix, the iſland was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and that the Engliſh colours were flying on the fort.

Letters received in town from Cape Francois, dated the 7th ult. ſay, that Touſſaint had declared by Proclamation that he will not make any reſiſtance againſt the French forces.

St. John's, in Antigua, is by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, continued a free port till July 10, 1805, and the reſtriction of the exportation of European commodities to other Britiſh Iſlands is taken off.

The following is a liſt of the French, Spaniſh, and Dutch ſhips, loſt and deſtroyed, from the commencement of the war in 1793, to October, 1801.

	French	Dutch	Sp.	Tot.
Ships of the line	45	25	11	81
Fifties	2	1	0	3
Frigates	133	31	29	184
Sloops	161	32	31	248

Beſides 934 privateers and 5453 merchantmen.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Mar. 6, 1802.

It affords us much pleaſure to ſtate to our Readers that the neceſſary repair of Yonge Street is likely to be ſoon effected; as the work, we underſtand, has been undertaken with the aſſurance of entering upon, and completing it without delay: and to every one, who reflects upon the preſent ſufferings of an induſtrious community on reſorting to a Market, it cannot but prove highly ſatisfactory to obſerve a work of ſuch convenience and utility ſpeedily accompliſhed.—That the meaſure of its future benefits muſt be extenſive indeed we may reaſonably expect; but whilſt we look forward with flattering expectations of theſe benefits, we cannot but appreciate the immediate advantage which is afforded to us in being relieved from the application of the Statute labour circuitous to bye paths and occaſional Roads and in being enabled to apply the ſame to the improvement of the Streets, and the nearer and more direct approaches to the Town.

POETRY.

From the Spectator.

To certain young Men.

When you told us our glances, ſoft, timid and mild,
Could occaſion ſuch wounds in the heart,
Can ye wonder that yours ſo ungovern'd and wild,
Some wounds to our cheeks ſhould impart?
The wounds on our cheeks are but tranſient, I own,
With a bluſh they appear and decay;
But thoſe on the heart, fickle youths, ye have ſhewn,
To be even more tranſient than they.

HUMOUROUS CROSS READINGS.

The gigantic ox will leave town on the 10th inſt.—charged with diſpatches for the French Republic.

The learned pig—would with a ſituation in a counting-houſe or public office.

Corn has riſen this week—about 5 or 6 or 8 inches high.

If the thief is taken in this ſtate—he will have ſomething much to his advantage.

Two mad dogs, it is ſaid—ſhook hands and parted very good friends.

This is to give notice that my wife Jane—will be exchanged for good arrable land, in this or Jerſey ſtate.

A dreadful fire broke out—but was re taken, and ſafely lodged in gaol.

The Philadelphia and New York mail ſtages—will run a foot race of one mile for 30 dollars.

All Europe has at length—removed to No. 73, South ſtreet.

Some thing has lately tranſpired—& and expired in a few minutes after.

Honor and integrity—fancy goods.

A number of the ladies of this city—full length bronze and guilt figures for parlors.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark bay gelding—he ſays his name is Chriſtopher Mettez, and that he came paſſenger in the ſhip Neptune from Germany.

Yeſterday arrived at the ſeat of Government—the Mammoth cheeſe—which was committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. (*Spect.*

PERSONS wiſhing to proſecute in the Court of Requeſts for the York Diviſion, may be ſupplied with Writs of Summons by applying to

T. WARD.

York, 2d March, 1802.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn the Public not to purchaſe a certain Note held by John Barber againſt me, for a certain number of gallons of Whiſky; in conſequence of a Note of Zebulon & Jeſſe Ketchum due to Nathaniel Hafteings, and a due Bill from Lyon and Cameron, the Note being already paid, and can be made to appear a defraud by ZEBULON KETCHUM & JOSEPH DWIGHT.

MATTHIAS SANDERS.

March 5th, 1802.

THE Subſcriber as Collector of Rates for the Town and Township of York, requeſts thoſe in arrears for A. D. 1801, to pay before the 1ſt of April next enſuing.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 22d Feb. 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres; the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XI.] THE [NUMBER 46.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 560.) *SATURDAY*, March 13 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty fifth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the 16th day of APRIL next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Ceſſation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majeſty and the French Republick; and enjoining the Obſervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were ſigned at *London* on the Firſt Day of this inſtant *Octoʙer*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick; And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to ſay, That as ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, Friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe immediately; and in order to prevent all Cauſes of Complaint and Diſpute which might ariſe on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been alſo reciprocally agreed, That the Veſſels and Effects which might be taken in the *Britiſh* Channel and in the North Sea, after the ſpace of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on each ſide; That the Term ſhould be One Month from the *Britiſh* Channel and the North Sea as far as the *Canary* Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the ſaid *Canary* Iſlands, as far as the Equator; and laſtly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Deſcription of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this inſtant *October*, from which Day the ſeveral Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between Us and the *French* Republick ſhould be agreeable to the ſeveral Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatſoever, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility, either by Sea or Land, againſt the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vaſſals or Subjects, from and after the reſpective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our higheſt Diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor*, the Twelfth Day of this inſtant *Octoʙer*, in the Forty-firſt Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

GOD ſave the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons. NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to eſtabliſh the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premi-

tions and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, of Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the last Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still unclaimed, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Nov. 3.

THE PEACE.

About five o'clock Lord Pelham entered the house, when various Peers called for the order of the day.

After some debate on points of order the Ld. Chancellor put the question, "That the order of the day be now read;" which was carried in the affirmative.

The Preliminaries of Peace were then read at length by the clerk.

The Earl of Romney rose, and in a speech of some length in which he displayed much ability and information, delivered his sentiments on the very important subject before the house. He observed that the very extensive and protracted war, in which the country had lately been engaged, was, in his opinion, strictly a defensive war, and therefore just and necessary. It was forced upon us, and we were constrained to defend ourselves against the effects of those principles, which at the time of its commencement, and during a long period of its continuance, were gaining ground in every part of Europe. Circumstances however, in this respect, had since happily changed, and it was with pleasure he observed, that the present government of France was, judging from its actions, as inimical to those destructive principles as we were ourselves. It was idle to contend that that country was not during the late contest, under the necessity of submitting to heavy burthens; but, on the other hand, he had to congratulate the country on the success of its exertions. It may be said, that the power of France was now greater than before the war.—He would acknowledge it; but this he must observe, was not at the expence of Britain. The late war was as successful as any recorded in our history, not even excepting that conducted by the late Lord Chatham. In the last year of the late war, he put it to noble Lords, if our success did not exceed their most sanguine expectations. He alluded particularly to Egypt, and also entered into a detailed view of certain operations of the late war, to evince that wherever the British were equally matched to the French, they were uniformly victorious. The conduct of Ministers in holding forth the Olive branch in the moment of success, was an equally wise and just line of policy—they did well to conduct the burthens which the continuance of the war must impose on the great body of the people; and he praised the patience with which they had borne the various heavy imposts during the war, particularly the country gentlemen, whose patience and perseverance in their respects, he said were beyond commendation. At the same time he was far from admitting that the national resources were seriously diminished; on the contrary, those, joined to the brilliant success of our arms, would have enabled us, if necessary, to have continued the contest. In proof of this, his Lordship adverted to the great and increasing commercial prosperity of the country, and her unshaken financial credit. The question then fairly before their Lordships was, whether, under the present circumstances, they would wish to carry on the war, or accept of such preliminaries of peace as they had heard read? For his part he had no doubt of their being truly advantageous and honorable, and considering the uncertainty of war, and the increasing burthens of the country, ministers acted wisely, and were entitled to the thanks of the house for having procured such terms of peace. His Lordship entered into a detailed and comparative view of the objects and progress of former wars, particularly of the two preceding wars, and inferred that the present treaty of peace was, in every respect, as favourable to England as those treaties which had terminated either of the wars alluded to.

The principal objects for which the late war was undertaken, he continued, were atchieved, namely, the preservation of Religion, Laws and Constitution. He then adverted to some of the specific articles of the Preliminaries, and commented upon the great national advantages in the acquisition of the Islands of Ceylon and Trinidad. Those which we give up could not be retained only at an immense expence, and would afford no additional protection to our commerce. He adverted to some parts of the conduct of France, which shewed its sincerity with respect to the peace and influenced its moderation in not claiming any part of our vast acquisitions in India from the ultimate Hippon. To expatiate in detail upon these advantages, would fall to the lot of those who were better able to do justice to the subject—with respect to himself, he saw the great advantages likely to accrue to the country from the present treaty of peace; as such he could congratulate their Lordships and the country; and, without taking up more of their time, would move an address to his Majesty, on the occasion of his gracious communication of the Preliminaries of Peace: and expressive of their Lordships full approbation thereof, and of their high sense of his Majesty's justice and moderation, &c.

Having moved an Address to this effect, it was read in the usual way.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 20,

GUARANTEE OF THE TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Mr. Banks rose for the purpose of obtaining some information from his Majesty's Ministers, upon a subject which he considered to be of considerable importance. He observed, that by the fifth article of the Preliminary Treaty, this country stood engaged to guarantee the dominions of Turkey; at the same time, the House, in his opinion, was not sufficiently informed with respect to our relative situation with that country. The article in question seemed to refer to a guarantee of the dominions of Turkey by a Treaty, which he believed, had not been laid before the House. He was fully persuaded the Right Hon. Person who presided in his Majesty's Councils had no wish nor intention of refusing to the House the fullest information on that subject. He felt anxious that this country should, at the end of a war, be left free from engagements or embarrassments respecting other powers, as might eventually involve her in another war, under circumstances which might be injurious to its interests, or which might tempt her to the other alternative which he considered as still more injurious, of deviating from its honorable & uniform policy of maintaining its good faith towards other powers. To obtain, therefore, the wished for information, he should move "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give orders, that there be laid before the house a copy of the Treaty entered into between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte, in the month of January, 1799."

Lord Hawkesbury said, he saw no objection that could be made against the production of this treaty; not indeed, was he aware, till what he had heard fall from the hon. gentleman, that the treaty in question had not been actually laid before Parliament. At any rate he would observe, that the article respecting Turkey, in the Preliminary treaty, did not impose upon us any additional engagement. The treaty of 1799 was soon after the victory of Lord Nelson, and pointed to a treaty of guarantee which had been concluded between Russia and the Sublime Porte; in the January following, the treaty was formed between this country and the Porte, and agreeably to the terms previously ratified between Russia and Turkey. The article in the Preliminary treaty could not be considered as a full guarantee of the integrity of the Turkish dominions under all circumstances; the only difference, as it appeared to him, between the two treaties was this, that by the preliminary articles of peace France became engaged as a party in the guarantee of the integrity of the Ottoman dominions.

Mr. Wilberforce did not like pledging the country to treaties of this kind offensive and defensive, without most maturely considering their extent and tendency. He supposed the case of a possible rupture between the Porte and Russia, in which, under the terms of the treaty, this country would be called on by France to interfere and quarrel with an Ally. Too much caution could not be exercised on a ground of this sort.

The motion was however put and agreed to.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris papers to the 25th ult. are arrived. By these it appears, that the French Legislative Body opened their sitting on the 22d. At this meeting Thibaudeau presented a review of the state of the nation, of which the conclusion which is here subjoined, is by far the most interesting part.

"After the Peace of Luneville, France was enabled to fall with her whole weight on the kingdom of Naples, for having violated the treaties, and to make him repent the affronts which the French had experienced even in the port of Naples; but the government deemed itself revenged the instant it was capable of inflicting vengeance—It felt but the wish and the necessity of peace; and, in order to grant it, it only demanded the ports Otranto, necessary to its views on the east, since Malta was in the possession of the English.

"But the First Consul loved France. He wished for the Peace of Europe; he wished above all to establish the liberty of the seas. This great soul was forcible to the pacific sentiments manifested by the first Consul. It was afterwards sensible to our victories. Thence arose the first ties which attached him to the Republic.

"On a sudden, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia united. A coalition was formed to guarantee the liberty of the seas. Grand and vast operations were preparing; but Paul the first died suddenly.

"Bavaria took the first opportunity of resuming that connection by which she was united to France. This important ally, has for us, experienced great losses on the left Bank of the Rhine. It is both the interest and desire of France, that Bavaria shall obtain on the right bank a just and complete indemnity.

"Great dissensions have risen at ratisbon respecting the execution of the Treaty of Luneville, but these dissensions do not immediately relate to the Republic.—The peace of Luneville, concluded with the empire, and ratified by the Diet, has irrevocably fixed on that side all the interest of France. If the Republic still takes part in the deliberations of Ratisbon, she does so only as the guarantee of the stipulation contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and for the purpose of maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany.

"Peace has been signed with Russia, and nothing shall again disturb the relations existing between those two great nations, which with so many motives to love, have come to be afraid of each other's; and which nature has placed at the two extremities of Europe, to be the counterpoises of the north & south.

"The Porte restored to her true interests, and her inclinations towards France has again found her most ancient and faithful ally.

"All the differences with the United States have been settled.

"Finally, preliminaries of peace with England have been ratified.

"It was natural to expect that the peace with England would be the effect of long negociations, supported by a system of war, which though tardy in its preparations, was infallible in its result.

"Portugal adhered to her, long subject to the influence and exclusive commerce of the English. Portugal was in fact nothing more than a province to Great Britain. It was there that Spain must have found a compensation for the restitution of the Isle of Trinidad. Her army advanced; a division of the troops of the Republic was encamped on the frontiers of Portugal to sustain its operations. But after the commencement of hostilities, and some slight skirmishes, the Spanish Ministry separately ratified the Treaty of Badajos. From that moment every one might have foreseen, with respect to Spain the fate of Trinidad; from that moment, in fact, England looked upon it as a possession which she had acquired; and ever after excluded from the negociation every thing which might suppose the possibility of a restitution.

"Before the ratification of the particular treaty between France and Portugal, the government made known to the Cabinet of Madrid this determination of England.

"England refused with the same inflexibility to accede to the restitution of Ceylon. But the Batavian Republic will find, in the numerous possessions which have been restored to it, the re-establishment of its commerce and its power.

"France has contended for the interests of the allies with as much energy as for her her own; she has gone so far as to sacrifice greater advantages which she would have been enabled to obtain for herself; but she was forced to stop at the point in which all negociation became impossible. Her allies exhausted, afforded to her no more resource to a continuance of the war, & the objects, the restitution of which was denied to them by England, did not counterbalance for them the hazards attendant upon a new campaign, and all the calamities with which it might afflict them.

"Thus, in all parts of the world, the republic has only friends or allies, and her commerce and her industry every where are returning to their accustomed channels.

"During the course of the negociation, the actual ministry of England have evinced a candid desire to put a period to the misfortunes of war; the English people have embraced peace with enthusiasm; the animosities are no more, and there will alone remain the emulation of great actions and useful enterprizes.

"The government had considered it as the highest point of its ambition to replace France in its national relations with all nations: its glory will consist in preparing a peace which will constitute its happiness as well as that of humanity.

"The First Consul,
Signed BONAPARTE.
"The Secretary of State,
Signed H. B. MARET."

The other subjects of this date of the nation are, a declaration that all the Blacks in St. Domingo and Guadaloupe are to be declared free; the struggles for power in Guadaloupe, and the ineffectual attempts of the government to suppress the anarchy and despotism which reigned and continued to reign in that island. The mode of public instruction, proposed to be adopted is detailed. Thirty schools, at the expence of the Republic, are to be erected in the most populous towns, six thousand native pupils are to be distributed amongst these establishments. The means are also stated which have been resorted to for the more effectual suppression of the remnants of the bandits which had infested the roads & desolated the fields.

GENOA, OCT. 17.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived here an English ship, which saluted the city, after the manner usual among friendly nations, and was answered by the cannon of our ramparts. Notwithstanding the heavy showers of rain, a number of peopled flocked to the sea shore to convince themselves with their own eyes, that the English are no longer our enemies. Yesterday also arrived the English Consul, and occupied his former house.

HANOVER, OCT. 30.

Since the restoration of good understanding between England and Russia, it has been agreed that an Ambassador shall be sent to Petersburgh, specially, charged with the interests of Germany. Count Von Munster, appointed to this important office, has already set out for the place of his destination.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.

So much has lately occurred respecting the isle of Trinidad, and its value to this country, that the following correct account may not be unacceptable, as it shews the importations of sugar at London therefrom in the following years—1795, 145 casks of sugar; 1796 317 do.—1797, 280 do.—1798, 880 do.—1799, 762 do.—This will shew its comparative value, when the importation of West India produce, in 1792 into London, amounted, to the gross value of 13,312,000l.

Nov. 24. A very sensible reduction has taken place in the price of foreign spirits.—Jamaica rum, Standard proof, may now be bought from 10s. 9d. to

215. the gallon, which had been some time since from 15s. to 16s.—Leeward Island rum, proof M. above, is now from 9s. 6d. to 10s. which had been 12s. 6d. to 14s.—French and Spanish Brandy have fallen in proportion, and so has Geneva, owing to the large supplies recently received.

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to issue under the great seal, appointing Herman Witsius Ryland, Esq. to be clerk of the crown in Chancery, in the room of the Hon. Hugh Finlay deceased; and Joseph Bouchette Esq. to be Deputy Surveyor General for the Province of Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.

The Burlington mail has brought London letters (received via New York) of the 22d November, saying, "this morning we received the pleasing account of the arrival in the Channel of the Everetts, Quebec, Reliance and Maitland, merchantmen, from Quebec, they parted with the Eagle, and the Adeona, Capt. Featonby, in the Gulph, but they may be hourly looked for.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Mar. 12, 1803.

ERRATUM—In the paragraph under the head of the *Oracle*, inserted in our last, 5th line from the bottom, for *Statute labour circuitous to be path*—read *to circuitous the parts*.

AT the Annual Town Meeting, held at MILES & RAPELJE'S Hotel, on Monday the 7th March, 1803, the following persons were elected for Town and Parish Officers, viz.

Ely Playter	Town Clerk.
Duncan Cameron, Samuel Heron, George Playter	Assessors.
	Collector.

Overseers of the Highways, viz.

Jonathan Ashbridge, for the Bay Road from Scadding's Bridge to Scarboro'.
John Playter, from the Bay Road to the Don Mills.
Jacob Delong, for the Circle of the Humber.
Laurence Johnson, for Yonge Street, from No. 25 to Big Creek, and half the Bridge.
Thos. Hill, from half Big Creek Bridge to No. 1.
Jof Ketchum for the east half & And. Thompson west half } Scarboro
Elisha Beman, for the Town.

Pound Keepers, viz.

Robt. Mendesson,	for the Town.
Thos. Smith,	for the Don.
John Dennis,	for the Humber.
James Everson	for Yonge Street.
Wm. Jones,	for Scarboro.
John Berkie, and Joseph Willcocks }	Town Wardens.

It was agreed by the Inhabitants, at the aforesaid Meeting, that all lawful fences, shall be the height of five feet, and that there shall be no space through the fence of more than four inches.

With respect to hogs (under three months old) running at large in the country, it was voted by a majority, that they should be at liberty to run at large, without yokes.—And in the Town it was agreed, that all hogs shall have liberty to run at large, provided they be yoked and ringed; but if found without a lawful yoke and a ring in the nose, shall be subject to impoundage until the owner pays out collar for each hog.

This resolution to commence on the First day of May next.

E. PLAYTER, Town Clerk

Meteorological Observations for November, 1802.

Days.	7 o'clock Morning	2 o'clock Afternoon	9 o'clock Evening	Morning	6 o'clock Evening
1	38	44	43	clouds	cloudy	cloudy
2	34	40	37	clear	clear	clear
3	40	42	35	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	36	46	38	smoaky	smoaky	cloudy
5	36	43	36	rain	rain	Do.
6	37	43	36	cloudy	clouds	Do.
7	40	50	35	Do.	clear	Do.
8	32	44	37	Do.	cloudy	Do.
9	32	52	37	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	34	43	33	fleet	fleet	fleet.
11	40	50	37	clear	clear	cloudy
12	22	36	35	cloudy	clouds	Do.
13	37	50	35	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	26	48	30	clear	cloudy	Do.
15	34	54	36	rain	Do.	Do.
16	44	54	45	hazy	hazy	foggy
17	44	52	44	cloudy	rain	clouds
18	37	43	34	clouds	clouds	Do.
19	27	27	19	Do.	snow	snow
20	18	24	20	Do.	clouds	clouds
21	22	32	29	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	13	32	26	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	26	43	34	fleet	fleet	rain
24	30	34	32	clouds	Do.	Do.
25	26	32	24	cloudy	clouds	clouds
26	28	36	30	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	31	36	31	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	24	36	26	Do.	Do.	Do.
29	24	34	24	fleet	fleet	rain
30	24	36	24	Do.	cloudy	cloudy

December 1802.

1	28	31	31	Below 0	cloudy	cloudy cloudy
2	28	31	30		Do.	Do. Do.
3	28	29	29		Do.	snow. Do.
4	20	34	32		Do.	cloudy Do.
5	32	34	30		Do.	Do. Do.
6	22	26	20		snow	snow snow
7	27	31	31		Do.	cloudy cloudy
8	31	32	31		Do.	Do. Do.
9	31	30	30		Do.	Do. Do.
10	32	35	26		rain	Do. Do.
11	16	17	17		cloudy	Do. Do.
12	17	26	20		Do.	Do. snow
13	27	29	28		fleet	Do. cloudy
14	16	28	26		cloudy	Do. Do.
15	18	20	18		Do.	Do. Do.
16	22	26	22		clear	clear clear
17	20	32	32		cloudy	Do. Do.
18	28	32	32		Do.	Do. Do.
19	28	32	31		Do.	Do. Do.
20	28	32	31		Do.	Do. Do.
21	24	30	28		clear	clear cloudy
22	23	33	31		cloudy	cloudy Do.
23	23	33	31		Do.	Do. Do.
24	23	33	31		Do.	clear Do.
25	22	26	25		Do.	cloudy Do.
26	16	31	24		Do.	Do. Do.
27	23	31	26		Do.	clouds Do.
28	24	36	26		Do.	Do. Do.
29	18	34	24		Do.	cloudy Do.
30	23	31	27		Do.	Do. Do.
31	26	32	28		clear	Do. Do.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE March 12, 1803.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

York, 10th March, 1803.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that the Magistrates will meet at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twentieth day of this instant, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, to hear and receive applications from all such persons as desire to take out Licences for opening Inns or Public Houses in the said Home District.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

For Sale

FOUR HUNDRED Acres of LAND in the Township of Etobicoke known by Lots No. 3 in the Humber River, 29 & 30 in the second, and 30 in the third concession.—For terms apply to Mr. J. HENDERSON.

York, 12th March, 1803.

PERSONS willing to prosecute in the Court of Requests for the York Division, may be supplied with Writs of Summons by applying to

T. WARD.

York, 2d March, 1803.

THE Subscriber as Collector of Rates for the Town and Township of York, requests those in arrears for A. D. 1802, to pay before the 1st of April next ensuing.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 22d Feb. 1803.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1803.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto to amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house together with his attention to them, commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1802.

N. B. Good Stabling and provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1803.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 47.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 567.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 30, 1803. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January *last*, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveening, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of APRIL next enjuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Province of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

BY AUTHORITY.
By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it was been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms above-mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this Instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to attend to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

…ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug., 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York, 31st August, 1801.

WHEREAS many persons who, from various causes, had omitted to comply with the Order issued from this Office of the fourth day of September last, with respect to the Lots held by them in this Town, obtained further time for rendering obedience thereto; and whereas several persons have since been located in this Town whose Lots are still uncleared, NOTICE is hereby given to both descriptions of persons, that if the said Order is not literally complied with on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Lots of the Defaulters will be forfeited and given to other persons.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

From the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Political Essays on Popular Subjects.

ESSAY II.—*On Liberty.*—EXTRACT II.

ON the supposition of a compact between the people and their rulers, it is necessary that the terms, on each side, should be nicely balanced and defined, and that the independence, or savage power, to be surrendered by the one, should be accurately bartered for the advantages to be ensured by the other. Such an agreement is more connected with fiction than with reality: it is more suited to the poet than the historian. Where an actual compact, prescribing the mode of government, and the limits of obedience, can be proved to exist from the acknowledged principles of a constitution, and the express letter of its laws, it may, indeed, be considered as an admirable guardian of the freedom and happiness of a people; but in an abstract case, such as is here supposed, and such as is always assumed by metaphysical writers, the compact is not quoted from the preamble, nor the section of a statute; it is not brought forward in an embodied form: it is left to be inferred only from the suggestions of theory; and the terms of such an imaginary contract cannot possibly be understood and explained, without a reference to some common and predominant principle, such as the general good of the community. But where the laws are silent, opinions will vary respecting this general good and every one deprived of that liberty which he has been taught to consider as original in himself, will necessarily complain that, in his own case, the terms of the compact have not been fulfilled. If a difference of sentiment then arise between the people and the government, which is to decide, or who is to be the umpire between them?

Supposing, however, merely for argument's sake, we admit the existence of an implied compact in the infant state of a political society, such a covenant would be good and binding only between the parties who contracted at the time, that is, between the individuals who first formed the association, and the governors who were appointed over it. But as these individuals are perpetually changing in number, and varying in person, the necessity for new compacts will be perpetually arising; for, according to another doctrine of the speculative philosophers, the progenitors could claim no right to impose an obligation on their successors; and, even on the hypothesis that both parties continue the same, a disagreement may spring up among the people, a part may be persuaded that the original contract has been broken, while another part is satisfied that it is still preserved. On this supposition, shall the discontented portion be deprived of their liberties, merely because the rest of the people do not agree with them in sentiment; or, shall a part of the contracting body have a power of annulling the compact which was entered into by the whole?

Every question of this sort involves a multitude of absurdities, which are only to be removed with the abolition of that false doctrine, by which they are suggested.

As to the necessity of obtaining the consent of every individual to the institution and conduct of government, after the arguments which have just been adduced, it would be trifling words to prove that such a visionary scheme would be utterly impossible to be put in execution, if it were attempted, and that, if it were possible, it would be absolutely inconsistent with the very end and design of government.

But the tenets, thus artfully woven into a splendid system, are not merely absurd in theory, they are, likewise, false in fact. It is not to be denied, that many governments have been founded on erroneous principles; that many have been founded on one principle & conducted on another; but no institution, that deserved the name of a government, ever professed a perpetual subserviency to the will and opinion of the people. Look at the republics of Athens and Rome; those illustrious republics, which connected with eminence in arts, and success in arms: with the taste which adorns, and the courage which enables, humanity; and combined in a classical imagination with the remembrance of early years, and the first ideas of freedom and glory, daze the mind with a false splendour, which conceals their manifold deformities from the sight. Though the Athenian government may appear, on a casual view to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, & widely to enlarge the bounds of freedom, it owed its origin, its continuance, and its success, to the laws and institutions of one superior genius. By these institutions, which were often found insufficient to restrain the turbulence of the people, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial powers were separated from each other. The citizens were divided into classes, and the right of government arose from the due execution of the important trusts which were vested in each department, by the wisdom of Solon.

In the Athenian republic no law could be submitted to the assembly of the people till it had first been received and approved by the Senate and lest, in the times of enthusiasm or alarm, the Senate and the people should be induced to pass imprudent laws, they were again referred to another tribunal for approbation or rejection*. Let it be remembered, likewise, to the glory of Pagan discernment, and the shame of Christian polity, that those profligate and abandoned characters, who are most indifferent about the fate of the common wealth; who are most ready to light the flame of civil discord, and to spread the pest of disaffection, were not allowed a voice in the councils of Athens. Whenever the Athenian government was swayed by the will of the people at large, it departed from the maxims of wisdom and the ordinances of Solon.

The republic of Rome, which once triumped over half the world, and presented to its view a bright assemblage of orators, poets, philosophers, and heroes; whose unequal success still excites a homage from the minds of men, as its undisputed power formerly excited obedience from their persons, may be thought perhaps to have afforded an example of unbridled freedom, and have given countenance to the dominion of the people: but, though the tyranny of its ancient Kings might have driven it into the opposite extreme, let us remember that the powers of the Roman government were afterwards divided between the Consuls, the Senate and the Assemblies of the people: and that its history contains one series of

* *Vide Drummond's ingenious Dissertation on the Government of Athens.*

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bickerings, contentions, and intestine wars, till the clamours of the plebeians had succeeded in increasing the number of their Tribunes, and a majority of these officers had become liable to the influence of the Patrician order.

Not to dwell longer on this examination, it is obvious that in every country which enjoys the benefit of a constitution, the right of government must arise from adherence to the forms of that constitution, and not from obedience to the will of the people.

The social compact, the next phantasm of metaphysical speculation, in the light in which it has been recently considered, never descended from the *Limbo of Vanity*, to assume a real shape, on this sublunary world. The brilliancy of the invention might have delighted the fancy of Gallic philosophists, and a conviction of its truth may have been imprinted on the minds of credulous infidels; but no body of people who retained possession of their senses, ever adopted, or could adopt, this extravagant system, as the basis of political association. It has floated only in the dream of the visionary, and the brain of a Rousseau.

Whether any government has been actually instituted, and constituted, with the consent of every individual, within the range of its dominion, is a question which the youngest Tyro in history or politics, may easily decide.

The foregoing examination has been undertaken to justify the terms first applied to these metaphysical doctrines, and to prove that they are absurd in principle, and false in fact. The arguments which have been adduced in the course of the enquiry have, at the same time, tended to demonstrate, that they are pernicious in consequence. While they lie dormant as theories, they inflate the mind with pride, and flatter the passions which require controul; they excite disaffection to established government, loosen the ties of allegiance, and degrade the virtues of loyalty and submission; and, when attempted to be reduced to practice, they break down the barriers of restraint, tear up the foundations of order and comfort, and involve the world in bloodshed, confusion and anarchy.

ESSAY III.—*On Democracy.*—EXTRACT I

FROM the consideration of Liberty, the transition is easy to the contemplation of that form of government by which many of its warmest votaries suppose it to be most effectually supported; and, though from the connection between the subjects, some arguments, applicable to the present, may have been foretalled in the course of the preceding Essay, yet ample room remains for the investigation of so fertile a theme, in the wide field of political enquiry.

Democracy has been, of late years, the favourite topic of many a speculative philosopher, and the inflating oracle of many an infidel enthusiast; and in every age, it has been employed as the stalking-horse of the demagogue, and the watch word of the rebel: it has been painted in all the glowing colors that vivid fancy and ardent admiration could throw over its features; and, to heighten its effect, all the evils which have arisen from other systems of Government have been selected and combined at its side, in the dark inside of invidious contrast: it has actually been extolled, not merely as preferable to every other kind of political institution but as the only institution which is founded in equity and truth. By the standard of Democracy have the various systems of government, existing in the world, been condemned or approved; & to its low level would the whole bull of infidel philosophists, and disaffected subjects, reduce the multiform constitutions by which mankind is controuled.

But, happily for the instruction of the world, though unfortunately for the people of one devoted country, Democracy has not rested in hypothesis alone: it has lately been emblazoned in characters of blood, with the grisly forms of murder and proscription for its bearings, and ruin and destruction for its motto. In this species of heraldic display, which has superseded every honorable distinction, it has forced itself on the attention of surrounding nations; and, while it presents to the eye an appearance so different from the flattering portrait of its fond admirers, it provokes an enquiry into its real nature, and its probable consequences.

Democracy may be defined, in briefness, the government of the people by the people, and, more diffusively, a government derived from their appointment, and subject to their controul. A direct Democracy supposes the whole body of a nation to be assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon, enacting, and executing laws. An indirect Democracy considers the wills of the inhabitants of a country as represented by delegates, who receive the instructions, and speak the sentiments of their electors. Both reject the wills of the people as the sovereign law of the state.

According to this definition, it shall be the object of the following Essay to prove, that both species, here enumerated, are founded on a false principle, that both are impracticable with a close adherence to that principle on which they profess to be founded; and that, if either could be carried into execution, it would be productive of the very evils which government is designed to prevent.

The false bias which can be conceived to sustain the cumbrous weight of Democracy, is the true or absurd opinion that the bulk of mankind are the best judges of their own happiness, and the best guardians of their own liberty. Supposing for a moment, that this notion were true, the obvious consequence of it would be an emancipation from all restraint, and not the establishment of any specific form of government. For if government be necessary at all, it must be necessary, because the major part of the human race require to be controuled. The first question, then, to be decided by the investigator of truth, relates to the propriety of government in general, but this can only be determined in the affirmative. There is no class of men, whatever their political sentiments may be that can pretend to deny its necessity. It is impossible to resist the united voice of nature, reason and religion. The enthusiastic philosophist has indeed, amused his roving fancy with systems of perfection for imperfect beings. He has been led by the spirit of delusion in the form of benevolence. He has pictured to himself the happiness of man, unfettered by tyrannic sway, and undisturbed by those evils which, in the real scenes of life, too generally press upon him. But even the enthusiast has not left him to himself. He has exerted all his powers of invention & arrangement, to devise schemes for his better government, and to enact laws for his direction, which should be founded on equity and wisdom; forgetful, in the heat of his employment, that such laws, if dictated by the purest of motives, would be adopted and obeyed only by characters like himself. Even the hot-brained zealots for liberty, who, with their pretended rights of men, overthrow the established power of their country, and abolished every principle of due subordination, still preached to their deluded followers the necessity of government, and gave to their foolish and impious systems the name of constitutions, though they deigned not to perform in practice to the rules which they imposed.

(To be continued.)

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO PEACE.

CELESTIAL Peace, from thy abode descend!
And all the habitable world befriend.
No more let nation, fill'd with vengeful ire,
'Gainst nation rise with ravaging desire;
Let troubled Discord haste with rapid flight,
To the dark regions of eternal night.
Celestial Peace, descend! diffuse thy sway
Far as the sun pours his refulgent ray.
Let war desert for ever his dire reign;
And cease to hover o'er th'enfranguin'd plain.
What blessing's do thy genial reign impart!
Endearing Love presides o'er every heart.
No widows their dear husband's deaths deplore,
None hear the drum or thund'ring cannon roar,
Science and Arts renew their honor'd reign;
While Commerce wings the bark o'er the wide main;
Safe thro' old Ocean's realms she rides along,
No foe prevents, no hostile pirates wrong.
The smiling fields with golden harvests glow:
And, grapes nectareous crown the mountain's brow;
The flow'ry meads their richest hues display;
While fruitful herbs o'er the gay surface play.
Around soft virtue and content appear,
And full horn'd Plenty crowns the smiling year.
O (spotless Peace! thou source of social bliss
Begin thy reign—O may it never cease.

The following whimsical account of England was given by Count Oxenstiern after his departure from London;

ENGLAND is really the Queen of the isles—the metropolis and arsenal of Neptune—it is the treasury of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus—the academy of Venus—the country of Mars—the recess of Minerva—the support of Holland—the scourge of France—the purgatory of those who are advocates for slavery—& the paradise of those who are lovers of liberty.

The true ambition of an honest mind.

Were I to describe the blessings I desire in life, I would be happy in a few but faithful friends. Might I chuse my talent, it should rather be good sense than learning. I would consult, in the choice of my house, convenience rather than state; and for my circumstances, desire a moderate but independent fortune. Business enough to secure me from idleness, and leisure, enough always to have an hour to spare, I would have no master, and I desire but few servants. I would not be led away by ambition, nor perplexed with disputes. I would enjoy the blessings of health, but would rather be beholden for it to a regular life, and an easy mind than the school of Hippocrates. As to my passions, since we cannot be wholly divested of them, I would hate only those whose manners and actions render them odious, and love only where I ought. Thus would I pass chearfully thro' that portion of my life which cannot last always, and with resignation wait for that which will last for ever. A PHILOSOPHER.

ROYAL MAGNANIMITY.

WHEN the late King of Prussia was Prince Royal, he attempted to escape from his father's dominions, but being apprehended, commissioners were appointed to try him, one of whom voted his decapitation. This man suffered to live unmolested, thirty years after his accession to the throne; a greatness of mind, similar to that of the Duke of Orleans, who, when asked, on his assuming the office of Regent of France, why he did not resent the behaviour of certain persons towards him when only Prince, answered that 'it would ill become the Regent of France to resent injuries done to the Duke of Orleans.' A fine example of self command, and well deserving the attention of Princes.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM RUFUS.

TWO monks applied to William Rufus, King of England, to purchase an Abbot's place; they both strove to outvie each other in the largeness of their offers. A third monk, as it happened, was present; who observing a strict silence, the king said to him, as if to encourage the best bidder—"And what wilt thou give for the place?" "Not a penny!" answered he; "for it is against my conscience." On which Rufus replied, "Then thou, of the three, best deservedst the preference, and thou shalt have it!" This circumstance is the more remarkable, as the King was not over and above tender in other matters.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Lee was manager at Edinburgh, he was determined to improve upon thunder, and so having procured a parcel of nine pound shot, they were put into a wheel barrow, to which he affixed an octagon wheel. This done, ridges were placed at the back of the stage, and one of the carpenters was ordered to trundle this wheel barrow so filled backwards and forwards over these ridges. The play was Lear, and really in the two first efforts the thunder had a good effect. At length, as the King was braving the "pelting of the pitiless storm," the thunderer's foot slipped, and down he came, wheel barrow and all. The stage being on a declivity, the balls made their way towards the orchestra, and meeting with but a feeble resistance from the scene, laid it flat upon it face. This storm was more difficult for Lear to stem than the one he had before complained of. The balls taking every direction, he was obliged to skip about to avoid them like the man who dances the egg hornpipe. The fiddlers, in alarm for their catgut, hurried out of the orchestra; and to crown this scene of glorious confusion, the sprawling thunderer lay prostrate in sight of the audience, like another Salmoneus.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 12, 1802.
House District, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (la Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

York, 10th March, 1802.
House District, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that the Magistrates will meet at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Saturday the Twentieth day of this instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and receive applications from all such persons as desire to take out Licences for opening Inns or Public Houses in the said House District.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clk. of the Peace H. Dist.

For Sale

FOUR HUNDRED Acres of LAND in the Township of Etobico, known by Lots No. 30, on the Humber River, 29 & 30 in the second, and 30 in the third concession.—For terms apply to Mr. J. HEALDER.

York, 11th March, 1802.

PERSONS wishing to prosecute in the Court of Requests for the York Division, may be supplied with Writs of Summons by applying to

T. WARD.

York, 2d March, 1802.

THE Subscriber as Collector of Rates for the Town and Township of York, requests those in arrears for A. D. 1801, to pay before the 1st of April next ensuing.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 22d Feb. 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers going duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 568.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 27 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twelfth day of January last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fixth day of February, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fixth day of APRIL, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARY 10, *Secy.*

BY AUTHORITY.
By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each Side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

tions and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

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Tuesday—Pinguy sick; could eat no breakfast; took a ride, and called on an old acquaintance six miles off; must taste his shrub; excellent; asked if he had any commercial brandy yet; said no; but he had some which was better; a glass of it; left him; head ach much better; ordered a trout and two pigeons; resolved to see no body; stepping across the yard, met Joe again; told he came to ask me how I did; could not but ask him to dine; added some fleaks, drank three bottles with Joe; would not taste a drop more; Joe prevailed to bring a few friends to take a chop with me; went to sleep as soon as he left me; pinguy hot when I awaked; ordered some eggs and spinage with a rasher; a pint of sherry.

Wednesday—Complaints in head and breast worse; wondered the country air had not better effect; began to think the Doctor an ass; just thought of a doctor; and had a pint of rum and milk; Joe and four more came down; told them I was very ill, and they must excuse my drinking; agreed; proposed a walk to an aunt of Joe's, obliged to taste the old Lady's waters; carried off much wind; proposed to *ride the horse* for some Lisbon and bitters before dinner; won; bitters did me good; sat down to dinner; they all drank my health, could not but drink theirs; asked for my toast; a bumper; went on by degrees; and drank two bottles a man; all left me asleep; as soon as I awoke, ordered a sabuit for supper; a pint of port; went to bed.

Thursday—Nobody at dinner; all snug; a few mutton chops, and a pint of wine; smoaked and slept till supper; hungry; ordered a roast duck; landlord came in; said the house was full, a gentleman wished to sup in the same room, if agreeable to me; consented, as I could fear nothing from a stranger; who should it be but *Tom Toffpot*, my old friend; glad to see Tom; drank two bottles a piece, and went to bed.

Friday—Worse and worse, wondered what the Doctor could mean by saying the country air would do me good; received an invitation to dine with Joe, who was at an inn two miles off; determined not to taste any thing before dinner; arrived just as the dinner was serving up; a fine pig; p. took very heartily; and was glad call for a bottle of wine, when Joe told me this was but a luncheon, as we were not to dine till four o'clock; cursed him for a mad wag; took a ride with him; and returned to dinner; a fine haunch could not refuse; drank three bottles a piece; as the landlord was a friend of Joe's; parted, some how got home to my own inn; ordered a supper, very hungry and dry; drank a pot of ale and a pint of wine; determined never to exceed a pint of wine, went to bed.

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tions and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
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DIARY of Mr. Thos. Noggin, at the Bull at ——

Monday. SET off from my house in —— street, on my own gelding; rode flowly on, determining not to over-heat myself, for that makes me drink; arrived at the Bull at two o'clock; ordered a mug little bit of dinner; boiled fowl and oyster sauce, in my own room; determined to see no body; dine alone for the first time these six years; did not drink before dinner; dinner served up; ordered some excellent ale and one pint of wine; dined and began to smoke my pipe; room pleasant, over looks the water; saw my friend *Jew Trimbush* arrive; called to Joe to ask how he did; Joe very glad to see me; took a couple of glasses of my wine; and when it was out, insisted on calling for his bottle; could not refuse him; drank that; he offered to pay; could not think of letting him do so; called for another bottle; Joe recollected an old wager betwixt him and me, which I had lost; something about the length of the ball-room at the —— tavern; lost the bottle to; Joe went to town; and I went to sleep; waked about nine, very queer; a glass of brandy and water to walk down; ordered a veal cutlet for supper; and determined to see no more company; must call for some thing; a pint of wine; smoked till I fell asleep and in the morning.

Tuesday—Pinguy sick; could eat no breakfast; took a ride, and called on an old acquaintance six miles off; must taste his shrub; excellent; asked if he had any commercial brandy yet; said no; but he had some which was better; a glass of it; left him; head ach much better; ordered a trout and two pigeons; resolved to see no body; stepping across the yard, met Joe again; told he came to ask me how I did; could not but ask him to dine; added some fleaks, drank three bottles with Joe; would not taste a drop more; Joe prevailed to bring a few friends to take a chop with me; went to sleep as soon as he left me; pinguy hot when I awaked; ordered some eggs and spinage with a rasher; a pint of sherry.

Wednesday—Complaints in head and breast worse; wondered the country air had not better effect; began to think the Doctor an ass; just thought of a doctor; and had a pint of rum and milk; Joe and four more came down; told them I was very ill, and they must excuse my drinking; agreed; proposed a walk to an aunt of Joe's, obliged to taste the old Lady's waters; carried off much wind; proposed to *ride the horse* for some Lisbon and bitters before dinner; won; bitters did me good; sat down to dinner; they all drank my health, could not but drink theirs; asked for my toast; a bumper; went on by degrees; and drank two bottles a man; all left me asleep; as soon as I awoke, ordered a sabuit for supper; a pint of port; went to bed.

Thursday—Nobody at dinner; all snug; a few mutton chops, and a pint of wine; smoaked and slept till supper; hungry; ordered a roast duck; landlord came in; said the house was full, a gentleman wished to sup in the same room, if agreeable to me; consented, as I could fear nothing from a stranger; who should it be but *Tom Toffpot*, my old friend; glad to see Tom; drank two bottles a piece, and went to bed.

Friday—Worse and worse, wondered what the Doctor could mean by saying the country air would do me good; received an invitation to dine with Joe, who was at an inn two miles off; determined not to taste any thing before dinner; arrived just as the dinner was serving up; a fine pig; p. took very heartily; and was glad call for a bottle of wine, when Joe told me this was but a luncheon, as we were not to dine till four o'clock; cursed him for a mad wag; took a ride with him; and returned to dinner; a fine haunch could not refuse; drank three bottles a piece; as the landlord was a friend of Joe's; parted, some how got home to my own inn; ordered a supper, very hungry and dry; drank a pot of ale and a pint of wine; determined never to exceed a pint of wine, went to bed.

Saturday—Awake at six o'clock; my head at the foot of the bed and my heels on the pillow; could not think how it happened; went to sleep till twelve; drank two bafons of tea; could

not eat; took a ride; ordered dinner, but could not eat; landlord came in; begged pardon, but asked if my name was not Mr. Noggin, if so, he remembered my father in —— and all my friends; pleased to hear of all my relations, could not but call for a bottle of wine; landlord offered to pay his share; would not let him; but he ordered a crown bowl of rack punch which he begged to treat me with; said it was better for the stomach than wine; saw it out; very sick; determined to stay no longer, as the country air was of no service; the stage passing went into it, and came home at ten o'clock, went to see my friends in —— street, drank two bottles and went home.—

POETRY.

THE STORM.

ON the lone cliff, that hides its savage brow
Within the bosom of each threat'ning cloud,
I listen'd for the ship bell's sound,
The merry seaman's laugh, the labouring oar,
I look'd for vales, with blooming flowrets crown'd;
But all were fled. The wind blew cold and loud;
No footstep mark'd a wanderer on the shore,
The waves with anger rent the rock below.
Shivering I saw the tumbling bark a wreck,
Sink 'amidst the fury of the boiling waves,
Poor hapless sailors' cold untimely graves,
Their knell the sea bird's melancholy shriek.
Perhaps some female at this weary hour,
Chill'd by the grasp of fear, upbraids the wind,
And racks with busy thought the brooding mind,
As on the window beats the midnight show'r.
But half the world, unknown to thought or care,
Secure in softly domes lie bid asleep,
Deaf to the moanings of the troubled air,
Or shrieks of death that issue from the deep. ORLANDO.

The power of orthography and punctuation.

The husband of a pious woman having occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a written request to the Parson of the parish: but instead of spelling and pointing it properly, viz.

"A person having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation."

She spelled and pointed it as follows:

"A person, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

The parson (who had not examined the contents of the paper) gave it out accordingly.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there has been a barrel of Flour left on the beach near the Garrison by persons unknown. Whoever will produce a just claim to the same may have it, by applying to the Garrison Serjeant Major, and paying the expence of the present Advertisement.

J. PETTO, G. S. M jor.

York, March 22, 1802.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the second Concession of the Township of Markham, 14 Acres of which are cleared and fenced, including six acres under wheat; on the premises are a log house, a barn, a plough and a harrow.—There is also a good mill seat on said lot. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Smith, at the Mills near the Don.

York, March 26, 1802.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 12, 1802. Home District, } NOTICE is hereby to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro', with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 480 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 23 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 24, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

For Sale

FOUR HUNDRED Acres of LAND in the Township of Etobicoe known by Lots No. 30, on the Hunter River, 29 k 30 in the second, and 29 in the third concession.—For terms apply to Mr. J. Heaghuts.

York, 11th March, 1802.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his affidity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

THE Subscriber as Collector of Rates for the Town and Township of York, requests those in arrears for A. D. 1801, to pay before the 1st of April next ensuing.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 22d Feb. 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, viands, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW, belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers going duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

ONE

VOLUME XI.] R [NUMBER 49.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 569.] *SATURDAY*, APRIL 3, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of February last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the sixth day of APRIL, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of MAY next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation.

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, entered upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms abovementioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province: And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators or Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one."

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Such is the favorable state of the negociation at Amiens, that Lord Whitworth, whose departure for Paris, in quality of ambassador, it was expected would have been delayed till the signing of the definitive peace, is immediately to proceed thither. The Dutchess of Dorset accompanied his Lordship, and we understand they will leave town this day or to-morrow.

It has been rumored for some days past, that Spain had refused to surrender the island of Trinidad, and that orders had in consequence been given by our government for the renewed blockade of her ports. We believe the reports to be unfounded, although we are unable to account for the extraordinary supineness of the cabinet of Madrid in the important affair of peace. It is a fact, that although application has been made by our government for passes to secure our merchant vessels from any molestation from the cruisers of Spain, which, in the event of a meeting, might have resulted from the latter being ignorant of the preliminaries of peace being signed, yet none have been received, and no British vessel with the exception of cartels, has yet sailed from this country for any of the ports of Spain. There are, indeed, three ships at Portsmouth and several in the river, about to proceed to Alicant, Barcelona, &c. but whether they will continue to wait for passes or sail on the faith of the existing treaty, is not, we believe, decided; although the Portsmouth ships were expected to have sailed some days since.

Dec. 24.—It is highly probable that government is in expectation of the immediate conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace; and to this hope may be attributed the unexpected adjournment of both houses of parliament, to next Monday, instead of the intended adjournment for the recess.—Mr. Addington's declaration, in answer to the question put to him by Mr. Windham, that the treaty of Badajos is to be considered as the basis of the negociations between Great Britain and France as far as they respect Portugal, while that of Madrid is to be annulled, must prove a subject of great satisfaction to the country. It evinces the peculiar attention given by ministers to the interests of our most faithful ally, as well as their firmness in filling the encroachments aimed at by France upon the Portuguese territory in Guiana, although the measure had been ratified by the tribunate and legislative body.

Marriage in France is to be thus celebrated: it is to take place at the house of one of the parties after the bans have been published twice at the interval of ten days. The marriage cannot be celebrated till three days after the second publication. The celebration of this marriage is to be by the civil officer.

Dec. 29.—A morning paper contains the following article:—"Private advices from Paris relate an anecdote of so extraordinary a nature, that we cannot venture to give credit to the relation, although the circumstance is mentioned in letters from persons of the greatest respectability. The following is said to have lately occurred: Talleyrand waited on the First Consul, and acquainted him that he had reason to believe the consular majesty might obtain an Infanta of Spain in marriage, provided he would divorce himself from his present wife, who is confined while the lived with Barras, is well known.—Bonaparte heard the proposition of his minister, but was cautious of taking any step in it until he had sounded Fouche, the minister of the police, who knows more of the state of the different factions and the intrigues of the capital, than any person in France.

Fouche, who is a determined enemy to Talleyrand, availed himself of this opportunity, (as the story goes) of endeavoring to compass the ruin of the ex-bishop, and conceived that no method could be so certain as to inform madame Bonaparte of the propofal that had been made to her husband. It is not difficult to foresee the *denouement*. The enraged lady sent her *mandat* for the secretary of state to appear before her, and made it very plain to him, that she had no intention of being divorced any more. Talleyrand it is said, is become fully sensible of the danger of interfering between a man and his lawful wife, and the Infanta is to get herself another husband.

Dec. 28.—The power that the lords of the admiralty have given to commandess in chief, is—that each of them shall try, condemn and hang any person found guilty of mutiny without consulting in any respect the admiralty Board.

Dec. 30.—We last night received Paris papers to the 26th inst. The Moniteur contains the official notice of the sailing not only of the fleet from Brest, but also of the squadrons at L'Orient and Rochefort. The total force to which those squadrons amount, is 23 ships, of which 5 are Spanish. They carry in the transports that accompany them, 25,000 men. It does not appear however, that the French government consider the object of the expedition as likely to be soon accomplished, as they have established regular mails to St. Domingo, and means of communication with that colony.

FRANCE.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

LYONS, Dec. 19.

We expect here in a few days the Minister of Foreign Relations, for whom hotels have been prepared in the place Bellecour. We do not yet know the precise period of the arrival of the First Consul; he will be lodged in the ci-devant Hotel-de-Ville, which has been furnished with peculiar elegance and taste.

The Consulta will hold their assemblies in the ci-devant church of the Grand College. Several Prefects, it is said, will repair to our Commune, when the First Consul arrives.

December 22.

We have in this city at present 475 Cisalpine Deputies, and 20 Prefects. The chief of the French government is expected here with that eagerness inspired by his wisdom, his victories, the peace he has conquered, and his splendid fame.

The Hotel de Ville, one of the most beautiful edifices in Europe, by the majesty of its facade, the beauty of its vestibule, its staircase, the elegance of its court, and the extent of its hall, has been distinguished by the name of the Palace of Government. The useful and speedy repairs lately given to it render it worthy of that name.

All the windows of the facade have been newly painted; the principal gate which is well sculptured, has been repaired with great art; a bronze colour thrown over its surface conceals the fragments added to the old sculpture. In this state it may vie in magnificence with the celebrated gates of the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

The vestibule has been whitened, its splendour shews to advantage the beautiful groupes in bronze of the Rhone and the Soane, made by Couston, and which are seen at the two ends. This vestibule contains also the celebrated bronze tables found at St. Sebastian, on which were sculptured by the order of Claudius, the beautiful speech delivered by that Emperor in the Senate of Rome, in order to obtain for the Lyonese the name and privileges of Roman Citizens.

In the court of the hotel several new flag stones have been substituted for those which were broken, and which threatened the safety of the citizens. The four statues of the fountain, which were terribly mutilated, have been prudently repaired, and in such a manner as not to leave any appearance of the dismal state in which they were.

The staircase is in good order, shining with marble, and the paintings with which it is decorated. The latter have been cleaned and new varnished; having long been neglected, the shades and outlines were no longer distinguishable, during thirty years, they waited for some friendly hand to give them back life and colour, and which should restore to their author, Thomas Blanchet, the celebrity he enjoyed.

It is the grand hall, however, which has experienced the most rapid metamorphoses. One could not behold without terror the devastations occasioned in it by the ravages of war and popular phrenzy. In a few days the arched roof was repaired; all the walls have been wainscoted, sculptured, and gilt ornaments have freed it from its too great uniformity; mirrors, gerandoles, and lustres have been placed in it; and the view of the whole invites to mirth, pleasure and happiness.

The celerity of those repairs and the manner in which they have been executed, do honor to the architect of the Prefecture.

Thus the desire of receiving a great man has already given new life to this city: the inhabitants have done in a few hours what might not have been undertaken in the course of half a century; and the hope alone of seeing Bonaparte has already been to them beneficial.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.

A forced loan of 3 per cent. has been opened for the use of this city, to which all persons who possess property to the amount of above 2,000 florins, or an income of above 600, must contribute in the proportion of three per cent.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.

Letters from Holland state, that the Dutch squadron in the Texel is going to sail for Batavia. It carries with it several persons appointed to situations in the Dutch colonies in the East, troops, artillery, ammunition, and every article which could not be sent during the war.

Dec. 19.

The Dutch squadron sailed, we believe, the day before yesterday, to join the Brest fleet. The Dutch squadron in the Texel for Batavia, is ordered to sail the first fair wind.

TRENT, Nov. 7.

From Italy we receive the news of the most deplorable disasters, occasioned by the rain, in the countries bordering on the Po, the Tesin, the Adda, the Oglio, the Sambro, and the Seveso.—Several rivers overflowing their banks, become united in one; bridges broken, men, houses, trees, mills, carried away by the torrent, villages submerged, mountains burst, earthquakes, which encrease the terrors of an inundation that has not yet ceased; such are the details which have reached us from the above named places.

MILAN, Nov. 12.

It is now nine days since the sky, covered with black clouds, has threatened us with torrents of rain unexampled in these countries. Already are the bridges of Pavia, Lodi, and Casilino carried away, and the wretched passengers who were passing them, overwhelmed in their fall. We dread to learn the situation of Ferrara and Ostalmaggiore, where great devastations are expected to have been suffered. News not less afflicting is expected from Como, on account of the Lake which is close to its walls. Thus, as it is to be supposed, the couriers from France, Germany and Switzerland, are not arrived.—Those from France are three days behind.

MADRID, Nov. 28.

The terrible storm which began here on Saturday evening, continued with most unusual violence, till yesterday morning, that is six days and six nights, which did incredible damage on our coasts. We yesterday received accounts that, from the Vlie to Goree, 53 ships of different nations were wrecked. The lower part of Amsterdam is laid under water. At Haerlem great damage has been done by the sea overflowing the Sloper-dyke.

Yesterday, were appointed the members of the Syndical, which, like the Senate in France, is charged to watch over the observance of the constitution. Citizen Hoop, of Amsterdam, member of the court of justice of Holland, the Ex-Representative, Bicker, of Haerlem, and citizen Vatebender, of Anheim, are nominated.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.

The new constitution of the Cisalpine Republic is formed on the model of that of France; but with the difference, that instead of a First Consul, there will be a President for 20 years; to which eminent dignity, it is said Lucien Bonaparte will be appointed.

RUSSIA.

According to an enumeration lately made, the Russian empire contains 35 millions people; one third of which are *serfs* (peasants saleable as Virginia negroes.) The extent of this empire is 325,000 square leagues. It is situated between 40 and 203 deg. long. from Greenwich, and 50 and 17 deg. lat.—Its greatest length, taken from the Western frontiers of the new Polish-poffeffions to the ports of St. Peter and St. Paul in the East, is 900 German miles.

DREADFUL INUNDATION.

Several districts in the south eastern parts of France, and in the north of Italy, have been entirely inundated, by the overflowings of the river, occasioned by incessant rains. From the town of Arles in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, a letter of the 15th says, "that on the 9th Nov. an inundation took place, the like of which has not surely been seen since the deluge. The damage it has done is incalculable—the rain continued to fall in torrents, and was accompanied the whole of the day before yesterday with the loudest thunder. It seems as if the cataracts of heaven and earth would overwhelm us. From the tops of our houses we see nothing but a roaring sea and wrecks of buildings, and cattle paffing every moment in dreadful confusion. All our cattle, our seed, and the produce of our last harvest, are destroyed. Our moles and our causeways (those immense works which our forefathers had built at great expence, to defend the soil and ensure our harvests) are already destroyed.

The rise of the water has been so great that it has surpassed by 4 feet the dreadful inundation of 1755.—The aqueduct of Caponbe, erected 26 feet above the level of the earth, is only a feet higher than the waters. One half of the city is under water; several houses have fallen and have buried under them merchandize, furniture, provisions and every thing that the violence or suddenness of the inundation did not permit us to snatch from their fury.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

From Calcutt; papers to the 15th Nov.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

In the Bay of Bengal, the American ship Horace, Captain Beckford, saw a brig that chaled him, white decks were full of men, and whom he supposes to be a cruizer.

The brig came nearly within half a then hauled his wind to the eastward, and was soon out of sight.

We understand that a very considerable Bridge now building at Burdwan, has lately been opened for the accommodation of foot passengers. The Bridge consists of five arches, and is altogether nearly 400 feet long, it is, we believe, the greatest work of the kind within the provinces of Bengal, and promises to be of great utility to the inhabitants of the very populous and flourishing district in which it is erected.

On the 16th of last month, the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Madras, attended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of Council, and the gentlemen of the Civil, Naval and Military services, delivered to his highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah at Ghepink Palace, the ratified treaty received from His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council, for settling the succession to the Soubadery of Arcot, and for vesting the entire civil and military government of the Carnatic in the Honorable Company.

On the delivery of the treaty to His Highness, royal salutes were fired from the garrison of Fort St. George, from the shipping in the roads, and vollies of musquetry by the troops under arms, and on the 18th at noon, his Highness paid his first visit to the Right Honorable the Governor, at the Government House in the fort.

The troops were formed into a street for the reception of His Highness, and the salute of 19 guns was fired on his entrance into, and departure from the garrison.

Died, at sea, capt. Hutchinson, on board the American ship Castor and Pollux, of the wounds he received in an engagement between that and a Spanish ship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Mr. Otto, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, was introduced to his Britannic Majesty, the 16th of December.

Feb. 25.

The French expedition to St. Domingo, at present, we believe, engages the principle part of the attention of the consular government and of the British government. No permission has been given by England for its sailing; but notwithstanding it is daily expected to put to sea.—To the mean time Admiral Mitchell is near Cork, with a strong squadron having instructions to follow the French fleet, for which purpose vessels are stationed to give him the earliest advice. He is to keep sight of the French expedition all the way to St. Domingo, and to act as a fleet of observation, guarding against any similar design on the British colonies, from which the French are not entirely free in the minds of some persons. The marine force of Britain in

the West-Indies, who, during the last years of peace, be more than double what it has been during the war; and the military force from being withdrawn, will be augmented.—*Lond. Paper, Dec. 15.*

New York, March 6.

Capt. Dederet of the schooner Susan, in 22 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that the French troops had effected a landing in 18 different parts of the Island of St. Domingo, and that the blacks had burnt the town of Leogane, and proceeded to massacre the white people in the shocking manner. The troops destined for aux Cayes had not arrived when our informant sailed, but were momently expected. The inhabitants were flying in all directions, and the town exhibited a picture of the utmost distress.

At a late hour last evening, arrived here in 54 days from Liverpool, the British barque Albion.—She sailed Jan. 10, and brings London papers to the 5th; but they contain nothing of moment.—The Morning Chronicle of the 5th says,—

"We have received Paris papers to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of importance. We cannot find, from any intimation in them, that Bonaparte has quitted Paris. As to the negociations at Amiens, the papers know nothing of the matter.

"The Paris papers intimate, that the St. Domingo fleet has not yet returned. The sailing of the different squadrons from Holland is mentioned; and the sailing of the St. Domingo fleet must have been permitted by our government."

A passenger on b[illegible] the William & Margaret from Havre de Grace, informs that the definitive treaty was not signed the 8th January, on account of the Spanish Consul's refusing to give up the Isle of Trinidad.

A letter from Canton to a gentleman in Providence, received by the Lovely Lass arrived at Philadelphia mentions, that in September last, the Chinese fea was visited by a tuffoon, which occasioned the loss of many junks and fishing boats; the severity of the gale produced an inundation of the low lands, and it was computed that 2000 natives had perished on shore, 8000 at sea.

March 10. A gentleman passenger in the ship Experiment from St. Croix, arrived yesterday, morning, informs, that on the 13th of February the Danish Frigate Iris, Capt. Brown, arrived at St. Croix, with Gen. Walterdorff, appointed to the command of all the Danish West India Islands. The English troops had orders to evacuate on the 20th, at which time the Genl. was to take possession.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 12, 1802.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc, DONELL, Sheriff.

POETRY.

SENTIMENTAL LINES.

IF life be vain, on what shall man depend?
Depend on VIRTUE. Virtue is a rock
Which stands for ever; braves the frowning flood,
And rears its awful brow direct to Heaven.
Though Virtue fear not from the grave, she gives
Her Votaries to the stars; she plucks the sting
From the grim King of terrors; smooths the bed
Of Anguish; and bids Death, tho' dreadful, smile.
Death smiles on Virtue; and his visage, black
Yet comely seems. A Christian scorns the bounds
Where limited Creation said to Time
"Here I have end." Rapt'rous, he looks beyond
O'er time or space; he triumphs o'er decay;
And fills Eternity: the next to GOD.

ANECDOTES.

AN English gentleman travelling through France at the commencement of the late disturbances, observed to a Parisian, "that he thought the people of France were something similar to mad dogs in England, as it was but to give them a bad name, and they were instantly hung up."—"Ah, ver true," returned the Frenchman, "it is better be von dog in England, than von gentleman in Paris."

A man, being at confession, accused himself of various sins, and among other things said, that he had just given his wife a sound drubbing. "Why did you do that, my son?" said the father confessor. "I never go to confession," replied the penitent, "but I do the same thing; and if I omitted it, my confession would be of little consequence. In compliance with the orders of our holy mother church, I confess once a year; and as my memory is very defective, I should never recollect any thing I had done, unless I beat my wife, who is then sure to remind me of all the sins I have committed in the whole course of my life."

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at his House, for the sale and purchase of Land, solicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greatest attention and fidelity. He has already some valuable tracts for sale (on low terms for Cash) in sundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

THE Subscriber will run a BOAT from York to the Head of Lake once a week; the first departure will be from York the 31st inst. (on Wednesday) and from the Head of Lake on Saturday every week.—Any commands left with Messrs Miles and Playter, and Mr. Beaman, at York, and at the Government House, Mr. Bates, and Richard Beasley, Esq; at Head of Lake, will be attended to with confidence and dispatch.

LEVI WILLARD.

York, 30th March, 1802.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there has been a barrel of Pitch lost on the beach near the Garrison by a person unknown. Whoever will produce a just claim to the same may have it, by applying to the Garrison Serjeant Major, and paying the expence of the present Advertisement.

J. FETTIS, G. S. Major.

York, March 22, 1802.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the second Concession of the Township of Newtown, 15 Acres of which are cleared and fenced, including six acres under wheat; on the premises are a log house, a barn, a plough and a harrow.—There is also a good mill seat on said lot. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Smith, at the Mills near the Don.

York, March 26, 1802.

For Sale

FOUR HUNDRED Acres of LAND in the Township of Etobicoke, known by LOT No. 30, on the Humber River, 29 & 30 in the second, and 30 in the third concession.—For terms apply to Mr. J. HERCHMER.

York, 11th March, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto to amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, wines, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniences of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 29, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XI. } THE [NUMBER 50.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 570.] SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith;—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of February last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the sixth day of APRIL, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But, we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of MAY next ensuing, you meet us as our Provincial Parliament, at our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secty.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at London on the first Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Sea, after the space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms above mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, or their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Résolution of their House of Assembly pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to attend to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

From LONDON, *December* 14.

"AT the council held at the Queen's house on Saturday, his Majesty has been pleased to grant the liberty "to import, during the space of six months, into any port or place of Great Britain, in any British ship or vessel belonging to any person of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever without payment of any duty wharfoever, any beans, called Kidney or French beans, tares, lentils, calnvances, and all other sorts of pulse; and also bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine; beef, pork, mutton, veal, and lamb, whether salted or otherwise; bacon, hams, tongues, butter, cheese, potatoes, rice, sago, sago powder, tapioca, vermicelli, millet seed, poultry, fowls, eggs, game and sour crout: provided that a due entry should be made of all such articles that should be so imported, with the proper officer of the customs at the port where the same should be imported, under certain penalties and forfeitures."

"His Majesty has also been pleased to continue for six months the prohibition against the exportation of butchers meat of all descriptions, beans, butter, onions, and pulse of any sort, excepting to Ireland; and to permit the free importation of foreign corn for a like period of six months."

"Whenever the free intercourse between Great Britain and foreign countries becomes authorized, we have no doubt but provision vessels from France, Flanders and Holland will flock to our ports."

The produce of the post office, in Great Britain, in the year 1761, was only £36,400. In 1781, it was £142,400—and on the 1st of January, 1801, it was no less than £716,000.—Making an increase in forty years, of £679,600 sterling.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

A dispatch from the President of the Hon. East India Company at Amboyna dated the 6th July 1801, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and communicated to the Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"I do myself the honor of congratulating your lordship in council, on the important event of the surrender of Ternatte to the British arms, which was delivered over by capitulation to Col. Burr, on the 24th ult.

"The Dutch government made a most resolute resistance, having defended the place with uncommon firmness for 52 days, though I am sorry to add, at the expence of the poor inhabitants, who perished by famine, from ten to 20 a day, from our strong blockade by sea and land. During this excellent disposition of our military and marine forces, the latter under the command of that gallant officer capt. Hugues, his vigilance, which certainly contributed in a high degree, to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The value of the captured property taken by the squadron amounts to a lack and 50,000 dollars.

"The difficulties the Hon. Company's forces by sea and land had to encounter on this service, and the spirit and intrepidity which they manifested during a siege of nearly two months, do them infinite credit, and have seldom or ever been exceeded in this part of the globe. The accounts we have received of the strength of Fort Orange and its numerous detatched batteries, proved exceedingly erroneous, inso-much that Col. Burr declares the place to be extremely strong by nature, and most excellently improved by art, with a powerful garrison, and to well provided with arms and ammunition, as to throw difficulties in the way of our force which were as distressing as unexpected; they, however, kept their ground with so much bravery and resolution, as to compel the enemy to surrender their different strong holds, one after another, until the principal fort and town were so completely blockaded both by sea and land, and so reduced by famine, as to make them use their conditions, which I understand are very satisfactory.

I am happy to inform your Lordship in Council, that, arduous as this service was, and much as our forces were exposed to the repeated attacks of the enemy, the loss of the killed and wounded of the troops does not exceed nine or ten; that of the marine does not exceed twelve seamen.

January 19.

Yesterday the two Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to adjournment.

From Lord Hawkesbury's explanation in reply to Mr. Elliott, it appears, that the fleet which failed from Brest to the West Indies, did not put to sea without previous explanations given to government, of the necessity for sending out so large a force. The noble Lord at the same time gave it to be understood, that government had not been unmindful of sending out such a fleet of observation as effectually to protect our colonies, even in the event of the French pursuing insidious objects.

The difficulties which occasioned the rupture in the progress of the Commissioners of this country and the United States of America, appointed to decide on the respective claims made by the individuals of the two countries, are happily removed.

The government of the United States have agreed to pay a specific sum to the British government, which we understand to be 200,000l. which is to satisfy all the old long-pending claims by British subjects on the individuals of that country. British claimants have now, therefore, to apply for restitution to their own government. The American claimants, also, for the captures by British cruizers are, by the present adjustment, allowed to proceed as provided by the last Commercial Treaty between the two countries, and justice will therefore be rendered them, on duly substantiating their losses.

The demands made by the British subjects on the United States was above a million sterling. As the government is now released by paying only two hundred thousand pounds, it is conceived that the bargain is very favourable to America.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

"They write from Amiens, under date of the 16th inst. that Lord Pooone son of Marquis Cornwallis, is expected to return from London, where it is said he has carried the projet of the Definitive Treaty.

"Many people are extremely impatient for the signing of the Definitive Treaty; and yesterday a report was in circulation that it had received the formal ratification of the King, and has been carried to France to receive that of the First Consul. They report also, that Lord Hervey, secretary of Lord Hawkesbury, was going to Amiens, charged with important explanations on several points which had occasioned delay in the progress of the negociation. We hope his powers will be sufficiently extensive for settling all differences and bringing this important business to a speedy conclusion.

"According to letters from Cadiz, it appears that Admiral Linois has received orders to sail for the West Indies with the squadron under his command, to co-operate with the expedition to St. Domingo."

From late Gibraltar Papers,
Received by the Roebuck, arrived on Saturday last.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 25.

The following statement of an unpleasant circumstance which lately occurred in Egypt, we have received by H. M. S. Ajax; but hope that the extraordinary and unexpected step of the Captain Pacha, said to be in consequence of orders from the Grand Vizier, (which will strike every English reader with horror) has not been sanctioned by the Porte.

Message of the Mamelule Chiefs.

The 22d day of Oct. 1801, the day the Beys of the Mamelukes had fixed on to pay a visit to Lord Cavan, and Sir Richard Bickerton, the Beys waited on the Captain Pacha at his tent, about 10 or 11 o'clock. They were received with every mark of attention; and having told his Highness of their intended visit to the General and Admiral, he begged them to take some refreshment, and added that he would afterwards accompany them; and, if the Beys had no objection, they would go in a boat by the Lake Mareotis, and land near Pompey's Pillar. This was agreed on, and they embarked in three different boats. The Pacha was in one of the boats, with the three chief Beys, and, after rowing a little way along shore, a Turk came to the beach, with a bundle of papers, and hailed the Pacha, informing him, that he had dispatches from Constantinople. The Captain Pacha, made this an excuse for quitting the boat, and he left the Beys to go to Alexandria.

The account given by the Turks relates, that the Chouse in the boats, told the Beys he was ordered to the Sultan Selim; and the Mamelukes on hearing it, first made the attack.

The Mamelukes say the first alarm they had was a discharge of musquetry from an armed galley into the three sheets of the boats. The truth of either story is not certain; however the event has proved fatal to five Mamelukes Chiefs since mentioned:

Osman Bey Tambourgi; Osman Bey Alfaki; Mahomet Bey, picked up on the Lake 24th Oct.; Mourad Bey; Ibrahim Kiahef.

All the others were wounded and secured; Osman Bey Bedlet, was very severely wounded.

The Captain Pacha communicated to General Hutchinson the steps he had taken; and the General immediately placed a brigade of troops round the Pacha's tent; and gave him till eight o'clock the next morning to restore the Beys he had seized. The Captain Pacha shewed marks of grief at what had been done, but declared the measures to be in obedience to the orders of the Grand Vizier.—General Hutchinson was determined to protect the Mamelukes.

23d Oct. 1801. The surviving Beys, and three of the five who were murdered, viz.

Osman Bey Tambourgi, Osman Bey Alafki, Ibrahim Kiahef,—were restored to General Hutchinson, the two others had been thrown overboard. This being done, the guard was taken from the Pacha's tent, the bodies of the deceased were interred near the Grand Mosque, in Alexandria, under a fire of minute guns from Fort Creton, and Caistelli; and a salute of 17 guns, and three vollies of musquetry, were fired over the grave, with other military honors, and marks of respect to their rank. The night of the 22d, seven Mameluke officers, who had come into Alexandria by land, to meet the Beys, took refuge on board the Madras; fearing the cruelty of the Turks would not be satisfied with the blood of their chiefs, but that they would seek to assassinate their followers.

The Pacha took the horses of a small party of Mamelukes, but they were restored.

January 22.

Copy of a letter from his Swedish Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Madrid, to the Swedish Agent of this place—received the 18th inst.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

Having been officially informed that his Majesty's ships, actually in the Mediterranean, are shortly going to blockade the port of Tripoli; I have to request, that you will make public the disposition in the ports within your district, with the view of applying navigators of the risque to which they expose themselves, of being detained and considered as good prizes, especially, if after being amicably warned to keep off they should still persist in attempting to enter the aforesaid port, already blockaded by the brigates of the United States of America, which, in the present case, are acting in concert with those of his Swedish Majesty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Letters from Spain announce, that the French and Spanish combined fleet had been dispersed by a strong gale of wind, off Cape Finisterre, and that some of the ships have got into Ferrol, others into Lisbon, and a third division into Cadiz. Particular mention is made of the arrival of the French ship of war Duguesse, in the last harbour. She is armed en flute, and had 1200 troops on board; but this number is now reduced to 1000, 200 sick having been landed and conveyed to the hospital there. She made 36 inches of water in an hour.

We learn from the same quarter, that four French line of battle ships, and a frigate, sailed from Cadiz, on the 13th inst. for St. Domingo, having 4,000 troops on board.

The day before yesterday, a squadron of the same number, into French, was perceived from the garrison, steering through the Straits to the westward. It was soon followed by a division of the squadron in our bay, consisting of his Majesty's ships Bolona, Zealous, Warrior, Defence and Lena.

NEW YORK, March 12.

We are informed that the French have returned Louisiana to the Spaniards, in lieu of which they are to receive the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and a considerable sum of money, which, it is said, is to be expended in the purchase of provisions for the fleet. *Alexandria pap.*

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated the 28th Feb.

"Yesterday the Spanish frigate Solidad, arrived here from St. Domingo; and 14 day four Spanish ships of the line and one French frigate. The news brought by them is, that Toussaint had burnt the Cape, and fled to the mountains, leaving behind him his military chest well filled. The commander in chief has offered a large reward for his head, and has issued a proclamation, that all those who do not lay down their arms, in three days, will be hanged when taken, without distinction; and also, that any vessel taken in the act of supplying the insurgents with arms, ammunition or provisions, will be treated as pirates."

March 16.

The definitive Treaty of Peace with England was not signed; though this "desirable event" as the Paris papers expects it, was hourly expected.—The British government had two frigates at Plymouth which were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to carry the intelligence as soon as it should be known to the Cape of Good Hope and the East and West Indies.

March 17.

Late advices from the West Indies.

A letter just received from Baltimore mentions the following:—"I have seen the captain of the French covette La Bayonaise, in 24 days from Cape Francois—he says, that Christophe, Bunnel and Dessalines, are arrested. St. Marc is safe, and Gonaives is in the power of the French. Jean Rabel is safe—many of the negroes taken, with arms, have been brought back to the Cape, put in chains, and employed in repairing the houses they had burnt, many of which are already rendered habitable—the government house is not much damaged, but all the other public offices are destroyed. Petit Anse is not burnt. A large convoy, for the use of the murdering negroes has been intercepted—more than two and a half millions, in specie, have been found in the treasury at Port-Republican—They had not yet liberated a great number of the white people of Cape Francois whom the negroes had carried off with them, but several came daily to the Cape from the woods where they had kept concealed."

An article from Constantineple of the 10th says—"Before leaving Egypt, the Captain Pacha made a present to Gen. Hutchinson, of a ring of great value. The English sea and land forces have all left that country. The rebellious Beys are entirely subdued.—The Grand Vizier has them in his power." By the new organization in Egypt the annual revenue of the Porte will acquire an increase of forty millions."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 31st December, 1801.

"From my ignorance of the language, I can make but few observations on this place or its inhabitants. The revolutionary ardor seems to be entirely gone, and the public mind is now much taken up with the extension of commerce, improvements in manufactures, the establishment of academies, schools, philosophical societies, canals, public roads, &c. &c. Politics and Religion are totally neglected, or excite but a feeble interest. There are many Catholic churches in this city; a large congregation of Protestants, & several synagogues. The Churches are thinly attended, only by the poor, illiterate and aged. The same may be said of synagogues. There are four Theatres, and I believe all very well attended—one or more of them is playing every night, Sundays not excepted. All kinds of business go on that day the same as others, tho' not quite so crowded. The public functionaries do no business on the decades, but those days are not otherwise distinguishable.

"The number of inhabitants in this city are said to be about 100,000; & it appears to me to occupy about the same extent as Philadelphia. The streets, with few exceptions, are narrow, dirty and ill paved; no side walks and the gutters in the middle."

From a late Irish Paper.

There was living in the year 1788, a Ruffian peasant of the name of Theodore Bubilly, 78 years of age, who had

the very extraordinary number of 87 children, by two wives, viz. By his first wife, at 4 births, four each time; 7 births, 3 each time; and at 16 births, 2 each time; in all 69.—By his second wife, at 3 births, 3 each time; and at 6 births, 2 each time; in all, 18—Total 87.

POETRY.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER,

TO HER INFANT AT THE BREAST.

UNHAPPY child of indiscretion!
Poor flumb'rer on a breast forlorn;
Pledge and reproof of past transgression,
Dear, tho' unwelcome to be born.

For thee, a fuppliant with addreffing
To heaven, thy mother fain would date;
But conficious bluthes ftain the bleffing,
And ftghs fuppreft my broken prayer.

But fpite of thee my mind unfhaken,
In parent duty turns to thee;
Tho' long repented, ne'er forfaken,
Thy days fhall lov'd and guarded be.

And, left the injurious world upbraid thee
For mine, or for thy father's ill,
A nameleft mother oft fhall aid thee,
A hand unfeen protect thee ftill.

And though, fo rank and place a ftranger,
Thy life an humble courfe muft run;
Soon fhalt thou learn to fly the danger,
Which I too late have learn'd to fhun.

Mean time in thefe fequefter'd vallies,
Here may'ft thou reft in fafe content,
For innocence may fmile at malice,
And thou, O! thou, art innocent.

Here to thine infant wants, are given
Shelter and reft, and pureft air,
And milk as pure—but, pitying heav'n!
My tears have dropt, and mingled there.

[*Port folio.*]

Ought not Human Beings to be kind to the Brute creation? as, through their means, they may now be preferved from all danger of ever being afflicted with the moft grievous of all diftreffes, the horrid, loathfome fmall-pox, which has deftroyed millions!

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

A French gentleman being married a fecond time, was often lamenting his firft wife before his fecond, who one day faid to him, *Monfieur, je vous aflure qu'il n'y a perfonne qui la regrette plus que moi.* "I aflure you, Sir, no one regrets her more than I."

It was a memorable practice of Vefpafian, the Roman Emperor, throughout the courfe of his whole life, he called himfelf to an account every night for the actions of the paft day; and as often as he found he had flipped any one day without doing fome good, he entered upon his diary this memorandum, "Diem perdidi." "I have loft a day."

"We all complain of the fhortnefs of time (fays Seneca,) and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are either fpent in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpofe, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them." In fhort, that noble philofopher has defcribed our inconfiftency with ourfelves in this particular, by all thofe various turns of expreffion and thought which are peculiar to his writings.

Advertifement.

IT having been decided at a late aflizes, that the perfons who have hitherto deemed themfelves agents for the tranfporting of goods and peltries on the communication between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, including the ftorage at Kingfton, are in every refpect to be holden as carriers, and liable, as by the laws of England, to make good every fort of damage or lofs, whether by land or by water, except only fuch as fhall arife from the act of God or the King's enemies, and that this extends even to all damage or lofs that may arife from fire, except only fuch as may be caufed by lightning; the fubfcribers, fully convinced that this refponfibility (in this new country, and on this dangerous communication) was never contemplated by themfelves, or by their employers, do hereby give public notice, that they will not receive any goods or peltries, nor tranfport the fame, as carriers under the above mentioned law; and that they will not hold themfelves refponfible for any lofs or damage that may occur, except only fuch as fhall be caufed by fraud, or negligence in themfelves, their agents, or fervants.

ROBT. HAMILTON,
GEO. FORSYTH & Co.
THOMAS CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

For Sale,

LOT No. 22, Weft fide of Yonge Street. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB HERCHIMER.

York, April 9, 1802.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, March 12, 1802.

Home Diftrict, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diftrict, on Tuefday the thirteenth day of April now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dreffer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrifon, fhortly expecting his Difcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to fettle here and follow faid Bufinefs; but will, at prefent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen, who may chufe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

THE Subfcriber will run a BOAT from York to the Head of Lake once a week; the firft departure will be from York the 31ft inft. (on Wednefday) and from the Head of Lake on Saturday every week.—Any communication left with Meffrs. Miles and Playter, and Mr. Benton, at York, and at the Government Houfe, Mr. Bates, and Richard Beafley, Efq. at Head of Lake, will be attended to with confidence and difpatch.

LEVI WILLARD,

York, 30th March, 1802.

THE Public are hereby informed that there has been a barrel of Flour left on the beach near the Garrifon by perfons unknown. Whoever will produce a juft claim to the fame may have it, by applying to the Garrifon Serjeant Major, and paying the expence of the prefent Advertifement.

J. PETTO, C. S. M. 1/.

York, March 27, 1802.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the fecond Conceffion of the Township of Markham, 14 Acres of which are cleared and fenced, including fix acres under wheat; on the premifes are a log houfe, a barn, a plough and a harrow.—There is alfo a good mill feat on faid lot. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Smith, at the Mills near the Don.

York, March 26, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceffions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houfe.

THE Subfcriber returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto to amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houfe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranfient gentlemen, travellers and others may alfo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conftantly provided with the beft liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himfelf that the conveniencies of the houfe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thofe gentlemen who may pleafe to favor him with their cuftom and fupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ftabling and provender for Horfes.

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subfcriber begs leave moft refpectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above bufinefs in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his aflduity and attention to his bufinefs to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be feen at the bindery, which he flatters himfelf will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 51.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 571.] *SATURDAY*, APRIL 17, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of February laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fixth day of APRIL, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of MAY next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great feal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-fecond year of our reign.

P. H.

VM. JARVIS, *fec'y.*

BY AUTHORITY.

By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Ceffation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majefty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Obfervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for reftoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were figned at *London* on the Firft Day of this inftant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to fay, That as ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, Friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe immediately; and in order to prevent all Cauſes of Complaint and Diſpute which might ariſe on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been alſo reciprocally agreed, That the Veſſels and Effects which might be taken in the *Britiſh* Channel and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on each ſide; That the Term ſhould be One Month from the *Britiſh* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Iſlands inclufively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the ſaid *Canary* Iſlands, as far as the Equator; and laſtly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Deſcription of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this inſtant *October*, from which Day the ſeveral Terms above-mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between Us and the *French* Republick ſhould be agreeable to the ſeveral Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatſoever, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility, either by Sea or Land, againſt the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Veſſels or Subjects, from and after the reſpective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our higheſt Diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor*, the Twelfth Day of this inſtant *October*, in the Forty-firſt Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

GOD ſave the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE, that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premi-

ums and bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

LONDON, January 14.

Three Dutch ships of the line, a frigate and a sloop of war, have arrived at Brest.—They were met by a dispatch boat, to request them to follow the armament, which had before sailed; but the admiral replied, that he stood in need of supplies, and that his vessel made water. These ships have French troops on board.

January 16.

The yellow flag, the signal for execution, was hoisted on Friday on board the vessels in which six of the condemned mutineers were executed. The criminals met their fate with apparent resignation, and confessed the justice of their sentences. They had written to Mr. Jones, chaplain of the Temeraire, requesting his spiritual aid. When arrived at the place of execution, one of them delivered a paper, which he requested might be read to the ship's company. It contained an avowal of their repentance, and an exhortation to their former comrades never to forget the duty which they owed to God, to the king, and to their country, if they wish to avoid a similar fate. After being engaged a few minutes in prayer, the signal gun was fired, and the unhappy men launched into eternity.

Six other seditious leaders, belonging to the Temeraire, have been condemned by a court martial; five of them to suffer death, and one 200 lashes. When this sentence was read to them, they exclaimed "*The Lord's will be done.*" Dixon, one of the condemned, requested to speak with admiral Campbell—the admiral went to him—"look at this paper, said Dixon, with tears in his eyes—I have a wife and child—see if it can be of any service to them when I am no more." This was his will, by which he bequeathed all he possessed to his wife.

The navigation of the Thames is entirely obstructed with the ice, in consequence of which the price of grain has risen.

January 19.

We are this moment informed of the arrival of part of the Windward Island convoy; but our uneasiness is far from being removed respecting some of the vessels which composed it.

LONDON, 22d. JAN.

The fleet of Admiral Campbell which sailed from Spithead for the West Indies, is composed of the following ships The Temeraire, of 98 guns, Admiral Campbell; Formidable of 98, Theseus; Majestic, Vengeance, Orion, Resolution, of 74; Frigate Defiree, of 44, and Sloop of War, Morgiane of 16 guns.

The frigate Retribution, from Jamaica, entered Portsmouth on Wednesday. She brings intelligence of the squadron under orders of Capt Elfingron being arrived there, in 34 days passage. It consists of 5 ships of the line. Four more ships have been spared from the fleet in the Mediterranean for the same destination. Our maritime forces in that quarter at this time amount to 14 ships of the line; which when joined by Admiral Campbell's fleet, will make a total of 20 vessels.

Lord Hervey's journey to Amiens is said to have for its principal object to enter into some explanation respecting the Treaty between France and the Porte, which puts the former entirely on the same footing with our country.

GERMANY—FRANKFORT, 16th Jan.

The Prince of Orange, ex-Stadtholder of Holland and his son the hereditary Prince, continued to inhabit the Castle of Oranjenstein, near Diez on the Lahn. Several sovereign Princes of the Empire have paid them visits successively. More than two hundred persons formerly employed at the court of the Prince at the Hague, and his bodyguards or other Dutch emigrants who have followed his destiny, are already assembled at Oranjenstein and in the principality of Nassau, where a great number are expected to arrive, to whom the Prince of Orange has promised employment near his person, as soon as he has received from Germany the indemnities due to him. It is known, the letters add, that these indemnities will be more considerable than was thought; and it appears not doubtful but that the electoral dignity will pass to the House of Orange. It is, however, certain, that three battalions of Prussian Infantry, two squadrons of hussars and a company of artillerists, are to be given to the prince of Orange, to enable him to take possession of his new States; these troops will remain in his pay, national corps can be organized. The arrangement which stipulates these conditions, has already been agreed upon between the Court of Berlin and the ex Stadtholder of Holland.

ITALY—NAPLES, 19th Dec.

The Marquis de Gallo is arrived in this Capital from Vienna.

There are in our Ports three Russian frigates of 56 guns, which in their construction are made 64 gun ships. Their object, it is presumed is to carry to Malta the 25,000 Russian troops garrisoned here, as in all probability the right of keeping a garrison in that island will be given to Russia.

FLORENCE, 8th January.

Don Pedro Labrador, formerly Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty to the Court of Rome, set off from hence on the third inst. for France, charged by his sovereign to assist at the Congress at Amiens in the capacity of Affociate to Count del Campo d'Alanges, minister plenipotentiary. M. Labrador will be met at Turin by M. de Tercy, minister of Spain at Genoa, with whom he will proceed to Paris, and from thence to Amiens. Count del Campo is still detained at Genoa by a rheumatic complaint. He has there received two couriers, one from Paris and the other from Madrid, and has dispatched two others for those two cities.

From the report of several arrivals from Leghorn, it appears certain the Danish frigate Triton, which sailed lately from this port is entirely lost on the isles of Hieres, in a violent hurricane; and not an individual saved.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.

The Captain Pacha arrived here on the 7th inst. with a squadron of 4 ships of the line and 4 frigates, followed by two French prizes, one of which is the frigate La Justice. On the day following the Captain Pacha had a public audience of the Grand Signor, who treated him with great distinction; amongst other testimonies of his satisfaction the Grand Signor has given him the surname of *Victorious*, and made him also a present of an aigrette, a superb sabre, and a horse richly caparisoned. During the audience, the squadron displayed all their colors. And at the mainmast of the admiral's ship was suspended a trophy in gold, which, it is said, weighed 25 pounds.

Before leaving Egypt the Captain Pacha made a present to Gen. Hutchinson of a ring of great value. The English sea and land forces have all left that country. The rebellious Beys are entirely subdued: the Grand Vizier has them in his power.—By the new organization in Egypt, the annual revenue of the Porte will acquire an increase of forty millions.

Chief of Brigade, Sebastiani, who has brought here the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace with France, has presented to the Grand Signor, a letter from the First Consul. This is the second instance of a foreigner, without diplomatic character, being admitted into the presence of the Grand Signor. The Sultan has however received him *incognito* at the palace near the port.

Citizen Ruffin is acknowledged now by the Porte, as charge d'affairs of the French republic.—His letters of credence were brought to him by the chief of brigade Sebastiani.

Lord Elgin is still here; his departure is now much doubted of. He will soon remove from the Hotel of France, to occupy other buildings.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Letters from Bale represent the affairs of Valais and Frickthal, as being fettled. The latter canton will be ceded to Switzerland in exchange for the Valais, which will remain united to France. According to the same letters the fate of the countries of Neufchatel and Valengin has been, notwithstanding what other reports have said to the contrary, settled between the French government and the king of Prussia; but the convention concluded to that effect will not be executed until the moment when the Prussian troops shall have taken poffeffion of the countries which are to serve to indemnify his Prussian Majesty for his losses on the right bank of the Rhine.

January 27.

It is said the first Consul will not arrive in Paris before the 30th. Nothing of the result of the deliberations of the consuls, has yet transpired. It is supposed they will first be published at Milan, when the Cisalpine deputies have returned.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.

We learn from the isle of Walcheren that the French frigate *Carmagnole* and *Incorruptible*, both of 44 guns, armed and equipped in the port of Flessingue, will soon sail for St. Domingo. They will, it is believed, carry some further detachments of troops. A small squadron is also preparing in the ports of the Batavian Republic; its destination still be for Demerara and other Dutch West India Islands, in order to make poffeffion of the same, immediately after the conclusion of the definitive treaty between France and her allies on the one part, and England on the other.—The armed squadron in the Texel, has, or were to put to sea, two days ago, for Batavia.

Letters from Semlin and Altgradisca mention, that the towns and villages situated on the Danube, and the Salve, are inundated by the overflowing of these two rivers.

The overflowing of the Rhine, from Basle to Rastadt, has done great damages on the right bank; but not so much so, however, as have been experienced on the left.

BOURDEAUX, January 27.

A new division of light vessels have gone to sea, to follow the fleet which sailed from Brest for St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18.

The master of a Genoese vessel arrived at Tunis, reports, that the French government has called it to be intimated to the Regencies of Africa, that if in the course of 40 days they do not let free all their slaves, and declare themselves in peace with all nations, they will be compelled to do so by force of arms. [*Paris paper, Jan. 5.*

March 20.

The bloody scenes which have lately been witnessed in St. Domingo, naturally draw the mind to a contemplation of the flourishing condition which that beautiful colony once enjoyed. The following is said to be an accurate statement of the product, population, and commerce of the French part of the island, in 1788:

Population.

White people 27,717, viz. 9699 men 7141 males above 12 years old, 2,136 under 12 years old, 1189 husbandmen of plantations, 1834 plantation managers, 325 sugar refiners, 378 physicians, 510 mechanics, 614 clerks, 2 white servants, 8511 women and girls. Free people of colour 21,808, of whom 3493 were men, 2092 males above 12 years, 2892 under 12 years, 27,000 servants, 9833 women and girls. Slaves 405,528.

Plantations and Manufactures.

Sugar 761, Indigo 3097, Cotton 705 Coffee 2810, Distilleries, 173, Brick and Potters ware 63, Lime 69, Tanners 3.

Productions exported to France.

70,227,789 pounds of white sugar, 93,177,510 do. brut. or brown, 68,151, 181 do. coffee, 930,026 do. indigo, 6,286,126 do. cotton, 12,995 dressed skins.

Sold to American, English, and Dutch smugglers.

25,000,000 pounds brown sugar, 12,000,000 do. coffee, 3,000,000 do. cotton. The molasses exported in American bottoms, valued at one million of dollars.

Precious woods exported in French ships 200,000 dollars.

Trade.

580 large ships, carrying 189,699 tons, in which the imports amounted to 12 millions of dollars, of which more than 8 millions were in manufactured goods from France, and the other four millions in French produce.

Spanish ships exported in French goods, or money, 1,400,000 dollars for mules imported by them into the colony.

Ninety-eight French ships carrying 40,139 tons, imported 29,506 negroes, which sold for 8,090,000 dollars.

March 24.

It is estimated that the late war has cost the city of Leghorn, in contributions, quarterings, and loss of merchandize, which has been taken partly by the English and partly by the French not less than eleven millions of dollars.

FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar 20,

Arrived yesterday, the brig Mentor, Capt. Girard, from Cape Francois, which place he left on the 22d ult.

We have converied with a gentleman paffenger in the Mentor, from him learn that no particular accounts of the military operations in the interior had been received at the Cape at the time of his departure. Several skirmishes had taken place, and the report which we recently stated, of several thousand of the blacks being killed in an engagement, was in currency; but nothing official or authentic on the subject had transpired. It seems, that with a view to conciliate her enemy, the French General had given permission to Toussaint's sons to depart and join their father, with liberty either to remain with him or return to the protection of the French. The forces which arrived at the Cape were supposed not to exceed 15,000, nearly one half of whom had failed found to different points in the island.

On the morning of the Mentor's failing an embargo was laid on all American vessels by order of the French Admiral; in consequence, it is said, of a quantity of specie being found on board one in the harbour, which it was supposed, had been clandestinely taken from the town during the confusion of the 4th ult.

On the 21st ult. Toussaint sent a deputation to Gen. Le Clerc, requiring him to deliver all the money and clothing found at Port Republican, which he alledged rightfully belonged to his people.

"General Le Clerc peremptorily rejected the demand, and summoned Toussaint to surrender, within three days. A second deputation was sent, and brought with them a petition, figned by all the white inhabitants from every quarter, who were in Toussaint's poffeffion, praying General Le Clerc to pay attention to the many and great services hitherto rendered to the colony by the "vituous Toussaint." "—virtuous Toussaint!" exclaimed Gen. Leclerc, "people, why will you be deluded by a villain who has deceived France and all Europe; and now wishes to deceive me, but in which he will be deceived? Go tell him that there is now no grace for him: In a few days I will make him a public and ignominious spectacle. Virtuous Toussaint, indeed! when he himself, not four months ago, instigated Moyes to murder the whites and then, after a mock trial, shot the instrument of his own guilt, because he saw in him a dangerous rival."

General Le Clerc, turning to his troops, then addressed them:

Soldiers,

The government of France has sent us here to protect the inhabitants, to establish order, and to preserve to them the colony of St. Domingo. The rebellion of Toussaint is evident. The campain against the rebels will be instantly opened. Be provident of your provisions and ammunition (70 cartridges has just been distributed to each man.) Against such brigands we need only use the bayonet.—In six weeks the colony will be ours.—*Phila. Gaz.*

POETRY.

TO A VERY YOUNG LADY.

(FROM THE FRENCH.)

"Elle a déjà l'air de plaire."

PHILLIS to my fond idea
Ev'ry pleasing grace has thown;
But, fweet rofe of Cytherea!
Thou art yet a bud unblown.
Thy soft youth my hopes abating,
Me to fruitless ardor dooms;
Since to gain thee, is by waiting
Till the bud a flow'r becomes.

HER ANSWER.

SINCE I please thy fond idea,
Why is this strange language thown?
Know, that in fair Cytherea,
The rose is gather'd yet unblown.
My soft youth thy hopes abating,
This to fruitless ardor dooms,
Many love the while by waiting
Till the bud a flow'r becomes.

A QUANTITY of WELL SEASONED
Cherry Boards
For SALE by S. Mc. NABB.
April 17, 1802.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The devil (says a Spanish proverb) tempts every man, but an idle man tempts the devil.

The bread gained by industry is the sweetest, because it is eaten with satisfaction.

A gentleman was under close confinement in the Bastile seven years; during which time he amused himself in scattering a few small pins about his chamber, gathering them up again, and placing them in different figures on the arm of a great chair. He often told his friends afterwards, that unless he had found out this piece of exercise, he verily believed he should have lost his senses.

Sir William Temple, in his Heads for an Essay on the different Conditions of Life and Fortune, pleasantly tells us of "an old man near the Hague, who (says he) served my house from his dairy, and grew so rich, that he gave it over, bought a house, and furnished it, at the Hague, resolving to live at ease the rest of his life; but at length grew so weary of being idle, that he sold it, and returned again to his dairy."

"Love labour (cried a philosopher,) if you do not want it for food, you may for physic." The idle man is more perplexed what to do, than the industrious in doing what he ought. Action keeps the soul in constant health; but idleness corrupts and rusts the mind; and he that follows recreations instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

Varia Servilius, descended of a Prætorian family, was remarkable for nothing but sloth and lodolence; in which he grew old and odious; insomuch, that it was commonly said, by such as passed his house, *Hic Varia situs est*; Here lies Varia; thus speaking of him as a person not only dead, but buried to all intents and purposes of rational existence.

Advertisement.

IT having been decided at a late assizes, that the persons who have hitherto deemed themselves agents for the transporting of goods and peltries, on the communication between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, including the storage at Kingston, are in every respect to be holden as carriers, and liable, as by the laws of England, to make good every sort of damage or loss, whether by land or by water, except only such as shall arise from the act of God or the King's enemies, and that this extends even to all damage or loss that may arise from fire, except only such as may be caused by lightning; the subscribers, fully convinced that this responsibility (in this new country, and on this dangerous communication) was never contemplated by themselves, or by their employers, do hereby give public notice, that they will not receive any goods or peltries, nor transport the same, as carriers under the above mentioned law; and that they will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage that may occur, except only such as shall be caused by fraud, or negligence in themselves, their agents, or servants.

ROBT. HAMILTON,
GEO. FORSYTH & Co.
THOMAS CLARK.

Niagar, Aug. 17, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, No. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at his House, for the sale and purchase of Land, solicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greatest attention and fidelity. He has already some valuable tracts for sale (on low terms for Cash) in sundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

For Sale,

LOT No. 22, West side of Yonge Street. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB HEACOCKER.

York, April 9, 1802.

THE Subscriber will run a BOAT from York to the Head of Lake once a week; the first departure will be from York the 31st inst. (on Wednesday) and from the Head of Lake on Saturday every week.—Any commands left with Messrs Miles and Playter, and Mr. Beman, at York, and at the Government House, Mr. Bates, and Richard Beasley, Esq. at Head of Lake, will be attended to with confidence and dispatch.

LEVI WILLARD.

York, 30th March, 1802.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the second Concession of the Township of Markham, 14 Acres of which are cleared and fenced, including six acres under wheat; on the premises are a log house, a barn, a plough and a harrow.—There is also a good mill seat on said lot. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Smith, at the Mills near the Don.

York, March 26, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranlient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good stabling and provender for Horses.

BOOK BINDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 20, St. Francois Xavier-Street, and corner of Notre-Dame Street, near the Seminary, where he humbly hopes by his assiduity and attention to his business to merit the encouragement of a generous public. Specimens of his work may be seen at the bindery, which he flatters himself will be found equal to any Book-binding done in Europe.

JAMES BROWN

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1801.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

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VOLUME XI.] [NUMBER 52.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 572.] *SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1802.* [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of February last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the sixth day of APRIL, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of MAY next enluing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary: Hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this THIRD day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BY AUTHORITY.
By the KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the *French* Republick were signed at *London* on the First Day of this instant *October*, by the Plenipotentiary of Us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the *French* Republick: And whereas for the putting an End to the Calamities of War, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, and the *French* Republick, as follows; that is to say, That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, Friendship should be established between Us and the *French* Republick, by Sea and Land, in all Parts of the World, and that all Hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all Causes of Complaint and Dispute which might arise on account of Prizes which might be made at Sea, after the Signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the Vessels and Effects which might be taken in the *British* Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; That the Term should be One Month from the *British* Channel and the North Seas as far as the *Canary* Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary* Islands, as far as the Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any more particular Description of Time or Place: And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the *French* Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of Us, and of the *French* Republick, on the Tenth Day of this instant *October*, from which Day the several Terms above-mentioned of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and Five Months are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the *French* Republick should be agreeable to the several Epochs fixed between Us and the *French* Republick, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against the *French* Republick, and their Allies, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twelfth Day of this instant *October*, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD save the KING.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premi-

ums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, and that Leases for these Lands will be ready to be delivered to such persons as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next ensuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of twenty-one years.

For the second seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said term, the annual Rent is to be again increased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such persons as have already applied to the Council for the said Lands (and whose applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the said Tenth Day of May, provided they signify to the Clerk of the Council their assent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be restrained by a Covenant in the Lease from assigning his Interest without the Permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

LONDON, February 1.

By the Egyptienne frigate, arrived from Gibraltar, we have a report, that a French line of battle ship with troops on board for St. Domingo, has put into Cadiz in distress. If this be true, we shall find, that the Brest fleet has sustained considerable damage, on its way to the West Indies; and the speculations we made at an early period, on this subject, from a knowledge of the tempests that had prevailed, were well founded. If the Spanish Admiral Gravina, has put into Ferrol in distress, and a French line of battle ship has put into Cadiz for the same reason, the reasonable inference is that other vessels have suffered.

Preparations are making in Paris for the expulsion of those members from the Councils who most vigorously opposed the civil code. The whole of each body is to be re-elected, and those will not of course be re-chosen who have given offence to the Grand Consul.

An article from Florence speaks of no less than two Spanish ministers going to Amiens, but neither of them has yet arrived there. The Madrid Gazette published on the 12th ult. the preliminaries of peace between France and England, a circumstance which gives reason to suppose Spain acceded to the Treaty. Still, however, we are assured Trinidad formed an obstacle to the complete adjustment of the Definitive Peace till it was agreed to proceed, referring that point, in a certain degree, for a general congress of the states of Europe, the meeting of which will be announced soon after Bonaparte's return from Lyons.

The last Paris papers announce the discovery of Piazzi's new Planet, for which all the Astronomers of Europe have been searching for many months past.

The great business of the Concordat, which, considered in a religious and political light, essentially connects itself with the internal tranquility of the country, meets with daily obstacles in France.—All the conforming Prelates abroad received the most pressing invitations to return from the Cardinal Legate, and orders were given by government on the frontiers for their repairing to Paris, when in a counter-order was transmitted to Calais, requiring the two who went from London to be sent to Bruffels, from which it is presumed similar counter-orders will be given in all the other frontier towns, to give the same direction to those bishops on the continent who may present themselves. Is this the effect of a misunderstanding on the part of the ministers? or is it a consequence of the intrigues of the Philosophers and the Constitutional Clergy.

Previously to the publication and discussion of the Concordat, the French government had desired a Statement to be drawn out as soon as possible, of all the unalienated churches throughout the republic, of the situation in which they are, and of the churches in which two different kinds of worship are exercised.

Mr. King, the American minister at this Court, though solicited to remain by Mr. Jefferson, who knows and values his abilities, it is said, has requested that a successor may be appointed. We disbelieve this.

February 2.

It is reported, in a letter from Vienna, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be made an Elector of the Empire, with the territories of Saltzburgh, Passau, and Berchtesgaden. On the other hand, a new Protestant Electorate in the House of Orange is to be erected. It is said that a Congress at Amiens, to which Russia and all the other powers of the Continent are to send Ministers, will be held.

Private accounts say, that in consequence of the express demand of the French government, the delays hitherto opposed by the Court of Madrid to the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty have been forced to give way, and the Chevalier d'Azzara, who was at Paris, has received order to go to Amiens as Plenipotentiary. If this be true, the Definitive Treaty, we are inclined to think, will speedily make its appearance.

It was thought by some people, and a strange alarm was founded on the occasion, that the French armament to St. Domingo was stronger than sufficient for the reduction of that island, under the mother country. People said, that the French with such a force might be tempted to turn themselves against the possessions of Great Britain. The French Government certainly affords additional ground of apprehension on this subject, because we find that new squadrons with troops are going out to the West Indies. The French papers state that Admiral Ganthesume was about to sail from Toulon, with a considerable squadron and troops on board. The Thistle, arrived in fourteen days from Gibraltar, brings an account that four French ships of the line, (in all probability Ganthesume) passed the Cut about the 15th ult. Sir James Saumarez sent four ships to watch them.

All this proves the anxiety of the French Government respecting the island of St. Domingo. They are fully aware of the great difficulty of the enterprise, which we have repeatedly demonstrated. The French Government indeed, is employing every measure of precaution and address to accomplish the object. All men capable of giving advice have been consulted, and persons, natives of St. Domingo, have been sent for from this country, to contribute their talents.

General Nugent, it is said, is to return from the government of Jamaica at the end of five years, and that lucrative government is to be held in future for no longer a term by any governor.

By a letter from Pool, we are informed, that since the signing of the preliminaries of peace, 28 vessels have entered that port from France, with live and dead stock, poultry, and game; amongst which have been 1800 hogs. By these means the inhabitants of that place and its vicinity have been served with exceeding good fat pork at 5d. and 6d. per pound, 40 per cent. less than the usual market price.

As Mr. Dressing the Messenger was on his last journey to Lord Cornwallis, he was alarmed during the night, not far from Boulogne, by the cries of the post boy, who called out to him to "fire!" His horses stopping suddenly, he fired a pistol out of each window, thinking he had been attacked by highway men; but on enquiry he found that the boy's outcry was occasioned by two wolves, one of which attempted to bite his leg, but was prevented by the jack-boots worn by French postillions; they then each seized one of the horses by the nose, and had, as appeared on examination, torn their lips off.

Feb. 3.

Some days before the murder of the Pacha of Belgrade Mustapha, the Janissaries formally renounced their obedience, declaring at the same time that they would only acknowledge as their master, him for whom they held Belgrade, of which he would soon take possession. On the 27th of December, which was the last day of his life, about two in the afternoon, three of the boldest Janissaries of the three hundred who guarded the entrance of the chamber of the Pacha, with a menacing voice asked him, "Where are your treasures?" at the same time putting a pistol to his breast. Scarcely had the Pacha silently answered his question by pointing to some coffers in the chamber, when he fell lifeless on the ground by the discharge of the pistol in the hand of the Janissary, who immediately cut off his head and threw it on a table which stood near him.

February 4.

Private letters received from Bombay, dated in August last, state the capture of Zemaun Shah, by his brother Mahmoud, who is reported to have put out his eyes.

The ringleaders of the rebels in Guadaloupe is a Mulatto, named Pelage, formerly a slave at Martinique. In 1792 when Lacrosse, the exiled commander in chief, instigated the negroes to rise against their masters, Pelage assassinated his mistress, that he might plunder her treasures.—In the next disturbances he commanded a company of Mulattoes. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of Rochambeau, and defended with the greatest courage one of the redoubts of the Fort Bourbon, when the English attacked it.

The following anecdote is related of Toussaint L'Overture:—Six white planters had been sentenced to die, at the time of the convention between General Maitland and the Negro Chief. The former on releasing the black officers, sent a request to Toussaint, that the six victims might be spared; to which he replied, that he would take it into consideration. The next Sunday when the Priest was in the pulpit, Toussaint mounted and ordered him out, observing, that on that day *he* should preach, when he accordingly did for a whole hour, on the duty of forgiving our enemies. While he was thus discourling, the six gentlemen who had been condemned to die, were brought into the aisle, with halters round their necks. At the close of his sermon, he addressed himself particularly to them, and observed, that they should now see that he was a good Christian, and could practice what he preached—"You are now free, (said he) go, and sin no more."

Three thousand guineas for a service of plate have been voted in the handsomest manner, by the House of Assembly of Jamaica, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in testimony of the gratitude of the Assembly for his exertions in Parliament in favour of their interests.

The population of Cadiz, which formerly amounted to 80,000 souls, is reduced by the late epidemic disease to 45,000.

A letter from Ettrick, in Scotland, dated Jan. 18, says, "the weather has been such as Ettrick forest hath not experienced in the memory of man. The snow in December having been softened, and again frozen to hard that no sheep could pierce it, we have been obliged to drive the whole of our flocks into the low grounds of Dumfriesshire, or into the east country where fodder was to be had. For a month past the prospect here has been truly dismal; the upper parts of Selkirkshire, and the adjacent muirs have presented nothing to the view but one desolate waste.

"You might have travelled 40 miles without seeing a living creature except a few disconsolate females and children, scarcely peeping out of doors: not has the smooth surface of the snow ever been disturbed by the foot of an animal, saving here and there by the hall tumbled bare:—even the night wanderer, the fox, astonished at seeing no creature but himself, has forsaken his wonted rounds.

"Celebrated as the pastoral life is, you see it has its difficulties; but is the above all—the thaw which is now commenced has intercepted the poor exiles on their way home, threatening the destruction of many of them by flooded waters, rendering it impassable by breaks of snow and ice."

A second squadron is fitting out against the Algerines from Lisbon.

A letter from Exeter says, that a prophetess has lately risen up in that city. Three clergymen came 300 miles to visit her, and with four other persons held a consultation with her; she has deluded many, and the ignorant and uninformed repose implicit confidence in her. She dresses in white muslin, and says that *Richard Brothers* is the Lamb, and she is the Lamb's wife.

February 6.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday arrived yesterday. The accounts from the German Journals agree with those in some Dutch and French papers, in stating that the Porte had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between France and the Turks, at Paris, on the 9th Oct. last. The French officer, Schastienie, who carried the treaty to Constantinople, has brought back a plan of a new treaty. Lord Elgin, it is said, has concluded a convention with the Porte, in which the latter for three years gives superior privileges to this country in the Levant, and likewise for the East India Trade. We know not what is meant by the latter? Is it intended that any trade shall be opened with India by the Red Sea, through Egypt, or does the stipulation relate to facilities for overland expresses? We are inclined to think that the latter is what is meant. This country is undoubtedly entitled to advantages. The French deserve no favors from the Porte.

It appears by letters from the Hague, that the Dutch are propoling to stop the transit of French manufactures and produce thro' their country; that is, in plain language, Holland is no longer to be a depot for merchandize. The Dutch are no longer to have the faculties for trade which they once had.—This is evidently the jealousy of the French, afraid of English commodities being introduced through Holland.—The Dutch must be infinitely gratified with the friendly care of the French to promote their interests.—Their liberty and property will be unproved in equal proportions by the revolutions they have experienced! It is said that there is much discontent in the country.

February 10.

The population of some of the cities on the continent having lately been very inaccurately given in some of the London papers, we subjoin our communication from the best and most recent authorities:—

At *Hamburgh* in the course of the last year, there were 3775 children born; the number of burials was 3448, and that of marriages 1276. This list only relates to persons of the established Lutheran Church, those of the other Reformed Churches, Catholics, and Jews, are not contained in it. The number of communicants of the Lutheran Church was 45,626, which, it is observed, is almost one third less than it was ten years ago, when they amounted to above 60,000. Among the births, 429 were natural children.

The bills of mortality of the following cities of *Germany* and *Holland* are as under—

	Births.	*Deaths.*	*Marge.*
Stutgard	694	698	141
Frankfort	1055	1141	145
Manheim	617	621	137
Cassel	502	499	192
Thorn	320	281	53
Ratisbon	227	249	60
Rotterdam	1859	2618	556
Konigsburg	1943	2104	541
Charlottenberg	144	93	34
Kanflett	118	92	19
Berlin includ. folds.	5073	7681	
Haerlem	667	888	359
Groningen	885	745	273
Lenwarden	307	——	107
Hague	1624	——	422
Noidlingen	248	165	69
Hanau	410	379	113

The number of inhabitants in the city of *Copenhagen*, including soldiers, sailors, and Jews, amounted on the 1st November last, to 89,910 persons, viz. 45,107 males, and 44,803 females, among whom 23,756 were under fifteen years of age, and 66,154 above that age.

February 11.

A report was brought over yesterday which was stated to be confidently believed in France, that Bonaparte was to be chosen Chief Magistrate of the Batavian and Helvetic Republics.

A serjeant of the Guards now lying in the Upper Barracks at Chatham, some time since received a farthing in change for some articles he bought at one of the shops in the barracks, which, upon examination, proved to be one of the three only which were coined in queen Ann's reign. He was offered 50l. for it immediately, which he refused, and carried it to London, where he got 400l. and a discharge from his regiment. The remaining two farthings, it seems, have been found some time since.

A dangerous putrid fever which lately broke out among the children at the Orphan House at Vienna, is found to have originated in the children's licking the pencils which they employed in painting cotton.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 21.

"Thursday night.—We were visited here by the most dreadful hurricane last night that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitant. A horrid night it was indeed, and the day-light opened a scene shocking to behold. Many houses are blown down and demolished, innumerable others have had their chimnies thrown off in every part of the town. Many lives have been lost in the ruins, but the havoc made in the river Mersey, surpasses all description: several vessels this day, at tide time, foundered in sight of the inhabitants and spectators on shore, and in some instances every attempt to save the perishing sailors proved abortive. The river, and all along the Cheshire shore, presents a melancholy scene indeed;—dead bodies thrown up—pieces of wrecks floating here and there. Horror has been depicted in every countenance—each person was afraid to go out into the streets for fear of being killed by the falling of bricks, slates, ridging, &c. and equally apprehensive of his life, by confiant expectation of his house falling down over him. You may rely on this hasty sketch being by no means exaggerated."

FALMOUTH, Feb. 13.

The following paragraph appeared in a respectable London paper of Monday last:

"We have now the satisfaction of being able to announce from undoubted authority, that the terms of the definitive treaty between this country and France, are at length finally agreed upon and concluded.—Indeed it is more than a week since this was the case, but the official publication of the terms has

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been delayed from a wish on the part of our government to improve the provisions intended for the Stadtholder, and also to arrange some points respecting Switzerland, before the ratification be formally declared. The public, however may rely on what we state, that every article respecting this country is completely and finally settled. The chief difficulty in the negociation arose from its being strongly urged by this government that Demarara and Surrinam should be declared free ports for three years, to enable the British subjects who had settled there, the more easily to dispose of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

[Star.

[This flatement was scouted in many of the London papers on the following day, as ridiculous and false. The Star of Tuesday, however, perfifted in the truth of the paragraph, which it certainly would not have done, had not the editor placed the fulleft confidence in the fource of his information—a confidence which we fhall rejoice to find has not been mifplaced.

BREMEN, February 2.

Prufſia not having been able to come to an amicable underſtanding with Auſtria, with regard to the indemnities to which each of them formed pretenſions, is at preſent extremely diſcontented with the accommodations which have taken place on that ſubject between France and the Court of Vienna, eſpecially as the projets of theſe two Courts can be in no reſpects advantageous to her intereſts. On this account the Court of Berlin endeavours more and more to form a cloſe alliance with Ruſſia, in order to prevent the effects of this plan of indemnities. The reſt of the continent awaits the reſult, and ſubmits with patience to its fate.

NEW YORK, March 31.

In addition to the information given yeſterday by the French veſſel of war arrived at Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, we learn, that previous to their departure from the Cape, a ſquadron from Cadiz, under Admiral Lenois, arrived there. The number of troops is not known—ſeveral of the ſhips of war had left the Cape, on their return to France. There were in the harbor, one ſhip of 120 guns—14 two deckers—7 frigates, and 2 tranſports.

Bonaparte has accepted of the rank of Preſident of the *Italian* (late Ciſalpine) Republic, at the moderate ſalary of 500,000 livres per year.

The ſquadron under Rear Admiral Campbell, deſtined for the Weſt Indies ſailed from Portſmouth the 7th ult. and put into Torbay on the 8th, in conſequence of head winds.

A letter from Malaga, to a merchant in this city dated the 8th ult. received via Philadelphia, mentions, that a moſt violent gale was experienced there the 24th Jan. which drove on ſhore 9 veſſels, within three miles of the harbor; one of which was an Engliſh tranſport, from Egypt, with troops bound home, and the others were foreign veſſels—none were expected to be got off.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Buſineſs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuſtomers to prepare for ſettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

POETRY.

HUMANITY;

OR, AMELIA'S PRAYER.

KIND Heav'n, if all thy hand beſtows,
Ne'er taught this ſoul humanity.
Let ſtern misfortune interpoſe,
And teach me by adverſity.

What curſe is like a ſavage ſoul,
Which ne'er ſweet ſympathy can know;
Where tears of pity never roll;
But hears unmov'd the tale of woe.

Where friendſhip ne'er with ſocial joys
Can give life's tide to ſweetly roll;
But hatred, with diſcordant voice,
Bids boiſt'rous paſſions rule the ſoul.

Where virtue ne'er can find a place,
To fix her temple, there to dwell;
But vice, with all her vip'rous race,*
Is welcom'd from the gates of hell.

Almighty power avert that doom—
Soften this unrelenting heart;
Or ſhroud me in old nothing's tomb
Unfit to act a being's part.

* *See Milton's deſcription of ſin.*

Sir Philip Sidney, at the battle near Zutphen, diſplayed the moſt undaunted courage. He had two horſes killed under him; and whilſt mounting a third, was wounded by a muſket-ſhot out of the trenches, which broke the bone of his thigh. He returned about a mile and a half, on horſeback, to the camp; and being faint with the loſs of blood, and probably parched with thirſt, thro' the heat of the weather; he called for drink. It was preſently brought him; but as he was putting the veſſel to his mouth, a poor wounded ſoldier, who happened to be carried by him at that inſtant, looked up to it with wiſhful eyes. The gallant and generous Sydney took the bottle from his mouth, juſt when he was going to drink, and delivered it to the ſoldier, ſaying, "Thy neceſſity is yet greater than mine."

A ſtrong ſolution of ſalt and water, if the part affected be frequently well bathed, will effectaciouſly cure worms, and take away ſwellings in the neck.

A QUANTITY of WELL SEASONED
Cherry Boards
For SALE by S. Mc. NABB.
April 17, 1802.

For Sale,

LOT No. 22, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB HERCHMER.

York, April 9, 1802.

THE Subſcriber will run a BOAT from York to the Head of Lake once a week; the firſt departure will be from York the 31ſt inſt. (on Wedneſday) and from the Head of Lake on Saturday every week.—Any commands left with Meſſrs Miles and Playter, and Mr. Beman, at York, and at the Government Houſe, Mr. Bates, and Richard Beaſley, Eſq; at Head of Lake, will be attended to with confidence and diſpatch. LEVI WILLARD.

York, 30th March, 1802.

Advertiſement.

IT having been decided at a late aſſizes, that the perſons who have hitherto deemed themſelves agents for the tranſporting of goods and peltries on the communication between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, including the ſtorage at Kingſton, are in every reſpect to be holden as carriers, and liable, as by the laws of England, to make good every ſort of damage or loſs, whether by land or by water, except only ſuch as ſhall ariſe from the act of God or the King's enemies, and that this extends even to all damage or loſs that may ariſe from fire, except only ſuch as may be cauſed by lightning; the ſubſcribers, fully convinced that this reſponſibility (in this new country, and on this dangerous communication) was never contemplated by themſelves, or by their employers, do hereby give public notice, that they will not receive any goods or peltries, nor tranſport the ſame, as carriers under the above mentioned law; and that they will not hold themſelves reſponſible for any loſs or damage that may occur, except only ſuch as ſhall be cauſed by fraud, or negligence in themſelves, their agents, or ſervants.

ROBT. HAMILTON,
GEO. FORSYTH & Co.
THOMAS CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 11, in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Markham, 14 Acres of which are cleared and incloſed, including ſix acres under wheat; on the premiſes are a log houſe, a barn, a plough and a harrow.—There is alſo a good mill ſeat on ſaid lot. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Smith, at the Mills near the Don.

York, March 26, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Townſhip of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER I.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 573.] *SATURDAY*, MAY 1, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING* :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the THIRD day of APRIL laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of MAY, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conlideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by theie prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of this prefent month of MAY you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual difpatch of public bufinefs, there to take into conlideration the ftate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed theie our Letters to be made Patent, and the great feal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIRST Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and two, and in the forty fecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majefty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aflembled, did by virtue of a Refolution of their Houfe of Aflembly, pray that certain Sums of Money fhould be applied in fuch manner as to me fhould feem meet for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aflent to the prayer of the faid Commons.—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority fo veiled in me, and the better to effectuate the wife and liberal Intentions of the faid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Efquire, one of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Efquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houfe of Aflembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the faid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiffioners for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid Refolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majefty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meafure fo agreeable to the wifhes of the Mother Country, and fo highly conducive to the profperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty ninth day of July in the Forty firft year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE York, 28th Aug. 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive Applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Refeves, and that Leafes for thefe Lands will be ready to be delivered to fuch perfons as fhall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Tenth Day of May next enfuing, on the following conditions, viz.—The Lands to be let for the Term of Twenty-one Years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two Hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of twenty-one years.

For the fecond feven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every two hundred Acres.—For the remaining feven years of the faid term, the annual Rent is to be again increafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat at the like option of the Crown for every two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch perfons as have already applied to the Council for the faid Lands (and whofe applications have been approved of, will be ready to be delivered on the faid Tenth Day of May, provided they fignify to the Clerk of the Council their aflent to the above Conditions before that time.

The Tenant will be reftrained by a Covenant in the Leafe from affigning his Intereft without the Permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

Extracts from London Papers, received at New York, by the Britifh packet Earl Spencer, recently arrived there.

ENGLAND—LONDON, Feb. 12.

One of the firft meafures which the French will adopt, after the Definitive Treaty is figned, will be to re-eftablifh thofe companies which the French Revolution and the war had nearly deftroyed. Already plans have been drawn up for refuming the trade to the Weft Indies, to Africa, to the Levant, and to the Eaft Indies. The maritime trade is expected to be extremely valuable. A company has already been formed un-

der the title of *Compagnie de l'Ile de France*, with a capital of 1,500,000 franks. The company is to have two houſes, to which are to be entruſted the commercial operation; one at the Ile of France, the other at Marſeilles. The number of trips will be at leaſt four annually, according to the circumſtances and advices which the Marſeilles houſe ſhall receive.—The known members of the company are *Collegue & Co. Lifort & Co. Falconet & Co.*

From the Whitehall Evening Poſt, Feb. 14.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF POLITICS FOR THIS WEEK.

Although the return of Sebaſtiani from Conſtantinople with a letter from the Sultan to the Chief Conſul, has been noticed in the *French* Official Journal, and the marks of attention which he is ſaid to have received there, are pompouſly enumerated, yet as that Journal is quite ſilent about the ratification of the preliminary treaty of Paris by the Porte, we are ſtrongly inclined to think, notwithſtanding the affected ſatisfaction of the crafty Conſul, that the intelligence brought by the Hamburgh mail of the refuſal of the Porte to do ſo, is founded on fact; for had no difficulty been met with, there can be little doubt but the important intelligence would have been eagerly announced; it is therefore ardently to be hoped, that the iſſue of the pending negociations between thoſe powers may give a direction to commerce that will extend the intereſts, and employ in a moſt advantageous manner the manufactories of G. Britain. The

TRADE to the LEVANT

involves many important conſiderations, and ſhould our government ſucceed in opening this new ſource of traffic, the genius of our nation will be kept alive, our ſeamen will find employ and the revenue will ultimately be increaſed. The Turks certainly owe us every commercial facility for the ſervices we have rendered them, and ſhould their trade, once the moſt important to, and held almoſt excluſively by, the French, from the becoming gratitude of the Porte, be converted into a lucrative branch of Britiſh commerce, it will be the more pleaſing to the people of this country, as it has been fairly and honorably won.

The late tranſactions at Lyons have given birth to much ſpeculation and conjecture on the continent; a great difference of opinion exiſts in

FRANCE

with reſpect to the policy of thoſe meaſures. The Pariſian politicians complain that Bonaparte has acted without the conſent of the French Legiſlature, and in private circles his conduct is very freely cenſured. Does the Chief Conſul mean, it is aſked, that France does not contain an individual, except himſelf, capable of being entruſted with the government of a ſecondary nation like the Italian Republic? What then is to become of France herſelf in the event of his death? Miſerable country, which has produced no man fit to be chief governor! or rather happy country, bleſt with the only man able to govern France, Holland and Italy!

THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

are better ſatisfied; they are proud of having given a ſovereign to France; their preſident at leaſt is their countryman, and they entertain very brilliant views as ſoon as their army is organized. In whatever light the great body of the French people may view this affair, the conſtituted authorities have, however, preſented a variety of congratulatory addreſſes to the Scourge conqueror, on the increaſe of his influence and dignity, and the conſequent advantages to be derived to the empire of France. The moſt remarkable of theſe is that of the tribunal of commerce, the preſident of which, after congratulating the firſt Conſul on his return, expreſſed a hope of that event accelerating the concluſion of a definitive peace, and that the government will not delay the preſentation to the legiſlative body of the commercial code then under its conſideration. The Conſul, however, in his reply, takes not the ſlighteſt notice of that part of the addreſs which expreſſes a hope of the concluſion of the definitive treaty being accelerated by his return to Paris. Upon this important ſubject he is entirely ſilent, and contents himſelf with merely ſtating that the commercial code has been favourably received by the public opinion, and that every care ſhould be taken to render it as perfect as poſſible. This ſtrange reſerve has given riſe to conjectures that circumſtances may have ariſen to obſtruct the progreſs of the negociation, but we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe they are unfounded, and that the ſo much wiſhed for event is not far diſtant.

The treaty concluded in December laſt between France and the

DEY OF ALGIERS,

now made public, places the French on the ſame footing on which they ſtood previous to the war, and ſtipulates ſeveral other conditions in their favor; but we were not told whether any ſecret tribute is to be paid for the forbearance of the Algerine pirates.

Feb. 16.—The Paris papers contain a liſt of the members of the Tribunate who have been voted out or rather expelled, by the conſervative ſenate, in the renewal of the one fifth of the members of the tribunate, which is to take place annually. We remark with pleaſure, that luch of the Legiſlative body and Tribunate, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. have been expelled.

It has, we hear, been found to be impoſſible to remove the objections on the part of Spain, who abſolutely refuſed to cede Trinidad. Another arrangement, therefore, it is rumoured, has been made; Great Britain relinquiſhes Trinidad, and Spain keeps it. We are to have the iſland of Martinique in lieu of it.

Feb. 18. The people at Milan received with great approbation the news of Bonaparte's being appointed their chief magiſtrate. So ſay the French papers.

Feb. 20.—We laſt night received paris journals to the 16th inclusive. The official journal ſtates, that all the obſervations in the Engliſh papers reſpecting the preliminaries ſigned with the Porte, and its preſent relations with France, are deſtitute of foundation, & that at no former period were the two nations animated with a more ſincere deſire to cultivate their ancient friendſhip and to reſtore all the tiſs by which they were ſo happily connected for ſo long a time. Are we to underſtand from this that the preliminaries are ratified, and that France will again be placed on the footing of the moſt favored nations?

HOUSE of COMMONS, Feb. 17.

The Houſe went into a committee on the Bill for carrying into effect the American treaty. Mr. Vanſittart ſhortly adverted to communications lately received concerning the determination of the American government to take off the countervailing duties, and aſſerted the expediency of a ſimilar ſtep on the part of this country. He therefore moved that the chairman be inſtructed to move the Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill to enable His Majeſty to cauſe the countervailing duties to be levied under that act to ceaſe, and to be ſuſpended under certain circumſtances.

Gen. Gaſcoigne thought it was highly neceſſary that the public ſhould be well informed of the nature of this bill, and he hoped therefore there was no intention to puſh it rapidly through the different ſtages. He was the more diſpoſed to wiſh this, as, from what the Rt. Honorable gentleman had himſelf ſaid, there was no immediate neceſſity for its being paſſed.

Mr. Vanſittart obſerved, that it was very far from his wiſh to preclude any neceſſary enquiries into the nature and object of the Bill, he was convinced that the more generally it was known, the more it would be ſeen to be favorable to the commercial intereſts of the country, and the leſs would any one be diſpoſed to give it oppoſition. He begged leave to take this opportunity of correcting a miſapprehenſion of what he had ſaid reſpecting the determination of the American government. He had not ſaid that the American government had already come to a reſolution to repeal the countervailing duties, but merely that a diſpoſition to that effect had been manifeſted.

The motion was put and carried, & leave given to bring in the bill.

Feb. 19.—The American Treaty Bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday.

The Gazette of Saturday laſt contains an order in Council, dated 10th inſt. prolonging for two months from the 12th inſt. the prohibition againſt the exportation of copper.

Beſt Flour ſells at Falmouth at 60s. a bag.

February 2.—We are ſorry to ſtate that Gen. Hutchinſon has arrived at Malta in bad health. It has been thot by medical men that the health of the General requires a warm climate. He was about to leave Malta to go to Palermo.

We hear that the Captain Pacha previous to his departure from Egypt made Gen. Hutchinſon a preſent of a very precious ring, in token of the high eſteem he entertains for his character. It ſhould appear that all the native Britiſh troops have quitted Egypt, and that only 5000 Seapoys in Engliſh pay remain in that colony. By the new regulations in Egypt, the Ottoman Exchequer will obtain an annual acceſſion of 40 millions of money.

Feb. 6.—The refuſal of the Porte to ratify the treaty concluded between Turkey and France on the 9th of laſt October, and the concluſion of a new Treaty between this country and the former power, by which it is confidently ſaid, our trade is to enjoy ſuperior advantages throughout the Turkiſh dominions, and even with relation to our Eaſt India poſſeſſions, form on the part of the Grand Seignior, a juſt and grateful acknowledgement of the ſplendid & important achievements of the Britiſh army in Egypt.

Feb. 8.—It is with great pleaſure we ſtate from unqueſtionable authority, that the Daniſh Court's act of acceſſion to the convention ſigned at Peterſburg, on the 17th June laſt, between England and Ruſſia, was diſpatched for Moſcow on the 25th of October; and that his Britiſh Majeſty's ratification was forwarded from Copenhagen to St. Peterſburgh on the 24th of December.

Paris Journals to the 4th inſt. which we received yeſterday, confirm the intelligence we have already ſtated, of the arrival of the Spaniſh Miniſter, Azzara, at the Congreſs of Amiens on the 29th ult. He was received with great honors and with much joy; and we can ſtate, on private authority, that he has ſigned the preliminary Treaty on the part of his Court. No obſtacles to the Definitive Peace, therefore, can now occur on the part of Spain; the negociation muſt reſt entirely between France and England.

Two Engliſh meſſengers, Meſſrs. Shaw & Dreſſings, ſailed on Friday from Dover to Calais, the one bound for Paris, the other for Amiens, with important diſpatches from our Government.

The Firſt Conſul returned to Paris in good health, as we are told, at ſix o'clock in the evening of yeſterday ſe'nnight, and a ſalute of artillery immediately announced his arrival. A number of public bodies waited on him the next day, and their ſpeeches of congratulation, with his ſpeeches in return, are inſerted in the Moniteur.

Feb. 9.—Sir John Mitford, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, being appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Abbot is expected to ſucceed to that honorable ſituation.

We ſtated many days ſince, that we had reaſon to believe that all the material articles of the Definitive Treaty that regard this country and France, had been finally ſettled at Amiens. We underſtand that the points which have been latterly diſcuſſed, relate ſolely to an expreſſion made by our government, that Demerara and Surinam ſhould be declared free ports for three years, to enable the Britiſh ſubjects who have ſettled there the more eaſily to diſpoſe of their property, and to remit it direct to this country.

On Saturday the 1ſt battalion of the 3d regiment of Guards came on duty at St. James's for the firſt time ſince its return from Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith, General Coote, and other diſtinguiſhed officers, dined with Col. Johnſton upon the occaſion.

A few days ſince, died at Cadway, near Ottery, Dover, the Right Hon. Lord Graves, of Thanks, in the county of Cornwall, Admiral of the White, who ſo gallantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the glorious battle of the 1ſt June, 1794, in which he received a wound in his thoulder. For his ſervices on this occaſion his Majeſty was pleaſed to create him a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Graves of Gravelend, in the county of Londonderry, and grant him a penſion of 1000l. per annum. His Lordſhip was made a poſt captain ſo far back as the year 1755.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.

On Sunday morning the remains of the late Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor were interred in St. Peter's church yard.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

They write from Marſeilles, that General Menou, having performed a quarantine in the port of Toulon, landed, with a numerous ſuit of women and domeſtics. Some of theſe laſt carried horſes tails, which are the attributes of the Pachas. Madame Menou has appeared in public, but veiled according to the Turkiſh cuſtom.

Feb. 1.—M. de Melzi, who is appointed ſub-preſident of the Italian Republic, is the ſame who ſurrendered the keys of Milan to the Firſt Conſul, when he entered that town for the firſt time, at the head of the French army.

MENTZ, Jan. 19.

The French Chief of Brigade Sebaſtiani, has ſet out on his return from Conſtantinople, and carries to Paris the projet of a new Treaty of Peace, as the Porte has refuſed to ratify the Preliminaries of Oct. 9. 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.

The Engliſh ambaſſador, Lord Elgin, has concluded, in the name of his court, a ſeparate convention with the Porte, in which the latter, on account of the ſervices rendered by the Engliſh in Egypt, has granted them certain privileges with regard to the Levant and Eaſt India trade, for three years. It is feared, however, that the French government will not agree to this convention as France expects the ſame privileges with England in that quarter.

NEW PROVIDENCE, March 16.

The following are the facts relative to the death of Lieut. Thos. Barnes, of His Majeſty's 47th regt. of foot, ſtationed part at Bermuda, and part in this country:

Lieut. BARNES had been in England ſome time in the recruiting ſervice, and was ordered to join his regiment with about 60 recruits, to take paſſage in the tranſport ſhip Majeſtic, capt. Noddings from the Iſle of Wight, to touch at Ireland, to take on board convicts, thence to proceed to Martinique, and afterwards to Jamaica; by which route Mr. Barnes was to have got to Bermuda.

The Majeſtic anchored at Martinique, and after diſpoſing of the convicts, lay in port a few days. The troops on board her were under the command of a Major M'Donald, of the 3d W. I. regt. The day before this ſhip was to have proceeded for Jamaica, Lieutenant Barnes applied to the Major for leave to go on ſhore to procure ſome ſmall ſtores, which he was in much need of for himſelf, but more particularly for Mrs. Barnes, who had then been on board the ſhip upwards of three months; to which requeſt he received a peremptory, haughty refuſal; and, in return, made uſe of ſome reſort, which irritated the commanding officer.

Mrs. Barnes was therefore compelled to go on ſhore, and purchaſe the articles without her huſband; and ſhe had not been there long, e'er it was diſcovered that the Majeſtic was getting under ſail. Mrs. Barnes immediately went into the boat, and made every effort to overtake the ſhip, but without effect, altho' at one time the boat was quite near, and ſhe was ſeen diſtinctly by all hands on board, in a ſmall boat, at ſea, waving her handkerchief for them to ſtop; but the Majeſtic proceeded, and inſtead of ſhortening ſail, they poſitively hoiſted more. Mrs. Barnes, was therefore driven to the neceſſity of returning to a place where ſhe was an entire ſtranger, and without money or clothes.

Admiral Duckworth, in H. M. S. Leviathan, ſo univerſally eſteemed for his humanity and kindneſs, being made acquainted with the above circumſtances by Mrs. Barnes, received her on board his own ſhip, carried her to Jamaica, in purſuit of her huſband, and treated her with every degree of attention and politeneſs.

On her arrival at Port Royal, inſtead of finding her huſband, ſhe was told by his brother officers, on board the ſame ſhip, that the leaving her behind was, no doubt, a premeditated thing on the part of Major M'Donald, as a puniſhment to her huſband; who, finding his entreaties to ſtop the ſhip to take her on board, and his remonſtrances for the ſituation of his wife, making no impreſſion on the obdurate major, and, having no weight with the puſillanimous captain, was driven, in a moment of phrenzy to jump overboard & was entirely loſt!!!—Proper notice has been taken of this affair in Jamaica and a Court of Enquiry or Court Martial, will of Courſe enſue.

NEW YORK, April 3.

His Excellency Prince Rufpoli, of Naples, a baſſil of the order of Malta, arrived in Charleſton the 20th ult. He is on a tour throughout the United States.

A moſt dreadful ſhock of an earthquake was felt the 26th ult. at Saint John's, (Antigua) and at Baſſeterre (St. Kitts)—The earth was kept in a tremulous motion for near a minute.

GOVERNOR WALL.

Who was executed in London in January laſt, was a captain in the Britiſh army, and governor of Goree, an iſland on the coaſt of Africa. He was diſmiſſed from his office in July 1782, when he prepared to embark for England.—Some time preceding this event there had been a great ſcarcity of proviſions in the garriſon, in conſequence of which it had been put on allowance. It is the cuſtom of the Britiſh army, when ſoldiers are not allowed their full rations, to have them made up in money. As the commiſſary was about to depart with the Gov. the men waited twice on the latter, in a body of 20 or 30 each time, and requeſted that he would ſee juſtice done to them, before the commiſſary left the iſland. The ſecond time they waited on him, he grew paſſionate and drove them to their quarters. Soon after he ordered the *long roll* to be beat, to ſummon the garriſon on the parade, which was immediately obeyed, and the Governor and officers met them. He then ordered a circle to be formed, and a gun-carriage to be placed in the centre, and called ſerjeant Benjamin Armſtrong, who was ſtripped and tied to the carriage. The Governor then ordered him to be flogged by black men, not belonging to the garriſon, who inflicted 800 laſhes on him with the end of a rope. The Governor was heard to command the negroes to "*lay on him*," &c. while the puniſhment was inflicting. He was afterwards taken to the hoſpital, where his wounds mortified, and he died in three days.

Governor Wall was not apprehended for this, until the year 1784, when he was taken at Bath; but on the way to London, he eſcaped from the meſſenger who had him cuſtody, and got off to the Continent, where he reſided for upwards of ſixteen years.

In October laſt, he wrote a letter to Lord Pelham, ſtating his readineſs to take his trial, and ſoon after repaired to England for that purpoſe. As ſoon as he delivered himſelf up, a ſpecial commiſſion was ordered to try him, at which he was found guilty of the murder.—Many of the witneſſes were dead, ſtill

there were several found, who were present at the translation. The Governor, in his defence, endeavoured to prove that the men were mutinous, and that Armstrong was tried by a regimental or drum-head court martial, but neither of these assertions were substantiated. General Forbes, Gen. M'Kenzie, and many other respectable characters appeared in behalf of the prisoner's character. They stated, that he had always behaved as a gentleman and an officer; was a man of great humanity and good temper, and a most tender and affectionate husband and father. After his condemnation, considerable interest was made to obtain a pardon, but in vain.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Hussey, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from Port Republican, informs, that five days previous to his leaving that place, a frigate arrived at St. Marks with 240 soldiers wounded in a battle between the whites and negroes who were posted at Mount Panot in a fort extremely well fortified, from whence it is thought it will cost much bloodshed to dislodge them. An officer who commanded a company of whites in the engagement, informed him that 40 officers were wounded, amongst whom were Generals Boudet and Duqua, and most of the staff officers; that Gen. Leclerc had his sash shot through, that after four hours well directed fire on both sides they were obliged to retreat. Some of the officers informed, that in passing a place called Venet, they were obliged to march thro' a swamp, in which they counted upwards of 400 bodies of white inhabitants who had been murdered by the negroes; that on their arrival near the fort, they saw a number of their own soldiers taken prisoners; and that, gaining on the blacks they would have retaken them, but the latter massacred the whole and retreated into the fort. Toussaint was not there in person; but Dessalines and the greater part of the army were. Every thing was very tranquil at Port Republican. A few days previous to capt. Hussey's sailing, a brig arrived direct from London, which place she left about the 1st February.

An article under the Amsterdam head, in one of our late London papers says—"The French commissioners who are gone out to St. Domingo with the first fleet, have it in charge to invite Gen. Toussaint to come to France to take upon him an important office.—Should he refuse, and not submit, he will be treated as an enemy to the Republic. The numerous land forces which are on board the fleet, are not intended solely for St. Domingo, but the effecting of some other purposes—among which is the taking possession of Louisiana.

"If Toussaint consents to leave St. Domingo, it is intended to give him the place of a Senator in France."

For Sale by Auction

On Thursday the 10th June next,

THE Dwelling House and corner lot No. 21, advantageously situated, on the east side of King street, the property of the subscriber, together with all his household furniture, &c.

ALSO,

THE following lots of land, viz. Lot No. 67, on Yonge street; Lots No. 7 & 8 in the second; 6, 7 & 9 in the third; 7 & 8 in the fourth and 6 & 7 in the fifth concessions of the township of King; the soil is excellent, well watered and in some parts naturally clear. EWD. WRIGHT.

York, 18 May, 1802.

POETRY.

MAY DAY.

THE sun peeps o'er the eastern hill,
The drunkard reels to rest;
The fount supplies the rippling rill,
The sky-lark leaves her nest.
Aloft she soars and greets the Heaven,
And hails the rising day;
Grateful for all the blessings given,
Proclaims them with her lay:
The hawthorn bush its annual flow'r,
In gay luxuriance glows;
Prophetic of the genial pow'r,
That shall produce the rose.
The maid, the youth, in trim array,
Explore the fragrant grove!
To celebrate the new-born May,
With vows of lasting love.
Nature inspires the tales they tell,
Was nature ever wrong?
She decks with verdure hill and dell,
And swells the poet's song.
She bids the verse spontaneous flow,
To celebrate this day;
And makes our wishes warmly glow,
To hail the first of May.

From a London paper of the 19th Jan.

By the Guernsey Trader, capt. Walker, from St. Maloes, we have received the following interesting account of the escape of a gentleman of Jersey, who, since the preliminaries of peace were signed, passed over to the nearest sea port in France, with his servant and horses, intending to see the country. Having travelled nearly forty miles in the interior of France, they came to an old chateau, converted into an inn, by the side of a wood; here the gentleman ordered dinner:—whilst it was preparing, he amused himself with strolling about the house, when, in a back barn, he discovered three bodies of men, stripped and murdered, apparently very recently. Struck with horror at this sight, he communicated his suspicion of the landlord to his servant, and immediately they walked out of the yard, as if meaning to see the garden and grounds, leaving their horses in the stable, to prevent suspicion. They had no sooner reached the wood, near the inn, distant about one quarter of a mile, than they were attacked by some armed banditti. The gentleman, by striking into a thick part of the wood, and running hard, fortunately escaped, and got to a neighbouring village, where he found an Officer, and about 20 dragoons, quartered, for the purpose of detecting robbers in that part of the country. He communicated his story to the Commanding Officer, who immediately mounted the gentleman on one of the dragoon horses, as a guide, and, with the party, galloped to the inn, and completely surprized the whole banditti, in the evening, carousing in the kitchen. On searching, they found, in addition to the three murdered bodies, the gentleman's servant dead, stabbed in several places, and stripped. All the banditti, with the pretended landlord, were committed to prison, tried, and condemned to death. The gentleman was so heartily sick of travelling thro' France, that he made the best of his way to St. Maloes, and took a passage in captain Walker's vessel for Jersey, where he arrived safe a few days since.

A QUANTITY of WELL SEASONED

Cherry Boards

For SALE by S. Mc. NABB.

April 17, 1802.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving this Business in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Customers to prepare for settling their Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

MY Wife Catharine Tip having absented herself from my bed and board without any provocation or sufficient reason, and altho' frequently solicited, still refuses to return; I therefore notify all persons not to trust her on my account, or to harbor her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, & will prosecute any person harboring her, being able and willing, provided she return, to support her myself.

WM. TIP.

York, 27th April, 1802.

For Sale,

LOT No. 22, West side of Yonge Street. For terms apply to Mr. JACOB HERCHMER.

York, April 9, 1802.

Advertisement.

IT having been decided at a late assizes, that the persons who have hitherto deemed themselves agents for the transporting of goods and peltries on the communication between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, including the storage at Kingston, are in every respect to be holden as carriers, and liable, as by the laws of England, to make good every sort of damage or loss, whether by land or by water, except only such as shall arise from the act of God or the King's enemies, and that this extends even to all damage or loss that may arise from fire, except only such as may be caused by lightning; the subscribers, fully convinced that this responsibility (in this new country, and on this dangerous communication) was never contemplated by themselves, or by their employers, do hereby give public notice, that they will not receive any goods or peltries, nor transport the same, as carriers under the above mentioned law; and that they will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage that may occur, except only such as shall be caused by fraud, or negligence in themselves, their agents, or servants.

ROBT. HAMILTON,
GEO. FORSYTH & Co.
THOMAS CLARK.

Niagara, Aug. 17, 1801.

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at his House, for the sale and purchase of Land, solicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greatest attention and fidelity. He has already some valuable tracts for sale (on low terms for Cash) in sundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

The Princess of Courtland, one of the most learned women in Europe, is now at Paris, where she attends all the meetings of the *Literati*.

Letters from Vienna of the 14th ult. ult. inform us, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has already assumed his new titles as follows :—"We by the grace of God, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Elector of Saltzburg, Prince of the Holy Empire, of Passau and Berchtolfgaden.

Feb. 4.

At the Court of Aldermen yesterday the Clerk of the Cocket Office delivered in an account of flour bought by the Bakers for the last twelve weeks, amounting to 195,417 sacks, by which it appears the weekly consumption of the metropolis is 16,284 9-12 sacks.

Feb. 5.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Orleans, of the date of Jan. 25 :—

"This morning a vast crowd was assembled before the Cathedral to witness the downfall of the cap of liberty from its steeple, and the erection of a weather cock in its stead, and a truly juster symbol of the national character could not be presented ; they were hallooing out the exit of fanticism, as they termed it, and were probably the same people that rejoiced at the subversion of the house of Bourbon, and styled it the overthrow of despotism—but to the honor of the town, I must add, that the manners of the people appear to have been less revolutionized than any other part of France that I have seen, and Orleans, even in the worst times, furnished an asylum to emigrants of every class. Mass has been regularly performed, and though the churches and convents have not escaped the almost general wreck, yet religion has never been neglected, nor has that absolute dereliction of morals, which almost freezes us with horror in the capital, found its way hither ; you see the females of every class with their crosses on their necks, and both sexes following those priests who did not subscribe to the earliest changes, but preferred emigration, whilst the other clergy are quite neglected. Commerce has certainly suffered considerably by the war, and many manufactories have fallen into decay, but very extensive ones are yet carried on."

The great *Pyramid of Chops*, which was visited by Bonaparte in Egypt, according to Pliny and Diodorus, occupied 360,000 men for 20 years in building ! Herodotus tells, that in his time there was an inscription on the pyramid which expressed that 1600 talents of silver, or £413,333. was employed in garlic leeks and onions, for the workmen !

The Abbe Barthelemy, in his Travels in Italy, relates the following anecdote :—

"On entering Naples, there being a small portion of day light remaining, we wished to profit by it, by taking a view of the Cathedral. As we passed along, I perceived at the corner of a house an inscription upon the wall, which I amused myself by copying, whilst my companions, the President & our two young artists, walked on ; a great crowd in the mean time assembled. When I had finished, I was conducted, almost in spite of myself, into an arcade opposite, which is near the church, and is called the Arcade de Theatius, where seeing several inscriptions, I mounted upon a bench to copy one. A great noise was made behind ; but knowing the Neapolitans to be great talkers, I paid no great attention to it ; all on a sudden, however, the noise encreased, and I heard a voice addressing me, and ordering me to descend. Immediately an officer came to me in a great fury, and without giving me time to obey him, seized me by the arms, and pushed me with great violence into the middle of the populace, abusing me all the time, and threatening me with imprisonment. He did not give me time to speak to him before he disappeared.

"As soon as I recovered myself, I requested to be informed by some of those around me what this meant, and was told that on the other side, though at some distance, was a corps de garde, and that the arcade formed a part of the corps de garde, into which no one was allowed to enter without the permission of this officer. I, of course, knew nothing of all this, but I requested to know the name of the officer, & after having obtained it with some difficulty, I went to rejoin the President.

"On our return, we repassed the place, when the officer again made his appearance, and advancing to me with extraordinary *hauteur*, he told me he understood I had demanded his name, that his name was Nicola Ciampinelli, and if I wished to fight him I had nothing to do but to choose the ground. It is to be remarked, that in giving me this defiance, he called me Signor Abate. I willed to answer him, but he threw himself into a violent passion, and after abusing me in the most furious manner, he finished by saying that I ought to esteem myself happy that he had so much moderation. While he said all this, he held me by the hand, and made the most frightful grimaces, like a fool, eager to add new strength to his folly. I at length, however, with drew my hand, and retired. I made a complaint to the Marquis D'Oflun, who assured me that the officer should be punished. Since that I have heard nothing more of the matter. But I shall never forget Don Nicola Ciampinelli, Lieutenant of Grenadiers in the Royal Regiment of Naples."

Some time since, a child of about 7 years of age, whose parents live in the neighbourhood of Keusington, was seized with a violent spasmodic disorder, for which no remedy could be obtained, and of which the apparently expired ; in consequence of which she was laid in her coffin, and the time of interment was appointed ; but a few hours previous to which the mother stepping into the room to look on her, to her great astonishment observed a motion of the body ; and before she had recovered her first surprize, the child was able to sit upright. Proper cordials were administered, and in the course of a few days the child was sufficiently well to go to school, and has had no symptoms of her disorder since.

A British company of merchants, possessing a large capital, are on the point of forming an establishment in Waterford, for the express purpose of carrying on the southern Whale Fishery touching at Da Lagoa bay on the African coast, so remarkable for its cheapness and abundance in every necessary.

A very singular circumstance took place at Cayenne, in Normandy, on the 9th of January. A young woman, only eighteen years of age, convicted of having strangled her husband, an old man of seventy-four, having been sentenced to death, informed against a young man, a miller, whom she stated to be a principal in the murder. He was accordingly tried, found guilty, & was even on the point of being executed, when she confessed her guilt and declared his innocence. After this avowal she seemed to experience great firmness of mind, and was immediately executed. The punishment of the young man was suspended until the decision of the minister of Justice could be obtained.

It is mentioned in the foreign Journals, that Prince Ogiou has written to the Archduke Charles for leave, after having disbanded his army, to withdraw with his effects into the territory of the Emperor of Germany. The Prince is said to have answered, that his request could not be complied with while he was considered as a rebel by his legitimate Sovereign.

From late London papers.

A Stugard newspaper gives the following account of an introduction to the First Consul,

"We were conducted into a saloon where were assembled the ambassadors, and those foreigners who were to be conducted to the audience. We were all in the first instance, presented to the Counsellor of State, Benezech ; the Minister Talleyrand also made his appearance, while the State Indies guarded the doors and overlooked the apartments. In a short time the domestics of Bonaparte came to serve us with chocolate, liquors, &c. In about half an hour we were conducted by Benezech through a long line of guards into the hall of audience.—During this procession warlike music was heard, which seemed to transport us all to Marengo. In the saloon preceding that of the Consul, the officers of the Staff formed a double line. The Consuls were placed near the chimney, with four officers of the guards in full uniform, behind them ; the ministers were on the right, and the Counsellor of State on the left ; whilst many members of the legislative bodies, and a great number of general officers, formed a semi-circle. The entrance completed the circle. The foreigners ranged themselves by the side of the respective Diplomatic agents, who took their stations without any apparent design. The envoy from the Pope placed himself on the right of the Consuls ; by the side of him was the imperial ambassador ; then followed the ambassadors of Prussia, Denmark, &c. Bonaparte alone did the honors of the audience ; he made his round with inexpressible ease—he spoke to all without the least affectation, and found means to say something agreeable to each.

"As we were near eighty in number, he was near an hour making the round. Having at length, however, returned to his place, we made our bows, and were re-conducted by Talleyrand and Bernezech, amidst the music of martial instruments, into the first saloon, from whence we departed filled with satisfaction and admiration at what we had seen and heard."

A gentleman, a great landed proprietor in Airshire, was a few days ago waited on by several of his tenants. After a little conversation, they expressed a wish that he would use his interest to get the ports shut against the importation of grain. "That is what I cannot do," replied he, "but you can of yourselves easily effect it." "Which way?" enquired one of them. "By selling your meal," answered he "at or under one shilling the peck, the ports will soon be shut." "We cannot afford, Sir, to sell it at that rate." "Try you is," said he "for this year, and if you cannot afford it, come to me, and upon my word of honour, I will take your leases off your hand." The farmers panick struck at such an advice being given them by their landlord, instantly with drew from his presence, not knowing how to look him or one another in the face.

We learn by an article from Petersburgh, that the Emperor Alexander has abolished the practice of putting criminals to the rack, in order to extort confession from them. This wise edict was originally suggested to the Empress Elizabeth by the celebrated Beccaria.

By a letter from Newtownglen, in the parish of Lloyd, of the 12th inst. we have the following account of the miraculous preservation of two boatmen, after remaining two nights and two days exposed to the fury of the waves, on the side of an open boat, the having been overset in a gale of wind :—

"A seaman by the name of O'Drain of this parish, and another named Skilson, belonging to Lame, left home for Newtownglen, in an open boat, on Friday the 5th ult. About three o'clock in the afternoon, having turned the Garran Point, making into Red Bay, a sudden squall of wind from the shore overset the boat ; and though the accident was seen by many, yet owing to some fatality, a boat sufficient to brave the sea could not be launched in time to prevent the other from drifting out of sight, which, together with a very dark night coming on, rendered it impossible to afford them any assistance. Fortunately, however, the boat was principally laden with deals, which being fixed under the seats, kept her above water, and enabled the two men to get on her side ; in which situation they were carried up to Ballygetty head, near Lame, and the next day (Saturday) were off the Mull of Kyntyre, being driven to and fro by the tide. At length three violent waves striking the boat in succession, she rited again, when the two men were thrown a considerable way from her ; but having taken the precaution to fasten ropes round their bodies, they regained the wreck. The boat was now floating erect, but most of the sails were gone, and also her rudder ; her mast too was out of its step, so that their situation was now little better than before ; except that with the greatest difficulty, they got at a bottle of wine, mixed with opiate, which happened to be on board.

"Having drank this, their only beverage, O'Drain went to sleep for several hours, altho' the waves were almost every moment washing over him. In this hopeless situation they drifted all that night and next day along the coast of Scotland, till they came off Islay, where late on Sunday afternoon, they were seen by the boatmen on shore, who instantly went off to their relief, snatched them from the wreck, and towed their boat into harbour.

"Skilton is said to be an excellent swimmer, and might thereby have made the land, but could not prevail on himself to leave his brother in misfortune, who is a man rather advanced in years. They have both large families ; to the society and caution of whom they are again happily restored."

There is now in Spain a family of the name of Levi, who pretend to be descendants of that mentioned in the Bible, and consequently related to the Virgin Mary and Veronica ; a genealogy so far traced could not fail procuring them in Spain the Titles of Dukes and Marquilles.

One of them, originally of Flanders, when that country was under the dominion of Spain, determined to gratify himself with other honors, for want of a title, and to show his contemporaries & posterity, the source from whence he had the honor to spring ; he commissioned Albert Durer, or one of his imitators, to paint two pictures, in one of which St. Veronica is represented receiving Mrs. Levi and her two daughters, who are introduced by an Angel, whilst two other smaller Angels are bringing them chairs, and on a label attached to the mouth of St. Veronica, is written "*pray be seated cousins !*"—In fact there should not be much etiquette amongst relations.

The other picture represents the Holy Family at [illegible], and Mr. Levi entering with his four sons, respectfully approaching with his hat in his hand, whilst an Angel is busied in fetching plates for the visitors ; St. Joseph turns his hand towards them, as he is on the point of taking a mouthful ; and the Virgin is sitting beside him, infant Jesus on her knee, and a knife in her right hand, her eyes are fixed on Mr. Levi, and from her mouth is written, "*be covered cousin.*"

These pictures were but a few years ago in a church in Flanders, as folding doors to a crucifixion.

A Paris paper, the *Clef du Cabinet*, lately received the following ludicrous *Quid pro quo*. One of its number announced the following intelligence on the 24th Dec.

BIRTHS,

"On the 23d inst. at Paris, Madame Daguet, of *three* daughters. The mother and children are as well as can be expected."

Two days after the *Journal de Paris* contained the following letter :

To the Editor of the Clef du Cabinet.

"I have read, my dear sir, the article which you have done me the honor to insert in your journal, upon my happy deliverance. I have been, as you state, delivered of three little daughters, who are strong, and likely to do well, but these things are not uncommon in our family. I am myself the youngest of four born at a birth, and my mother, who is still alive, is the elder of twins. My cousin, too, as Mr. Lyonnois, a surgeon barber and accoucheur, residing *en Greve*, can attest, lately nursed three little ones born at a birth, and has never kept her bed a single day since the was delivered of them. For her sake, as well as my own I requeft you will insert this little article, in which I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient humble servant, BLONDE, FEMME DAGUET."

[*Note of the Editor.*—You muft know that Madame Daguet is a little female pug dog, who has been in truth delivered of three little ones ; and that her owner, Cityenne Larie, of the Chaufee d'Antin, has taken the above mode of announcing it in the *Clef du Cabinet*, to all her friends and acquaintance, that their little favourit is in the straw.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8.

Yesterday sailed from St. Helen's, the following ships, under the command of Rear Admiral Campbell, for Jamaica—Temeraire, 98, rear Admi. Campbell, capt. Eyles ; Formidable, 98, capt. Grindall ; Resolution, 74, hon. A. H. Gardner ; Vengeance, 74, capt. Duff ; Orion, 74, capt. Cuthbert ; Majestic, 74, capt. Gould ; Theseus, 74, capt. Bligh ; Defire, 44, capt. Dacres, Morginis, 16, capt. Otter,

Alfo the undermentioned ships from Spithead, to join the Channel fleet—Brafleur, 98, Rear Adm. Collingwood, Capt. Gumnanny ; Glory, 98, Capt. Wells ; Malta, 74, capt. Bertie ; Achilles, 74, capt. Buller ; Canada, 74, capt. Yorke ; Centaur, 74, capt. Littlehales ; Doris, 36, capt. Cumberland Seagull, 18 ; capt. Wainwright.

Feb. 10. It is with infinite satisfaction, that we yesterday communicated to our readers the intelligence of Admiral Campbell's having set fail for the Weft Indies. It is a conclusive proof of a wound being entirely closed, which we hope, and indeed are confident, will never again break forth, and in the cure of which, the delicate, the skillful and decisive hand of government has been throughout so eminently displayed.

GENOA, Dec. 31.

It now appears to be certain, fays our Gazette, that the African piratical powers, will not be suffered much longer to continue their depredations. The States of America have already declared that instead of submitting to a disgraceful tribute, they will fit out some frigates for the protection of their trade ; and it is generally asserted, that English and French frigates, with flags of truce, have demanded of the Beys in the name of their respective nations—

1. That all the slaves of the two nations now in the hands of the Tunisians, shall be set at liberty.

2. That all the Corsairs shall be disarmed.

3. That all European ships be permitted freely to carry on their trade.

The same demands have been made of all the piratical states of Barbary.

NEW YORK, April 5.

His Excellency Prince Rufpoli, of Naples, a bailli of the order of Malta, arrived in Charleston the 20th ult. He is on a tour through the United States.

We learn by a gentleman from Virginia, that the college of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, is completely broken up, and the system of Education there, for the present, at least, entirely discontinued. The circumstances of this extraordinary affair are as follow :—In consequence of a difference between two of the students, a Mr. Lee, of Norfolk, and a Mr. Yates of Fredericksburg, a duel was fought, in which the latter was wounded. For this gross violation of the rules of the College, they were both expelled, which so enraged the reft of the Collegians, that they assembled, went to the Church, broke and destroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out all the leaves of the bible and gave them to the the *wind*—from thence they proceeded to the House of Judge Tucker, professor of law in the University, broke all his windows, pelted his house, abused him, and then each repaired to his own home. The Judge it is said, has resigned his office of professor, in consequence of the out-

rage, and thus dies one of the oldest & wealthiest seminaries of learning in the United States of America. *Ev. Post.*

RETRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Port Republican, 27th Feb.* 1802.

"I had the honor to write you the 20th inst. to inform you of the new disasters of this unhappy country; they succeed one another with so much rapidity, that each day announces us the burning of some towns, the ruin of some districts, and the murdering of the white population that has the misfortune to be found there.

"The districts of Leogane, L'Arcahaye, les Grand Bois, St. Marc, Gonaives, Port de Paix, the Cape, &c. are to this moment, those that have suffered the most.

"There remains not a single vestage of buildings in les Grands Bois, even the negro houses have not been spared, all the cultivators have been carried away from them, and conducted to Miribalais, where the insurgents are entrenching; one cannot form an idea of those cannibals, they do not only murder the white race, without consideration of age or sex, but they direct also their barbarity on some good overseers and servants, that show some interest for the fate of the whites. They are monsters who must have every moment new victims, we have, to a word, my dear sir, to fight against tygers, & not men.

"By a miracle, I had the good fortune to escape their ferocity, but I sincerely regret about 60 persons of our district that have perished by all kinds of deaths. Of this number are, Mr. Mattier and his son in law, Mr. Manonville, Messrs. Manville, Point, sen. Masseau, Ducland, Lefevre, Ferrau, Bonet, Guibert, &c. to whom they add Verteir, his wife and two children, Mrs. Decoud, her daughter and three children, all the Ladies Lemaitre, Savariau, Mr. Robion, Merillon, Miss Martel, her brother and others; in fine about 60 persons of the parish des Grand Bois, add to these all the white people of Mirabalais, and many men & women of colour.

"The French that have just come full of ideas, and philanthropic opinions begin to open their eyes on the conduct of those monsters whom they called on arriving, good and unhappy men; they see that they are not spared more than the unhappy colonists, since several of them have been taken in fighting, have had, some their eyes pulled out, and others their noses or ears cut, and sent back in that state. For that reason the chief of the French army puts all his forces in motion, so that he makes against those tygers a war the activity of which astonishes them; but unhappily they they do not stand before the troops—they fly, and in flying they murder, burn, and carry away the work-shops.

"This plague cannot last long; misery, hunger, and battles destroy a great number of them. The south part, happier than that of the west and the north, is entirely submitted to the French. The harm has been stopped at Petit Guave; there has however, been about 80 whites killed by the commander of Jeremie Domage, a vagabond who is happily arrested and in irons on board the Foudroyant.

"I expect to learn that the large borough of Mirabalais, and the country round it, will have experienced the same fate as our unhappy parish of Grand Bois; where the white population has been entirely destroyed.

Extract of another letter,—same date.

"It is with extreme sorrow I inform you of the dreadful conflagration of the town of St. Marc. The black genl. Dessalines had caused the pillasters of his house to be done over with pitch and tar, in order that the fire might consume it quicker. He has forced Mr. Lucas, who sold it to him, to give him back the money, and when he was reimbursed, he sent him with the other whites to the depot of the Petite Riviere of L'Artibonite, where perhaps none of them exist to this moment.

"A white man who escaped from the Petite Riviere, reports, having seen shot Mr. Dodart, of St. Marc, as also the judge of Peace; and a negro has assured us he had seen shot near the sea, Mr. Poyes, this same negro told us also, that Messrs. Corpon, Bodin and others have experienced the same fate at Petite Riviere.

"The women and children have been carried there, the women were naked, having but an apron. The sick without distinction of colour, had been burnt in their houses.

"According to the declaration made there is missing yet, 250 whites of Port au Prince, out of those that had been carried away the day of the evacuation of the city, 113 have been found dead on the road of Mirabalais, where the Brigands were conducting them, those that have escaped, experience dreadful sickness. Mr. Tete, sen. died to day of this sickness.

"Notwithstanding all the brigands are routed, 10,000 men pursue them. The French have a garrison in St. Marc. The negroes are in the mountains of Gabon, and I hope the chiefs will be taken.

"The notorious Pierre Louis, who committed the horrors at Leogane, has been taken at Cul de Sac two days ago, in going to join Dessalines.

"The negro who escaped from St. Marc, told me, that all the south side of St. Marc had been consumed as far as the church."

POETRY.

ODE

FOR THE YEAR 1802.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

LO, from BELLONA's crimson car,
At length the panting Steeds unbound!
At length the Thunder of the War
In festive shouts of Peace is drown'd:
Yet, as around her Monarch's brow
BRITANNIA twines the Olive Bough,
Bold as her Eagle-eye is cast
On hours of recent Tempest past,
Thro' the rude wave and adverse gale
When free she spread her daring sail
Immortal GLORY's radient form
Her guilding Load Star thro' the storm;
Directed by whose golden ray
Thro' rocks and shoals she kept her steady way—
"My Sons," she cries, "can Honor's Guerdon claim
"Unsoil'd my parent worth, unstain'd their Sovereign Fame."
ALBION, tho' oft by dread alarms
Thy native valour has been tried,
Ne'er did the lustre of thy arms
Shine forth with more refulgent pride,
Than when, while EUROPE's sons dismay'd,
Shrunk recreant from thy mighty aid,
Alone, unfriended, firm you stood
A barrier 'gainst the looming flood!
When mild and soft the silken breeze
Blows gently o'er the tripling seas,
The Pinnace then may lightly sweep
With painted oar the halcyon deep;
But, when the howling whirlwinds rife,
When mountain billows threat the skies,
With ribs of oak the barque muft brave
The inroad of the furious wave.
The hardy crew muft to the raging wind
Oppofe the ftiewy arm, the unconquerable mind.
In ev'ry clime where Ocean roars
High thro' the Naval Banners flew,
From where, by Hyperborean fhores,
The frozen gale ungenial blew,
To fultry lands, that Indian furges lave,
Atlantic ifles, and fam'd Canopa's wave;
Tho' from infulted Egypt's coaft
Thy armies swept the vitlors hoft,
From veteran bands where Britifh valour won
The lofty walls of Ammon's god-like fon!
Ufelefs the danger and the toil
To free each fell-devoted foil,
Auxiliar legions from thy fide
Recede, to fwell the Gallic conqueror's pride,
While on Marengo's fatal plain,
Faithful to Honor's tie, brave AUSTRIA bleeds in vain!
Not ftir'd by fierce AMBITION's flame
Did ALBION's Monarch urge his car
Impetuous thro' the bleeding ranks of War,
To fuccour and protect his noble aim,
His guardian arm while each Hefperian vale
While LUSITANIA's vine-clad mountains hail,
Their ancient Rights and Laws reftor'd,
The Royal Patriot breathes the avenging fword:
By Heav'n-born CONCORD led, while PLENTY fmiles,
And fheds her bounties wide, to blefs the SISTER ISLES.

For Sale by Auction

On Thursday the 10th June next,
For READY MONEY only,

THE Dwelling Houfe and corner lot No. 21, advantageoufly fituated, on the eaft fide of King ftreet, the property of the fubfcriber, together with all his houfehold furniture, &c.

ALSO,

THE following lots of land, viz. Lot No. 67, on Yonge ftreet: Lots No. 7 & 8 in the fecond; 6, 7 & 9 in the third; 7 & 8 in the fourth and 6 & 7 in the fifth conceffions of the township of King; the foil is excellent, well watered and in fome parts naturally clear.

EWD. WRIGHT.

York, 18 May, 1802.

AS the Subfcriber intends leaving off Buſineſs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuſtomers to prepare for ſettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

MY Wife Catharine Tip having abſented herſelf from my bed and board without any provocation or ſufficient reaſon, and altho' frequently ſolicited, ſtill refuſes to return; I therefore notify all perſons not to truſt her on my account; or to harbor her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, & will proſecute any perſon harboring her, being able and willing, provided ſhe return, to ſupport her myſelf.

York, 27th April, 1802. WM. TIP.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

The Honble. D. W. Smith
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THE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

VOLUME XII. } R [NUMBER 3.

TOTAL NUMBER 575. } SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1802. { 4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the THIRD day of APRIL laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of MAY, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of this preſent month of MAY you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual diſpatch of public buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIRST Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the laſt Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A FORCE is to be eſtabliſhed at Jamaica, competent to counteract any poſſible inconvenience which might reſult from the introduction of ſo large a body of French troops into St. Domingo, as have recently been ſent thither.

The growing crops throughout the country are of uncommon promiſe; the rye is particularly forward.

The expences of Holland for the current year, amount to the ſum of 64,931,775 florins. Its revenues cannot be eſtimated at a greater ſum than 31 or 32 millions.

Paris Journals to the 21ſt inſt. ſtate the ſailing of the Dutch ſquadron from Breſt, accompanied by a French ſhip *arme en flute*, and of two freth ſquadrons from Spaniſh ports all for the Weſt Indies. A ſquadron of frigates has alſo put to ſea from Cherbourg, and a new expedition is preparing at Breſt for Guadaloup.

March 2. Letters from Holland ſay, the preſent Conſtitution cannot outlive May. The factions are buſier than ever; among whom there is an Orange party; and for the more general content it is believed in a new order of things the young Prince will have a ſhare in the government. It is ſaid he has been invited to Paris.

NAPPER TANDY.

The London *Courier* of the 22d Feb. contains the following article:—"By letters from Dublin of the 16th, we are informed of the liberation of *Jas. Napper Tandy.*—He was brought from Lifford to Wicklow, circuitouſly, in a chaiſe and four, eſcorted by a guard of cavalry, avoiding all the large towns, the better to evade public notice.—They travelled principally in the night. He arrived at Wicklow on the 15th, & was to embark next day on board the Lovely Peggy, capt. Harris, for Bordeaux. The order for his liberation is ſaid to have been produced by proceedings at Amiens. He was not ſuffered to communicate with any one, after the order arrived."

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 18th ſays, "We have received from Paris, though different channels, accounts which we believe to be perfectly well founded, ſtating, that the Ruſſian and Auſtrian Miniſters have preſented notes in their own name againſt the conduct of the Chief Conſul of France aſſuming the place of Chief Preſident of the Italian Republic. The Ruſſian Miniſter

cannot yet have received inſtructions from his Court; but there is little doubt that the Court of Peterſburgh will ſupport the remonſtrance of its Miniſter, ſince it has already patroniz-ed the Rights of the King of Sardania, which the French have completely diſ-regarded, by effectively uniting Pied-mont to France.

COPY of the CONVENTION be-tween the UNITED STATES & GREAT BRITAIN.

Concluded at London, the 8th day of Jan. 1802.

Difficulties having ariſen in the exe-cution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, and in con-ſequence thereof, the proceedings of the commiſſioners under the 7th arti-cle of the ſame treaty having been ſuſ-pended, the parties to the ſaid treaty being equally deſirous, as far as may be, to obviate ſuch difficulties, have reſpectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree reſpecting the ſame: That is to ſay, His Britannic Majeſty has named for his plenipotentiary the Right Honorable Robert Banks Jenkin-ſon, commonly called Lord Hawkeſbu-ry, one of His Majeſty's moſt honora-ble privy council, and his principal Se-cretary of State for foreign affairs; and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, has named for their plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Eſq. Mi-niſter plenipotentiary of the ſaid Unit-ed States to His Britannic Majeſty, who have agreed to and concluded the fol-lowing articles:—

Art. 1. In ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay, in pur-ſuance of the proviſions of the 6th arti-cle, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except ſo far as the ſame may relate to the execu-tion of the ſaid ſeventh article, the Unit-ed States of America hereby engage to pay, and His Britannic Majeſty con-ſents to accept, for the uſe of the per-ſons deſcribed in the ſaid 6th article, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at the time and place, and in the manner following: that is to ſay, the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling ſhall be paid at the city of Waſhington, in three an-nual inſtalments of two hundred thou-ſand pounds ſterling each, and to ſuch perſons as ſhall be authoriſed by His Britannic Majeſty to receive the ſame; the firſt of the ſaid inſtalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the ſecond inſtalment at the expiration of two years, and the third and laſt inſtal-ment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ra-tifications of this convention: and to prevent any diſagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the ſaid payments ſhall be made in the money of the ſaid United States, reckoning four dollars and forty-four cents to be equal to one pound ſterling.

Art. 2. Whereas it is agreed by the 4th article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d day of September, 1783, between His Bri-tannic Majeſty and the United States, that creditors on either ſide ſhould meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in ſter-ling value of all bona fide debts there-tofore contracted, and it is hereby de-clared that the ſaid fourth article, ſo far as it reſpects its future operation, is hereby recognized, confirmed and declared to be binding and obligatory upon His Britannic Majeſty and the ſaid United States, and the ſame ſhall be accordingly obſerved with punctua-lity and good faith.—And ſo as the ſaid creditors ſhall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of their bona fide debts.

Art. 3. It is furthermore agreed and concluded that the commiſſioners ap-pointed in purſuance of the 7th article of the ſaid treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whoſe proceedings have been ſuſpended as aforeſaid, ſhall immediately after the ſignature of this convention, re-aſſemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, except only that inſtead of the ſums awarded by the ſaid commiſſion-ers being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all ſums of money by them awarded to be paid to American or Britiſh claimants, accord-ing to the proviſions of the ſaid ſeventh article, ſhall be made payable in three equal inſtalments, the firſt whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, the ſecond at the expiration of two years; and the third and laſt at the ex-piration of three years next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

Art. 4. This convention when the ſame ſhall have been ratified by His Majeſty and the Preſident of the Unit-ed States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the reſpective ratifications duly exchanged, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon His Majeſty, & the ſaid United States. In faith whereof we, the undeſigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Ma-jeſty and of the United States of Ame-rica, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent con-vention and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 8th day of January 1802.

(L. S.) HAWKESBURY.
(L. S.) RUFUS KING.

Feb. 13. The Prince of Wales is ſo far recovered as to be able to take the benefit of the air.

HOUSE of LORDS, Feb. 11.

The Right Honorable Charles Ab-bot, the new ſpeaker was introduced in the uſual form to the bar of the Houſe, and the choice confirmed with cuſtomary formalities, by the Lord Chancellor, by order of His Majeſty, to whom it was inconvenient to be pre-ſent in perſon that day.

"*Amiens, Feb. 19.*

"The conferences between the ple-nipotentiaries continue to be very fre-quent, and if I may be permitted to judge of the cordiality of co-operation by the mutual attention of the ſeve-ral members of the Congreſs, I might venture to ſtate that we have the moſt happy prognoſtics of an approaching accommodation. With reſpect to the nature of the diſcuſſions, you cannot, of courſe, expect me to give you any information. All that I can pretend to ſay is, that the aſpect is exceeding-ly encouraging, and that thoſe who at leaſt affect to be well informed, ſpeak with confidence of the removal of ev-ery ſerious obſtacle in the way of ad-juſtment, and of courſe entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes relative to the de-finitive ſettlement of the peace."

"*Paris, Feb. 20.*

"If a qualified obſerver on the ſpot were to have noticed and jot down the various changes and tranſitions which have taken place in the public mind for the laſt nine years, ſuch a ſin-gular record could not fail of being ex-tremely intereſting in a very high degree. To the perſon, however, who has not had an opportunity of marking the progreſ-ſive ſhades of opinion, and who has merely to compare this capital, as it is, with what it was immediately before the war, nothing preſents itſelf but a moſt abrupt and ſtriking contraſt. He muſt ſee, at a ſingle *coup d'oeil*, that there is a marked difference between the Pariſian of 1793, and an inhabitant of the ſame metropolis in 1802. The moral thermometer, which at the for-mer period, had aſcended to *fever heat*, ſtands at preſent ſomewhat below the *temperate* degree. In dreſs, in manners, in opinions, the tranſmutation ſeems to be complete. In the infancy of the French Republic, the Pariſian took all models and his precedents from Rome and Sparta. There are now for the ſecond time, become antiquat-ed, and what is left of them, ſeems only in the ſtyle of his furniture, and the dreſs of the female part of his fa-mily.—That reſtleſs avidity of intelli-gence which formerly pervaded all ranks, "when the ſmith, with open mouth let his iron cool, ſwallowing the taylor's news," has now given place to a torpid indifference, which cannot fail to ſtrike even without the aid of contraſt. I anſwer to any enquiry of that kind to mixed company at preſent you are told in general terms, that the French fleet muſt have ſuffered ſeveri-ly in the late ſtorm; and that Bona*parte* (for that is now his name) is the moſt extraordinary man in the univerſe. If the queſtion be re-urged, the reply is, that Mademoiſelles Bourgoing and Vol-ney are the two moſt promiſing *actors* that the Theatre has long witneſſed; and the converſation turns on the cli-mate, faſhions, and the weather, until it ends with the cuſtomary *bon jour*. I need ſcarcely add, that this ſpecies of apathy has been more than ever in vogue within the two laſt years.

"It has been ſomewhere ſaid, "that revolutions always move in a circle," & much of what I now ſee paſſing before me appears very ſtrongly to exemplify this maxim. The new fangled modes and terms are rapidly falling into diſ-uſe. The ſtreets and places which had undergone a ſort of revolutionary bap-tiſm, the Pont and Palais Royal, the Rue de Richelieu, &c. are known only by their former titles. The term *Ci-toyen* is become a mere *mot de bureau*, & if addreſſed to any perſon in private ſociety, would be nearly tantamount to an inſult. The firſt Conſul ſeems to countenance this departure from the eſtabliſhed form, as at his levees he is always addreſſed as "General, or, Ge-neral Conſul." Indeed, with the ex-ception of the laſt title only, one might be eaſily led to imagine that things were returning, and with a general and rapid recurrence, to their former place and order."

From the French Papers.

The following note has been deliv-ered by the Baron Von Reden, the Envoy of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, and it will alſo be communicated to the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh;

"As it has been determined by the peace of Luneville, that ſuch temporal Princes as have loſt a portion of their territories by the ceſſion of the left banks of the Rhine to the French, con-formably to the baſis eſtabliſhed by the Congreſs at Raſtadt, ſhall be indemni-fied by means of ſecularizations; this principle fairly implies, that ſuch in-demnifications ſhall bring no detriment whatever to the temporal princes, nor any portion of them be laid on their territories. His Britannic Majeſty takes it for granted, with regard to this point that in the propoſed indemnifications, the Biſhopric of Oſnaburgh, the alter-nate ſucceſſion to which is fixed in his family by the treaty of Weſtphalia, will neceſſarily be entirely out of the queſ-tion. His Majeſty and the Houſe of Brunſwick have alſo under their pro-tection the ſtate of Corvey and the town of Hochſter. Theſe rights, and the pretenſions ariſing from them, can-not be withdrawn from the Houſe of Brunſwick, but muſt be expreſsly re-ſerved to it. His Majeſty has alſo in-diſputable pretenſions to Hildeſheim, which have always been acknowledged, and cannot be given up. His Majeſty will, to the utmoſt of his power, ſup-port theſe pretenſions. Much as his Majeſty deſires to retain a good under-ſtanding with the courts intereſted in theſe arrangements, he does not ſcruple to declare, that the Biſhoprick of Hil-deſheim is ſo connected, both geogra-phically and politically, with the ter-ritories of Brunſwick Lunenberg, that it can, on no account, paſs into other hands."

INGENIOUS DISCOVERY.

St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the Tribunate, gives in the Journal of Commerce, of the 20th January, the following account of the *ſubtem plongeur*, a diving boat, lately diſcovered by Mr. Fulton, an Ameri-can:—

"I have, ſays he, juſt been to in-ſpect the plan and ſection of a *nautilus*, or diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton ſimilar to that with which he made his curious and intereſting experiments at Havre and Breſt.

"The diving boat, in the conſtruc-tion of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain 8 men, and proviſions enough for twenty days, and will be of ſufficient ſtrength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if neceſſary. He has contrived a reſervoir for air, which will enable 8 men to remain under wa-ter for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two ſails and looks juſt like a common boat. When the is to dive the maſts and ſails are ſtruck.

"In making his experiments at Ha-vre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat pa-rallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compaſs points as correctly under water as in the ſurface, and that while under wa-ter the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means con-trived for that purpoſe.

"It is not twenty years ſince all Europe was aſtoniſhed at the firſt aſcen-ſion of men in balloons; perhaps in a few years they will not be leſs ſurpriſ-ed to ſee a flotilla of diving boats, which on a given ſignal, ſhall to avoid the purſuit of an enemy, plunge un-der water, and riſe again ſeveral leagues from the place where they deſcended!

"The invention of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, becauſe no means have been found to direct their courſe.—But if ſuch means could be diſcovered, what would become of ſhips, cannon fortreſſes, and the whole art of war?

"But if we have not ſucceeded in ſteering the balloon, and even were it impoſſible to attain that object, the caſe is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the ſame manner as upon the ſurface. It has the advantage of laſting like a common boat, and alſo of diving when it is purſued. With theſe qualities it is fit for carrying ſecret orders; to ſuc-cour a blockaded port, and to examine the force and poſition of an enemy in their own harbours. Theſe are ſure evident benefits, which the diving boat at preſent promiſes. But who can ſee all the conſequences of this diſcovery, for the improvements of which it is ſuſceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Breſt: and if by future expe-riments the ſame effect could be pro-duced on frigates or ſhips of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will failors be found to man ſhips of war, when it is a phyſical cer-tainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a di-ving boat, againſt which no human foreſight can guard them!"

A very curious incident is mention-ed in a country paper, as having lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Clahmore, County of Waterford:—A country man had taken ſo extraordi-nary a fancy to a young girl, who lived at ſome diſtance from him, and not meeting with proper encouragement in the uſual way of addreſſing her, he re-ſolved to carry her off, and ma*ry* her by force; and for this purpoſe engaged a number of fellows to aſſiſt him, on an appointed night. The girl's brother having been informed of this plot by a perſon in the ſecret, dreſſed himſelf up in his ſiſter's cloaths, and pretended to be very buſy in ſmoothing linen when the ravihers approached; they burſt open the door, and placed the ſuppoſed damſel behind her intended ſpouſe, who inſtantly gallopped off to his houſe where he configned her to the care of his mother and ſiſter, deſiring them to be very kind to her, and keep her in bed until he went for a clergyman. By the rudeneſs of their gueſt, however, the ſecret of his ſex was almoſt imme-diately betrayed, and the whole termi-nated in a hearty laugh at the expence of the amorous Knight Errant.

NEW YORK, April 16.

LATE FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

We are informed, by a gentleman from Cape Francois, that on the day he left that place, a French corvette, which was detached from the Batavian fleet ar-rived, and informed that the Batavian fleet with ſeven thouſand French troops on board, was diſtant from the Cape a-bout three days ſail.

[*Phil. True American.*

The population of the world is, at preſent, eſtimated at about 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, ſpread over the ſur-face of about 197 millions of ſquare miles, but of which the habitable part contains hardly 45,300,000 ſqu re miles. The reſt is covered by water.

In admitting this ſuppoſition of 1000,000,000 of inhabitants,

Europe, in an extent of 3,300,000 ſquare miles, at 69 1-2-100 to a degree, would have a population of 47 inhabi-tants per ſquare mile, and one hundred and fifty-five millions of inhabitants in total.

Aſia, including New Holland and Si-beria, which are almoſt deſarts, would contain in an extent of 18,000,000 of ſquare miles, 43 inhabitants per ſqu-mile, and 815,000,000 inhabitants in total.

Burning Africa, in an extent of one hundred millions of ſquare miles, would contain 12 inhabitants per ſquare mile, and 1200,000,000 inhabitants in the whole.

Newly diſcovered America, in an ex-tent of 14,000,000 of ſquare miles would contain ſomewhat more than one inhabitant to a ſquare mile, at the rate of 18,000,000 of inhabitants in total.

According to this computation, tak-ing all the inhabitable part of the world together, there would be 15 inhabitants per ſquare mile.

So preſſing are ſaid to be the exigen-cies of the ſtate, that the Dutch govern-ment lately ſold fifteen millions lbs. of coffee, now at Batavia, to the merchants of Holland. The purchaſe money a-mounts to three millions of florins—one third to be paid immediately, ano-ther in Batavia, and the laſt on the re-turn of the ſhips.

Tanning.—An improvement and ex-traordinary having has been lately diſ-covered by Sir Joſeph Banks in this proceis, by means of an article, the produce of India, called Cutch, on *Terra Japonica*. It is reported to have ten times the ſtrength of oak bark; and means are taking in England for its im-portation.

Died, at Woburn, in Great Britain, March 2, the moſt Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, aged 37.—He was the rich-eſt peer in England; and the leader of the Whig intereſt therein. He is ſuc-ceeded in his titles and eſtates by his brother Lord John Ruſſell.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 1ſt March, 1802.

"The following is a paragraph of a letter, which I have this moment re-ceived from a friend in Paris, under date of 22d Feb. It is important, and ſhould be known in America.

"It is determined that a colony ſhall be ſettled in Louiſiana and Flori-da. Gen. Bernadotte is to have the command; its departure will perhaps depend on the accounts expected from St. Domingo; preparations are now making for this expedition. I under-ſtand the Indian nations, adjoining Flo-rida, have agents now here, for the purpoſe of making treaties with this country, to unite themſelves with the troops or ſettlers that may be ſent from hence. The eſtabliſhment of this colo-ny is ſaid to be a darling object, and it will be purſued with ardor, unleſs the difficulties that may ariſe at St. Domin-go ſhould derange the preſent plan."

The different deſcriptions of perſons in the Government of St. Domingo, prior to the late diſturbances, were as follows:

In the Central Aſſembly.

Whites, 8—Mulattoes, 2—Blacks, none—The Preſident white.

Government.

Black, Governor Touſſaint and one of his Aides de Camps. Other three Aides, Mulattoes. The Secretary Ge-neral and three Secretaries, white.

Army.

The Chief of the Staff, the War Commiſſary and Adjutant-General, all white.

COMMANDERS IN DEPARTMENTS.

South and West.

Officers of rank, from a General of Division to a Chef de Bataillon, 10 Blacks—2 Whites—1 Mulattoes.

In the North.

Officers, Black, 6—Mulattoes, 1—White, 6.

L'Orient.

1 Black—all the reſt, officers and engineers, were Europeans, except one.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1802.

It is with infinite pleaſure we announce the arrival of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province and his Suite in a very ſhort paſſage from Quebec. His Excellency arrived in the harbor late yeſterday evening on board the Toronto, and landed at the Garriſon at nine o'clock.—We underſtand he left Quebec about the 27th inſtant.

POETRY.

JACK KETCH & the FRENCHMAN.

A FEW D'ESPRITS.

A Frenchman once, at ſome aſſizes,
(Two *Nottingham* the muſe furniſhes,)
Fell juſtly, by the courſe of law,
A victim, *d'un grand ſang froid*.
When he approach'd the fatal tree,
(*Un autre place de Greve pour lui,*)
And when JACK KETCH prepar'd to tie
The nooſe that did exalt him high,
Inſtead of praying to the Lord,
Monſieur exclaim'd "*Ah miſericorde!*"
"*Meaſure the cord,*" replies Jack Ketch,
"*Meaſure the cord* yourſelf you wretch."
Still *Miſericorde!* was all his cry,
"*Ah Miſericorde!*" dit I ſhould die!
"*Ah Miſericorde!* good folk good bye!"
"*Meaſure the cord,* you ſniv'ling cur,"
Rejoin'd the executioner;
"'Tis long enough—I know 'twill do
"To hang a ſcore ſuch rogues as you,
"And once you've been a thieving elf,
"*Meaſure the cord,* PLAY YOURSELF."

Laws of divorce at preſent exiſting in France.

Whether the man or woman with to be divorced, they muſt give notice of it to the Prefect, and ſix months time is neceſſary before it takes place; in the Interim the neceſſary arrangements for the maintenance of the children are made, which are as follows:—the girls are generally conſigned to the care of the mother, and the boys to the father; a very minute inveſtigation takes place of the father's or mother's fortune, ſo that the children are certain of being provided for. If a man is rich and is the party that ſues for the divorce, he muſt return half the wife's jointure, and ſettle a maintenance on her for life. If a woman ſues for the divorce, the wife muſt return every article of preſent ſhe has received from her huſband, even before marriage. The woman is not compelled however, to maintain her huſband after divorce, but muſt keep her children. If the father re-marries, and has heir by his laſt marriage, the children of the former marriage have the ſame claim to the patrimony as the others.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Buſineſs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuſtomers to prepare for ſettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

To be ſold by Auction

On the 25th day June enſuing (if not diſpoſed of before by Private Sale) the Houſe and Lot No. 3, South ſide Dutcheſs Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subſcriber. The ſituation of the ſaid Lot is well known, and a good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Eſq.) or to the Subſcriber.

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

MY Wife Catharine Tip having abſented herſelf from my bed and board without any provocation or ſufficient reaſon, and altho' frequently ſolicited, ſtill refuſes to return; I therefore notify all perſons not to truſt her on my account, or to harbor her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, & will proſecute any perſon harboring her, being able and willing, provided ſhe return, to ſupport her myſelf.

York, 27th April, 1802. WM. TIP.

WHEREAS William Tip has endeavored to paſs himſelf upon the Public for my Huſband; and has lately preſumed to declare himſelf ſuch in the Upper Canada Gazette, I conceive it a duty which I owe to the wellfare of my children and to my own future happineſs to aſſure the world that I never was, and never will be united in wedlock to that unworthy man. CATHERINE CAMP.

York, 8th May, 1802.

For Sale by Auction

On Thurſday the 10th June next,

For READY MONEY only,

THE Dwelling Houſe and corner lot No. 21, advantageouſly ſituated, on the eaſt ſide of King ſtreet, the property of the ſubſcriber, together with all his houſehold furniture, &c.

ALSO,

THE following lots of land, viz. Lot No. 67, on Yonge ſtreet; Lots No. 7 & 8 in the ſecond; 6, 7 & 9 in the third; 7 & 8 in the fourth and 6 & 7 in the fifth conceſſions of the township of King; the ſoil is excellent, well watered and in ſome parts naturally clear. EWD. WRIGHT.

York, 1ſt May, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wines, &c.* and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good ſtabling and provender for Horſes.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7 in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22, and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trenche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 23, 25, 25 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 4th, Nos. 22, 25, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

York Land-Office.

THE Subſcriber being opened an Office at his Houſe, for the ſale and purchaſe of Land, ſolicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateſt attention and fidelity. He has already ſome valuable tracts for ſale (on low terms for Caſh) in ſundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poſt paid will be attended to, and anſwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

A QUANTITY of WELL SEASONED

Cherry Boards

For SALE by S. Mc. NABB.

April 17, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 4.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 576.] *SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1802.* [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the THIRD day of APRIL laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of MAY, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of this preſent month of MAY you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual diſpatch of public buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this FIRST Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

LONDON, March 9.

On Saturday an Admiralty expreſs was received by Sir T. Paiſley, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagenet and Conqueror of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary eſtabliſhment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commiſſion with all poſſible diſpatch.

The preceding evening orders were received from the Admiralty and Victualing Board, to prepare with the utmoſt expedition, ſtores and proviſions for all the men of war of every deſcription, laying in Cawſand Bay and the Sound, for four months: in the execution of theſe orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ſhips: the ſtore-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders, and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the preſent week.

It is certain, that about the 20th February, Joſeph Bonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to conſult with the Chief Conſul reſpecting the negociation. He ſpent a whole day at Maiſon: on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occaſion, no doubt, the whole ſubject of the negociation would be received; it is ſtill the general opinion in London, that miniſters here inſiſted upon bringing the negociation to a termination one way or the other within a ſhort limited period, and the moſt active preparations are going on, if neceſſary to ſupport the determination.

March 10.

Policies were yeſterday opened in this city, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and 20 guineas were taken to pay 100, if the negociations at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtleſs ſomewhat critical, we are ſtill inclined to think that there will be a treaty, and probably the ſteps which have been taken will accelerate its concluſion.

Beſides the ſquadrons deſtined to reinforce our fleets on foreign ſtations, a channel fleet of thirty ſail of the line, including fifteen three deckers, will in the courſe of a few days, put to ſea, under the command of Admiral Cornwallis; and the North Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Dickſon, which is now receiving ſupplies of ſeamen from Sheerneſs, is alſo expected to ſail before the end of the preſent week. An official order has been ſent to Woolwich, for ſeveral thouſand hammocks to be ſent off directly, for the equipment of theſe

ships which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted: and the beſt bower cables, which, ſince the ſigning of the preliminary treaty have been diſcontinued in many of our men of war, are, by the order of the Admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general uſe.

March 11.

A veſſel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report, which is ſtated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unleſs the definitive treaty ſhould be ſigned on Friday next, at the lateſt, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of ſome rumours which have prevailed in England; a good deal of doubt ſtill continued in the city yeſterday, on the ſubject.

We yeſterday received Paris Journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correſpondent at Paris, informs us, that in conſequence of the late pretended conſpiracies, ſeveral emigrants or royaliſts are arreſted and ſent out of the country.—Among theſe he mentions, that the Abbe Sicard, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is ſent into exile.—We wonder how the government could think of parting with a man who might have been rendered very uſeful, if, inſtead of teaching the deaf and dumb to ſpeak, he could have taught thoſe who can ſpeak and hear, to be deaf and dumb. This would form a moſt tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb ſubjects are very deſirable for ſome governments!

M. Sicard, it ſeems, was guilty of writing ſomething to prove that the title of citizen, was not applicable to Frenchmen. The Duke De Montmorency Laval, has been ſent away, and the Abbe du Pare, lately returned from England, ſent to the Hotel de la Force.

March 12.

Three per cent. Cons. March 12, 67 5 8, talling.

On Wedneſday an interview took place between Lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto.

It is ſaid that Lord Nelſon is to have the chief command of our fleet in the Weſt Indies. The Meduſa frigate, Capt. Gore, is preparing at Portſmouth to take out his Lordſhip, who will proceed to his deſtination with all poſſible diſpatch. Several more ſhips of the line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate ſervice and join the channel fleet.

The critical ſtate of the negociation ſtill continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing farther, however, has tranſpired on the ſubject, no doubt is entertained that miniſters have authorized Marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a ſpeedy iſſue, ſo that peace or war will very ſoon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus ſuſpended, there ſeems in general to be a conſiderable confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the definitive treaty excites a conſiderable degree of alarm.

The public curioſity in this country is now wholly directed to the ſtate of the negociation, and from the great activity in naval equipments, ſome people are inclined to think that its ſucceſs is extremely doubtful. It is certain that the utmoſt exertion is employed inſtantly to ſend a prodigious fleet to ſea. A vigorous preſs has been exerted—a great force has been ordered to rendezvous at Portſmouth. Nothing leſs was to be expected with Lord St. Vincent at the head of the Admiralty; and if it ſhould be neceſſary to 28, there is not the leaſt doubt that even the ruins of the enemy's navy would be annihilated.

Miniſters being the beſt judges of what is proper to be done in conſequence of the late ſtate of the negociation, known accurately to them only, it may be ſuppoſed that theſe preparations have not been thus oſtentatiouſly diſplayed til circumſtances demanded.

All this preparation, therefore, would have been highly proper at former periods of the negociation. It may be neceſſary now, when perhaps the French Government may have ſtarted, or contrived to urge, pretenſions inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the preliminaries. It is ſaid that the government of this country refuſes to recognize Buonaparte as firſt elected Preſident of the Italian Republic, and we think very properly refuſes. If Bonaparte thinks his ſubjects will eſpouſe his perſonal quarrel on this occaſion, he may be induced to carry things high. It is more probable, however, that the main queſtion will be evaded.

It will, however, be for the nations of the continent to decide in the firſt inſtance what they will do reſpecting the Franco-Italian Republic. Theſe things muſt take their courſe. With reſpect to the immediate intereſts of this country, it is right that an end ſhould be put to that deſtructive naval armiſtice which has ſubſiſted ſince the Preliminaries; & that a treaty of peace ſhould be concluded, which will, as far as poſſible, render its bleſſings reciprocal.—Miniſters, it is underſtood, have demanded a deciſive anſwer from the French government within a ſhort period; and, as Buonaparte cannot place the war on any principle which the French nation would now juſtify, it is probable he will agree to bring the treaty to a concluſion. To renew the war, that is, to evade a declaration after ſo much delay, would be to expoſe the French fleet at ſea, while the French would gain none of theſe poſſeſſions which were to be ceded. If the French government practice evaſion, they ought to be treated as they treated the Auſtrians in the armiſtice in Germany, that is, we ſhould be right in availing ourſelves of the means we poſſeſs to reduce them to other ſentiments.

It is not juſt that the treaty ſhould be ſuſpended till the French hear of their ſucceſs in St. Domingo—till Spain brings home to Cadiz the treaſure that has been accumulated in America ſince the war. Theſe frauds are not to be endured, and the Britiſh nation would applaud acts of true vigour, if it ſhould appear that the enemy have been attempting, under the colour of negociation, to obtain undue advantages.

We are informed by our correſpondent in Paris, that the conſpiracy which has been diſcovered againſt Bonaparte, was detected at Berlin. A correſpondence of ſome kind or other, is ſaid to have been kept up by certain emigrants particularly ſome ladies of rank. With reſpect to the nature of the conſpiracy nothing has tranſpired. It is ſuppoſed to have been directed againſt the life of the Chief Conſul. We entertain conſiderable doubt, however, whether there was any thing ſerious in the affair. It is not to be ſuppoſed that a plan of aſſaſſination would be contrived by ladies of faſhion, or communicated in letters to Berlin.

Houſe of Commons, March 10.

One hundred and thirty thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 8.

An order was this day received by expreſs at the Dock-yard, to fit and fit for ſea immediately, the Windſor Caſtle, of 98 guns, Vice Admiral Mitchell; the Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns, Captain Atkins; and the Juſtice of 80 guns, capt. Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all poſſible expedition, and will moſt probably ſail on Wedneſday next.

March 9.

The greateſt activity prevails in the different departments of the Dockyard, to get the line of battle ſhips, which were ordered yeſterday, ready for ſea: ſeveral companies of ſhipwrights were immediately ſent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will ſleep on board until the ſhips are ready for ſea.

LONDON, March 3.

Mr. Baſſet the meſſenger arrived this morning with diſpatches from Amiens.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 28th ult. The only article of any importance in theſe confirms the arrival of the Hereditary Prince of Orange at Paris.

He arrived there on the 25th, and the next day was preſented to the Firſt Conſul, by whom he was favorably received.

Reſpecting the negociations at Amiens, the papers neither communicate any intelligence, nor hazard even a ſpeculation; yet the French funds are higher—57. 30.

An order has been received at Portſmouth, to fit out ſeveral ſhips of war with all poſſible expedition:—each ſhip is to take a number of troops on board, and victualled for four months. The deſtination of the ſquadron is a profound ſecret. A rumour that they are going to Turkey to act in conjunction with the Turks againſt Paſwan Oglou, ſeems to be unworthy of credit. We rather think this armament is bound for the Weſt Indies—*Lond. Pack.*

The Marquis Cornwallis give a moſt ſplendid dinner at Amiens, on Monday ſe'nnight to the French, Dutch and Spaniſh Plenipotentiaries, and their ſeveral ſecretaries, together with a number of the principal inhabitants of the town. His Lordſhip uniformly lives in a ſtyle of the utmoſt elegance and hoſpitality.

Lord Cornwallis diſtributes ten guineas a day, beſides the fragments of his table, among the poor at Amiens.

There is reaſon to believe that the ſalt duty will be repealed. In lieu of this and other duties which will alſo be changed, it is intended to put a heavy duty on Malt and Hops. It is alſo ſaid that coals will be taxed at the pit's mouth, ſo that the duty paid in the metropolis may be more general throughout the Kingdom.

It was not merely the Dutch funds which fell lately in Holland, but alſo the Ruſſian, American, Pruſſian, funds &c. fell 5 and 6 per cent. It is calculated that the fall in the funds of theſe countries, amounts to 50 millions. The cauſe of this aſtoniſhing depreſſion is explained in letters from Holland, received on Saturday, to be the facility of getting into the new Dutch Loan, which appears ſo advantageous that the ſales of ſtock are immenſe, for the purpoſe of carrying the produce to the officers for the new loan. In the ſingle province of Holland, there were ſubſcribed in one day 22 millions.—It is in ſhort, nothing leſs than a revolution in the moſt world.

TORBAY, March 8.

On Monday arrived here a King's Meſſenger to Admiral Cornwallis, and about an hour and a half after his arrival, His Majeſty's ſhips Belleropbon, Robuſt, Magnificent, Excellent, Audacious and Egar, got under weigh, and ſailed immediately.—Deſtination unknown, but generally ſuppoſed for the Weſt Indies.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 26.

It has blown a hurricane at N. N. W and at ten ſuddenly ſhifted to N. N. E. when it blew with incredible fury. The frigates in the Sound, rode very hard during the night, and ſeveral guns of diſtreſs were fired. At day break the gale increaſed, and blew with addition. al violence; the Beaulieu of 44 guns, capt. Roynitz, was driven two cables length, and parted her beſt and ſmall bower anchors; fortunately the bro't up with her ſtream anchor; ſhe made ſignals for aſſiſtance, which were ſlving till twelve at noon, and was aniwered by all the men of war in the Sound, & the Cambridge in Hamooze. One of the ward launches got ſafe down along ſide the Beaulieu, and payed on board her two freſh cables, with new anchors, when ſhe was ſoon mooted in ſafety.—Four P. M. the gale is ſome what abated, though it ſtill blows hard.

SHERBORNE, March 4.

In addition to many former attempts to conſtruct a carriage to run without horſes, a method has lately been tried at Camborne, Cornwall, that ſeems to promiſe ſucceſs. A carriage has been conſtructed, containing a ſmall ſteam engine, the force of which was found ſufficient to impel the carriage, containing ſeveral perſons, amounting to a ton and a half weight, again a hill of conſiderable ſteepneſs, at the rate of 4 miles in an hour. Upon a level road it will run at the rate of 8 or 9 miles in an hour.

The wind blew ſo tempeſtouſly on the night of the 23d ult. as to break down 40 feet of the balluſtrade on the north ſide of Redcliff church, Briſtol.

From London Papers.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 6.

Thomas Aſton Coffin, Eſq; is appointed to be Commiſſary of Accompts in Britiſh North America.

The following dreadful accident happened to the Sir Edward Hamilton, rice ſhip bound to Bengal:—The ſhip Sir Edward Hamilton, capt. Robertſon, in lat. 46 44. S. and 40 E. long. was ſtruck by lightning, which carried away the foretop-gallant maſt, ſhivered the foretop maſt and fore-cap, and went thro' the deck, abreaſt of the foremaſt. It then ſpread below, ſetting fire to the ſailors' hammocks, wrenching all the iron from their cheſts, and taking a direction aft into the cabin, went off among the arms which were in that part of the ſhip with a dreadful explotion. Capt. Robertſon and the crew, who fortunately were on deck furling every ſail (in blowing a hurricane at the moment) the night the ſhip blown up, but the ſmoak and ſulphurous ſmell having ſubſided, they found the was ſtill above the waves, and, by timely and ſpirited exertions, they were ſucceſsful in extinguiſhing the flames. The lightning burnt all the ſails in the foretop, killed the hogs, melted the cooking utenſils in the gallery, and knocked down all the men who were in the fore-part of the ſhip; but none were killed, though a number of them were blind for ſome days, and have not yet perfectly recovered the uſe of their ſight. The gale during which this alarming accident happened, laſted for ſome days, and was uncommonly ſevere.

Letters from Kingſton, Jamaica, expreſs the high ſenſe which is entertained there of the conduct of the naval commander in chief, in the protection of trade, and the annoying the enemy's privateers. His Majeſty's ſhips are ſo ſtationed as to render it almoſt impoſſible for the enemy's cruizers to keep the ſea with any hope of ſucceſs.

INVASION OF CHINA by the TARTARS.

Recent accounts from Canton ſtate, that a ſtrong body of Tartars had made an incurſion into China, near Sothew, and had proceded along the borders of the deſart almoſt as far as the Mountains of Hoho Nor;—they were well appointed and diſciplined, and excited general terror; the more eſpecially as this invaſion ſeems to have been connected with internal commotions.

The Tartars have in conſequence made a retrograde movement, with a view, it is ſtated, to concentrate their force, and to wait for reinforcements.

Several diſtricts were at the ſame moment in arms, but the Emperor's troops by a prompt movement, brought the inſurgents to action before they could be joined by the Tartars, and routed them with immenſe ſlughter.

In the Eaſtern diſtricts of China, owing to the prevalence of an uncommon drought, the natives have been reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning whole tracts of country in queſt of food.—The Emperor has exerted his authority for their relief; but the general ſituation of the country oppoſes much difficulty to his benevolent purpoſes.

Conſpiracy to murder the Emperor of Perſia.

A plot was lately diſcovered, which had for its object the murder of Baba Khan, the preſent Sovereign of Perſia, and which, involving many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers of the ſtate, has excited the ſtrongeſt ſenſation through out the empire.

An officer who had been inſtrumental in advancing the Prince to the throne, conceiving himſelf neglected, formed a project to depoſe him, and won over to his purpoſe the Prime Miniſter Eimatta Dowlah, promiſing to advance him to the Sovereignty: by like means he engaged nineteen perſons of the firſt rank in the empire to embark in the plot, and Mulam Alli, the favorite and conſtant attendant of the Emperor in his retirement, was bribed to aſſaſſinate him. The ſcheme wore the moſt promiſing aſpect, and in order to colour the intended change, troubles were excited in various quarters; but on the eve of its execution the treaſon was diſcovered by means of a letter to the Miniſter, which was by chance intercepted. Eimatta Dowlah and fourteen of his aſſociates were immediately apprehended and put to death in the dungeons of the palace, and ſuch other ſteps were taken as have effectually crulhed the conſpiracy.

Eimatta Dowlah was a decided friend to the Engliſh; he materially contributed to the ſucceſs of our late embaſſy to the Court of Perſia, and is ſpoken of by Captain Malcolm in terms of high reſpect.

Col. Littlehales does not return to Amiens, but goes to Ireland, on the ſubject of the intended reduction of the military eſtabliſhment of that country.

Gov. Bentinck is mentioned as Sir J. Wentworth's ſucceſſor in the Government of Nova Scotia.

Gen Moore, we underſtand, is to be Governor of St. Vincent.

The troops recently returned from Egypt are to be ſtationed at Canterbury and Aſhford; where preparations are making for the reception of 4,000 men, including 500 artillery.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The Conſuls of the Republic, with the advice of the Council of State, decree:—

Art. I. The conſular guard ſhall be commanded by four General officers—A General Commandant of Infantry, a General Commandant of Cavalry, a General of Artillery, and a General of Engineers.

II. The Generals ſhall daily take their orders from the Firſt Conſul in perſon.

III. The Foot Guard ſhall conſiſt of two corps; one of two battalions of grenadiers, and one of two battalions of chaſſeurs. Each of theſe corps ſhall be commanded by a Chief of Brigade, who ſhall take his orders directly from the General Commandant of Infantry.

IV. The horſe Guard ſhall conſiſt of two regiments, one of Grenadiers, and one of Chaſſeurs. Each of theſe regiments ſhall be commanded by a Chief of Brigade, who ſhall take his orders directly from the General commandant of cavalry. No change ſhall for the preſent be made in the organization of the artillery of the Conſular Guard.

V. From the 22d of December, each of the two corps of foot guards, and each regiment, as alſo the artillery and engineers, ſhall have a diſtinct Council of Adminiſtration, and receive directly from the Public Treaſury on the warrant of the Miniſter at War, the funds reſpectively allotted to them.

VI. Theſe councils of adminiſtration ſhall make a general return yearly of their proceedings to a general Council of Adminiſtration to be aſſembled at the order of the Conſuls.

VII. There ſhall be a Governor of the Palace of the Government who ſhall take his orders directly from the Firſt Conſul.—He ſhall have under his command ſix ſuperior Adjutants, and ſix aſſiſtant Captains.

VIII. One of theſe ſix ſuperior Adjutants ſhall be appointed Commandant of Arms at St. Cloud; and another Commandant of Arms at the Military School.

IX. One of the four General Commandants of the Guard ſhall be conſtantly on duty at the reſidence of the Conſuls during one decade. He ſhall be preſent at the parade, inſpect the guards and cauſe them to file off.

X. The diſtribution of poſts, the appointment of watchwords, and the duties which relate to the ſervice and police of the Palace of the Government, ſhall be comprſed in the functions of the Governor of the Palace.

XI. The Miniſter at War, of Finance, and of the Public Treaſury, are each in his reſpective department charged with the execution of the preſent arrete, which ſhall be inſerted in the Bulletin of the laws.

The Firſt Conſul,
(Signed) BONAPARTE.

By the Firſt Conſul,
H. B. MARET, *Secretary of State.*

PARIS, Feb. 28.

Count de Dietz, Hereditary Prince of Naſſau, and ſon of the *ci devant* Stadthouder, was preſented on the 25th to the Firſt Conſul, who gave orders that he ſhould be treated with the reſpect due to his brother-in-law and couſin-

german of the King of Prussia. The first Conful made known to him, at his firft audience, the fatisfaction he had experienced on reading the beautiful letter of his father, tending to procure tranquillity to his country, and informed him that circumftances would foon occur when France would be able to give him real teftimonies of it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.

According to the laft intelligence from Egypt there were ſtill in that country 7000 Engliſh troops, including the corps from India; they will be diſtributed in Alexandria, Damiette, Roſetta, and Ghize. The Beys have united in the laſt place, under the protection of the Engliſh General: the differences in regard to the latter and the chiefs of the Ottoman army being not yet entirely accommodated.

HAGUE, March 1.

Our miniſter at the congreſs of Amiens has made the moſt preſſing repreſentations to the French Ambaſſador, for the re-ſhutting of the Scheldt, in order to ſuſtain the drooping commerce of this country; or if this ſhould be found impoſſible, that then, for preventing its total ruin, it might be made a law, that the trading towns of Brabant and Flanders be rendered ſubject to an impoſt of three-fourths on the tranſit or conveyance of their merchandize, and thoſe of this republic to one-fourth as offering, at the ſame time, to put Middlebourgh on a footing with Dunkirk, and thus one fourth higher. By this means he propoſed the throwing obſtacles in the way of the Engliſh merchant's in Brabant, and to deprive them there of advantages which might be found here, and thus to procure the French a conſiderable gain to the prejudice of the Engliſh.

Our Miniſter has alſo propoſed in the Congreſs, the abrogation of the famous act of navigation paſſed by Cromwell, an act which gave a mortal ſtab to the commerce of this country; and at the concluſion of the peace, to form an entire new commercial treaty with Great Britain. Theſe two points, in the preſent poſture of our affairs, are of the higheſt importance to the Republic.—How far Citizen Schimmelpennick has ſucceeded, or how far he is likely to ſucceed, time muſt determine—for as yet we are ignorant of our deſtination and our fate.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Much injury has been lately ſuſtained at Montego Bay (Jam.) by fire. On the evening of the 16th ult. between 7 and 8 o'clock, a cane-piece caught fire on Iron-ſhore eſtate, and communicated to Providence, which laſted till 3 o'clock the next morning before it was checked, and deſtroyed 30 acres of canes on Iron there, and between 70 and 80 acres on Providence.

On the following day, about half paſt 12 o'clock, a fire broke out at Reading, the property of William Haughton Tharp, Eſq; and conſumed eleven negro houſes.

A moſt ſerious and melancholy circumſtance (ſays a Baltimore paper) occurred on board the ſhip Birmingham, captain M'Carthy, on Saturday laſt.—Juſt as the ſhip entered the river, it was diſcovered that the mate had blown his brains out, in the forecaſtle; and during the conſternation which ſuch an event naturally excited, a young lady, a paſſenger, took the opportunity to throw herſelf overboard, and immediately diſappeared. What adds to the diſtreſs of this ſingular event is, that the mate has left a wife and ſeveral children in this city, and the father and brother of the young lady were alſo paſſengers in the ſame veſſel.

Light reading, from London Papers.

CURIOUS DUEL.

A diſpute lately took place in Paris between a military man and an Apothecary. The ſoldier inſiſted upon ſatisfaction from his adverſary, and appointed a meeting next morning in the Bois de Boulogne. The next morning the apothecary waited on his antagoniſt before the hour appointed, and ſaid to him with great coulneſs, "You are a military, I am a medical man—you underſtand the uſe of the ſword and piſtol—I am only acquainted with drugs.—You are the challenger, therefore I have a right to chuſe my weapon. Here are *two pills*—one is poiſon, the other is not. Do you chuſe one and ſwallow it, and I will ſwallow the other." The officer laughed very heartily at his propoſition, and they ſat down to breakfaſt very good friends.

An actor of ſome humour, whoſe name we ſhall not now mention, was lately preſſed for the payment of a large bill. The debtor declared himſelf to be, in the modern phraſe, in a ſtate of *inſolvenſy*. The taylor very modeſtly aſked for a bond, which the other expreſſed his readineſs to grant, provided the matter was kept a *ſecret*!—When the bond was brought, it was indignantly torn and thrown in the taylor's face. "You raſcal," ſaid the indignant comedian, "you promiſed to keep the ſecret, and now your paper begins, "Be it *known to all men* by theſe preſents!"

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

☞ On Monday next the 24th inſtant, between ten and eleven o'clock, at the Toronto Coffee-Houſe,

A few CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

York, May 22, 1802.

To be ſold by Auction

☞ On the 25th day June enſuing (if not diſpoſed of before by Private Sale) the Houſe and Lot No. 3, South ſide Dutcheſs Street, together with the Stable and other buildings thereon, the property of the Subſcriber. The ſituation of the ſaid Lot is well known, and a good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Eſq;) or to the Subſcriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Buſineſs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuſtomers to prepare for ſettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

WHEREAS William Tip has endeavored to paſs himſelf upon the Public for my Huſband; and has lately preſumed to declare himſelf ſuch in the Upper Canada Gazette, I conceive it a duty which I owe to the welfare of my children and to my own future happineſs to aſſure the world that I never was, and never will be united in wedlock to that unworthy man. CATHERINE CAMP.

York, 8th May, 1802.

For Sale by Auction

On Thurſday the 10th June next,

For READY MONEY only,

THE Dwelling Houſe and corner lot No. 21, advantageouſly ſituated, on the eaſt ſide of King ſtreet, the property of the ſubſcriber, together with all his houſehold furniture, &c.

ALSO,

THE following lots of land, viz. Lot No. 67, on Yonge ſtreet: Lots No. 7 & 8 in the ſecond: 6, 7 & 9 in the third: 7 & 8 in the fourth and 6 & 7 in the fifth conceſſions of the township of King: the ſoil is excellent, well watered and in ſome parts naturally clear. EWD. WRIGHT.

York, 18 May, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennilon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 26, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

A QUANTITY of WELL SEASONED

Cherry Boards

For SALE by S. Mc. NABB.

April 17, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Mr. Nemth. 2 Mr. Smith Co.
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THE

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 5

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, *AMERICAN ORACLE.*

TOTAL NUMBER 577.] SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that "I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus literally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-ſtreet, March 28, 1802.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the ſatisfaction of informing you, that I have received a diſpatch from Marquis Cornwallis containing the intelligence that the Definitive Treaty of Peace had been finally ſettled, and would be ſigned by the Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic, as ſoon as the ſeveral copies of the Treaty could be prepared for that purpoſe. Marquis Cornwallis propoſed tranſmitting the Treaty by one of his Secretaries immediately after its ſignature; and it may therefore be hourly expected.

Downing ſtreet, March 29.

Mr. Moore, Aſſiſtant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, arrived this morning at nine o'clock with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was ſigned at Amiens at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th inſt. by the Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

Downing-ſtreet, half paſt 9, March 29.

MY LORD,

Mr. Moore, Aſſiſtant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, is juſt arrived with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was ſigned at Amiens on the 27th of this month, by his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

The Lord Mayor.

This day, ſoon after the arrival of the news of the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the bells of St. Martin's and other churches were rung on the happy occaſion.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE,

Between the French Republic, his Majeſty the King of Spain and Indies, and the Batavian Republic, (on the one part; & his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the other part.)

(Tranſlated from an Official copy publiſhed in the Moniteur.)

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, by the preliminary articles which were ſigned in London the 9th Vendemiaire, year 10 (the 1ſt of October, 1801.)

And as by the 15th article of the preliminaries it has been agreed on, "that Plenipotentiaries ſhould be named on the part of each Government, who ſhould repair to Amiens, and there proceed to arrange a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the contracting Powers."—

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as Plenipotentiary the Citizen Joſeph Bonaparte Counſellor of State.

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has named the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, General in his Majeſty's army, &c. &c.

His Majeſty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Catholic Majeſty has named Don Joſeph Nicolas d'Azara, his Counſellor of State, Grand Croſs of the Order of Charles III. Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his Majeſty to the French Republic, &c. &c.

And the Government of the Batavian Republic has named Roger Jean Schimmelpennick its Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the French Republic, &c.

Which ſaid Plenipotentiaries having duly communicated to each other their reſpective powers, which are tranſcribed at the concluſion of the preſent treaty, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip and good underſtanding between the French Republic, his Majeſty the King of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian Republic on the one part, and his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the other part.

The contracting parties ſhall uſe their utmoſt efforts to preſerve a perfect harmony between their reſpective countries, without permitting any act of hoſtility whatever, by ſea or by land, for any cauſe or under any pretext.

They ſhall carefully avoid every thing which might for the future diſturb the

happy union now re-eſtabliſhed between them, and ſhall not give any ſuccour or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would wiſh to injure any one of them.

II. All the priſoners made on one ſide and the other, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried off or delivered up during the war, and up to the preſent day, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom, in ſix weeks at the lateſt, to be reckoned from the day when the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty are exchanged, and on paying the debts which they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. Each of the contracting parties ſhall reſpectively diſcharge the advances which ſhall have been made by any of the contracting parties for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners in the countries where they have been detained. There ſhall be appointed by mutual conſent for this purpoſe a commiſſion, ſpecially empowered to aſcertain and determine the compenſation which may be due to any one of the contracting parties. The time and the place ſhall likewiſe be fixed by mutual conſent for the meeting of the commiſſioners, who ſhall be entruſted with the execution of this article, and who ſhall take into account, not only the expences incurred on account of the priſoners of the reſpective nations, but likewiſe on account of the foreign troops, who before being taken, were in the pay, and at the diſpoſal of one of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic Majeſty reſtores to the French Republic and its Allies, viz. his Catholic Majeſty and the Batavian Republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies which reſpectively belonged to them, and which have been either occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces during the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſland of Trinidad and of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſland of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees in full property and ſovereignty to his Britannic Majeſty all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Ceylon, which previous to the war belonged to the Republic of the United Provinces, or to the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full ſovereignty, in the ſame manner as it did previous to the war.

The ſhips of every kind belonging to the other contracting parties ſhall be allowed to enter the ſaid port, and there to purchaſe what proviſions they may ſtand in need of, as heretofore, without being liable to pay any other impoſts than ſuch as the Batavian Republic compels the ſhips of its own nation to pay.

VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty are maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were antecedent to the war. However the boundaries of French and Portugueze Guiana are fixed by the River Arawari, which empties itſelf into the Ocean above Cape North, near the iſlands Nuovo and Penetentia, about a degree and a third of north latitude. Theſe boundaries ſhall run along the river Arawari, from its mouth the moſt diſtant from Cape North to its ſource, and afterwards on a right line, drawn from that ſource, to the Rio-Brauto towards the weſt.

In conſequence, the northern bank of the River Arawari, from its diſtant mouth to its ſource, and the territories that lie to the north of the line of the boundaries laid down as above, ſhall belong in full ſovereignty to the French Republic.

The ſouthern bank of the ſaid river, from the ſame mouth, and all the territories to the ſouth of the ſaid line, ſhall belong to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

The navigation of the River Arawari, along the whole of its courſe, ſhall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the Courts of Madrid and Liſbon, reſpecting the ſettlement of their boundaries in Europe, ſhall nevertheleſs be adhered to, conformably to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Badajoz.

VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions, and rights of the Sublime Porte are maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war.

IX. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands is recognized.

X. The iſlands of Malta, Gozo and Comino, ſhall be reſtored to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, to be held on the ſame conditions on which it poſſeſſed them before the war, and under the following ſtipulations:—

1. The Knights of the Order, whoſe tongues ſhall continue to ſubſiſt, after the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as ſoon as the exchange ſhall have taken place. They will there form a general Chapter, and proceed to the election of a Grand Maſter, choſen from among the natives of the nations which preſerve their tongues, unleſs that election has been already made ſince the exchange of the Preliminaries.

It is underſtood that an election made ſubſequent to that epoch, ſhall alone be conſidered valid, to the excluſion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch.

2. The Governments of the French Republic and of Great Britain, deſiring to place the Order and Iſland of Malta in a ſtate of entire independence with reſpect to them, agree that there ſhall not be in future either a French or Engliſh tongue; and that no individual belonging to either the one or other of theſe powers ſhall be admitted into the Order.

3. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a Malteſe tongue, which ſhall be ſupported by the territorial revenues, and commercial duties of the iſland. This tongue ſhall have its peculiar dignities, an eſtabliſhment and an hotel. Proofs of Nobility ſhall not be neceſſary for the admiſſion of Knights of this tongue; and they ſhall be moreover admiſſible to all offices, and ſhall enjoy all privileges in the ſame manner as the Knights of the other tongues. At leaſt half of the municipal adminiſtration, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the Government, ſhall be filled by inhabitants of the iſlands of Malta Gozo and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall evacuate the iſland and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or ſooner if poſſible. At that epoch it ſhall be given up to the Order in its preſent ſtate, provided the Grand Maſter, or Commiſſaries, fully authorized according to the ſtatutes of the Order, ſhall be in the iſland to take poſſeſſion, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian Majeſty, as is hereafter ſtipulated, ſhall have arrived there.

5. One half of the garriſon, at leaſt, ſhall be always compoſed of native Malteſe; for the remainder the Order may levy recruits in the countries or by whom tongues continue to be retained. The Maltaiſe troops ſhall have Maltaiſe officers. The Commander in Chief of the garriſon, as well as the nomination of the officers, ſhall pertain to the Grand Maſter, and this right he cannot reſign even temporarily, except in favour of a Knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Iſles of Malta, of Gozo and Comino, as well as the preſent arrangement, ſhall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

7. The neutrality of the Order, and of the iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta ſhall be opened to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who ſhall there pay equal and moderate duties; theſe duties ſhall be applied to the ſupport of the Maltaiſe tongue, as ſpecified in paragraph 3, to that of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the iſland, as well as to that of a general Lazaret, open to all flags.

9. The ſtates of Barbary are excepted from the conditions of the two preceding paragraphs, until by means of an arrangement to be procured by the contracting parties, the ſyſtem of hoſtilities which ſubſiſts between the States of Barbary, and the Order of St. John, or the powers poſſeſſing tongues, or concurring in the compoſition of the Order, ſhall have ceaſed.

10. The Order ſhall be governed, both with reſpect to Spiritual & Temporal affairs, by the ſame ſtatutes which were in force when the Knights left the iſle, except in as far as they are abrogated by the preſent Treaty.

11. The regulations contained in the paragraphs 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10, ſhall be converted into laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the Order, in the cuſtomary manner; and the Grand Maſter, or if he ſhall not be in the iſland at the time of its reſtoration to the Order, his repreſentative, as well as his ſucceſſors, ſhall be bound to take an oath for the punctual obſervance of them.

12. His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be invited to furniſh 2000 men, natives of his ſtates, to garriſon the different fortreſſes of the ſaid iſlands. That force ſhall remain one year, to bear date from their reſtitution to the Knights; and if at the expiration of this term the Order ſhould not have raiſed a force ſufficient in the judgement of the guaranteeing powers, to garriſon the iſland and its dependencies, ſuch as is ſpecified in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops ſhall continue there until they ſhall be replaced by ſuch other force deemed ſufficient by the ſaid powers.

13. The different powers deſignated in the 6th paragraph, to wit, France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent ſtipulations.

XI. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman States; the Engliſh forces ſhall alſo evacuate Porto Ferrajo; and generally all the ports and iſlands that they occupy in the Mediterranean, or the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, ceſſions and reſtitutions ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be executed in Europe within a month; on the Continent & ſeas of America and Africa in three months; on the Continent and Seas of Aſia within ſix months after the ratification of the preſent Definitive Treaty except in caſe of ſpecial reſervation.

XIII. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent Treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the condition they were in at the time of ſigning the Preliminaries; and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince their occupation, ſhall remain untouched.

It is agreed befides, that in all the ſtipulated caſes of ceſſions, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever rank or nation, a term of three years, reckoning from the notification of the preſent Treaty, to diſpoſe of all their property and effects, whether acquired or poſſeſſed by them before, or during the continuance of the preſent war; doing which term of three years they ſhall have free and entire liberty to exerciſe their religion, and enjoy their fortunes. The ſame privileges are granted in the countries reſtored, to all perſons, whether inhabitants or not, who ſhall have formed any eſtabliſhments there, during the time that theſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is hereby agreed, that no perſon ſhall, under any pretence, be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted, either in perſon or property, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or for his attachment to any of the contracting parties, or on any account whatever, except for debts contracted with individuals or for acts ſubſequent to the preſent Treaty.

XIV. All the ſequeſtrations laid, on either ſide on funds, revenues, and credits, of what nature ſoever they may be belonging to any of the contracting powers, or to their citizens and ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this Definitive Treaty.

The deciſion of all claims among the individuals of the reſpective nations, for debts, property, effects, or claims, of any nature whatſoever, which ſhould, according to received uſage, and the laws of nations, be preferred at the epoch of the peace, ſhall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in thoſe caſes ſpeedy and complete juſtice ſhall be done in the countries wherein thoſe claims ſhall be reſpectively preferred.

XV. The fiſheries on the coaſt of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent iſlands, and in the Gulph of St. Laurence, are placed on the ſame footing as they were before the war.

The French fiſhermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſhall have liberty to cut ſuch wood as may be neceſſary for them in the Bays of Fortune and Deſpair, during one year, reckoning from the ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XVI. To prevent all ground of complaint and diſpute which might ariſe on account of captures which may have been made at ſea ſubſequent to the ſigning of the Preliminaries, it is reciprocally agreed that the ſhips and property which may have been taken in the Channel, and the North Seas, after a ſpace of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reſtored on both ſides; that the term ſhall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary iſlands inclufively, as well in the ocean as in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Iſlands to the Equator; & finally five months in all the other parts of the world, without any further exception, or diſtinction of time or place.

XVII. The Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, and the Agents of the contracting Powers ſhall enjoy reſpectively in the ſtates of the ſaid Powers the ſame rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities which were enjoyed before the war by Agents of the ſame claſs.

XVIII. The branch of the Houſe of Naſſau which was eſtabliſhed in the ci-devant Republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having experienced ſome loſſes both in private property and in conſequence of the change of Conſtitution adopted in that country, there ſhall be obtained for him a ſuitable compenſation for the ſaid loſſes.

XIX. The preſent Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the Ally of His Britannic Majeſty; and the Sublime Porte ſhall be invited to tranſmit its act of acceſſion as ſoon as poſſible.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties, upon requiſitions made by them reſpectively, or by their Miniſters, or Officers duly authoriſed for that purpoſe ſhall be bound to deliver up to juſtice perſons accuſed of murder, forgery or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this ſhall only be done in caſes in which the evidence of the crime ſhall be ſuch, that the laws of the place in which the accuſed perſon ſhall be diſcovered, would have authoriſed the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there. The expences of the arreſt, and carrying him back for trial, ſhall be defrayed by the party making the requiſition; but this article has no fort of reference to crimes of murder, forgery or fraudulent bankruptcy committed before the concluſion of this Definitive Treaty.

XXI. The Contracting parties promiſe to obſerve ſincerely and faithfully all the articles contained in the preſent Treaty, and will not ſuffer any ſort of contravention, direct or indirect, to be made to it by their reſpective citizens or ſubjects; and the Contracting parties guarantee, generally and reciprocally, all the ſtipulations of the preſent Treaty.

XXII. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified by the Contracting Parties within the ſpace of Thirty days, or ſooner if poſſible, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in due form, at Paris.

In teſtimony whereof, we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries, have ſigned with our hands, and in virtue of our reſpective full powers, the preſent Definitive Treaty, cauſing it to be ſealed with our reſpective ſeals.

Done at Amiens, the 4th Germinal, in the year 10, (March 25.) 1802.

(Signed) Bonaparte, Cornwallis
Azara, and Schimmelpenninck.

A correct Copy, J. Bonaparte.

London, March 29.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint General His Royal Highneſs Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be Governor of Gibraltar, vice Genl. Charles O'Hara, deceaſed.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, May 29.

Tueſday laſt being the day appointed for opening the Provincial Parliament, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the uſual ſtate to the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and being ſeated on the Throne, with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, the Houſe of Commons attending at the Bar, opened the Seſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech to both houſes of the Legiſlature:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I now congratulate you on the Preliminaries of Peace having been ſigned between Great Britain and the French Republic.

Our pleaſure on this occaſion is greatly heightened, in reflecting, that when Peace and Tranquility ſhall have been completely eſtabliſhed; Europe, after having endured the ſevereſt ſufferings, will under Providence be indebted for her Deliverance, to the valor, conduct, and ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms.

The Commiſſioners under the Act for ſecuring the Titles to Lands, have made great and laudable progreſs in that Taſk which they have undertaken for the good of the Public; it will however be neceſſary for you ſtill further to lend your aid, to enable them to finiſh a work ſo conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

The judicious meaſures adopted by thoſe Gentlemen to whom I have entruſted the execution of the Powers committed to me reſpecting the Culture and Exportation of Hemp, will I truſt when carried into execution and perfected, effectually promote that ſalutary object.

The ſhort experience which we have as yet had, in the receipt of the Duties on Goods brought from the United States of America, opens a reaſonable expectation of a conſiderable increaſe to the Revenue of this Province.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I have directed the uſual Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting but that you will beſtow on them that attention which the nature of the ſubject requires.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

The plenty and comfort which we now poſſeſs in this Province, muſt fill every good mind with Gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all things; but while we thus largely partake of the Bounty of Providence, let us ever bear it in mind, that it is only by the practice of Induſtry, and of Virtue, by a ſteady and Loyal attachment to our King, our Country, and its Laws, that we can hope for the continuance of that Bounty; or deſerve it.

On Thurfday at noon the Honorable Legiſlative Council preſented the following Addreſs to the Lieutenant Governor, in anſwer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General; Commanding His Majeſty's Forces within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Members of the Legiſlative Council in Provincial Parliament aſſembled return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your gracious Speech to the two Houſes.

We moſt cordially meet Your Excellency's Congratulations on the happy advances made towards a Peace by the ſingring of the Preliminary Articles between Great Britain and the French Republic:—and while we ſhall with pleaſure join in the general joy which the complete re-eſtabliſhment of Peace and Tranquility, (by a definitive Treaty,) muſt occaſion throughout Europe, we cannot as Britons but exult in the reflection that her deliverance from the very ſevere ſufferings ſhe has endured in the War may be aſcribed under Providence to the valor, conduct and ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms.

We are happy in receiving from Your Excellency the pleaſing Communication that the Commiſſioners under the Act for ſecuring the Titles to Land have made a laudable progreſs in the Taſk they have undertaken for the good of the Public:—and we ſhall not fail to afford every aid in our Power to enable them to finiſh a work ſo neceſſary to the proſperity of the Province.

We look forward alſo with pleaſure to the execution and perfection of the judicious meaſures Your Excellency informs us have been adopted by the Gentlemen to whom you have entruſted the Execution of the Powers committed to you reſpecting the Culture and Exportation of Hemp.

We are happy to hear from Your Excellency that the commencement of our Receipts of Duties on Goods brought from the United States of America opens a reaſonable expectation of a conſiderable Increaſe to the Revenue of this Province:—And we moſt ſervently join in gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all Things for the Plenty and Comfort which this Province at preſent enjoys:—the continuance of which we have no doubt its inhabitants will endeavor to merit, by the practice of Induſtry and Virtue, and by a ſteady and Loyal attatchment to our King, our Country and its Laws.

By Order of the Houſe,
(Signed) J. ELMSLEY,
Legiſlative Council, } Speaker.
York, 27th May, 1802.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following anſwer:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

I thank you for your Dutiful and Loyal Addreſs. It gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction to obſerve that cordiality of ſentiment, which prevails reſpecting the happy events that have taken place with regard to our country at large; the proſperity of this Province, and the meaſures to be adopted for its continuance.

The various and contradictory reports ſo long in circulation reſpecting the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty, have without doubt created conſiderable uneaſineſs in the minds of the Public.—We are happy in now having it in our power to relieve our readers from that diſagreeable ſtate of ſuſpenſe, and little not a moments time in laying the intereſting intelligence contained in the firſt part of this Gazette before them. The copy of the Treaty is taken from the Star of the 5th March, (brought by the ſhip Triton arrived on the 19th inſt at Quebec from Briſtol) and tranſlated from the Moniteur, the official paper of the French Government. The Treaty in the French language, appears to have been actually ſigned on the 25th of March, but the Engliſh Copy, to which Lord Hawkeſbury alludes was ſigned on the 27th.— General Illuminations were put to take place in London till after the exchange of the Ratifications; when the Treaty was to be officially publiſhed.

Lord Whitworth is to go Ambaſſador to Paris as ſoon as the ratifications are ſigned.

The new Loan propoſed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is ſtated at between 25 and 30 millions. It was to be negotiated on the 5th April.

Auſtria recognizes and approves the proceedings of the Conſulta at Lyons.

On Thurſday laſt a Jury of Inqueſt was ſummoned on the body of Mr. JOHN HOUSTON, Baker, of this town who put an end to his exiſtence by voluntarily precipitating himſelf into the River Don where he was drowned.—The Jury gave in their Verdict "Inſanity." We are unacquainted with the cauſes which induced the deceaſed to adopt this ſad reſolution, but it is certain that for ſome time paſt—not to his death he had evinced evident marks of Inſanity.

PRICES CURRENT AT QUEBEC.

Wheat per Bufhel, Winchefter meaſure,	5s. 6d. to 5s 6d Sterling.	
Oats, per 80 lb 2s 6d	Halifax Currency.	
Flour common, per cwt. 16s 6d to 17s 6d.		do.
Biſcuit common per do. 13s 6d to 15s. 0d.		do.
Pork, country cured per barrel, 90s		do.
Beef freſh per cwt. 35s to 40s		do.
Butter country made 75d to 8s		do.
Spruce Beer per gallon 8d,		do.
Rum Jamaica per gallon 6s to 6s 9d		do.
Do. Weſt India per do. 4s 6d to 5s		do.
Molaſſes per do. 3s 4d to 3s 6d.		do.
Wine Madeira per pipe 40l to 75l		do.
Ditto Port ditto 40l. to 65l.		do.
Vinegar beſt per gallon 2s 9d to 3s 6d		do.
Candles Mould per pound 14d to 16d.		do.
Ditto dipt do. 12d.		do.
Oil lamp per gallon 2s 6d		do.
Do Linſeed per do. 8s to 10s		do.
Hay per 100 bundles of 16 lbs. each 30s		do.
Straw 4o.	do. 15s. to 17s 6d.	do.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MR. JUSTICE ALLCOCK offers a Reward of Forty Dollars to any one, who will give information of the Perſon or Perſons who ſtole and carried away from his Farm near the Garriſon, a number of Iron Teeth from two Harrows.—The Reward to be paid on conviction.

The ſame Reward will alſo be given to any one, who will give ſuch information as will convict any Perſon or Perſons, of having ſ ught ſuch Iron Teeth or any part of them, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen—ſuch Reward to be paid alſo on conviction.

If more than one was concerned, the ſame reward will be given to any accomplice, upon his giving ſuch information as will convict the other Party or Parties concerned with him, and every endeavour uſed to obtain a Perſon.

NOTE—It has been aſcertained, that two Blackſmiths in this Town, did about the time theſe Teeth were ſtolen, purchaſe Harrow Teeth from a Soldier, ſince deſerted, and that another Soldier was in company when ſuch Teeth were offered for Sale.

25th May, 1802.

AS the Subſcriber intends leaving off Buſineſs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuſtomers to prepare for ſettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

For Sale by Auction

On Thurſday the 10th June next,

For READY MONEY only,

THE Dwelling Houſe and corner lot No. 21, advantageouſly ſituated, on the eaſt ſide of King ſtreet, the property of the ſubſcriber, together with all his houſehold furniture, &c.

ALSO,

THE following lots of land, viz. Lot No. 67, on Yonge ſtreet; Lots No. 7 & 8 in the ſecond; 5, 7 & 9 in the third; 7 & 8 in the fourth; and 6 & 7 in the fifth conceſſions of the township of King; the ſoil is excellent, well watered and in ſome parts naturally clear. EWD. WRIGHT.

York, 1ſt May, 1802.

To be ſold by Auction

ON the 25th day June enſuing (if not diſpoſed of before by Private Sale) the Houſe and Lot No. 3, South ſide Dutcheſs Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subſcriber. The ſituation of the ſaid Lot is well known, and a good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Eſq.) or to the Subſcriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subſcriber having opened an Office at his Houſe, for the ſale and purchaſe of Land, ſolicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateſt attention and fidelity. He has already ſome valuable tracts for ſale (on low terms for Cash) in ſundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poſt paid will be attended to, and anſwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Conceſſions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horſes.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA,) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Proclamation by His Excellency Peter Hunter, Eſq. Lieutenant Governor, Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.



WHEREAS His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his Royal Intention to iſſue Writs for calling a new Parliament in this Province, and I have received His Majeſty's Commands to make the neceſſary Arrangements for the ſame to be held in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, and the Writs to be returnable on the 28th day of the ſame month of June: And whereas it is neceſſary that the Electors ſhould be informed of the Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties, Ridings and Towns in the Houſe of Aſſembly, I do hereby make known and declare, that the Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties, Ridings and Towns in the Houſe of Aſſembly, are to be choſen in the following manner, that is to ſay:

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Lincoln and Weſtminſter, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Newark, or Niagara, on the firſt day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middleſex, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of London, on the ſecond day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Eſſex and Kent, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Sandwich, on the third day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Suffolk, Northumberland and Durham, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Cobourg, on the fourth day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Prince Edward, Haſtings, Addington and Leeds, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Kingſton, on the fifth day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Grenville, Dundas and Stormont, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Johnſtown, on the ſixth day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Glengarry, Prescott and Ruſſell, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Cornwall, on the ſeventh day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Weſtern, Midland and Home Diſtricts, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of York, on the eighth day of the Election.

The Perſons who are to repreſent the Counties of Eaſtern and Johnſtown Diſtricts, are to be choſen at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Johnſtown, on the ninth day of the Election.

And I do hereby make known and declare, that the following Signals will be hoiſted at the Foretop Gallant Maſt Head, and repeated from the Block Houſe in Town, viz.

To Niagara	a White Flag.
To Kingſton	a Blue Flag.

Concordat between the French Government and his Holineſs Pius VII. interchanged on the 10th Sept. 1801.

THE Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, and his Holineſs the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII. have nominated as their reſpective Plenipotentiaries the Firſt Conſul, the Citizens Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State; Crete, Counſellor of State; and Bernier, Doctor in Theology, Curate of Saint Laud d'Angers, furniſhed with full powers. His Holineſs has nominated his Eminence Monſeigneur Conſalvi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of S. Agatha ad Saburram, his Secretary of State; Joſeph Spina, Archbiſhop of Corinth, Domeſtic Prelate to his Holineſs, Aſſiſtant to the Pontifical Throne; and Father Caſelli, his Holineſs's Counſellor in Divinity; all furniſhed with full powers in good and due form.

Thoſe Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reſpective powers, have agreed to the following Convention:

Convention between the French Government, and his Holineſs Pius VII.

The Government of the Republic acknowledges the Catholic, Apoſtolic, & Roman Religion, to be the religion of the great majority of French Citizens.

His Holineſs in like manner acknowledges that this religion has hitherto had, and ſtill expects to receive, the greateſt benefits and the greateſt ſplendour, with regard to the eſtabliſhment of the Catholic worſhip in France, and the profeſſion of it on the part of the Conſuls of the Republic.

Therefore, after this mutual acknowledgment, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of internal tranquility, they have agreed as follows:—

ART. I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall be freely exerciſe-

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ART. I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall be freely exerciſe-

he expects from them with the greateſt for the ſake of peace and union, all kinds of ſacrifices, even thoſe of their See. If, after, ſuch exhortation, they ſhould refuſe to make the ſacrifices required for the good of the Church (a refuſal however, which his Holineſs does not expect) proviſion ſhall be made by means of new Titulars, for the government of the Biſhopricks of the new Circumſcription, in the following manner:

IV. The Firſt Conſul ſhall, within three months after the publication of his Holineſs's Bull, nominate perſons to the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the new Circumſcription. His Holineſs ſhall then confer the canonical inſtitution, according to the forms eſtabliſhed in France before the change of the Government.

V. The nomination of Biſhopricks afterwards becoming vacant ſhall be made in the ſame manner by the Firſt Conſul; and the canonical inſtitution ſhall be given by the Holy See, in conformity with the preceding article.

VI. The Biſhops, before they enter on their functions, ſhall, in the preſence of the Firſt Conſul, take the oath of Fidelity uſed before the change of the Government, and expreſſed in the following terms:—

"I ſwear and profeſs before God, upon the Holy Evangeliſts, to obſerve obedience and fidelity to the Government eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution of the French Republic. I alſo promiſe not to have any communication, nor to aſſiſt at any Councils, not to join in any confederacy, either in or out of the country, that may be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if in my Dioceſe, or elſewhere, I ſhould hear of any plot tending to the injury of the State, I will make it known to the Government."

VII. The Eccleſiaſtics of the ſecond order ſhall take the ſame oath before Civil Authorities appointed by the Government.

VIII. The following form of prayer ſhall be repeated at the end of Divine Service in all the Catholic Churches of France:—

XVI. His Holineſs acknowledges in the firſt Conſul of the French Republic the ſame rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by the ancient Government.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in caſe any of the ſucceſſors of the firſt Conſul ſhould not be a Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the above article, and the nomination to Biſhoprics ſhall, with regard to him, be regulated by a new Convention.

The Ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Paris in the ſpace of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Meſſidor, year 9 of the French Republic.

(Signed) : *Jos. Bonaparte*
Hercules Card. Conſalvi,
Cretet,
Joſeph Arch Bp. of Corinth,
Bernier,
F. Carolus Caſelli.

April 16. The Bull for the diocesan diviſion of France ſays, "The Firſt Conſul ſhall nominate to the ſeveral ſees, within three months from the publication of our apoſtolic letters, fit and worthy men to fill them, and we have promiſed to give them canonical inſtitution before the expiration of that time." It then takes notice of the Arch Biſhops and Biſhops who have reſuſed, or delayed to give in their reſignations. Such perſons are interdicted from the exerciſe of all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and their ſeveral churches and dioceſes are declared free and open, as muchſo under the new regime. This document is alſo remarkable for the explanation which it gives of the powers veſted in the Legate A LATERE. He is entruſted to carry the new plan into effect, in as full and ample a manner as his Holineſs in perſon. For the greater celerity, the uſual form of communication with the See of Rome is diſpenſed with, and nothing more is required than that he ſhall tranſmit to his Holineſs copies of all Eccleſiaſtical Acts done and conſtituted by him in purſuance of this authority.

...ſtand, and overturning at once, in one of the greateſt ſtates of Europe, the Altar & the Throne. We have ſeen the belief of Chriſtianity a cauſe of hatred, and the profeſſion of it ſcarcely compatible with common ſafety. We have ſeen thouſands of miſerable beings, caſt by their unjuſt country on our ſhores, or ſcattered over the world to ſeek relief from foreign bounty, whoſe whole crime conſiſted in their unalterable attachment to the religion of their fathers; and in the courſe of ten years, we have lived to ſee theſe very men invited back and reſtored (ſuch of them as have eſcaped diſeaſe, accident, or poverty) to a meaſure of their former, proſperity.—Though the Throne has not participated in the returning fortunes of the Church, a ſtrong Government has been founded, which has good ſenſe enough to ſee the neceſſity of taking Religion by the hand, and diſcarding abſurd and impracticable theories. The example will not be in vain. The warning will have its full effect upon France, Europe, and the world.

The Duke of Kent will leave town on the 30th of the preſent month, for his Government at Gibraltar.

LONDON, April 15.

The new religious eſtabliſhment has been ſanctioned by the Conſtitutional Authorities, and the Cardinal legate has, in conformity to the concordat and the organic articles of the church, aſſumed the exerciſe of his functions.—The Pope's Bull, relative to the arrangement of the different dioceſes, and his Holineſs's Brief, inveſting the Legates with powers to inſtitute the new Archbiſhops and Biſhops, have been publiſhed in the Moniteur of the 11th. They contain little that is worthy of notice.

He has already conſecrated three Archbiſhops. The ceremony took place laſt Sunday in the Metropolitan church of Notre Dame. They are the L'Abbe Bernier, the ci devant curate of Pancemont, and L'Abbe Cambaceres, brother of the Conſul.

Eaſter Sunday is the day appointed for ſinging the TE DEUM, which will

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The reduction of the army was to take place the 24th April.

Parliament is to be diſſolved early in June.

Shortly after the new loan was negotiated, the 3 per cent. Conſols roſe to 77. 3 per cent. reduced 76 a 77.

Lord Kenyon, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, lately died in England. He has been ſucceeded by Sir Edward Law, who is ſhortly to be advanced to the Peerage.

Letters from Naples of the 9th March mention the death of the Queen of Sardinia.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The following conciſe obſervations on HEMP, are publiſhed by the Committee appointed by his Excellency Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, *for the information of thoſe who may be diſpoſed to cultivate that article.*

SOIL.

HEMP requires a ſoil which is naturally a loam, or is made ſo by a due mixture of light and heavy earths. Sand and clay for example, will make a loam fit to produce any thing of a vegetable nature. This compoſition ſhould be conſidered as the receptacle of manure; the one or the other when alone, poſſeſſes either too little or too much tenacity: in a due mixture of theſe ſuited to the article to be cultivated, conſiſts the firſt rule in the œconomy of agriculture. Wheat requires a loam, where clay chiefly aboundis. Hemp where ſand predominates, and is not ſubject to be flooded by rivers, or rains—but Hemp will thrive in a damp atmoſphere if free from froſt, though it will not proſper in wet land.

CULTURE.

The land ſhould be either froſt ploughed, that is laid in ridges ſo as to expoſe it to the froſt, or it ſhould have been cultivated the ſeaſon before in potatoes. Land if kept rich and fowed alternately with flax and hemp, may be reſerved for thoſe purpoſes for ever; but the manure ſhould be a mixon well rotted, ploughed in, or trenched in the fall of the year:—If deſigned for ſeed, it cannot well be too rich, or ſowed too thin;—if intended for cordage, ſow a buſhel on an acre, and keep it rich—if it is intended for linen, ſow five pecks, and do not make it quite ſo rich.—Never pull the male hemp by itſelf, it is a very laborious and painful taſk, and beſides it is not good œconomy. When you want it for ſeed, ſow a ſmall patch by itſelf, and take care to watch the ſmall birds, which, in this caſe, can be more eaſily done than in the other method. If the ſeaſon will permit it, ſow from the 20th April till 1ſt of May at leaſt. It will at ſome few ſeaſons and ſituations, anſwer in Nova Scotia as late as the 20th.

Pull when the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and fall off, and the ſtalks look whitiſh. Tie into bundles as big as you can graſp, when the hands are ſtretched, and the two thumbs and the two middle fingers are three inches apart; then place them in circles of five feet diameter to dry, on end, with the tops tied together, each bundle eight inches a part at the foot. Here the farmer's labour ſhould ceaſe, and he ought to ſell to the hemp-miller, but if he chuſes to be his own manufacturer, which is very bad œconomy, he may take the following directions:

TO ROT HEMP.

To rot in a running ſtream is bad œconomy, for it waſtes the "harle." To rot in a lake is bad in a leſs degree; it will kill the fiſh, and if the lake is ſmall, it will injure the cattle if they are ſuffered to drink the water.—The beſt reſervoir is a tank, ſo ſituated as to be dug in the ſide of a hill near a meadow, and which can be tapped at bottom and have the water run in at pleaſure at top.—The water ſhould be of a ſoft nature, if coming from a lake or a ſtream which has run ſome diſtance, that will probably be the caſe; if coming immediately from a ſpring, it generally will prove hard.—It ſhould be well ſheltered by trees or by a roof, to prevent the top water from becoming warmer than the bottom, and thereby rotting the hemp unequally. If this is permitted to take place the whole muſt be ſhifted once, if not twice, which is an unpleaſant operation. To prevent this

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill ſeats; the lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs; the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres; the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 13th, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres; the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 12 13 and 14 in the 3ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres; the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres; the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon; and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 24, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

To be ſold by Auction

☞ On the 25th day June enſuing (if not diſpoſed of before by Private Sale) the Houſe and Lot No. 3, South ſide Dutcheſs Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subſcriber. The ſituation of the ſaid Lot is well known, and a good and ſufficient Title will be given to the Purchaſer by him. For terms apply to William Allan, Eſq. or to the Subſcriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dreſſer,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garriſon, ſhortly expecting his Diſcharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to ſettle here and follow ſaid Buſineſs; but will, at preſent, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

JOHN BENNETT.

THE

VOLUME XII.] OF [NUMBER 6.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 578.] SATURDAY, June 5, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful repreſentatives of this Province in Parliament aſſembled, did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMYTH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office.
YORK, 3d June, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that when the King's Veſſels have received their Orders to proceed from hence to Niagara, or to Kingſton, the following Signal will be hoiſted at the Foreton Gallant Maſt Head, and repeated from the Block Houſe in Town, viz.

To Niagara — a White Flag.
To Kingſton — a Blue Flag.

Concordat between the French Government and his Holineſs Pius VII. interchanged on the 10th Sept. 1801.

THE Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, and his Holineſs the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius VII. have nominated as their reſpective Plenipotentiaries the Firſt Conſul, the Citizens Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State; Cretet, Counſellor of State; and Berrier, Doctor in Theology, Curate of Saint Laud d'Angers, furniſhed with full powers. His Holineſs has nominated his Eminence Monſeigneur Conſalvi, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Deacon of St. Agathe ad Suburram, his Secretary of State; Joſeph Spina, Archbiſhop of Corinth, Domeſtic Prelate to his Holineſs, Aſſiſtant to the Pontifical Throne; and Father Caſelli, his Holineſs's Counſellor in Divinity; all furniſhed with full powers in good and due form.

Thoſe Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reſpective powers, have agreed to the following Convention:

Convention between the French Government, and his Holineſs Pius VII.

The Government of the Republic acknowledges the Catholic, Apoſtolic, & Roman Religion, to be the religion of the great majority of French Citizens.

His Holineſs in like manner acknowledges that this religion has hitherto had, and ſtill expects to receive, the greateſt benefits and the greateſt ſplendour, with regard to the eſtabliſhment of the Catholic worſhip in France, and the profeſſion of it on the part of the Conſuls of the Republic.

Therefore, after this mutual acknowledgment, as well for the good of religion as for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, they have agreed as follows:—

ART. I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall be freely exerciſed in France. Its worſhip ſhall be public, conformably to the regulation of Police which the Government ſhall judge neceſſary for the public tranquillity.

II. A new Circumſcription ſhall be made of French Dioceſes.

III. His Holineſs is to declare to the Titulars of the French Biſhopricks, that he expects from them with full reliance for the ſake of peace and union, all kinds of ſacrifices, even thoſe of their Sees. If, after, ſuch exhortation, they ſhould refuſe to make the ſacrifices required for the good of the Church; (a refuſal however, which his Holineſs does not expect) proviſion ſhall be made by means of new Titulars, for the government of the Biſhopricks of the new Circumſcription, in the following manner:

IV. The Firſt Conſul ſhall, within three months after the publication of his Holineſs's Bull, nominate perſons to the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks of the new Circumſcription. His Holineſs ſhall then confer the canonical inſtitution, according to the forms eſtabliſhed in France before the change of the Government.

V. The nomination of Biſhopricks afterwards becoming vacant ſhall be made in the ſame manner by the Firſt Conſul; and the canonical inſtitution ſhall be given by the Holy See, in conformity with the preceding article.

VI. The Biſhops, before they enter on their functions, ſhall, in the preſence of the Firſt Conſul, take the oath of Fidelity uſed before the change of the Government, and expreſſed in the following terms:—

"I ſwear and profeſs before God, upon the Holy Evangelifts, to obſerve obedience and fidelity to the Government eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution of the French Republic. I alſo promiſe not to have any communication, nor to aſſiſt at any Councils, nor to join in any confederacy, either in or out of the country, that may be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if in my Dioceſe, or elſewhere, I ſhould hear of any plot tending to the injury of the State, I will make it known to the Government."

VII. The Eccleſiaſtics of the ſecond order ſhall take the ſame oath before Civil Authorities appointed by the Government.

VIII. The following form of prayer ſhall be repeated at the end of Divine Service in all the Catholic Churches of France:—

"*Domine salvum fac Reipublicam;*
"*Domine, salvos fac Consules.*"

IX. The Bishops shall make a new Circumscription of the parishes in their Dioceses, which shall not have effect until it receives the approbation of the Government.

X. The Bishops shall appoint the Curates. Their choice must only fall on persons appointed by the Government.

XI. The Bishops may have a Chapter in their Cathedral, and a Seminary in their Diocese, without any obligation imposed on the Government to endow them.

XII. All the Metropolitan, Cathedral, Parochial, and other Churches necessary for worship, shall be placed under the direction of the Bishops.

XIII. His Holiness, for the sake of peace, and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic Religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors, shall give any kind of disturbance to those who have acquired ecclesiastical property which was alienated.

XIV. The Government ensures protection and good treatment to the Bishops and Curates whose Dioceses and Parishes shall be comprized within the new Circumscription.

XV. The Government shall in like manner provide that the French Catholics may be enabled, if they chuse, to make foundations in favour of churches.

XVI. His Holiness acknowledges in the First Consul of the French Republic the same rights and prerogatives which are enjoyed by the ancient Government.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any of the successors of the First Consul should not be a Catholic, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the above article, and the nomination to Bishoprics shall, with regard to him, be regulated by a new Convention.

The Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, year 9 of the French Republic.

(Signed) *Jos. Bonaparte,*
Hercules Cardinal Consalvi,
Cretet,
Joseph Arch Bp. of Corinth,
Bernier,
F. Carolus Caselli.

April 16. The Bull for the diocesan division of France says, "The First Consul shall nominate to the Sees vacant, within three months from the publication of our apostolic letters, him only worthy men to fill them; and we have promised to give them canonical institution before the expiration of that time." It then takes notice of the Archbishops and Bishops who have refused, or delayed to give in their resignations. Such persons are interdicted from the exercise of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and their several churches and dioceses are declared free and open, as mentioned under the new regime. This document is also remarkable for the explanation which it gives of the power vested in the Legate a Latere. He is enabled to carry the new plan into effect, in as full and ample a manner as his Holiness in person. For the greater celerity, the usual form of communication with the See of Rome is dispensed with, and nothing more is required than that he shall transmit to his Holiness copies of all Ecclesiastical Acts done and constituted by him in pursuance of this authority.

April 12. Yesterday arrived Paris papers to the 8th inst. and last night we received those of the 9th.

The great measure intended to restore religion in France, which has been so long the subject of conjecture and expectation, has at length been submitted to the Tribunate and the Legislative Body. In the former it was referred to a committee, who pronounced unanimously in its favor. Upon the question it was carried by 78 votes to 7. There can remain little doubt of its adoption by the Legislative Body, and probably, with an equal degree of unanimity.

In the formation of this new establishment of religion, the Roman Catholic Faith is styled that of the great Majority of the nation. But it is not considered as the established and exclusive religion of the state. The Protestant is placed upon the same footing with the Catholic. The Consulate, however, to make profession of the Catholic Faith, which will probably be celebrated with Ecclesiastical pomp and Consular magnificence.

It has been justly observed that the whole of the transaction, taken together, will form one of the most remarkable events in the history of the church since the days of the Apostles, or at least since its establishment by Constantine.

We have seen, in the space of a few short years, political and philosophical frenzy going hand in hand, and overturning at once, in one of the greatest states of Europe, the Altar & the Throne. We have seen the belief of Christianity a cause of hatred, and the profession of it scarcely compatible with common safety. We have seen thousands of miserable beings, cast by their unjust country on our shores, or scattered over the world to seek relief from foreign bounty, whose whole crime consisted in their unalterable attachment to the religion of their fathers; and in the course of ten years, we have lived to see these very men invited back and restored (such of them as have escaped disease, accident, or poverty) to a measure of their former prosperity.—Though the chrono nas not participated in the returning fortunes of the Church, a strong Government has been formed, which has good sense enough to see the necessity of taking Religion by the hand, and discarding absurd and impracticable theories. The example will not be lost on the warning will have its full effect upon France, Europe, and the world.

The Duke of Kent will leave town on the 20th of the present month, for his Government at Gibraltar.

LONDON, April 15.

The new religious establishment has been sanctioned by the Constitutional Authorities, and the Cardinal legate has, in conformity to the concordat and the organic articles of the church, assumed the exercise of his functions.—The Pope's Bull, relative to the arrangement of the different dioceses, and his Holiness's Brief, investing the Legate with powers to institute the new Archbishops and Bishops, have been published in the Moniteur of the 11th. They contain little that is worthy of notice.

He has already conferred three Archbishops. The ceremony took place last Sunday in the Metropolitan church of Notre Dame. They are the L'Abbe Bernier, the ci devant curate of Panoemont, and L'Abbe Cambaceres, brother of the Consul.

Easter Sunday is the day appointed for singing the Te Deum, which will be celebrated with all the pomp of the Roman Catholic Church. During the performance of the music, one of the finest compositions of Paesiello, the trophies of Paris are to enter the body of the cathedral, with their standards and colours flying, and to join in the celebration.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Pierrepont, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, junr. the Messenger, embarked at Dover, on his way to Paris, with his Majesty's ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

QUEBEC, May 20.

We have been favored with a file of London papers to the 16th April inclusive, and the Gazette de France to the 6th, received by the late arrivals.

After the signing of the Definitive Treaty, the event which has most occupied the public attention in Europe, is the re-establishment of religion in France; and we are happy in being able to give the Concordat, between the Pope and the French Government in this day's Gazette. The laws proposed by the Consular Government, for the new organization of the Gallican Church, have passed the Tribunate and Legislative body, almost unanimously. We flatter ourselves in being able to lay before our readers a variety of information on this interesting subject in our next.

His Majesty's ratification of the Definitive Treaty was dispatched from London on the 13th April. The ratification of the French Government was expected in London on the 21st, when the peace was to be proclaimed and the Treaty laid before Parliament.

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The land should be either frost ploughed, that is laid in ridges so as to expose it to the frost; or it should have been cultivated the season before in potatoes. Land if kept rich and sowed alternately with flax and hemp, may be reserved for those purposes for ever; but the manure should be a mixon well rotted, ploughed in, or trenched in the fall of the year:—If designed for seed, it cannot well be too rich, or sowed too thin;—if intended for cordage, sow a bushel on an acre, and keep it rich—if it is intended for linen, sow five pecks, and do not make it quite so rich.—Never pull the male hemp by itself, it is a very laborious and painful task, and besides it is not good œconomy When you want it for seed, sow a small patch by itself, and take care to watch the small birds, which, in this case, can be more easily done than in the other method. If the season will permit it, sow from the 20th April till 1st of May at latest. It will at some few seasons and situations, answer in Nova Scotia as late as the 20th.

Pull when the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and fall off, and the stalks look whitish. Tie into bundles as big as you can grasp, when the hands are stretched, and the two thumbs and the two middle fingers are three inches apart; then place them in circles of five feet diameter to dry, on end, with the tops tied together, each bundle eight inches a part at the foot. Here the farmer's labour should cease, and he ought to sell to the hemp-miller, but if he chuses to be his own manufacturer, which is very bad œconomy, he may take the following directions;

TO ROT HEMP.

To rot in a running stream is bad œconomy, for it washes the "barle." To rot in a lake is bad in a less degree; it will kill the fish, and if the lake is small, it will injure the cattle if they are suffered to drink the water.—The best reservoir is a tank, so situated as to be dug in the side of a hill near a meadow, and which can be tapped at bottom and have the water run in at pleasure at top.—The water should be of a soft nature, if coming from a lake or a stream which has run some distance, that will probably be the case; if coming immediately from a spring, it generally will prove hard—it should be well sheltered by trees or by a roof, to prevent the top water from becoming warmer than the bottom, and thereby rotting the hemp unequally. If this is permitted to take place the whole must be shifted once, if not twice, which is an unpleasant operation. To prevent this some people let off all the water, and fill again afresh; but the better way is to have a continual small stream always running in, and another running out, by which means the warmth must be the same throughout. The water when done with, should be conducted over the meadow, and will greatly enrich it. The hemp must be well watched, as the time necessary for rotting it will depend on the state of the air, from 3 to 10, or 15 days. Take out a bundle and dry it, and try it with the break.—This operation of rotting requires more nicety than any other thing in the whole process; a crop may be totally ruined by want of judgment; or the labor in the ensuing stages may be doubled by it. You may rot hemp by spreading it thin on meadow or other grounds. You may effect this operation by setting it up thin on end against fences, secured by lines, to be exposed during the winter to the frost. This last method is the best for linen.

TO DRESS HEMP.

You may as a certain plain rule manage in the same way in regard to "breaking," or "switching," or "swinging," or "scutching, and "hechling," as with flax; but with coarser machines and tools, only observing that hemp designed for cordage, does not want hechling—but it must be well switched, or swingled, or scutched.

TO PACK.

Make your hemp into "hands" as they are called, of five pounds each. Having cut off the roots, and switched it well, it will become thin at the end like a horse's tail; twist it round the root end, and make a tie of it, leaving the other end loose; then take it by the middle, and make a twist of it, always placing the root ends outwards.—The bundle should weigh five hundred weight, it will therefore require one hundred and eight "hands" for the body of the bundle, and four others to make as many bands to tie it firm together, after being pressed down with a twenty feet leaver, between two cheeks made into a frame, lined with plank. The Bale thus made, should be about three feet long, by two feet square at the ends.

If a Farmer fairly estimates his labor, and want of skill, he will find that he gains no advantage by "manufacturing" his own crop, and that by "cultivating" it only—it will be among the most profitable articles he can sow.

From the Halifax Weekly Chronicle, 3d. March, 1802.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 5.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY 1st JUNE.—Mr. Nellis laid before the House the Petition of James Clark, Esq. Sheriff of the District of Niagara, praying that he may be allowed a salary

Mr. Mr. Dunlop of York obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Saturday next for regulating more equally the Service of Jurors.

Mr. Mr. Dunlop of Glengarry obtained leave to lay before the House the Petition of several Freeholders of the County of Glengarry, praying that a Fair may be established within the said County.

Mr. Washburn also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to-morrow to regulate the power and duty of Pound Keepers in this Province.

Mr. Washburn obtained further leave to bring in a Bill on Saturday next, to amend so much part of an Act passed in the 41st year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to authorize the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government to appoint Inspectors of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes within this Province."

Mr. Ferguson then obtained leave to bring in on on Saturday next a Bill for the better ascertaining and locating the Titles to Lands in this Province.

At noon the House waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address to answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session of Provincial Parliament.

The said Address is as follows:

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General; Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled respectfully approach Your Excellency to return our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech; and to congratulate hucerely with Your Excellency on the signature of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between our parent Kingdom and the French Republic; an event which we doubt not will soon be succeeded by a definitive and general Treaty of Peace: and whilst as Men feelingly rejoice in the common happiness of Europe on its deliverance from the calamities of War, as Britons we warmly exult in the honest pride of reflecting that the general felicity has, under Divine Providence, been acquired by the particular Valor and Atchievements of the British Arms. Nor can we refrain from mingling with those sentiments of satisfaction participated in common with all our fellow subjects others in their origin more particularly confined to ourselves; We are happy to see the presence of Your Excellency restore once more to the Government of this Province animation and the Exercise of its indispensible functions.

We shall contribute our best endeavors to keep open the means of converting equitable Titles to Land into legal Estates; and shall be unremitting in our solicitude to render Hemp a staple Export from this Province, nor shall any unforeseen accident or embarrassment (for such are generally inseparable from all new undertakings) which upon common occasions or in the pursuit of an ordinary object might abate our zeal or put a period to our progress divert or intercept in this instance our resolution from its purpose.

We understand with pleasure that the Provincial Revenue is likely to benefit so considerably by the duties upon Importations from the United States of America and shall bestow

proper attention upon the usual Accounts when submitted to our consideration.

We heartily join in Your Excellency's pious reflections upon the debt of gratitude which we owe to the Bounty of Providence and shall fervently study to merit its further protection by a devout observance of the practice of Piety, Morality and Loyalty recommended to us by Your Excellency.

(Signed) D. W. SMITH, Speaker.

Council House of Assembly, York, 3rd May, 1802.

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

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for your Dutiful and Loyal Address; the sentiments which you express respecting our Parent State and this Province, while they afford me the sincerest pleasure and satisfaction, reflect the highest honor on yourselves.

Yesterday being the anniversary of His MAJESTY'S Birth Day, it was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy.—At noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison, immediately succeeded by three volleys of small arms by the troops on duty there.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we notice the Loyalty and attachment evinced on the above occasion by all descriptions of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province to the best of Sovereigns, under whose auspicious reign we experience in the highest degree the enjoyment and security of personal liberty and property with all the blessings derived from the invaluable Constitution under which we have the happiness to live.

As British subjects every heart will naturally glow with ardor at the circumstance which recalls to their minds the Paternal solicitude of His Majesty for the welfare of his People, and the devoted superiority of the British nation, to the valor, conduct and interprize of whose fleets and armies we are indebted for the uninterrupted prosperity and happiness so long enjoyed by this Province.

The Fleet for Quebec arrived at that Port about the 18th ult.

ERRATUM.

In last column, last page, line 15th of the Address of the Honorable Legislative Council inserted in our last, after the words "by their" instead of "it ongoing" read "signing."

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MR. JUSTICE ALLCOCK offers a Reward of Forty Dollars to any one, who will give information of the Person or Persons who stole and carried away from his Farm near the Garrison, a number of Iron Teeth from two Harrows.—The Reward to be paid on conviction.

The same Reward will also be given to any one, who will give such information as will convict any Person or Persons, of having bought such Iron Teeth or any part of them, knowing the same to be stolen—Such Rewards to be paid also on conviction.

If more than one was concerned, the same reward will be given to any accomplice, upon his giving such information as will convict the other Party or Parties concerned with him, and every endeavor used to obtain a Pardon.

NOTE—It has been ascertained, that two Blacksmiths in this Town, did about the time these Teeth were stolen, purchase Harrow Teeth from a Soldier, Black deserted, and that another Soldier was in company when such Teeth were offered for Sale.

18th May, 1802.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving off Business in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Customers to prepare for settlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON

York, 20th April, 1802.

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of LAND in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of VAUGHAN.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 16th Jan. 1802.



POETRY.

REFLECTIONS AT DAY-BREAK.

I GAZE from the brow of the steep
On the town and the landscape serene;
How many this hour are asleep!
How alike are the great and the mean.

The place, for their heads to repose,
A floor or a palace supplies;
They've put off their cares with their clothes,
And shut out the world with their eyes.

Recliu'd on the tapestry bed,
The Rich has forgotten his store;
The beggar, asleep in his shed,
Remembers his misery no more.

Alike in forgetfulness drown'd,
Enwrapp'd in the mantle of night;
Boy, whose are the slumbers profound,
Say, whose are the dreams of delight?

Perhaps, to the occupant's dream,
For Fancy o'er Truth can prevail,
The hovel a hostel may seem,
The hostel transformed to a gaol.

Anon they shall wake from their sleep,
And the Sun and their sorrow behold;
Why wake ye to get or to keep,
Or to feel that ye're hungry and cold?

Then lie down and slumber again;
Ere the daylight appeard I arose—
I shall see naught but sorrow and pain,
And again I return to repose.

FROM THE BALANCE.

SCRAP OF A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FARMER AND A POST-RIDER.

Post Rider. GOOD morning, Friend, I have bro't you a family breakfast;—more to the Hudson Balance for you.

FARMER.—I believe that my family would hardly be satisfied with such light food;—we love much richer fit down to a platter of good beef steaks.

POST RIDER.—Why, here is wholesome meat of all kinds, some dressed in a plain and simple manner, and some cook'd in a higher taste and seasoned with Cayenne. Here too is plenty of all sorts of sauce, excepting SOUR GRAPE.—In short the Balance offers up a little something for every reasonable palate.—Come, Sir, will you be a Subscriber for such kind of fare?

FARMER.—Not I, at present.—As you carry the Paper, I suppose you have a share in the profits, and therefore it is for your interest to praise it, in order to get it off: but, for my part, I believe that, since the war in Europe is over, newspapers will grow very lean and will scarcely be worth reading.

POST RIDER.—I must differ from you in that particular. The reading of numerous battles never yet made man, woman or child wiser or better; it only serves to harden the mind by inuring it to scenes of blood. The distance will not teach people how to live, but it will teach how to save time, and how to render life virtuous and happy. It will contain prudent and wholesome advice to parents and children, to husbands and wives, to people of all classes and conditions. There will be something in every paper which you would wish to have your children remember; and if you should preserve the papers and bind them, they will make a cheap and useful family book.

FARMER.—As I have never read the Balance, I can't conscientiously say, but my chief objection I have not yet mentioned.—The times are growing so hard, that I can't well afford money for a newspaper.

POST RIDER.—Ah, MONEY! That's the very thing I was thinking of.—Unless a considerable quantity of that PRECIOUS ORE be easily applied, the Printing Press cannot work to any advantage.—But what is the paltry sum of two dollars to a man of your estate?—And then, consider that your taking the Balance, over a length of time, will make you a richer rather than poorer. Some part of every paper will be filled with remarks on husbandry; and, with what the editors may call from almost a hundred other newspapers, which, every week, come to their office, and from piles of magazines and a multitude of books, together with what little they can spin out of their own brains, it will be a hard case, if in a whole year they can't collect so much good matter on husbandry as will be worth two dollars to a Farmer.

FARMER.—Let me look at your paper—I perceive the print is plain;—provided the matter be as good as the manner, I shall find no fault with it. I have sometimes got to take a newspaper, now that the times are so hard and difficult, but I will consider on it; and as you have entered me what you call a family breakfast, I offer you a real breakfast.—Come, walk in.—" John, draw us a little closer, and then give this man a horse some good hay."

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mrs. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and Nos. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also the lots Nos. 22 24 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the Land for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22. 1801.

To be sold by Auction

☞ On the 25th day June ensuing (if not disposed of before by Private Sale) the House and Lot No. 3, South side Dutchess Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subscriber. The situation of the said Lot is well known, and a good and sufficient Title will be given to the Purchaser by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Esq.) or to the Subscriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, thortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 7.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 579.] SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1802. [4 DOLLARS PER ANN.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons.—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York in this Twenty ninth Day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office.

YORK, 3d June, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that when the King's Vessels have received their Orders to proceed from hence to Niagara, or to Kingston, the following Signal will be hoisted at the Foretop Gallant Mast Head, and repeated from the Block House in Town, viz.

To Niagara — a White Flag.
To Kingston — a Blue Flag.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 6

Thanks to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Fencibles.

Lord HOBART rose to make a motion which, he said, gave him great pleasure, as he was perfuaded it would not meet with a diffentient voice. It was a Vote of Thanks to the Military of the Army and Navy for their uniformly meritorious services during the war.—He need not, he was perfuaded, dwell upon the particular merits of the latter, as every year of the war was pregnant with some new instance of uncommon enterprize or extraordinary atchievement. In the courfe of the war it was fufficient for him to ftate that we had captured 77 fail of the line of the enemy, 144 frigates, and 1000 fmaller veffels of different defcriptions. At little leas it neceffary for him to go into any detail of the many brilliant exploits, and fplendid actions of the army during the war; nor would he detain their Lordfhips upon that head, for a fingle moment were it not that he felt it incumbent on him to remove feelings of anxiety and uneafinefs that had unfortunately taken place in the breaft of a very brave and deferving Officer, who for his gallant fervices was well entitled to have been mentioned when the thanks of that Houfe were voted to the other General Officers who commanded different detachments in the glorious engagements in Egypt. The Officer he alludes to was Major General Doyle, whofe name certainly ought not to have been forgotten, when the taking of Alexandria was under confideration. General Doyle had imagined that an idea had prevailed in this country that he was not prefent, nor had any fhare in that battle, whereas, the fact was, that fo anxious was General Doyle to be prefent, and on duty at that important attack, that he rode on that hot fervice between 30 and 40 miles to join the army, and take the command of his detachment, & Lord Hobart faid, he would juft read their Lordfhips an extract from a letter of General Hutchinfon on the fubject. The fubftance of the extract was, that General Doyle was at the head of his corps during the action, that he had his full fhare in the brunt of it; and that he behaved in his ufual handfome and gallant manner, and contributed, as far as in him lay, to the acquired honors of the day. His Lordfhip concluded with moving the thanks of the Houfe to the Commanders and Officers of the Army and Navy during the war.—Ordered *Nemine diffentiente.*

He then moved, that this Houfe do highly approve of the conduct, difcipline and bravery of the Serjeants, Corporals, Privates, Marines &c. of the Army and Navy. Ordered *Nem. diff.*

Next the thanks to the Officers of the Militia, &c, Ordered *nem. diff.*

That the Houfe do approve of the fervices of the Privates, &c. of the Militia and Sea Fencibles. Ordered *nem. diff.*

That the thanks be voted to the Yeomanry of the Militia who volunteered their fervices in Ireland, &c. &c. Ordered *nem. diff.*

And motions of Thanks or Approbation to other defcriptions of force at home, all of which were Ordered *nem. diff.*

LONDON, April 6.

We gave yefterday the different prices offered by the different contractors for the Loan, and the terms

upon which it was taken.—The variation between the higheſt offer and the loweſt was very great indeed, no leſs than £2 15 9. The Contractors whoſe terms were accepted, actually gave 100l. for 98l. 2s 9d.

65 of 3 per Cents. Conſols at 74 (the price of Saturday)	—	48	3 0
80l. of 3 per Cents. Reduced, at 73	=	43	16 0
8l. 19s 3d. of deferred 3 per cents at 58	is	3	16 9
Diſcount, actual Bonus	—	1	8 0
		98	2 9
In thoſe your charges of Saturday, being equal to 18 on the Conſols	—	1	17 3

For this loan, the intereſt to be paid amounts to no more than 3l. 18s. Such a loan raiſed after a war of ſuch buſtle and expence affords the moſt incontrovertible proof of the credit, the confidence, the ſtability and the reſources of the Engliſh People. At no time, indeed, of our hiſtory, and of courſe at no time in the hiſtory of any other country, was money ever raiſed upon terms ſo advantageous to the public. It will, we are ſure, be a gratifying thing to our readers, to hear that a Loan ſo beneficial to the Country, will be equally beneficial to the Contractors. As ſoon as the bargain was known it bore a premium of 4 per cent. fluctuated between 4 and 3 3-4ths for the greater part of the day, and cloſed at 4 3-4ths—It roſe this day to 6.

At ſix o'clock in the evening of the 29th ult. the intelligence reached the Hague of the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty on the 27th at Amiens. To the Treaty is added, in the Dutch papers, a ſeparate Convention entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries, to the following effect:—

"The underſigned Plenipotentiary of the French Republic declares, conformably to exiſting ſtipulations between the French and Batavian Republics, and in virtue of ſpecial inſtructions with which he is furniſhed to that effect on the part of his government, that it is underſtood that the indemnity ſtipulated in favor of the Houſe of Naſſau in the 18th article of the preſent Treaty, ſhall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian Republic, the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the ſaid Republic.

"The underſigned Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration as explanatory of the aforeſaid 18th article of the Definitive Treaty, ſigned this day by the Plenipotentiaries of the four contracting Powers.

"The preſent Act ſhall be preſented at the Ratification of the two reſpective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

"Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed) J. BONAPARTE.

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK."

Laſt night we received two days Paris papers, namely, to the 3d inſt. They contain no news. Joſ. Bonaparte is returned to Paris from Amiens. Gen Murat, the actual Governor of Italy, is alſo returned to Paris. The French funds are at 55.

An article from Berlin ſtates, that the Embaſſy of Gen. Hedouville to that city has only tended to aſſure the King of Pruſſia and the Firſt Conſul of their mutual friendly ſentiments, but that no buſineſs has been tranſacted during the courſe of the embaſſy.

A letter from Madras informs us, that on Wedneſday the 16th, September, the Right Hon. the Governor, attended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of Council, and the Gentlemen of the Civil, Naval and Military Services, delivered to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, at Chepauk Place, the ratified Treaty received from His Excellency the moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the Souballidarry of Arcot, and for veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honorable Company. On the delivery of the Treaty to His Highneſs, Royal ſalutes were fired from the garriſon at Fort Saint George, from the ſhipping in the roads, and vollies of muſquetry from the troops under arms.

Accounts from Berne continue to repreſent the wretched country of Switzerland as torn by inteſtine diviſions, and harraſſed by perpetual apprehenſions.

The officers of the different dockyards, Ordnance, and Victualling-offices at Portſmouth Plymouth, &c. are in the greateſt buſtle, making preparations for the great number of ſhips of war that are expected to be paid off in the courſe of a few days. Orders are already received for paying off and laying up in ordinary ſeveral, which, previous to the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty were fitting for ſea with the greateſt diſpatch.

The Ruby, Standard, and Texel, of 64 guns, are ordered to the River from Spithead, to be paid off, making eleven ſhips at that port ſo circumſtanced.—The ſeamen belonging to the ſhips paid off are immediately diſcharged.

The celebration of the great Peace of 1748 was, not, we think, till a full month till after the ſigning of the definitive Treaty. A temporary building had been erected on the occaſion, at a very enormous expence, and at the national charge, in the Green Park, oppoſite the King's Library, on a magnificent plan, and forming a moſt noble architectural ſtructure, extending about 400 feet in front, and proportionably high, compoſed chiefly of timber and tranſparencies, adorned with appropriate allegorical paintings by the beſt maſters of the time. This ſuperb Temple was illuminated beyond all former examples, and the moſt brilliant fireworks diſplayed that the art could ſupply. The King (GEORGE II.) and his court were at the Library to enjoy the Spectacle, and it was thought that more than half a million of people were in the Park; who had the mortification of ſeeing this grand building ſet on fire by accident, and one half of the exhibition and rejoicings entirely cut off and deſtroyed.

The Governor of the City of Cadiz died in the beginning of March.

Sunday afternoon preſented a very intereſting ſpectacle to the feelings of the inhabitants of Plymouth, and to 26th Regiment now in Frankfort Barracks.—Four companies of the gallant Cameronians, which have been miſſing ſome months, and parted company with the remainder of the regiment in the Straits in a violent gale of wind, and were thought to be loſt, arrived there in the Doncgal tranſport, and landed at 1 P. M. at Catdown. Beſides their Commander hundreds of the people of the town aſſembled on Catdown, and eſcorted theſe gallant fellows through the town, with loud huzzas to Frankfort Barracks. Their band and drums playing ſeveral popular national tunes in compliment. They are much ſun-burnt, but very healthy.

We have great ſatisfaction in announcing to the public, the earneſt deſire which has been manifeſted by all ranks of perſons to concur in ſome teſtimony of their reſpect to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford, is likely to be gratified in the moſt exemplary way, and put into a ſtate of execution under the beſt auſpices. On Saturday laſt a meeting was held of Noblemen and Gentlemen, chiefly of perſons employed in the improvement of the national agriculture, at the houſe of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. in Soho-ſquare, when it was reſolved, That a coloſſal ſtatue in bronze of the late Duke ſhould be erected in the center of Ruſſell ſquare; and that, to give an opportunity to the whole people to manifeſt their love and veneration for the memory of a patriot who had devoted his life to the ſervice of his country, the ſaid monument ſhould be erected by a voluntary and general ſubſcription. We have no doubt but that this reſolution, ſo juſt to the character of his Grace, and ſo glorious as well as uſeful to the nation by the incitement which it may give to the imitation of his noble example, will be moſt cordially received, not only by every patriotic ſociety, but alſo by every individual who has the character of his country and the love of virtue in his heart.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

[From a late London Paper.]

The afflicting ceremony of the funeral of the Moſt Noble FRANCIS Duke of Bedford, took place yeſterday. It was conducted without oſtentation, agreeably to his own requeſt. There required no ſplendor or pomp of preparation to intereſt the feelings of his country on the mournful event. All hearts ſympathized in the common loſs which the death of ſuch a man brings upon Society.

The preſent duke being extremely indiſpoſed, he was adviſed to quit Woburn, that the appearance of the preparations for the funeral might not increaſe his illneſs. Accordingly he left the Abbey on Wedneſday morning, in company with his brother Lord William Ruſſel for Streatham. Lord Preſton remained to give directions reſpecting the funeral, &c.

Every thing being properly arranged, the proceſſion left the Abbey about ten o'clock on Wedneſday night. The coffin is covered with the beſt crimſon velvet, & contains three thouſand ſilver nails. The hearſe was drawn by ſix horſes; it was followed by three mourning coaches: in the firſt were Mr. Gotobed, the Auditor and Solicitor; Mr. Farey, the reſident agent for Woburn eſtate, and Mr. Brown a Solicitor: in the ſecond were the Revd. Mr. Parry, the Clergyman of Woburn; Mr. Salmon, the reſident Surveyor, and Mr. Shaw of Woburn; and in the third were three principal ſervants of the houſhold; they were followed by His Grace's Carriage, empty, drawn by ſix bay horſes, and ſix footmen behind it. The proceſſion paſſed through Hockliffe, Dunſtable, Market-ſtreet and Redburn, in the moſt ſolemn manner. The inhabitants in the places through which the proceſſion paſſed, were in the road with lights, and the greateſt order prevailed. At Rickmansworth they were joined by a great number of perſons who had come from Woburn and other parts of Bedfordſhire. A proceſſion was then formed from thence to Cheyneys;—twenty-eight horſemen, Col. Moore, and a number of gentlemen farmers on foot, two and two. They were followed by the hearſe and carriages, and the whole was cloſed by about thirty of the principal tenants and ſervants, and about ſixty farmers, who live on the eſtate at Cheynies. The proceſſion arrived at the church about one o'clock, and at that time we ſuppoſe at leaſt 5000 perſons were aſſembled in the village. After the coffin was taken out of the hearſe and placed in the vault, the evening ſervice was read by the curate of the Pariſh, and a moſt excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morris, tutor of his Grace from the ſecond Epiſtle to the Corinthians, the 5th chapter and laſt verſe.

"For we know that if our earthly houſe of this tabernacle were diſſolved, we have a building of God, an houſe not made with hands—eternal in the Heavens."

He paid a warm tribute to the ſplendor and uſefulneſs of the Duke's character, and obſerved truly that his ſucceſſor inherited his virtues as well as his titles and eſtates.

A funeral anthem was ſung, and was performed by a very reſpectable band of vocal and inſtrumental performers. The funeral ſervice was in the family vault over the corpſe. The following inſcription is on the coffin:—

"The Moſt Noble Francis, Duke of Bedford, born the 23d day of July, 1765, and died the 2d day of March 1802.

This makes fifty one of the family whoſe remains have been depoſited there. Two of them are embalmed, and ſtand upright in leaden coffins. This vault has been the burying-place to the family for upwards of 300 years, and an old Manſion-houſe, (one of the oldeſt in the family) adjoins the churchyard; part of it has been pulled down, and what remains now is a farm houſe.

Juſt as the coffin was going into the church, a moſt unbecoming ſcene of confuſion took place, which is too common on thoſe occaſions, by the populace ſtealing the eſcutcheons from the hearſe. A man was knocked down and trampled on by a horſe, and his leg torn and bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner.

On the mourners endeavoring to follow the corpſe, ſome of them were literally carried into the church and others could not gain admittance, the crowd being ſo extremely great. Several perſons were robbed of conſiderable ſums of money at the time the corpſe was going into the church. Theſe villains make a crowd of themſelves.

The windows of the church were broken by the populace, who endeavored to force into the church that way.

In London the moſt marked teſtimonies of reſpect were paid to his memory. The Theatre of Drury-lane, of which he was the land lord was ſhut, as were many of the ſhops on his extenſive eſtates. Never did any character receive ſo many and ſuch various tokens of ſincere veneration and regret as the Duke of Bedford. It is honorable to the character of the country, that all ranks and deſcriptions ſhewed themſelves ſenſible to the grandeur of that nobleneſs of ſentiment which made him devote his life to their ſervice. May the Glory of his life be an example to the Britiſh Nobility.

LONDON, April 10.

We underſtand it is at preſent the intention of Government to ratify the Definitive Treaty of Peace on Monday, and diſpatch the Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after Lord Whitworth will ſet out for Paris.

Several queſtions upon the ſituation of Guadaloupe have been put to the captain of the veſſel arrived a few days ago at Bordeaux from that Iſland. His anſwers ſhew that the colony is by no means in ſuch a ſituation as it was reported to be, in ſome accounts in the American papers. General Pelage has ſubmitted to the French Commiſſary Rouſſlagneng. The negroes are kept in ſubjection, the malattoes all in concert with the whites, and the arrival of French troops is hourly expected.

By the French mail of yeſterday, we have letters from Paris, ſtating, that on Monday laſt the Chief Conſul had a grand levee. Many foreigners were introduced. The principal Engliſh introductions were, Lords Cowper and Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Knox and Mr. Cuthbert.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and Sir Robert Calder with their diviſions from the Channel fleet, are hourly expected at Portſmouth to be paid off.

According to lateſt advices received at Vienna from Conſtantinople, the Secretary of the Britiſh Legation Mr. Stratton, is ſafely arrived in Egypt, where diviſions continue to prevail between the Turks and the natives, in conſequence of the unfortunate maſſacre of the Beys.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 4.

At one P. M. the Malta 84, (late Guillaume Tell), Hon. Capt. Bertie went up the harbor; all the boats of the fleet were ordered to attend at the buoys, from the red and white buoys in the ſound, all the way up the harbor (as ſea marks,) to her moorings. It being Sunday, a large aſſemblage of ſpectators collected at Devil's Point and Mount Pleaſant, to ſee this beautiful ſhip go up to be ſtripped and paid off. She is of an extreme draught of water.—Theſe will be very great regulations in the naval department of the dock yard here, now the Definitive Treaty has been ſigned, ſaid to be of much importance, and a great ſaving.

April 7. Orders have been received by the different men of war which are to be paid off here, to ſend returns of the different Maſters Mates and Midſhipmen particularly thoſe who have ſerved their times and may wiſh to ſtay in the ſervice, and of their qualifications; from which circumſtance it may be preſumed a proviſion is intended to be made for this valuable ſet of officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

On the 20th inſtant the French charge d'Affaires, Citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whoſe diſpatches, it is ſaid, are of conſiderable importance.

VIENNA, MARCH 24.

The day before yeſterday the Engliſh Envoy here, the Honorable Arthur Paget, received a courier from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, who it is underſtood, brings very important diſpatches, relative to the affaires of Egypt.

HAMBURGH, APRIL 2.

The English Messenger who was to bring the ultimatum of the British Court respecting the affairs of Egypt, had not reached the Turkish capital, but was expected with great anxiety.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 11.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—UPPER CANADA.

Wednesday, 2d June. *Mr. Mc. Donell of Glengary obtained leave to bring in on Monday next, a Bill to abate the public nuisance of Swine running at large within the Town of York.*

Thursday 3d. *Mr. Ferguson obtained leave to bring in a Petition from the inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh on the Midland District, praying to have redressed certain grievances therein stated.*

Read a second time the Bill giving power to the Pound Keepers within this Province.

Monday 7th. *Mr. Sheriff Mc. Donell obtained leave to bring in on Thursday next, a Bill to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government for the time being, to establish Post Houses for the accommodation of travellers, and to grant encouragement to the keepers of the same.*

Mr. Mc. Donell of York obtained leave to bring in on Thursday next, a Bill for the laying more equally the assessments and rates.

A Bill for regulating more equally the service of Jurors was read the first time.

The Bill to prevent Swine from running at large was also read the first time.

Tuesday 8th. *Mr. Sheriff Mc. Donell obtained leave to bring up the Petition of Thomas Fraser, Esq. Sheriff of the District of Johnstown, praying that he may be allowed a salary.*

Mr. Mc. Donell of York obtained leave to bring up the Petition of the Inhabitants of York, praying that a Market may be established within the Town of York.

Mr. Solicitor General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy recovery of debts.

A Bill for regulating more equally the service of Jurors was read a second time.

Wednesday 9th. *Mr. Swazey obtained leave to bring up three Petitions from the religious Community called Methodists.*

THE activity which so lately prevailed throughout the different dock-yards in Great Britain has now changed its aspect, in consequence of the signature of the Definitive Treaty of Peace. The ships of war ordered to be got in readiness for service, have received contrary orders; they are, with a number of others in commission to be stopped, paid off, and the seamen discharged.

The Thanks of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland have been voted to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Fencibles for the meritorious Services rendered to their King and Country during the late war.

The Speaker was ordered to communicate the Thanks voted the Navy to the Lords of the Admiralty; the Army, the Commander in Chief; the Militia, the Commanders of the respective Corps; &

the Volunteers, the Lord Lieutenant of the different Counties.

M. Otto has written a letter to the French ministers, congratulating them on the conclusion of the definitive Treaty, which produces a portion of their splendid triumphant foreign expedition, and on the happy change of affairs they will observe on their return to France.

An article under the head of Constantinople, February 23d mentions, that three bandits have been dropped by fire in that capital within a few days. The loss sustained in conflagrations, is estimated at many millions.



POETRY.

IMPROMPTU

ON A PERSON WHOSE WATCH WAS STOLEN FROM HIS POCKET.

He who has got a Watch; this moral le-ar—
POCKET his Watch—and WATCH his POCKET too.

SONNET.

On you Sweet Rose of damask hue
See you that pearly drop of dew?
—Oh! were that Rose my love in fate,
And I the dew-drop resting there!
Blest, beyond all expression blest,
I'd nestle her to her dewy seat!
Joy in my station all the night,
Nor quit it at the morning's light,
But when by Phœbus chas'd away,
Regret the cheerful dews of day

TALL REGIMENT

In the reviews of his Tall Regiments, Frederick, King of Prussia, was frequently attended by foreign Ministers. When the Ambassadors from France, Spain and England, were present, he often'd them whether their equal number of their country-men would engage with these GIGANTIC SOLDIERS! The ambassadors of France and Spain answered the question in the negative; whilst the English Ambassador, with a spirit characteristic of his nation, replied, "I cannot, Sir," said he, "take upon me to assert that an equal number of my countrymen would beat them, but this I think I may venture to affirm, that—HALF THE NUMBER would try!!"

There is completed at an eminent gun-makers in Fleet-Street, Strand 84 pair of pistols of very uncommon workmanship.—They are mounted in solid gold, &c. value about 1,600 guineas. We hear they are a present from the United States of America to the Bey of Tunis.—Lond. Paper.

☞ The Committee for inspecting the repair of Yonge-Street, request that the Subscribers will meet on the repaired part of said street, at 5 o'clock on Monday evening to take into consideration how far the monies subscribed by them have been beneficially expended.

York, 10th June, 1802.

S. Mc. NABB,
Secy. to the Committee.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MR. JUSTICE ALLCOCK offers a Reward of Forty Dollars to any one, who will give information of the Person or Persons, who broke and entered away from his Farm near the Garrison, a number of Iron Teeth from two Harrows.—The Reward to be paid on conviction.

The same Reward will also be given to any one, who will give such information as shall convict any Person or Persons, of having bought such Iron Teeth or any part of them, knowing the same to be stolen—such Reward to be paid also on conviction.

If more than one was concerned, the same reward will be given to any accomplice, upon his giving such information as will convict the other Party or Parties concerned with him, and every endeavor used to obtain a Pardon.

NOTE—It has been ascertained, that two Blacksmiths in this Town, did about the time these Teeth were stolen, purchase Harrow Teeth from a Soldier, since deserted, and that another Soldier was in company when such Teeth were offered for Sale.

18th May, 1802.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving off Business in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Customers to prepare for settlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats; the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less; the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Bewdley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1800 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

To be sold by Auction

☞ On the 25th day June ensuing (if not disposed of before by Private Sale) the House and Lot No. 3, South side Dutchess Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subscriber. The situation of the said Lot is well known, and a good and sufficient Title will be given to the Purchaser by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Esq.) or to the Subscriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means to establish here and follow said Business; and at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 18, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 8

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 580.] SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Faithful commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus literally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office.
YORK, 3d June, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that when the King's Vessels have received their Orders to proceed from hence to Niagara, or to Kingston, the following Signal will be hoisted at the Foretop Gallant Mast Head, and repeated from the Block House in Town, viz.

To Niagara	a White Flag.
To Kingston	a Blue Flag.

LONDON, March 28.

The jewels of the late Queen of France are said to have been sent, by the First Consul, for sale to London.

The jewels of the Queen of Portugal are proposed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an interest of 8 per cent. to answer the demands of the Chief Consul of France upon the court of Lisbon.

The following anecdote respecting Toussaint was communicated to us many months since. Shortly after Buonaparte appointed himself First Consul, he dispatched an officer in his confidence to St. Domingo, under the pretence of commercial business, but in reality for the purpose of learning the designs of the Negro Chief. This person, who soon became suspected by Toussaint, was invited by him to a grand dinner, at which all the general officers and magistrates were present. When the dessert was served, Toussaint drew from his pocket two pistols, and placing them on the table before him, exclaimed, "There is a Spy in this Assembly." A dead silence was preserved. Toussaint then addressing himself to the officer, said, "You are the man, and I should be justified in blowing your brains out." The officer, rising with great composure, replied, "you may if you please, but it will be a useless crime." Toussaint surprised at the resolution of the man, after a short pause, said to him, "Give me your hand; you are a brave fellow. I know that Buonaparte, as soon as he has made a peace in Europe, will send an army to subdue me, but I laugh at all he can do."

April 13.

Government is losing not a moment to reduce the expences of our army and navy establishments.

The depots of biscuit, grain, &c. established by Government in the several military districts, are about to be sold; as well as the old stores belonging to the navy.

By a circular letter, dated Horse Guards, April 9, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief desires the Colonels of Militia to give orders for all officers now absent from the regiment under their command—(such only excepted as are attending their duty in Parliament)—to join immediately, and call in every man who may be on furlough, that the necessary arrangements may be made, and the soldiers accounts held in readiness for the final settlement upon the receipt of the order for disembodying the regiment.

The last letters from Egypt mention the death of Dr. White, who had attended several patients in the plague since our troops were in that country. His death was singular.—From his observations, he wanted to establish a new doctrine, that the plague was not contagious; he had inoculated himself twice with the matter of the plague, without any effect; on making a third trial, which communicated the disorder, it put an end to his existence in two or three days.

The Duke of Kent will leave town on the 20th of the present month, for his Government at Gibraltar.

April 15.

The Ratification of the Definitive Treaty must arrive soon, as the thirty days allowed for the exchange draw towards a close. We do not however pretend to know that it will be received exactly on Easter Monday, for the better celebration of the rites of that Holiday. It is now said that the Ratification was not sent off from this country by Mr. Pierrepoint, but by Mr. Hunter, the Messenger, who will meet Mr. Pierrepoint, at Dover, and accompany

him to Paris, The requisite formalities of Ratification on the part of this country only took place, it is said, on Tuesday. The Ratifications will arrive in due time, and the precise day is of no public importance.

The Militia by the new plan proposed, are to be enrolled in four distinct classes—Firſt, young unmarried men; ſecondly, married men without children; thirdly, married men who have only one child; and fourthly, elderly and married men who have more than one child. They are to be divided thus, in order that the Lieutenants of Counties may have a better opportunity of ſelection, whenever the public emergency does not require the whole of the militia to be embodied.

April 16.

We yeſterday received Paris journals to the 12th inclusive. The affairs of religion continue to be the chief object of attention in France. The Legiſlative Body have paſſed the *Concordat*, and the laws founded upon it. There were 228 for the meaſure, and only 21 againſt it. The Official Journal has publiſhed the Bulls of the Pope, authoriſing the Legate Cardinal Caprara to officiate in every thing neceſſary for the ſettlement of the Church. The Pope ſtiles the Chief Conſul his "dearly beloved Son in Jeſus Chriſt!" The Legate was preſented to the Chief Conſul on the 9th with uncommon pomp and ſolemnity. On Sunday next a grand *Te Deum* is to be celebrated in the church of *Notre Dame*, to which the Conſuls will go in ſtate. The Cardinal Legate will officiate, and a ſermon will be preached by M. Boiſgelin, late Biſhop of Aix. Three new Biſhops have been conſecrated: Mi Cambaceres, brother of the Second Conſul, Archbiſhop of Rouen; Bernier, Curate of Angers, Biſhop of Verſailles; and M. Paucemont, Curate of St. Sulpice, Biſhop of Vannes. M. Dudelloy, reſigned Biſhop of Marſeilles, an old man of ninety, is appointed Archbiſhop of Paris. The eſtabliſhment of Religion gives general ſatisfaction. In certain *coteries* of philoſophers it is ſeverely criticiſed, but with little impreſſion on the public mind, as the ſentiments of its oppoſers are ſo well known.

Anniverſary Feſtival of the Royal Humane Society, for the Recovery of Perſons apparently Drowned, held at the London Tavern.

This ſolemnity was held on Tueſday ſe'nnight, at which Sir John Eamer, our worthy Chief Magiſtrate, preſided; Lord Valentia, the Vice-Preſident, Alderman Hibbert, Ald. Flower, and a numerous aſſemblage of gentlemen, compoſed this reſpectable meeting. After the health of our gracious King, the Patron, and other loyal toaſts were drank, the heart-moving, awful proceſſion of the perſons reſtored to life ſince the laſt anniverſary, commenced with Dr. Hawes, who bore a ſtandard inſcribed, "We praiſe God, and thank you;" followed by Mr. and Mrs. Ruſſell, of Lambeth, ſupporting their ſon, a fine youth of 15, taken out of the Thames, and reſtored to life in Auguſt laſt. The reſt of the reſuſciated perſons, men, women, and children, about 100 in number, cloſed the awful ſcene.

Struck with the glorious ſight, the benevolent hearts of the ſpectators beat reſponſive to the grateful tears of the objects of their patronage, and though no actual collection was made, who could refrain from adding what was in their power to extend theſe noble efforts of humanity to future objects? Among the foremoſt we obſerved the brothers, Abraham and Benjamin Goldſmid, who each gave 50 guineas, in a manner as handſome as philanthropic; upon which the Lord Mayor very pertinently and happily obſerved, in his addreſs to the company on the occaſion, that "The example of theſe good men, he had no doubt, would not only be followed by thoſe whoſe opulence enabled them ſo to do, but he alſo truſted that it would tend to unite all men in the bond of ſocial love, let their religious diſtinctions be what they might." This truly philanthropic with warmed every breaſt; it was received with reiterated applauſe, and the donations became as liberal as general; to enumerate which, being the province of advertiſement, not of narration, the writer cloſes the ſcene by congratulating his countrymen on the happy events of the day, which was conducted with perfect decorum, elegance, and good underſtanding.

From late London Papers.

Lockman, the celebrated Perſian Moraliſt, relates the following ſtory of himſelf.—"I was once," ſays he, "ſo poor, that I had not wherewith to buy me a pair of ſhoes, and was obliged to go bare footed.—However patient I had till then been, I now became very diſſatisfied with my lot, and entered the temple at Cuffa extremely melancholy and diſcontented. I there ſaw a man who had no legs; reflecting on whoſe condition, I no longer complained of wanting ſhoes, but gave thanks to God, from the bottom of my heart, that I could ſtill walk, though bare footed. How much better is it, thought I, to be without ſhoes than without legs! If this poor man could recover his legs, how extatic would be his joy, though he ſhould have no ſhoes."

A blind beggar, who lately exerciſed his calling in the *Paſſage des Feuillans*, at Paris, attempted, but in vain, to draw the attention of paſſengers by ſome bad verſes written upon his humble lodging. Having communicated his want of ſucceſs to a friend, the latter aſked, "Why don't you apply to Piron, the author of *Metromanie*?—He is blind like yourſelf, and paſſes this way every day. The poor beggar took the advice, and being informed of the approach of Piron next day, he ſtopped the poet, and preferred his humble ſuit for his poetical aſſiſtance. "With all my heart brother," replied Piron, "I ſhall do my beſt;" and he accordingly preſented him next morning with the following lines:—

Chrétiens, au nom du Tout Puiſſant;
Faites moi l'aumône en paſſant;
L'aveugle qui vous la demande,
Ignore qui la lui fera;
Mais Dieu, qui voit tout, le ſaura;
Il le paiera qu'il vous le rende.

This ſingular adventure, added to the merit of the verſes, has attracted ſuch crouds, that the old blind man has already acquired an independence.

Among the ſeveral ſhips loſt in the North Seas in the late ſtorm, a letter from Copenhagen mentions a ſhip at Fleuſbourgh, which, as it was ſinking in the port, the crew endeavoured to ſave themſelves on the maſt. A merchant who was preſent offered a reward for ſaving the crew. A carrier, of Eſtineur, who was preſent, ſet out with his people and ſaved all but a little cabin boy; but refuſed the reward, alledging that he did not ſave the lives of men for money. The merchants of the city had a medal ſtruck by ſubſcription for this friend of humanity.

The following inſtance ſhews how apt the language of profeſſional men is to accompany them in ſocial life. At a city club, a few evenings ſince, the buſineſs at Amiens becoming the ſubject, an attorney obſerved, "that the *Plenipos* were preparing an *indenture quadupartite*, made between his gracious Majeſty George III. of the Imperial kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, on the firſt part;" Bonaparte, of the French Republic, Firſt Conſul. "Have done with yout parchment lingo," cried an apothecary, "they are compounding a balſam to heal the wounds of the war, deeply ſeated in the thorax and abdomen of the ſeveral patients."—"Pho, pho!" exclaimed an architect,—"they are erecting a dome to peace—may the ſpan of its arch be as wide as the univerſe, and reſt on Hercules's pillars!"—"Aye," ſaid a maſter carpenter, "and may every plank of the building be dove-tailed!"—"Well ſaid, little Dove-tail," added an ironmonger, "and may the whole buſineſs be ſpeedily rivetted and clenched for the remainder, at leaſt, of the preſent century."

The 7th or Royal Fuzileers, ſtationed at Halifax, and the 66th regiment ſtationed at Newfoundland, are ordered to Jamaica.

April 16.

Yeſterday being Maunday Thurſday, his Majeſty's annual bounty was diſtributed to as many poor men and women as the King is years old, who ſat down at two tables in Whitehall Chapel and were waited on by his Majeſty's attendants.

The number of poor people being ſeated at two long tables, each had firſt a ration of beef of about four pounds weight, and four three-penny loaves.

A cup of ale was then given them, and they departed with chearful hearts.

In the afternoon the ſame perſons again attended, having their admiſſion tickets, when the Rev. Dr. More read the leſſon of divine morality in an audible voice from the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, in which is fully exemplified all the duties which a Chriſtian ought to follow.

The Rev. Divine then delivered to the ſupplicants as follows:

To the men, cloth for each of them ſufficient for a coat, Iriſh cloth for ſhirts, and ſhoes and ſtockings; alſo a pound note and a ſhilling, with the ſilver pennies, agreeable to the age of his Majeſty.

During the ſervice ſelect anthems were ſung by the Gentlemen of the Choir, whoſe abilities are too well known to need any panegyric.

At the concluſion the poor perſons were regaled with a cup of wine and diſmiſſed, thanking their benefactor for his bounty.

The Yeomen of the Guards who were on duty partook of an entertainment at the Northumberland Arms in Charles-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

On Tueſday the Princeſs of Wales gave a grand dinner to ſeveral Gentlemen, high political characters, among whom was Lord Thurlow; and on Wedneſday her Royal Highneſs gave a grand dinner to a large party of the Officers who ſo gallantly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Egypt, it being her third Egyptian dinner.

April 26.

At a late hour laſt night Mr. Hunter, jun. the meſſenger, arrived with the Spaniſh and Dutch Ratifications of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

The time for proclaiming the peace cannot be announced till the return of a meſſenger who has been diſpatched to his Majeſty at Windſor: it will, however, be probably ſoon announced; but a few days will be allowed to prepare for the general illumination.—Notwithſtanding the preparations that have already been made, the tinmen and others employed in getting up the illuminations, have not been able to overtake their orders; and it is therefore probable Miniſters, having an eye to the general wiſh, will not fix on an earlier day than Thurſday.

The Heralds are already ſummoned to attend the proceſſion, which will be ſimilar to that of 1783, an account of which we laid before our readers ſome days ago.

By the veſſel which brought over Mr. Hunter, we received Paris Journals to the 21ſt, and this morning thoſe of the 22d inſt. They are chiefly filled with details reſpecting the mode of publicly inſtituting be eſtabliſhed in France.

It is ſeuled that Lord Whitworth ſhould go to Paris. His Lordſhip will leave town about the 6th of next month.

PLYMOUTH, April 13.

Twenty ſail of veſſels are taken up at this port, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the French prioners to their native country: the embarkation commenced this morning, and about 2000 are expected to be on board in the courſe of the day, as the weather is fine. The wind being favourable, they will ſail immediately, and many of them will probably reach France in the courſe of to-morrow. There will remain about 2000 more, which will alſo be embarked as ſoon as the veſſels return to this port.

The San Joſef, of 112 guns, Royal George of 100 guns, and Prince of 98 guns, remain in Cawſand Bay, waiting a fair wind to come into harbour; they are very ſhortly expected to be paid off.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

The Caimacan, or Deputy of the Grand Vizier, died here ſuddenly on the 7th inſt. He dropped down dead as he was on a viſit to the Captain Pacha. Muſtapha Bey is appointed his ſucceſſor.

The Batavian Envoy, Citizen Dedem, has now a Turkiſh honorary guard placed before his hotel, and is formally acknowledged in his late capacity of Ambaſſador.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Elgin, has been indiſpoſed for ſeveral weeks.

We have a report here that the Engliſh require conſiderable ſums of the Porte, before they will conſent entirely to evacuate Egypt; but this is not probable; it is perhaps more ſo, that they will keep poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the ports of that country, till certain diſputes are adjuſted.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The Batavian fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and a brig, viz. the Brutus, Neptunus, and Jean De Witt, and brig Ajax, under the command of vice Admiral P. Hartſink, arrived in Hampton roads the 10th inſt. from Cape Francois. It is ſaid a part of the ſquadron will go to the port of Baltimore to refit.

MAY 26.—By the ſhip Fanny, from Cape Francois, which place ſhe left on the 6th inſt. we learn, that the troubles at St. Domingo have ſubſided. A few days before the departure of this veſſel, Chriſtophe ſubmitted, and is continued for the preſent in the rank he held. Touſſaint and Deſſalines have been compelled to ſurrender unconditionally. Touſſaint was permitted to retire to his eſtates, after having formally reſigned his public functions to the General in Chief. Troops from France were expected daily at the Cape.

ALBANY, May 17.

The following article is copied from a London paper of March 28.

"It is ſtated, that, on the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty, Cambaceres and Le Brun retire from the Conſulate; the firſt to be Grand Chancellor, and the other Superintendant-General of Finances; that Bonaparte will declare himſelf Preſident for life; his brother Joſeph perpetual Preſident of the Council of State, with the power of governing in caſe of the abſence, illneſs, or demiſe of Napoleone; the third brother, Lucien, to be perpetual Preſident of the Legiſlative Body; and Louis, of the Tribunate, Jerome and Bacciochi, are not mentioned in the bill.—Le Clerc and Murat are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy.—The Republic, it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a Prefect, a General, and a Biſhop.—The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the ſtate, and to have 6000 Curés, or Vicars, with a ſuitable number of inferior Clergy."

May 26.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 23.

"Some days ago, a town a ſmall diſtance back of the Havanna took fire, and the whole place, containing upwards of 3000 houſes, was conſumed. The loſs is eſtimated at 4,000,000 dollars. In conſequence of this event, the government have come to a determination to admit from 3 to 5000 barrels of flour to be entered from the American veſſels laying off the harbour, to be ſold to the King at a ſtated price, and afterwards retailed to the individuals, the profits on which ſpeculation is to go to the ſufferers."

QUEBEC, May 6.

COMMUNICATION.

On the departure of the detachment of the 6th regiment under the command of captain Chriſtie, from Three Rivers, Judge Deſcheneaux, in a polite letter, preſented his thanks to the detachment, for their very orderly behaviour and prompt attendance in caſes of fire and other emergency: to which the following anſwer was returned:

Three Rivers, May 6, 1802.

The Subaltern Officers of the 6th Regiment quartered at this poſt, feel themſelves much flattered, that the military conduct of the detachment has met with the approbation of Mr. Deſcheneaux, at the ſame time requeſt permiſſion perſonally to return their ſincere and unfeigned thanks to Mr. Deſcheneaux, for the marked attention and liberal hoſpitality they have experienced from him, during their reſidence at Three Rivers.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

12 May. Brig Mary, John Sutton, from Newcaſtle, cargo coals, addreſſed to Mr. Young, ſailed the 11th March from Newcaſtle and join from Cowes, about 100 leagues from the Banks fell in with ſeveral fields of ice. Saw no veſſels in the River. Three veſſels ſailed from Newcaſtle for Quebec about the ſame time as the Mary, and one of them was ſpoken with the 9th April.

20. Brig Nancy, John Walker, 33 days from Greenock, cargo Bale Goods, addreſſed to Jas. More, perlongere, Mackie, Scott and Vaughan. Brig Rebecca, Wm. Nefting, 45 days from Liverpool, Salt and Iron goods conſigned to Mr. Chenaque.

23 Ship Traveller, Jeffery Middleton, sailed 25th April from London, in ballast, addressed to Mr. Osborn. Brig Neptune, James Nott, sailed 27th April from Greenock, bale goods addressed to J. M'Nider & Co. Ship Favorite Robt. Boggs, 6 weeks, cordage, &c. addressed to Henry Hunter. Brig Agincourt, J. Lobbat, 54 days from Liverpool, Rum, Salt and Molasses, addressed to Messrs. Lymburner & Co. Ship Experiment, John Swyat, 7 weeks from Liverpool Salt and Bale goods, addressed to Messrs. Lymburner & Co.

24 Brig Robert and Mary, John Caman from London., 25 days from Portmouth, Bale goods, &c. addressed to F. & W. Hunter. Ship Jeffies, Thomas Boggs, sailed 25th April from Greenock, Rum, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. addressed to Irvine, M'Naught & Co. Brig Valentine, Thos. Flood, 5 weeks from London, Bale goods, general ship, passengers Mr. Scott and Family.

LONDON FASHIONS—FOR APRIL.

PROMENADE DRESSES.—A round dress of thick white muslin. Short silk pelice, trimmed all round with deep black lace. Black velvet bonnet, worn with a deep veil. Bear muff.—Dress of white cambric, made close round the neck with a collar.—A spencer of lilac silk, trimmed with for or lace. Large straw hat, looped up in front with a straw button, & tied under the chin with ribbon.—A round dress of spring'd muslin, long cloak of cambric muslin, trimmed all round with muslin or lace; close bonnet, trimmed and ornamented with lilac.

NEW HEADS.—A bonnet of white satin, trimmed round the front, with deep black lace, and ornamented with black feathers—A bonnet of white satin, made open at the top to admit the hair, and trimmed all round with Chenille intwining two white feathers in front. A hat of brown velvet turned up in front, and in'd with yellow, brown and yellow feathers in front. A cap of white velvet, spotted with gold, & with gold trimming.—A bonnet of white satin and yellow crape, ornamented with a white flower and with yellow and white bows.—A cap of white muslin, trimmed with gold trimming and white ostrich feathers, fixed on the right side, to hang in front.—The hair dressed in the prefent fashion and banded with gold.—Round bonnet of velvet, and trimmed with steel beads, purple feather in front.—Turban of white satin, with a band of muslin round the front, fastened on the left side with a gold loop; gold flower in front.

OBSERVATIONS.—Long cloaks of white muslin have taken place of pelices, and Spanish cloaks of white muslin have also been introduced. Deep white veils are very general. Straw begins to be worn in a great variety of forms, chiefly large and of the Gypsey and Spanish shapes. Lace is universal, and is introduced into all parts of the dress. The hair is dressed as laft month in light loose curls. The prevailing colors are straw, lilac, green and blue.

PLEASURES OF SPRING.

Thus, while the rosy blooming May!
Steals hushing on, together let us walk!
The opening flowers we'll gather as we stray,

SAY, ye moft refined thinkers on human bifs, from what natural incident or quarter can you derive to many fources of grateful enjoyment, as from the earth apparaled in verdure, and the heavens again flushing over the labors of men, dropping with dew? What an innocent fault to the fenfes is preferved in every field on every hill, in every vale! To what points can we turn the hurrying, eagel eye, where it is not captivated and fweetly delayed, where it is not fatisfied and refreshed? With what wild, yet chafte fancy, has nature mixed her colours, how gaily painted her robe! How bountifully has fhe fcattered her flowery blofforns, with what luxuriance has fhe ftung her odours, and what delightful melody does fhe awaken from the grove! While every fenfe is pleafed, the organs of each are ftrengthened; for cheerfulnefs is infpired by the fcene, and health is caught in the gale. The morning fun himfelf feems to reft over the view, and diffeufe his moft benignant fmiles on the infant year. The delights of this feafon, from charming the body, pafs to the mind. The manner in which they influence each other, we know not, we are only certain of the fact; and few, I believe, but will allow they have felt an unufual fternity, loveliness and joy, while the farrounding objects were congenial to fuch difpofitions: when the garden breathed perfume, and the gladdened choir of the woods poured forth the notes of rapture.

MORALIST.

LIFE is fhort; the poor pittance of feventy years is not worth being a villain for: what matters it if your neighbor lay interred in a fplendid tomb. Sleep you with innocence; look behind you through the tracks of time, a vaft defert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrofpect.—Thereon ftalk the fpectres of your forefathers journied on, till wearied with years and forrow, they funk from the walk of man. You muft leave them where they reft, and you are to go on a little further, where you will find eternal reft. Whatever you may encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not difmayed. The univerfe is in endlefs motion, every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in flow fucceffion, but burfting forcibly from a revolving and unknown caufe, fly over this orb with diverfified influence. Should you be plunged into difagreeable circumftances, from thofe very circumftances may another be at that moment rifing to the fummit of his good fortune; fo may your neighbor's incompetence prove beneficial to you.

None can know the eternal purpofe of exiftence; but, thrown in a grand equilibrium, preferved by one mighty chain of dependencies. Look then at the univerfe; limit not the view of your foul to one hemifphere; and afk your reafon, if, in fuch awful revolutions of worlds and their inhabitants, pain or pleafure muft not conftitutionally affect you. Be ever fearlefs; yield reluctantly to the paffions, increafe the regions of the mind, and know that as you have no will to refift the power of death, death can be no evil further than it effects the imagination. To fleep, to go thro' various changes, or to wake everlaftingly, is equally independent of your will.—Therefore cheerfully truft the future, only dread the act that may wound your eftablifhed reftitude of thought.



POETRY.

Extempore on reading Mr. FOX's Speech in the Houfe of Commons, on the late Duke of Bedford.

BADFORD! tho' torn in manhood's ripen'd bloom,
From life, from wealth, from virtue's nobleft aim,
Who, but fhall envy thine untimely tomb?
While Britain weeps, and lives records thy fame!

SONG.

YES, MARY-ANN, I freely grant,
The charms of HENRY's eyes I fee;
Yet, while I look, I figh, I pant,
I want thofe eyes—to gaze on me.

And I allow, in HENRY's heart,
No Envy's fell a tout can fee;
Yet ftill I muft not with impart,
I with that heart—to figh for me,

MEDITATIONS ON A PUDDING.

LET it ferioufly reflect on what a pudding is compofed. It is compofed of flour, that once waved in the golden grain, and drank in the dews of the morning; of milk, preffed from the fwelling udder by the gentle hand of the fweetteft milk maid, whofe beauty and innocence might have recommended a worfe draught, who, while fhe ftocked the wifeft, indulged no ambitious thoughts of wandering in palaces, and formed no plans for the deftruction of her fellow creatures. Milk which is drawn from the cow that ufeful animal, that eats the grafs of the field, and fupplies us with that which made the greateft part of the food of mankind in the age which the poets have agreed to call golden. It is made with an egg, that miracle of nature, which the theoretical Burnet has compared to creation; an egg contains matter within its beautiful fmooth furface, and an undrefs'd mafs, which becomes a regular animal, furnifhed with bones and finews, and covered with feathers. Let us conflder, can there be more wanted to complete this meditation on pudding? It more is wanting, more may be found. It contains' fait, which keeps the lea from putrefaction; and fhich is made the image of intellectual effence, contributes to the formation of a pudding.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, June 19, 1802.

Home Diftrict, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter-Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diftrict, on Tuefday the thirteenth day of July now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Baliffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

To be fold by Auction

On the 25th day June enfuing (if not difpofed of before by Private Sale) the Houfe and Lot No. 3, South fide Dutchefs Street, together with the Stable and other Buildings thereon, the property of the Subfcriber. The fituation of the faid Lot is well known, and a good and fufficient Title will be given to the Purchaler by him, (for terms apply to William Allan, Efq.) or to the Subfcriber,

ARCH. THOMSON.

York, 13th May, 1802.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MR. JUSTICE ALLCOCK offers a Reward of Forty Dollars to any one, who will give information of the Perfon or Perfons who ftole and carried away from his Farm near the Garrifon, a number of Lions Teeth from two Harrows.—The Reward to be paid on conviction.

The fame Reward will alfo be given to any Perfon, who will give fuch information as will convict any Perfon or Perfons, of having bought fuch Iron Teeth or any part of them, knowing the fame to be ftolen.—fuch Reward to be paid alfo on conviction.

If more than one was concerned, the fame reward will be given to any accomplice, upon his giving fuch information as will convict the other Party or Parties concerned with him, and every endeavor ufed to obtain a Pardon.

NOTE—It has been afcertained, that two Blackfmiths in this Town, did about the time above Teeth were ftolen, purchale Harrow Teeth from a Soldier, fince deferted, and that another Soldier was in company when fuch Teeth were offered for Sale.

28th May, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subfcriber having opened an Office at his Houfe, for the fale and purchafe of Land, folicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateft attention and fidelity. He has already fome valuable tracts for fale (on low terms for Cath) in fundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poft paid will be attended to, and anfwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

THE Subfcriber being duly appointed adminiftrator to the Eftate of the late Mr. John Horton, Baker, requefts all thofe indebted to said Eftate to make immediate payment, and all thofe to whom the Eftate may be indebted are alfo requefted to produce their accounts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto, may be finally adjufted and fettled. Wm. COOPER, *Admr.*

York, 15th June, 1802.

☞ *The sale of the effects belonging to the above mentioned eftate, conffiting in Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. will take place on Monday the 12th July enfuing at 10 o'clock in the morning.*

AS the Subfcriber intends leaving off Buffnefs in this Town in a few Weeks; he gives this early Notice to his Cuftomers to prepare for fettlement of Accounts. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 20th April, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houfe.

THE Subfcriber returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has his thereto fo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houfe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranfient gentlemen, travellers and others may alfo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conftantly provided with the beft liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himfelf that the conveniencies of the houfe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thofe gentlemen who may pleafe to favor him with their cuftom and fupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horfes.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

D. W. Smith Esq 453

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 9

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 581.] SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeffy's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the Second Seſſion of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January in the fortieth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and ſo ſoon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM ſhall make it ſatisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thouſand Souls within the ſaid Counties, and that ſix of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the ſaid Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, ſhall and are thereby declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeffy's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons: NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 25 Germinal.

CONVENTION

Between the French Government and his Holineſs PiusVII.

The government of the French Republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of a large majority of the French people. His Holineſs acknowledges on his part, that this ſame religion has received, and yet expects to receive the greateſt advantages and ſplendor from the re-eſtabliſhment of Catholiciſm in France, and from the particular profeſſion made of it by the Conſuls of the Republic. Having therefore made this mutual acknowledgement, tending as much to the promotion of religion, as to the ſecurity of internal tranquility, they have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion ſhall be freely exerciſed in France. Public worſhip

shall be restored, under such regulations as government shall judge most conducive to peace and harmony.

II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new list (circumscription) of French dioceses.

III. His Holiness shall declare to the titulars of the French bishoprics, that for the interests of peace & unity, he confidentially expects from them every sort of sacrifice, even that of their sees.

Should they refuse to comply with this request, dictated by a regard to the interests of the church, (a refusal, however, which his Holiness does not expect) new titulars will be provided to the government of the bishoprics of the new list, in the following manner:—

IV. The First Consul of the Republic shall nominate within three months following the publication of the Bull of his Holiness to the archbishoprics and bishoprics of the new list. His Holiness shall confer the canonical institution according to the ceremonies established in France before the change of government.

V. The nomination to bishoprics which shall hereafter be vacant, shall be also made by the First Consul, & the canonical institution shall be given by his Holiness the Pope, in conformity to the preceding article.

VI. The bishops before entering on their functions, shall formally take at the hands of the First Consul the oath of fidelity which was in use before the change of government—expressed in the following terms:—

"I swear and promise before Almighty God, on the Holy Evangelists, to maintain obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French Republic. I promise also not to hold any communication, nor to assist at any council, nor to hold any league, either within or without, that may contravene public tranquility; and if in my diocese or elsewhere I apprehend that any mischief is plotting against the state, I will make it known to the government."

VII. The ecclesiastics of the second order, shall take the same oath at the hands of the civil authorities designated by the government.

VIII. The formula of the following prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the catholic churches of France:—

* *Domine, salvam fac rempublicam; Domine, salvos fac Consules.*

IX. The bishops shall make out new lists of the parishes within their dioceses, which however shall not have any force till ratified by government.

X. The bishops shall nominate the curates. But their choice shall be expressly confined to such persons as are agreeable to the government.

XI. The bishops may have a chapter for their cathedrals, and a seminary for their dioceses, but the government will not engage to make any provision for the same by endowment.

XII. All the metropolitan cathedrals, parochial, and other churches which may not have been alienated, and which are necessary for worship shall be put under the care of the bishops.

XIII. His Holiness, for the sake of peace, and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he, nor his successors, will disturb in any manner the proprietors of ecclesiastical property heretofore purchased by them, and that consequently the title to those estates and the privileges and revenues belonging to them, shall remain inviolable, or those deriving titles from them.

XIV. The government will guarantee a proper degree of respect to the bishops and curates, when dioceses and curates are comprised in the new list.

XV. The government will also take measures to secure to the French Catholics any endowments which may be made for the benefit of their churches.

XVI. His Holiness acknowledges that the First Consul of the French Republic possesses all the rights and prerogatives which were enjoyed by his Holiness by the ancient government.

XVII. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that in case any one of the successors of the First Consul, for the time being, should not be of the Catholic religion, the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the preceding articles, and the nomination to bishoprics, shall with respect to the First Consul, be regulated by a new convention.

The ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Paris, within forty days.

Done at Paris, the 26th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic.

From the organic articles of the Convention agreed upon in the Concordat, for the regulation of religious worship in France.

Agreeable to the project of the law, the publication in France of any act of the Court of Rome, of foreign Synods, and of General Councils, before they shall have been examined by the government, is forbidden.—It also forbids any ecclesiastical assembly to deliberate in France without its authority: gives to the Council of State the cognizance of redress and errors. The archbishops and bishops may subjoin to their name the title of citoyen or monsieur, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of bishop under thirty years of age, nor unless a native Frenchman. The First Consul will cause the candidates to be examined touching their religious sentiments. The bishops must reside in their respective dioceses, from whence they are not to absent themselves without the leave of the first consul. Each bishop may have two vicars general, and the archbishops three; they shall visit every year the division of their diocese, and the whole of the diocese every five years, and they shall submit to the first consul the regulations for organizing their seminaries.

TITLE III.—On Worship.

There shall be but one Liturgy and one Catechism for all the French Catholic churches.

No curate can order extraordinary public prayers in his parish without the special permission of the bishop,

No holiday or festival, except Sunday, can be established without the sanction of government.

Ecclesiastics shall wear of their religious ceremonies, habiliments and ornaments suitable to their titles.—They cannot, in any case, and under any pretext, assume the colours and marks of distinction reserved for the bishops.

All ecclesiastics shall be habited in the French manner, and in black. Bishops may add to that dress the Pactoral cross, and the violet colored stockings.

No religious ceremony can take place out of the edifices consecrated to Catholic Worship, in the towns where there are temples destined for different worships.

The same temple cannot be consecrated but to one kind of worship.

There shall be in the cathedrals & parishes, a place of distinction for the catholic individuals exercising the civil and military authorities.

The bishop shall concert with the prefect, to regulate the mode of calling the faithful to divine service by the sound of the bells. They cannot be rung without the permission of the local police.

When government orders public prayers, the bishops shall agree with the prefect and the military commandant of the place, on the day, hour and mode of executing these ordinances.

The solemn predications called *sermons*, and those known by the name of *Stations de l'avant et du Careme*, shall be made by priests only, who shall have obtained special authority from the bishop for that purpose.

All curates, when performing parochial service, shall pray and cause to be prayed for the prosperity of the French Republic and the Consuls.

In their instructions, they shall not permit themselves to use any invectives, direct or indirect, either against the other worships authorized by the state, or against the individuals belonging to the said worships.

They shall not in the discourses usually pronounced during divine service, publish any thing foreign to the exercise of the worship, except what may be ordered by government.

They shall not administer the nuptial benediction but to those who shall prove in due form, their having contracted marriage before the civil officers.

It shall be obligatory to make use of the Equinoctial Calendar established by the laws of the Republic, for all ecclesiastic and religious acts. The days shall be designated according to the Solstice Calendar.

The day of rest for the public functionaries shall be fixed on the Sunday.

Articles for the Organization of the Protestant Worship.

Art. 1. None but Frenchmen can exercise the functions of worship.

2. Neither the protestant churches nor their ministers can hold relationship with any foreign power or authority.

3. The ministers of the several protestant communions in the performance of divine service, shall pray, and cause to be prayed for, the prosperity of the French Republic and the Consuls.

4. No doctrinal or dogmatical decisions, no formulary under the title of confession, or under any other title, can be published or taught before government has authorized its publication.

5. No alteration in the mode of discipline shall take place without the same authorization.

6. The Council of State shall take cognizance of all the operations of the ministers of worship, and of all the dissentions which may arise between the ministers.

7. The maintenance of the ministers of the consistorial churches shall be provided for; it being understood that the properties possessed by these churches, and the proceds of the oblations established according to usage or by regulations, shall be applied to that purpose.

8. The dispositions contained in the organical articles of the Catholic worship, respecting the liberty of endowments and the nature of the property which is to be the object of it, shall be common to the protestant churches.

9. There shall be two academies or seminaries in the East of France, for the instruction of the ministers of the Augsburg confession.

10. There shall be a seminary at Geneva for the instruction of the ministers of the reformed churches.

11. The professors of all the academies or seminaries shall be appointed by the First Consul.

12. None can be elected minister of a church of the Augsburg confession unless he has studied during a stated time in one of the French seminaries destined for the instruction of the ministers of that confession; and if he does not exhibit in one form a certificate of the time of his study, his ability, and his good morals.

13. None can be elected minister of a reformed church, without having first studied in the seminary of Geneva, and exhibiting a certificate in the form mentioned in the preceding article.

14. The regulations concerning the administration and interior policy of the seminaries, on the number and quality of the professors, the manner of teaching and the form of certificates or attestations of study, good conduct, and ability, shall be approved by government.

LONDON, April 23.

Ceremonial for the Proclamation of Peace.

A party of horse guards to be drawn up about the Gate of St. Jame's Palace where the Beadles and Constables, & all the Officers of the city of Westminster attend.

The Officers of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, with their maces and collars; the Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace and collar; the trumpets, Drum Major and drums, and the Knight Marshal's Men will assemble in the stable yard at St. James's; and the Officers of arms being habited in their respective tabards, and mounted, the procession will move from thence to the Palace gate, where Windsor Herald, or Deputy to Garter, Principal King of Arms, will read His Majesty's Proclamation aloud; which being done, the Procession will proceed to Charing Cross, as follows:—

A party of Horse guards to clear the way.

Beadles of Westminster, two and two, with staves.

High Constable on Horseback with his staff.

Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster, on horseback, with white wands.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.

High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.

Knight Marshal's Men two and two.

Drums.

Drum Major.

Serjeant Trumpeter in his collar, with his mace.

Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms.

Porticullis and Rouge Croix. Pursuivant abreast.

Richmond Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms.

Somerset Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms.

Norroy King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms.

Deputy Garter, principal King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms.

A party of Horse Guards.

Horse Guards flank the Procession.

At Charing-cross, Norroy, King of Arms, will read the Proclamation aloud, and the procession will then move on in the same order, to Temple-Bar, the gates of which being shut, Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms will leave the procession, and accompanied by two Trumpeters, preceded by two Horse Guards to clear the way, ride up to the Gate; and after the Trumpets have sounded thrice, will knock with his cane. On being asked by the City Marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he will reply "the Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the City, to publish His Majesty's Proclamation of Peace." The Gates being opened, he will be admitted alone and the gates will be immediately shut again. The City Marshal preceded by his officers, will then conduct him to the Lord Mayor (who, with the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, will attend within the gates) to whom he will shew His Majesty's Warrant, which his Lordship on reading will return, and give directions to the City Marshal to open the gates accordingly and on leaving him, will say, "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and horseguards being in waiting, will conduct him to his place in the procession, which will then move on into the city, except the officers of Westminster, who will file off and retire as they went to Temple-Bar. At Chancery-lane, the Somerset Herald will read the proclamation, and the city officers then falling into the procession, immediately after the officers of arms, it will move on to the end of Wood-street, where the Cross formerly stood in Cheapside. After the reading of the proclamation here by Richmond Herald, the procession will move on to the Royal Exchange, where the proclamation will be read for the last time by Rouge Crow Pursuivant.

Horse Guards flank the Procession.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

It is with much regret we announce to the Public, the death of Mrs. Martha Washington. Her decease took place on Saturday last, at Mount Vernon. The death of this estimable woman, must strongly recall to the recollection of every true American, the many amiable qualities which marked her character thro' the revolutionary war, and thro' the halcyon days of the first eight years administration of the federal government—The worthy comfort of the first of men—she shared his anxieties—she soothed his cares—she conciliated for him and for herself the affections of her country, and has left a name that will be respected and beloved by the citizens of these states, while superior excellence continues to command their approbation and esteem.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, June 26.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—UPPER CANADA,

Thursday, 10th June—Mr. *Clench* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the Religious Society called Methodists.

Friday, 11—Mr. *M'Donell* of *York*, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act for the more

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* Lord! we beseech thee, take the Republic into thy safe keeping.
Lord! we beseech thee, take the Consuls into thy safe keeping.

summary conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

Mr. *M'Donell of York*, also obtained leave to bring in a Bill for Licencing Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen.

Saturday, 12—Mr. *M'Donell* of *York*, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the means of obtaining Process of Outlawry against absent or absconding Debtors.

Mr. *M'Donell of York* also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to restrain Defendants from pleading a joint obligation or undertaking in abatement, unless a special Affidavit of Merits be annexed.

Mr. *Solicitor General* also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to establish more places or ports of Entry in this Province.

Monday, 14—Mr. *M'Donell* of *York*, obtained a further leave to bring in a Bill to authorize for a limited time the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench to nominate and appoint fit and discreet persons to act as Attornies at Law in certain Districts.

Mr. *Thomson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill entitled, "an Act to amend an Act, entitled "an Act to ascertain and establish on a permanent footing the Boundary Lines of the Townships of this Province.

Mr. *M'Donell of York*, also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the 41st year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to, and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandizes brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandizes imported from Great Britain and other places."

Mr. *Clench* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to declare the powers of the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests within this Province.

Mr. *Sherwood* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Statute Labour to be done upon Roads and Highways throughout this Province.

Friday 18.—Mr. *Clench* obtained leave to bring up the petition of the Magistrates and Grand Jurors of the District of London.

Mr. *Clench* obtained a further leave to bring in a Bill to-morrow, to obviate certain doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Courts of requests within this Province.

Mr. *M'Donell of York* moved for leave to bring in to-morrow a Bill for appropriating a certain sum of money to make good the loan of last year, which was granted.

M'Donell of York then gave notice that he intended to move to-morrow for an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that it may please His Excellency to institute a Board in this Province for encouraging the growing, dressing & exporting of Hemp, upon principles analogous to that established in our sister Province of Lower Canada.

Saturday 19—Mr. *Clench* brought up the petition of Colin M'Nabb, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Niagara, praying that a Custom House be built for him at Niagara.

Mr. *Sheriff M'Donell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Tuesday next, to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government for the time being, to licence certain persons to let and hire post horses and carriages, to give encouragement to such persons so licenced for that purpose and to regulate the conduct of the same.

Monday 21—Mr. *Washburn* obtained leave to bring in a Bill tomorrow to ascertain and enlarge the power of the Pound Keepers within this Province.

Tuesday 23—Mr. *Sheriff M'Donell* agreeable to leave given, brought in a Bill to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to licence Advocates and Attornies for the conduct of legal proceedings in this Province.

Was read for the first time, a Bill brought in by Mr. Clench, to declare and establish what shall be deemed and taken to be public roads throughout this Province.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

☞Keep the feet warm and the head cool," is a maxim in physic, the observance of which is, perhaps, one of the best means of preserving health. A strict attention to the latter part of the maxim is very necessary, at all times, in tropical climates, where the heat of the sun acting upon the head has been attended with fatal consequences. In temperate climates, during the summer months, the heat of the sun is intense and prejudicial to health; and it is possible that by avoiding the sun's heat, or preventing its action upon the head, some of the diseases incident to mankind in those climates might be prevented.

White or light coloured bodies posses, in an eminent degree, the property of reflecting the heat of the sun. This has been demonstrated by the late Dr. FRANKLIN, who ascertained the fact by placing two pieces of cloth of different colours upon the surface of snow, and exposing them to the rays of the sun; in a few hours afterwards he found that the red cloth was buried in the snow; while the other, which was white, had not suffered the least depression. A black hat, or any dark coloured body, will quickly burn in the focus of a small burning glass, which would scarcely heat white or light coloured substances. From whence it appears that the fashion of wearing white or drab hats in summer is founded on utility; since, by means of it, the head is defended from the heat of the sun, and preserved cool, and, perhaps, disease prevented.

Stolen from the Garrison,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outside case is very much worn, but the gilding of the inside case of which remains entire. All persons to whom the said Watch may be offered for sale are requested to stop it, and whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton, Baker, requests all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the Estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accounts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto, may be finally adjusted and settled. Wm. COOPER, Admr.

York, 19th June, 1802.

☞ The sale of the effects belonging to the above mentioned estate, consisting in Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. will take place on Monday the 12th July enfuing at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, June 19, 1802.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of July now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has his therto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

York, Jan. 16, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

The Honble D. W. Smith Esq
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VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 10

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 582.] SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, sixteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are thereby declared to be a separate District, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon such proof as aforesaid to Declare the same by Proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be so established as to him shall seem most fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it satisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thousand Souls and more within the said Counties, and that Six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been so established within one Year next before the issuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, sixteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern Limits of the Province, do constitute and form a separate District of this Province, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

DOWNING-STREET, April 26.

Last night one of the King's Messengers dispatched by Anth'y Merry, Esq; his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, arrived with the ratifications by his Catholic Majesty, and by the Batavian government, of the definitive treaty of peace signed the 27th of last month; which were exchanged with Mr. Merry against those of his Majesty on the 23d inst. at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the Batavian republic.

BY THE KING.—*A Proclamation declaring the conclusion of the war.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the 34th year of our reign, intitled, "an act for the further encouragement of British mariners, and for further purposes therein mentioned," various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in a manner

therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that for the purposes of said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our royal proclamation, or order in council, to be published in the London Gazette. And whereas a definitive treaty of peace has been duly rauhed between us, the French republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian republic, we have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy coun..l, for the purposes of the said act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our royal proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette, and we do direct the same to be published accordingly. Given at our court at Windsor, the twenty-fixth day of April, 1802, in the forty-second year of our reign.

God save the King!

BY THE KING.—*A Proclamation.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the French republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian republic, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the 27th day of March last, and the ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged; in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolable as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever, ſtrictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at our court at Windsor, the twenty-fixth day of April, 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

God save the King!

BY THE KING.—*A Proclamation for a public Thankſgiving.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty God, in his great goodneſs, to put an end to the late bloody, extended and extenſive war, in which we were engaged, we therefore, atoring the divine goodneſs, and duly conſidering that the great and public bleſſings of peace do call for public and ſolemn acknowledgements, have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a day of thankſgiving to Almighty God, for all his mercies, be obſerved throughout that part of our kingdom called Scotland, upon Tueſday the firſt day of June next; and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public thankſgiving be reverently and decently obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in Scotland, on the 1ſt day of June next, as they tender the favor of Almighty God, and would avoid the wrath and indignation, and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict upon all ſuch as contemn or neglect the performance of ſo religious a duty.—Our will and pleaſure is therefore, and we charge that this our proclamation be ſeen, at ye paſs to the market-croſs of Edinburgh and all other places needful, & there, in our name and authority, make publication thereof, that none pretend ignorance; and our will and pleaſure is, that our ſolicitor do cauſe printed copies hereof to be ſent to the ſheriffs of the ſeveral ſhires, ſtewarts of ſtewartries, and bailiffs of regalities, and their clerks, whom we ordain to ſee them publiſhed: and we appoint them to ſend copies thereof to the ſeveral pariſh churches within their bounds, that upon the Lord's day immediately preceding the day above-mentioned, the ſame may be publiſhed and read from the pulpits immediately after divine ſervice. Given at our court at Windſor, the twenty-ſixth day of April, 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

God ſave the King!

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 24.

At the Court at St. James's, the 21ſt April, 1802, preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable Edward Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's to the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Moſcow, October 28, 1801.

I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, by this meſſenger, the additional articles to the Convention of the (17) 5th June, which have been ſigned by myſelf and the Plenipotentiaries of this Crown; together with an act which I have alſo concluded with the Daniſh Plenipotentiary, containing the acceſſion of that Court to the ſaid Convention and additional articles, and its acceptance on the part of his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Peterſburgh, April 24, 1802.

I have the ſatisfaction of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip the Swediſh Act of Acceſſion to the Convention of the (17) 5th June, 1801, which was ſigned (with its duplicate) on the 30th paſt, by myſelf and the Baron de Stedingk; and inſtruments of a like tenor were at the ſame time interchanged between that Miniſter and the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majeſty. I have moreover the ſatisfaction of being enabled to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the Swediſh Ambaſſador has been diſtinctly informed by the Count de Kotſchoubey, that as the motives which had occaſioned the late revival of the ſyſtem of the Armed Neutrality were now happily done away, that ſyſtem is conſidered by this Court as completely annulled and abandoned; not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning of a ſpecific engagement between Ruſſia and the other confederates.

LONDON, April 24.

It is reported in ſome of the French papers, that the Royal Family of France has been thus provided for:—Louis XVIII. receives from Ruſſia 200,000 roubles a year, and 100,000 piaſtres from Spain. The Count d'Artois 360,000 livres from England; the Prince of Conde 100,000; his ſon, 80,000; and the Duke d'Enghien 60,000. The Ducheſs of Angouleme has the fortune her aunt left her. The Ducheſs of Orleans has 50,000 livres from France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 14.

Mr. Addington then read the following Reſolutions:—

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum applicable under the 26th and 32d of the King, on the 1ſt of February, 1802, in the extinction of the National Debt, together with 200,000l. per annum, would, without the annuities which will expire, extinguiſh the whole in 45 years, being a ſhorter time than the two funds, if kept ſeparate upon their preſent eſtabliſhment footing would do, together with 200,000l. per annum, and 1 per cent. upon the 97,000,000l. funded this ſeſſion of parliament.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the ſum of 100,000l. to be paid annually under the 26th of the King, to the commiſſioners for the extinction of the National Debt from the 5th April, 1803, be veſted in Commiſſioners, to be governed by other regulations.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the funds under the 26th and 32d of the King ſhould be conſolidated, and be continually laid out at compound intereſt, till the whole National Debt be extinguiſhed.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the annuities which ſhall expire, ſhall be applicable to the public ſervice, in ſuch manner as Parliament ſhall provide.

The Houſe reſumed, and Mr. Alexander brought up the report, which was read and agreed to, and it was ordered that the Houſe ſhould, on Monday ſe'nnight, again reſolve into a Committee on the ſubject.

PARIS, April 20.

According to letters from Weſel all the Pruſſian regiments in the diſtricts of Silena and Luſace are ordered to be replaced on the war eſtabliſhment.—Similar orders were previouſly iſſued with reſpect to the regiments in garriſon in Polish Pruſſia. All the fortreſſes on the frontier towards Bohemia are to be immediately repaired and furniſhed with palliſades. On the other hand, it is ſaid that a camp will be formed on the left bank of the Rhine about the beginning of May. Every where the Pruſſian recruiting officers augment their corps by their uſual method.—Theſe military preparations give riſe to an infinity of conjectures.

Accounts from Conſtantinople, dated the 11th ult. ſtate, that the Beys of Egypt who had placed themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh, had renounced that protection, and fled to the Upper Provinces. This meaſure is ſtated to have been occaſioned by a communication made to them by the Engliſh General, purſuant to orders from his Government, that he could only protect them in their perſons and property, but could not engage in any ſtep tending to reſtore them to thoſe rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed, and which were deemed inconſiſtent with the ſovereignty belonging to the Porte.

NEW YORK, May 29.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning arrived the ſhip Sophia, capt. Hand, from Havre-de-Grace, which place ſhe left the firſt inſt. A gentleman who came paſſenger in her has obligingly furniſhed us with the following intelligence:—That the Chief Conſul had added 10,000 men to his guard—that a meſſenger from England had arrived with the ratification of the definitive treaty, which had previouſly received the ſanction of the French government—that Buonaparte had ſolemnly reſtored the ancient eccleſiaſtical Regime—that the Decade had been aboliſhed, and the obſervation of the Sabbath re-eſtabliſhed—that the Chief Conſul, on the 25th of April, had received in the church of Notre Dame, the Sacrament, in the preſence of all the Conſtituted Authorities, the foreign miniſters, and an immenſe crowd of ſpectators—a ſpectacle, that was ſuppoſed to be hardly leſs brilliant and impoſing than when the unfortunate Louis XVI. took the oath of Federation in the Champ de Mars.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED

May 24 Ship Jeffery, Thomas Bang, ſailed 24th April from Greenock, cargo Rum, Tobacco, Sugar, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Irvine, M'Naught & Co. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Kidd and Thompſon.

Brig Vainqueur, Thomas Finch, 5 weeks from London, Bale goods, Grocers ſhip. Paſſengers Mr. Mrs. Scott and family.

26 Brig Cotheals, Darlington, David Wilſon, ſailed 13th April from Greenock, Cargo Bale goods, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Smith & Co. Paſſengers Meſſrs. Aird and family and Brown.

Brig Hope, J. M'Kenzie, 6 weeks from Barbadoes, Rum and Sugar, addreſſed to Mr. J. Hamilton.

27 Ship Tyron, James Kempthorn, 6 weeks from Briſtol, cargo Bale goods, &c. Paſſengers Mr. John Kerry.

Brig Eſſex, John Proſſe, 9 days from St. John Newfoundland, addreſſed to Meſſrs M'Nider & Co.

Ketch Lord Keith, Chas. Henry, ſailed 15th April from Greenock, cargo Muſcles and goods, addreſſed to Irvine, M'Naught & Co.

Brig Eliza, George Ford, 8 days from St. John's Newfoundland, in ballaſt for Mr. Painter.

Ship Adonis, Alexander Peterſon, from London, Lois London, 26th [illegible] the Downs 28 and Scilly 7th May, 70 tons goods, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Leſlie & Mundell. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. S. Gale, M'Culloch, Wilſon, Brig Hero, Robt. M'Coull, ſailed 24th April from Irvine, Bale goods, addreſſed to Mr. Turner.

Brig Oughton, J. Stewart, 9 weeks from Greenock, Bale goods, addreſſed to Mr. J. M'Donald.

29 Brig Lucy, John Humphries, 40 days from Barbadoes, Rum and Sugar, addreſſed to Mr. J. D. Hamilton.

Schoonner Beatrix and Sofiannah, John Wilſon 27 days from St. Chriſtopher's, cargo Rum & Sugar addreſſed to Mr David Raven. Paſſenger, Brig Dart, Francis Hogarth, 5 days from Placentia, Newfoundland in ballaſt.

31 Ship Crawford, John Strvice, ſailed 24 April from Saltcoats, Bale goods for Mr. Turner. Paſſenger Mr. John M'Nabb.

June 2 Brig Jeffrie, John Strong from Aboa, 5 weeks from Bromotis cargo bricks, coals, &c. paſſengers Mr. J. Mackay.

3 Ship Canada, Alex. Harvey, 5 weeks from Grenock, Bale goods, &c. addreſſed to Meſſrs Robert Hunter & Co. Paſſengers, Mr. Robt. Hunter, David Dyer, John Bolton, Brig Duke Anthoil, Alex. Roſſell, from Leith, left the Orkneys 28th April, cargo bricks, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Meſſrs and Shaw, paſſenger, Mr. James Somerville.

7 Brig Pacific, Robt. Moore, from Newcaſtle, left Stromneſs 29th April, cargo coals, addreſſed to Meſſrs Lymburner & Cramond; paſſengers, Meſſrs. Meſſrs. John and James Applegarth.

8 Brig Maid of the Mill, Edward Macey from Hamas ſailed 30th May, tar and baiſtaff, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Burns & Woolley. Paſſengers Mr. M'Nabb and family. Brig Hamelia John Cuſin, from Liverpool, ſailed 7th May, cargo ſalt and Bale goods addreſſed to Mr. James Tod.

Ship Norvell, William Mackathion, from London, ſailed 7th May in ballaſt addreſſed to Meſſrs. Parker, Quincy & Co. paſſengers Mr. Holloway, Qr. Maſter, 6th Regt. and 42 privates 7th Quebec Hoſpital Staff. Schoonner Freedom, Marten Angus M'Intyre from Miramichie, 20 days, cargo Rum, Moloſſes and Coffee, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lymburner & Co.

9 Brig Marion, Thomas Burch, from Antigua 17 days; cargo, Rum, Moloſſes and Sugar, addreſſed to Mr. Charles Coulburn. Brig Anne Nicholas Reads, from Sunderland, ſailed 9th April, Coals and Bale goods addreſſed to Meſſrs Burns & Woolley. Schooner Two Friends Charlestegne Arbou, from Chaleur Bay, 7 days in Ballaſt. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Webber, James Gouard, Cap. Cummings, Maſter of the Keith Firm Branded on Accoſtelle laſt November, bound to London from Quebec.

AGRICULTURAL.

IT is related, that a certain Chineſe Emperor, when a rich MINE had been diſcovered and opened in his dominions, ordered it to be ſhut; alledging that it would injure the public, by diverting the people from the induſtrious purſuits of huſbandry. This imperial mandate was not ſo chimerical and unreaſonable as moſt people might think it to be. Any thing that tends to a general relaxation of induſtry is a public evil, and, even though it ſhould bring temporary riches, would be ſure to terminate in poverty.

The acquiſition of the Spaniſh mines rendered the Spaniards, firſtly rich, then lazy, and finally poor.

And, if there are now vaſtly rich and extenſive mines (a thing not impoſſible) within the United States, far diſtant be the inauſpicious day that ſhall diſcover them to the inhabitants. The diſcovery of ſuch mines would be a great national calamity, as they would become a ſubſtitute for induſtry, and would tend, firſt to idleneſs, pride and luxury, and ultimately to national poverty and wretchedneſs:—and more particularly, as they would draw off the attention of people from cultivating the ſurface of the earth, which is an infinitely better ſource of national wealth, than digging gold from its bowels.

In ſuch a vaſt agricultural country as is ours, huſbandry ought to be the firſt and principal occupation, which ſhould employ at leaſt nine tenths of its male inhabitants. And men who would be expert and excellent farmers, muſt make this their only calling; for it is a buſineſs that requires ſtudy and forethought, and daily care and attention.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himſelf muſt either hold or drive."

FRANKLIN.

Origin of the Grey Mare's being the better Horſe.

I had lately the pleaſure of paſſing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both ſexes, where the converſation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men uſually arrogate to themſelves of ruling over their wives with deſpotic ſway, a young lady of wit and humour, then preſent replied, "it might poſſibly be ſo ſometimes, but much oftener the *grey mare is the better horſe*!" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the riſe of that proverbial ſaying, which is made uſe of when a woman governs her huſband.

A gentleman of a certain county in England having married a young lady of conſiderable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding in a very ſhort time, that ſhe was of a high domineering ſpirit, always contending to be miſtreſs of him & his family, he was reſolved to part with her. Accordingly he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of ſuch a temper, and he was ſo heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having inquired into the cauſe of his complaint, aſked him, "why he ſhould be more diſquieted at it than any other married man, ſince it was the common caſe with them all, and conſequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage ſtate?" The young gentleman deſired to be excuſed, ſhe ſaid he was ſo far from giving his aſſent to this aſſertion, that he thought himſelf more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a ſpirit no way to be quelled; and as moſt certainly no man who had a ſenſe of right and wrong, could ever ſubmit to be governed by his wife. "Son (ſaid the old man) you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their huſbands, though not all, indeed, by the ſame method: however, to end all diſputes between us, I will put what I have ſaid on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horſes in my ſtable; you ſhall harneſs theſe to a cart, in which I ſhall put a baſket containing one hundred eggs; and if, in paſſing through the county, and

making a ſtrict inquiry into the truth or falſehood of my aſſertion, and leaving a horſe at the houſe of every man who is maſter of his family himſelf, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horſes. I hope you will then think your own caſe not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worſe than her neighbors. If, on the other hand, your horſes are gone firſt, I will take my daughter home again, and you ſhall keep her fortune."

This propoſal was too advantageous to be rejected; our young married man, therefore, ſet out with great eagerneſs to get rid, as he thought, of his horſes and his wife.

At the firſt houſe he came to, he heard a woman, with a ſhrill and angry voice, call to her huſband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be ſure, without making any further enquiry; at the next he met with ſomething of the ſame kind, and at every houſe, in ſhort, until his eggs were almoſt gone, when he arrived at the ſeat of a gentleman of family and figure in the county: he knocked at the door, and enquiring for the maſter of the houſe, was told by a ſervant, that his maſter was not yet ſtirring, but, if he pleaſed to walk in, his lady was in the parlour. The lady, with great complaiſance, deſired him to ſeat himſelf, and ſaid, if his buſineſs was very urgent, ſhe would wake her huſband to let him know it, but had much rather not diſturb him. "Why, really, madam, (ſaid he) my buſineſs is only to aſk a queſtion, which you can reſolve as well as your huſband, if you will be ingenuous with me. You will, doubtleſs, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a ſtranger, to aſk ſuch a queſtion; but as a very conſiderable wager depends upon it, and it may be ſome advantage to yourſelf to declare the truth to me; I hope theſe conſiderations will plead my excuſe. It is, madam, to deſire to be informed, whether you govern your huſband, or he rules over you?"—"Indeed, ſir, (replied the lady,) this queſtion is ſomewhat odd; but, as I think no one ought to be aſhamed of doing their duty, I ſhall make no ſcruple to ſay, that I have been always proud to obey my huſband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be ſuſpected in ſuch a caſe, let him anſwer for me, for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after ſome apologies, being made acquainted with the buſineſs, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favor; upon which he was invited to chooſe which horſe in the team he liked beſt, and to accept of it as a preſent.

A black gelding ſtruck the fancy of the gentleman moſt; but the lady deſired he would chooſe the grey mare, which ſhe thought would be very fit for her ſide-ſaddle; her huſband gave ſubſtantial reaſons why the black horſe would be moſt uſeful to them; but madam ſtill perſiſted in her claim to the grey mare. "What (ſaid ſhe, and will you not take her then? But I ſay you ſhall; *for I am ſure the grey mare is much the better horſe.*" Well, my dear (replied the huſband,) if it muſt be ſo ..... "You muſt take an egg (replied the gentleman carter,) and I muſt take all my horſes back again, and endeavour to live happy with my wife."

ZENO.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 3.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—UPPER CANADA.

Saturday, 26th June. Mr. Clench obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Monday next to make a temporary proviſion for the Diſtrict of London.

Was read for the firſt time a Bill to provide for the adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Diſtrict of London.

POETRY.

MY NATIVE HOME.

OER breezy hill or woodland glade,
At morning's dawn or cloſing day,
In ſummer's ſtaunting pomp array'd,
Or penſive moonlight's ſilver grey,
The wreath in faſhion's thrall ſhall roam
Who wanders from his native home.

Whilſt at the foot of ſome old tree,
As meditation ſoothes his mind,
Lull'd by the hum of wand'ring bee,
Or ripp'ling ſtream or whiſp'ring wind,
His vagrant fancy ſhall ſtill roam
And lead him to his native home.

Tho' love a fragrant couch may weave,
And round him ſtrap the ſiſtive board;
Still mem'ry oft would turn to grieve
And reaſon ſcorn the ſplendid hoard;
While he, beſt proſpect of his houſe,
Would languiſh for his native home.

To him the ruſhy roof is dear
And ſweetly calm the darkeſt glen!
While pomp and pride and pow'r appear,
At beſt the glitt'ring plagues of men;
Unſought by thoſe who never roam
Forgetful of their native home.

Let me to Summer ſhades retire,
With meditation and the Muſe!
Or round the ſocial Winter fire
The glow of temper'd mirth diffuſe;
The winds may howl and waters foam
I ſtill ſhall bleſs my native home.

And oh! when youth's ecſtatic hour,
And paſſion's glowing morn are paſt;
Should age behold the tempeſt low'r,
And ſorrow blow its keeneſt blaſt;
My ſhade no longer doom'd to roam
Shall find the Grave a PEACEFUL HOME.

THE Subſcriber having actually relinquiſhed all concern in the Trade of this Town, requeſts the Perſons indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has for ſale on reaſonable terms, the Houſe now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Eſq.

York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

WHEREAS Betſy Chaffe, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuſes to return to her duty; this is to forbid any perſon harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

April 25, 1802. REUBIN R. CHAFFE.

To be ſold by Auction

WITHOUT RESERVE,

BY On Tueſday the 6th of September next, at the LAND-OFFICE in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 45,300 Acres of excellent Wood Land, viz.

24,000 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich.

6,000 Do. in the Township of Dereham,
7,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
4,000 Do. in the Township of York,
2,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
400 Do. in the Township of Woodbridge,
300 Do. in the Township of Scarborough,
200 Do. at Point Dupin, in the Township of Guillimbury—And
100 Acres in the Township of Crowland.

To be put up in ſuch convenient Lots as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more accurately deſcribed on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchaſe money will be expected in three days after the Sale.

One-third in ſix months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal intereſt.

Good Title Deeds will be warranted by the Subſcriber on payment of the laſt inſtalment, or immediately after the ſale, on paying the full purchaſe money.

Twenty Dollars Earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, which will be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 1ſt June, 1802.

Stolen from the Garriſon,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outſide caſe is very much worn, but the gilding of the inſide caſe of which remains entire. All perſons to whom the ſaid Watch may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſtop it, and whoever will return the ſame to the Printer, ſhall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton, Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the Eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accounts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto, may be finally adjuſted and ſettled, Wm. COOPER, *Admr.*

York, 19th June, 1802.

☞ *The ſale of the effects belonging to the above mentioned eſtate, conſiſting in Houſehold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. will take place on Monday the 19th July enſuing at 10 o'clock in the morning.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, June 19, 1802.
Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the thirteenth day of July now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Baiſſis, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

York Land-Office.

THE Subſcriber having opened an Office at his Houſe, for the ſale and purchaſe of Land, ſolicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateſt attention and fidelity. He has already ſome valuable tracts for ſale (on low terms for Caſh) in ſundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poſt paid will be attended to, and anſwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

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The Honble J. McGill Esq 460

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 583.] SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.



WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the Second Seſſion of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January in the fortieth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and ſo ſoon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM ſhall make it ſatisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thouſand Souls within the ſaid Counties, and that ſix of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the ſaid Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern limits of the Province, ſhall and are hereby declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon ſuch proof as aforeſaid to Declare the ſame by Proclamation any time within one year after the ſame ſhall be ſo eſtabliſhed as to him ſhall ſeem moſt fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it ſatisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thouſand Souls and more within the ſaid Counties, and that Six of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been ſo eſtabliſhed within one Year next before the iſſuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, do hereby declare, that the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern Limits of the Province, do conſtitute and form a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

AN ACT the better to aſcertain and ſecure the Titles to Lands in this Province. [July 7th, 1801.]

I. WHEREAS a certain Act of this Province paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of His Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for ſecuring Titles to Lands in this Province," and which Act has been ſince extended by a certain other Act entitled "an Act to continue an Act entitled an Act for ſecuring the Titles to Lands in this Province" will very ſhortly expire; and whereas it is judged expedient to make further proviſion for the aſcertaining the validity of certain claims to lands in caſes in which His Majeſty's letters Patent have not as yet been made out, BE IT ENACTED by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of Upper Canada conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled

"an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, That at any time during the space of two years from and after the expiration of the before mentioned Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province to issue such and so many Commissions under the Great Seal of this Province for each and every District within the said Province, in such manner and form, and to be directed to such and so many persons as he shall judge proper, of whom His Majesty's Chief Justice of this Province or one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench shall be one, which said Commissioners or any three of them in cases in which His Majesty's letters Patent have not as yet been made out, shall by and under the authority of such Commission or Commissions, have power to hear and determine in manner hereinafter specified all claims to Lands, or to a lien or liens upon Lands in this Province in which the claim or title of the original nominee or nominees shall be found to have accrued or existed, prior to the passing of this Act and respecting which lands no Report has been made under the said former Acts, whether such claims shall be set up by the original nominee or nominees thereof, or by persons claiming absolute title under such nominee or nominees, or as mortgage creditors of, or under such nominee or nominees; Provided the original nominee or nominees founded his, her, or their claim or claims under the authority of General Haldimand's certificates, Lieutenant Governor Hamilton's certificates, the Surveyor General's Department, Land Board certificates, Magistrates recommendations, Treasury Tickets for Canada Bounty, and Orders in Council, or any other authority in any wise derived from his Majesty.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid* that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person or persons setting up such claims as aforesaid, either in person or by agent duly authorized to come before and produce to such Commissioners or any three of them whereof the said Chief Justice or some one of the said Justices of the said Court of King's Bench shall be one, all such documents and evidences as he, she or they may be in possession of, for the purpose of satisfying such Commissioners as aforesaid of the validity of such claim or claims as he, she or they, shall or may set up to any such lands as aforesaid, for which purpose such Commissioners or any one of them, are and is hereby authorized and empowered to administer such oath or oaths either to the party or parties claiming, or to the witness or witnesses appearing in support of such claim or claims, whether the same be between subject and subject, or between the subject and the Crown, as shall be judged proper and expedient; and also by summons under the signature of any one of the said commissioners to require the attendance of all such persons whose evidence may be judged necessary to ascertain the validity of any such claim or claims, or to explain the subject matter thereof, and in such summons also to order the production of all such books, papers and documents as shall be in the custody or power of any such person or persons, whose attendance shall be so required by such summons, in such manner as such commissioner or commissioners signing such summons shall deem expedient; which summons all and every person and persons to whom the same shall be directed, is, and are hereby required to yield obedience to upon being duly served therewith. Provided always nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that the said commissioners acting under such authority as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and empowered to receive such written or oral testimony as may be produced to them, whether the same be or be not consistent with the rules of evidence laid down or established by the Laws of England, and to give and allow such force and effect to such testimony as justice in each respective case shall in their judgment require.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That after the said commissioners shall in virtue of such commission or commissions, have examined such claim or claims as aforesaid, they shall be at liberty either to reject such claim or claims, or to allow the same as in their judgment, justice and the equity and good conscience of the case may require, without any regard to legal forms or solemnities whatsoever, and to report on the same accordingly, which report shall be final and conclusive, and shall be addressed to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province in Council; and from thenceforth, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province, shall be at liberty, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to issue his Majesty's Letters Patent for the lands specified in such report, to the party or parties, his, her or their heirs and assigns, in favour of whom such report shall have been made in manner aforesaid. Provided always nevertheless, that in case the said Commissioners or either of them shall, during their sitting, or within fifteen days after they shall have signed said report, and before his Majesty's Letters Patent shall have been issued in pursuance thereof, by representation from any person or persons claiming to be interested therein, be satisfied, or have reason to believe that the report so far as concerns any particular lot or lots of land, has been obtained by surprize, or has been made erroneously, or that another person can shew a preferable claim to such lot or lots of land, and that justice requires that such report should be staid, so far as concerns such lot or lots of land; that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, or any other commissioners who may sit in execution of the said commission, or of any subsequent commission, to rehear such claim, or to let in new claims to such particular lot or lots of land, and upon such rehearing such commissioners shall be at liberty to report on the claims to be thereupon heard, as if no report had before been made, and such commissioners shall also be at liberty, if they shall judge it expedient to justice, to order any of the parties, at whose instance such rehearing was obtained, to pay such sum or sums of money to the party or parties in favor of whom a Report shall have been first made, as they shall see just, to be recovered in like manner as the costs and expences of witnesses are by this Act directed and authorized to be recovered.

IV. *Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the said Commissioners shall not proceed to examine any such claim as aforesaid unless they shall have caused notice in writing of their intention to proceed upon the business of the said Commission to be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Clerk of the Peace, and at three other the most public places of each District respectively, at least one month before they shall begin to act therein; and also unless a notice specifying such claim or claims and the name or names of the claimant or claimants together with the number of the lot or lots, and of the concession or concessions with the name and names of the township and townships, district and districts, in which the lands so claimed respectively lie or are situated, shall have been fixed up in some conspicuous part of the said office of the Clerk of the Peace at least fifteen days before the same shall come on to be heard.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that in all cases in which, before the Commissioners shall have proceeded to decide upon the right to any particular lot or tract of land, two or more notices by different persons, shall have been fixed up in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, claiming adversely such particular lot or tract of land, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Commissioners to defer or delay the hearing of such adverse claims or either of them, and to give to all any or either of such claimants such further or enlarged time for the production of evidence, and for the decision of such claim or claims as such Commissioners shall deem expedient to justice.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which any claim or claims shall or may be set up before the said Commissioners under any mortgage, or security made, or by writing agreed to be made by such original nominee or nominees as aforesaid, or by any person or persons claiming under such nominee or nominees, the said Commissioners acting under such authority as aforesaid, are, if they shall be satisfied that such claim is well founded, hereby authorized and empowered to report in favor of such mortgage or mortgages, agreement or agreements which report respecting such mortgages or agreements the Register of each County or Riding in which such lands shall be respectively situate, shall, and they are hereby required upon the production of the certificate of the said Commissioners, specifying their allowance of the said mortgage or agreement, to enregister or cause the same to be enregistered in the respective offices, and after such mortgages or agreements shall have been so enregistered accordingly, such registration shall have the same force and effect upon the said lands as the registration would have had if the party had been seized of the legal estate in such lands.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case any person or persons who shall appear before the said commissioners to give evidence respecting any such claim or claims as aforesaid, shall wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her, or themselves in the giving such evidence, he, she, and they shall incur the like pains and penalties as would have been incurred upon a conviction for wilful and corrupt perjury in any evidence given in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, in any cause there depending.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which witnesses shall have duly appeared to give evidence before such commissioners, either voluntarily or in obedience to such summons as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners to order and direct the party or parties who shall have produced such witness or witnesses, to pay such witness or witnesses for his, her, or their loss of time and expence, such sum or sums of money as such commissioners in their judgment shall deem equitable and just, and which order the party or parties upon whom the same shall be made, is, and he, she, and they is and are hereby required and enjoined to yield obedience to, and such sum or sums of money shall and may be recovered and recoverable under and by authority of this Act, by action or suit in any of his Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province, due regard being had to their respective jurisdictions.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, from time to time during the existence of this Act, by warrant under his hand, to order and direct the Treasurer of the said Province to pay to and for the use of the said commissioners acting in the execution of the said commissions respectively, such reasonable sum or sums of money, as will indemnify the said commissioners respectively against expences to be by them incurred during the sitting of, and in the execution of the said commission.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Clerk of the Peace in each and every District who is hereby authorized and empowered to act as clerk of the said commission, to demand and receive of and from the several persons who shall apply to him for any of the purposes of this Act, the following Fees:—

For receiving, fixing up in his office, and noting down for hearing any claim for a grant, and also for making up a report respecting the same, the sum of five shillings.

For receiving and noting down for hearing any caveat, three shillings and nine pence.

For a copy of the order respecting each claim respectively, two shillings and six pence.

For every summons signed by one or more commissioners for the attendance of one or more witnesses, two shillings and six pence.

XI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be in force for the space of two years from the day of the passing thereof and no longer.

LONDON, April 18.

A trial was made a few days ago of a gun, on a new construction, invented by the Hon. Col. Blaguire; and on Friday various experiments were made in Hyde Park, by the inventor, on this curious piece of ordnance. The following are some of its properties: it measures about a foot in length, and requires only one tenth of the quantity of powder used with heavy ordnance, and one man alone can load and fire it with astonishing quickness; neither sponge, ramrod, nor cartridge being necessary. These are some of the advantages that this instrument of destruction possesses; and it will be found to have many more.

At a time when the army is about to be reduced, it is pleasing to observe that, owing to various public undertakings, there is little danger of the men being without employment. Although others, we understand there is an extensive drainage carrying on in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire, which will afford work at least for 1000 men, for which number utensils are preparing. The labourers to be engaged in this undertaking will not be prevented from attending the harvest, and they will have the advantage of full employment during the winter months, there being steam engines erected for the sole purpose of keeping the works dry. Every proper encouragement will be given to labourers, particularly canal cutters, by application to the directors at Boston.

David Forrester, lately executed for the murder of Captain Pigott, of the Hermione, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off:—"That he went into the cabin, and forced Captain Pigott overboard through the port while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the First Lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending upon him for support; he took hold of him, and assisted in heaving him overboard alive, and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that Lieutenant Douglas could not be found, he took a lantern and candle and went into the gun-room, and found the Lieutenant under the Marine Officer's cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear as evidence against them, and he seized on the Captain's Clerk, who was immediately put to death."

April 14.—The Mars, of 74, and Impeteux, of 84, by the amazing exertions of the crew, are completely stripped and ready to be paid off, which will take place to-morrow. It was quite laughable to see the jolly tars harness themselves as horses to the carriages appointed to draw the stores to the different depots, while one seaman acted as carter, with a long whip made of spun yarn, and another as a leading carter to what he called the thill-horse. All was fun and jollity, but conducted with the most perfect order and sobriety.

April 25.—"On Easter Monday, the children educated at Christ's Hospital walked as usual to the Mansion House, and from thence to Christ-Church, Newgate-street, in procession, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, a number of Aldermen and their Ladies, &c.

The city banquet was more elegant than has been given for many years. The Manſion Houſe was honoured at dinner by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland. No Chief Magiſtrates of the city of London has received a ſimilar mark of diſtinction from the reigning Sovereign or his immediate ſucceſſor, ſince the year 1761, when his preſent Majeſty dined with Sir Thomas Fludyer, in the day of his inſtallation into office. The dinner and decorations on that occaſion were in the richeſt ſtyle of magnificence, tho' perhaps excelled in point of ſplendor by the ſumptuous feaſt of Monday laſt. The Prince and his Royal Brothers advanced with little or no interruption till they reached St. Clement's Church, when the crowd became rather too attentive in their congratulations. The City Marſhal, with part of his officers, attended at Temple-Bar, to conduct the illuſtrious viſitors to the Manſion Houſe. They were proceeding thro' Fleet-ſtreet, when the populace, about the bottom of Chancery-lane, took the horſes from the carriage, and drew it, amidſt loud and reiterated acclamations, along the ſtreets to the Manſion Houſe, the ſpectators from the windows teſtifying their approbation by various demonſtrations of joy. When the Royal Strangers alighted at the Manſion Houſe, the people were more and more loud in the congratulations, and the Lord Mayor and his attendants gave them a very cordial reception. The Prince was attended by Earls Moira, Harrington, Granard, and Lord Forbes; Hon. T. Erſkine; Sir J. Warren, and J. H. Feathertſtone; Generals Lee and Witham; Colonels Winyard, Spencer, Dalrymple, and Mc. Mahon; T. Tyrwhitt, Eſq; &c. &c.

A band of muſic continued playing during the repaſt. A number of loyal and appropriate toaſts were drank. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, after the health of his Majeſty had been given, with three times three, by the Lord Mayor, paid a moſt handſome euſogium to the corporation of the city of London, which was received with the greateſt enthuſiaſm by every perſon preſent. The Prince then gave

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Proſperity to the City of London.

The band at the end of each toaſt played *God ſave the King*, *Rule Britannia*, and *Britons ſtrike home*.

The dinner was ſerved up in the firſt ſtile, by Meſſrs. Hoffman and Birch, and conſiſted of every delicacy, and a moſt elegant deſert.

The Prince of Wales diſplayed in every circumſtance that affability, politeneſs and elegance of manners, for which he is diſtinguiſhed.

The ball was opened by Miſs Farmer and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. The minuet was admirably performed; and all who know the grace and elegance of his Royal Highneſs muſt admit, that ſuch an exhibition muſt have been uncommonly attractive. Miſs Farmer and the Duke of Cumberland had begun the country dances to the tune of "*Sir David Blair*," but they had ſcarcely gone down ſix couple, when the crowd became ſo ungovernable, that they were obliged for the time to deſiſt. The Prince of Wales retired between eleven and twelve o'clock, after beſtowing the higheſt encomiums on the handſome reception which he had experienced. His Royal Highneſs took his carriage amidſt the loudeſt acclamation of the multitude.

PLYMOUTH, April 15.

Plymouth and Dock are all alive in the paying off the ſhips, and the embarkation of the French priſoners. A very honorable trait of the true character of a real Britiſh tar occurred in Frankfort-place laſt evening: ſeveral of the French priſoners were permitted to come on ſhore to purchaſe neceſſaries; a ſeaman of the Malta, paid off on Monday laſt, met the party, and recognized a French ſeaman, whoſe life he had ſaved from La Vengeur, which ſunk on the glorious 1ſt of June. Recollecting each other, mutual congratulations took place, and the honeſt Britiſh tar actually treated each French priſoner (twenty in number) with a glaſs of grog, making them drink the King and Conſtitution of Old England, and proſperity to England and France.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 10.

On Wedneſday laſt at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to proroge the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

I Now cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament, as it is my wiſh, that your Duty to the Public ſhould as little as poſſible interrupt your private concerns.

The Bill which you have paſſed for the better aſcertaining and ſecuring the Title to Lands in this Province, will I hope contribute to place real property therein, on a ſure and permanent foundation, and render the Bounty of the Crown, from which that property was originally derived, highly conducive to the good of the ſubject.

I truſt that the other Bills which you have paſſed, will each of them reſpectively, promote the Object of all Legiſlation, the General Good.

The erecting of a new Diſtrict gives me particular ſatisfaction, being an Indication of the increaſing population of this Province, one of the happy effects of that Plenty and Security, which by the bleſſing of Providence, we at preſent poſſeſs.

I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention to meet you next year during the winter, when you will have an opportunity of reſuming your Labors, at a time more convenient to yourſelves than the preſent, and equally advantageous to the Public.

In the mean while, you will be enabled at your reſpective places of abode, by your example and influence to add force and effect to the Laws already enacted, and by careful obſervation to diſcover what yet remains to be done for the weal—being and proſperity of this Province.

After which his Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:—

1. An Act the better to aſcertain and ſecure the Title to Lands in this Province.

2. An Act to provide for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

3. An Act to declare and aſcertain the Rates which the Receiver General ſhall take and retain to his own uſe out of the monies paſſing through his hands, which are ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province.

4. An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſame reſpecuvely.

5. An Act for applying a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of two ſeveral Addreſſes of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, June 19, 1802.
Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the thirteenth day of July now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Baiſiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belong.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff

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PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the Second Seſſion of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January in the fortieth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and ſo ſoon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM ſhall make it ſatisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thouſand Souls within the ſaid Counties, and that ſix of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the ſaid Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern limits of the Province, ſhall and are thereby declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon ſuch proof as aforeſaid to Declare the ſame by Proclamation any time within one year after the ſame ſhall be ſo eſtabliſhed as to him ſhall ſeem moſt fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it ſatisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thouſand Souls and more within the ſaid Counties, and that Six of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been ſo eſtabliſhed within one Year next before the iſſuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, do hereby declare, that the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern Limits of the Province, do conſtitute and form a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons. NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 30.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The inhabitants of the metropolis had ſo much time to prepare for the illuminations, that they had all the benefit of concert. Illuminations were never more general. The effect was very ſtriking. The ſplendor of the lights, reflected on the perpetual ſtream of curious gazers that rolled on through the ſtreets below, preſented a very animated ſcene. We cannot pretend to deſcribe the effect of this wide extended blaze. The whole firmament was on fire, and by the darkneſs of the night, the ſplendor of the effort to convert night into the brightneſs of day, was the more conſpicuous. The moon and ſtars were happily withdrawn from the competition of art to ouſtrip their glories, and to ſupercede their reign!

Drury-lane Theatre was ſuperb beyond the powers of deſcription. The immenſe ſize of the building,

and its towering elevation above all thofe that furrounded it, afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greateft fpirit. They may be compared to the diftinguifhed members of the ancient Republics, who at their own expence gave magnificent fhews to their fellow citizens. The inhabitants of Athens or of Rome never received more pleafure from a naumachia or a fight of gladiators, than the populace of London laft night from Drury lane Theatre. During the day the Union Flag was difplayed from the fummit of the building, but towards evening this was replaced by a model of a man of war, fo large that it is a matter of the greateft aftonifhment how they were able to hoift it to fuch a height. Flags and ftreamers floated from her top-maffs. The front in Ruffel-ftreet was illuminated with great tafte. At the top was a Dove, with an olive branch; further down a Crown, with fprigs of laurel, and the letters G. R. and below the word PEACE, in lamps of the greateft brilliancy. It was on the Weft front, however, that pains and expence had been chiefly lavifhed, and to be fure nothing fo grand was ever before feen in London. Five colonades of the Corinthian order rofe from below to the top of the eliptis which forms the box lobby, and feemed to fupport the whole. Between them there were tranfparencies exhibiting Peace, Britannia, Fame, and other appropriate figures. Among them was firft, a very large and beautiful tranfparency of the implements of War. Cannon were feen vomiting forth their deftructive contents, and the dead and the dying appeared at a diftance. The cogtraft thus produced, heightened the effect to a wonderful degree. This was furrounded by a Wheat Sheaf, and the words Peace and Plenty, in chaffers feemingly each three feet long. Olive branches extended a great way on each fide. There was next a circular tranfparency, with the arms and emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this appeared a brilliant Imperial Crown, with the two letters G. R. And at the top of all was an ineftimable fine tranfparent painting of a Dove flying downwards, and bearing an Olive Branch in its mouth. The number of lamps was aftonifhing; they were beautifully variegated and uncommonly vivid. But the chief merit of the decorations was their tafteful arrangement, and of this defcription we can convey no idea. Though the fcale was fo great, a complete fymmetry and proportion were preferved, as if the whole had not exceeded the fize of a picture frame. The moft perfect fimplicity was conjoined with inconceivable magnificence. The fpectators were ftruck with the preparations, but when the lamps were lighted, the Theatre refembled the caftle of a Genius, fuch as we read of in the Thoufand and One.

About ten o'clock the mob, which then filled all the adjoining ftreets, was furprifed with the firing of a fky-rocket from the roof of the Theatre. This was followed by fplendid fire-works, which laited near two hours. They were conducted by a firft rate artift; and from being let off from fuch a ftage the effect was allowed, by all prefent, to be beyond whatever they had before witneffed. At laft the fhip, placed by the ftatue of Apollo, began to open upon another, compofed of combuftible materials. A mock engagement enfued, and the latter blew up, fhewing all the beauties of Chinefe fire. The finale was truly grand.

The crowd certified, by loud and repeated buzzas, their admiration and their gratitude. Their feelings muft have been participated by thoufands at a diftance of feveral miles from the fpot. The illuminations and the fire works would be feen, perhaps, to greater advantage, at Fulham, Wandfworth, Kew, Richmond, and all to weftward of the metropolis.

Mr. Jamifon, a watch-maker, nearly oppofite the Admiralty, had a device which attracted much notice. It was the perfect model of the San Jofef, of 120 guns, with her pendants flying, fo formed by the fkill of the maker, that it feemed to ride at anchor. The veffel rifes and falls, curvets and fwings in the moft complete imitation of a real fhip at fea. The whole is the effect of clock work, and affords a happy fpecimen of the artift's ingenuity and tafte. Around it was a circle of variegated lamps; above, the letters G. R. with a Crown. Below the fhip are the words Britain's glory. At a diftance (in painted perfpective) were repreſentations of two other Britifh fhips; the appearance of the fky being a fine azure blue, the clouds tinted with red, and the waves of the fea a beautiful green, had a very charming effect. A brilliant crown on the top, and the royal initials G. R. on each fide in variegated lamps, finifhed this grand defign.

The Admiralty. At the top a brilliant crown, underneath a radiated fun over an anchor, and a row of lamps on each fide, with ftambeaux extending the whole length of the entrance of the gates.

Mr. Bell's in Dean-ftreet, Soho, repreſented the Triumph of Peace. The allegorical figure of Peace is feated in a golden car, drawn by white oxen, attended by two nymphs, one holding a crown of laurel, and the other a cornucopia, the emblems of honor and plenty. Fame proclaims the joyful news to the world, and is followed by an infant genius, who conducts the oxen with garlands of vines. The car is paffing over pieces of armour, now no longer neceffary. On each fide of the picture are inferted the names (encircled in laurels) of fome of our illuftrious naval and military commanders, the fupporters of the national honor; and above the whole is the medallion of his Majefty, with the infcription, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.* The picture is, we underftand, the production of Mrs. Bell's pencil.

The Bank of England was fuperbly illuminated with about twelve thoufand variegated lamps, and preſented a very brilliant appearance; in the front was a large tranſparency, with a group of figures, with Peace defcending on Britannia, and Induftry and Plenty, with a Lion, and a fmall figure couched at the bottom. The following is the allegory: The tranſparent picture, occupying the fpace between the columns, repreſented Britannia ſeated; her robe of war was caft afide, and her helmet, fhield and cuirafs lay by her, fhewed that the had recently difarmed; fhe was ſaluted by Peace and Minerva, as her counſellors, ſtood near her tribune, while the pyramid immediately behind this group was a type of that ſtability which her government muſt acquire from ſuch an union. Britannia ſtretching out her right hand to receive Induſtry and Genius, while the other holds a cornucopia, the emblem of that abundance which beſt correſponds with the liberality of her views. This allegory exhibited the Britiſh Nation, under the auſpices of Peace, calling into action the corporeal and intellectual energies of the country; a conduct at once moſt worthy of her character, and moſt capable of remedying thoſe evils which are inſeparable from a ſtate of warfare. The head of his Majeſty over all with lamps, was likewiſe exhibited, the whole length of the front ſuſpended on chains.

The beautiful illumination of the Phœnix Fire Office deſerves particular notice; the front was ſet out in three diviſions of emblematical paintings: in the centre compartment Bellona ſtopped in her deſolating courſe by the Goddeſs of Peace, drops the horſes which drew her: blood ſtained car, and turns aſide her face with averſion from the Olive Branch preſented to her. At the top in the centre is placed a brilliant ſtar of the Order of the Garter, Inſcription—*Glory to God on high.* Another tranſparent picture in the Eaſtern diviſion repreſented the horrors of war, a woman in agony lying on the corpſe of a deceaſed ſoldier: in the back ground, a city and port in Flames, the terrified inhabitants flying in ſeveral directions. Inſcription—War and Deſolation. On the Weſtern ſide Britannia and Peace greeting each other. The diſtant ſcene repreſented the Riſing Sun ſhining over a placid ſea, and brightening a landſcape in which the ploughman is ſeen whiſtling on his way, the emblems of Commerce, Induſtry, and Plenty are ſpread around. A city is rebuilding, emblematical of the renovation of public proſperity. Aloft is a Phœnix, the moſt ancient and celebrated ſymbol of the reviſal and regeneration of all things. Inſcription—Peace and Renovation. The whole was richly ornamented with colored lamps in obeliſks and feſtoons, and produced a fine effect.

Mr. Ford's, Pavement in Moorfield's. A tranſparency of Peace and Plenty, a Dove, deſcending with an Olive Branch under which are the following ſimple rhymes:—

Peace is a welcome friend,
So is Plenty too:
The War is at an end,
That has made thouſands rue!

Sadler's Wells exhibited a very beautiful tranſparency of his Majeſty ſheathing the ſword of war, with the four quarters of the globe paying homage to him. It was very prettily executed and accompanied with a neat profuſion of variegated lamps.

Mr. Turpes, coach-maker, oppoſite Shoreditch church, exhibited a large tranſparency, 24 feet long and 12 high, repreſenting Britannia triumphantly ſeated in a Marine Car, drawn by ſea-horſes; the Britiſh banner floating with the motto, "hail Peace;" a diſtant view of the ſea, with the repreſentation of the battle of the Nile, and the L'Orient on fire, the whole executed in a moſt ſpirited and maſterly manner, in front of which are ſeen boats in motion rowing along, and veſſels paſſing on various tacks.—The motion of the boats, ſhips, and figures exceed deſcription.

There were many private devices, in which taſte as well as humor were ſhewn. Tranſparencies in general fail, as they neceſſarily muſt, amidſt the ſubduing glare of ſurrounding lights. In ſome inſtances, however, they were pregnant with fancy. One of the moſt whimſical was a tranſparent coach, drawn by four horſes; it was an admirable contrivance adapted to the Liverpool Coach, on the top of which it was placed. The tranſparency was as large as the body of the coach, and turned on a pivot, by which it neceſſarily moved round, and ſhewed on every ſide diſtinct devices.

The number of people moving about the ſtreets, muſt have been immenſe; in every quarter they were crowded, and in ſome it was ſcarce poſſible to paſs. We ſhould imagine that there were on the pavement in the courſe of the day 400,000 people. The evening was favorable, and the ſtreets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedeſtrians.

Many of thoſe who went round in carriages would be miſerably diſappointed. In ſeveral places, particularly in Portman Square, carriages were completely wedged in; and we ſhould think that thoſe in the inſide would be compelled to ſit in the ſtreet for ſeveral hours.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Ship William, Capt. Gardiner, in 34 days from London, and 31 from the Downs, arrived at this port yeſterday. Papers by this veſſel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

They inform us that the Mondovi brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with the intelligence of the Mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war againſt the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier, with various ſucceſs. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of ſetting ſail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavour to put an end to theſe hoſtile operations.

The Hoſpodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army diſperſed by Paſſwan Oglou.

A convention, dated 2d March, has been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the Sublime Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to proteſt, againſt the attacks of the Barbary ſtates, all veſſels belonging to ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty which ſhall be furniſhed with a Turkiſh firman.

A letter from the Hague ſays, that the Engliſh government has ſent orders to the Moluccas to tranſport, before the Britiſh troops evacuate the iſland, all the ſeeds and plants of ſpices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in ſpices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed excluſively, and which has ſo materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will be now divided with Great Britain.

A converſation of conſiderable importance took place in the Britiſh houſe of commons on the night of Monday the 3d of May. Mr. Windham ſtated his reaſons for giving notice of a motion reſpecting the Definitive Treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both Houſes by gentlemen of his opinion.—Mr. Pitt defended the Definitive Treaty againſt Mr. Windham's attack, but referred the full diſcuſſion of his arguments until the promiſed motion ſhould be made. He ſaid, however, with reſpect to the apprehenſions expreſſed for the ſafety of the Britiſh Eaſt India dominions, in conſequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no Engliſh member of parliament could find any ſolid ground of objection or uneaſineſs, but that no rival could diſcover a plauſible pretence for cavil on that account.—He defended generally the non-renewal treaties; and contended that the advantage of the omiſſion was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. Windham's notice was of a motion for Tueſday the 18th of May; but Mr. Addington moved, as an amendment, Tueſday the 11th. The reaſon he gave for this was, the neceſſity of terminating the work of peace (already too long ſuſpended) as ſpeedily as poſſible.

LONDON, May 8.

Private letters from Paris ſtate that the Emperor of Ruſſia continues to intereſt himſelf in the affairs of the King of Sardinia, and that a negociation is now carrying on between his Imperial Majeſty and Buonaparte on that ſubject. Every day adds to the exterior ſplendor of the Catholic religion in Paris. The church of Notre Dame is crowded with faſhionable parties, the Firſt Conſul intends to reſtore to the Metropolitan Church all the paintings and decorations which formerly belonged to it. Wooden images and crucifixes are ſold in every ſtreet.—The original names of all the public hoſpitals in France have been reſtored, and the whole of the revolutionary appellations abolished. The French Funds are 56f. 85c.

It has been erroneouſly ſtated in a public paper, that paſſports are no longer neceſſary for foreigners to enter this country.—The Alien Act is ſtill in force and no alteration in that reſpect has taken place.

A Court of Common Council was held yeſterday at Guildhall.

Mr. Waithman moved, that his Lordſhip be requeſted to call a ſpecial court on Friday next, to conſider an addreſs to his Majeſty on the reſtoration of peace, which was carried unanimouſly.

Mr. Alderman Combe deſired to know, whether the Lord Mayor had not received orders from the War Office diſbanding the London Militia; and whether it was in conſequence of any repreſentation which his Lordſhip had made to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that they were to be continued when all the other Militia were diſbanded?

The Lord Mayor ſtated, that he had received orders for diſbanding the London Militia; but he had afterwards a converſation with Lord Pelham, who thought they were on a different footing from the other Militia, and might be continued. The order for diſbanding them was recalled.

Laſt week a company of ſtrolling players on coming to Montroſe, in Scotland, gave out in their opening bills the Comedy of the *Weſt Indian* with the *Devil to pay.*—Their ſeeme-

ry not arriving from Aberdeen on the night of performance, the play was conſequently put off for that evening; but in order that the public ſhould have proper notice, the manager employed the town drummer, (who probably having been reading the accounts from St. Domingo) publiſhed it in the following terms:—O Yes! O Yes! O Yes! I let ye to wit! that the Play Ackers ſtreens hae nae come forward frae Aberdeen, an' they canna perform this evening, but the manager aſſures the public, the morn's night there will be the *Devil to pay* in the *Weſt Indies!*—GOD SAVE THE KING.

The city of Vienna will ſhortly aſſume a new aſpect, as there is a talk of ſending into the ſuburbs all perſons carrying on any noiſy buſineſs, ſuch as ſmiths, cartwrights, farriers, braziers, &c.—The two gates la Burghor and la Kaernerthor, are to be enlarged, and new paths, ſhut in by gates, made for foot paſſengers.

COINCIDENCE!—M. De Boiſgelin, late Archbiſhop of Aix, who was to preach before the Firſt Conſul on Sunday, is ſaid to be the ſame prelate who, when Louis was crowned at Rheims, delivered a diſcourſe analogous to the ſolemnity!

The York Herald of the 24th has the following paragraph—"Yeſterday, the inhabitants of the Lunatic Aſylum, mindful of the bleſſings of peace, commemorated the happy return of it, by a ſplendid illumination. In the centre window of the Committee-room, was an elegant tranſparency, painted by one of the patients, repreſenting Mad Bet leaning upon a broken pillar, with the following inſcription:

The STATESMAN gave us War,
The SOLDIER gave us peace;
Surely this is madneſs!
But wonders ne'er will ceaſe.

Population of England.

By a lately return it appears, that there are in England and Wales,

Inhabited houſes	1,575,928
Families occupying them	1,896,712
Uninhabited houſes	57,478
Males	4,715,712
Females	4,627,869
Total of perſons	9,343,570

It is expected that an enumeration of Scotland and Ireland will ſoon be taken. It has been pretty accurately aſcertained that in Scotland there are 1,700,000 inhabitants—and in Ireland, 4,000,000.

RECOVERY BY ELECTRICITY.

FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

On the 18th of June, 1782 in a fevere thunder ſtorm, at a houſe in Gravel lane, an elderly man was ſtruck with lightening, thrown from his chair and taken up for dead.—In this hopeleſs ſtate Electrification was performed, by a ſkillful practitioner, by which efficatious remedy the man was happily reſtored to life.

POETRY.

RELIGION.

'Tis this, my friend, that makes our morning bright
'Tis this that gilds the horror of our night,
When wealth forsakes us and when friends are few,
When friends are faithless, or when foes pursue;
'Tis this that wards the blow, or stills the smart,
Disarms affliction or repels its dart;
Within the breast bids purest rapture rise,
Bids smiling confidence forbid her cheerful skies.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A very curious ceremony took place a day or two ago in Portland Square. The preparations made at the house of M. Otto for the general illumination, have daily attracted immense crowds to view them. Over his door was put in coloured lamps the word "CONCORD!!!" A party of sailors going by the House, observed the characters, but read the words TONQUERED, upon which they began to make a row, and determined to have an alteration, declaring that the British Navy had never been CONQUERED. M. Otto came out to explain the word, but, nothing would beat it out of the conception of the mob, that the meaning was, that the English are conquered by the French. M. Otto finding his attempts at explanation fruitless, very good naturedly ordered the offensive word to be removed, and that of AMITY substituted in its place.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

[From the London Magazine for March.]

The practice of Stereotype printing, lately adopted in Paris by Didot, appears to be one of the most considerable improvements connected with literature, that has been made since the invention of moveable types.—Those who confound the block printing with the solid pages produced in Didot's manner, are mistaken in their notions of its advantages. The solid blocks were carved or cut with great labor in a mass, whereas, Didot's solid pages are cast from solid pages first set up with moveable types, and the moveable types are thus converted to the best use of which they are susceptible. Upon the Stereotype plan, the page is first set up in moveable types, a mould or impression is then taken of the page with any suitable plastic material, and afterwards as many solid pages are cast from the mould as may be wanted. The expence of a solid page does not exceed the resetting it in moveable types, and the obvious advantage lies in the power which they give of taking off as many impressions at any one time as are likely to be sold. Books by this invention will be greatly reduced in value, and those standard works for which there is a constant demand will never be out of print. Didot is enabled, to sell at Paris neat editions of Virgil, Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos, Horace, Sallust, Ovid, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Sentimental Journey, and Lady Montague's Letters, as low as seven pence half penny per copy. Mr. Phillips of St. Paul's church yard, hopes to be able to present the British public, in a short time, with neat and correct editions of the classics, and of many of the best English authors, on terms equally moderate.

To be sold by Auction
WITHOUT RESERVE.

On Tuesday the 6th of September next, at the Lawn Office in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 25,700 Acres of excellent Wood Land, viz. 22,000 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich,

6,000 Do. in the Township of Dereham,
7,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
3,000 Do. in the Township of York,
2,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
4,000 Do. in the Township of Whitchurch,
5,000 Do. in the Township of Scarborough,
800 Do. at Point Dejour, in the Township of Guillimbury,—and
100 Acres in the Township of Crowland.

To be put up in such convenient lots as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more minutely described on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchase money will be expected in three days after the Sale,

One-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal interest.

Good Title Deeds will be warranted by the Subscriber on payment of the last instalment, or immediately after the first, on paying the full purchase money.

Twenty Dollars earnest on each lot or Book, of which will be allowed out of the first instalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 18 June, 1802.

To be sold

WITH an indisputable title, three hundred Acres of excellent Land, being composed of lot number thirteen and the West half of number twenty in the Third Concession, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles West of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subscriber at York,

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

THE Subscriber having already relinquished all concerns in the Trade of late Town, regards the Persons indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has for sale on reasonable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq. York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

WHEREAS Betsy Chaffe, the wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to return to her duty; this is to forbid any person harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her's contracted after this date.

April 22, 1802. REUBEN R. CHAFFE.

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at his House, for the sale and purchase of Land, solicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greatest attention and fidelity. He has already some valuable tracts for sale (on low terms for Cash) in sundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

Stolen from the Garrison,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outside case is very much worn, but the gilding of the inside case of which remains entire. All persons to whom the said Watch may be offered for sale are requested to stop it, and whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but will, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling house and a kitchen recently built thereon, on which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 5 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the grant, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 3 and 4 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concession of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th; No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17, in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the River Thames, (La Trench) containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 9th, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has his thereto to amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted in its convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands, teas* and flatters himself that their conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOTE.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horses.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 13

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 585.] SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, fifteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are thereby declared to be a separate District, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon such proof as aforesaid to Declare the same by Proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be so established as to him shall seem meet fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it satisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thousand Souls and more within the said Counties, and that SIX of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been so established within one Year next before the issuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, fifteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern Limits of the Province, do constitute and form a separate District of this Province, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

An ACT for applying a certain sum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by his Majesty through the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of two several Addresses of the Commons House of Assembly.

[July 7th, 1802.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Address of your Commons House of Assembly to PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of your Province of Upper Canada, bearing date on the sixth day of July in the forty-first year of your Majesty's reign, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds has been issued and advanced by your Majesty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Commissioners nominated and appointed by him your Lieutenant Governor aforesaid, for carrying into effect the intention of your Majesty's said Commons to encourage and promote the culture and exportation of Hemp; And whereas in

purſuance of a certain other Addreſs of your ſaid Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to your Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor aforeſaid, bearing the ſame date as the former, the further ſum of eighty-four pounds and eight pence has been iſſued and advanced by your Majeſty through your Lieutenant Governor aforeſaid, to the Clerks of the two Houſes of Parliament, as well in ſatisfaction of certain diſburſements of monies made by them the ſaid Clerks in anſwering and diſcharging of certain contingent expences attending the laſt Seſſion of Parliament as to enable them the ſaid Clerks to provide a ſupply of Stationary for the future purpoſes of the Parliament; May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That out of the ſurplus of any mond or funds ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, and collected under the authority of any Act or Acts thereof, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there ſhall be iſſued and applied the ſum of eight hundred and thirty-four pounds and eight pence, to make good the aforeſaid two ſums of money which have ſo as aforeſaid been iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through his ſaid Lieutenant Governor in purſuance of the aforeſaid two addreſſes.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the due application of the ſaid ſum of money, purſuant to the directions of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall direct.

LATE LONDON ARTICLES.

The following curioſities were landed on Thurſday at the Dock yard, Portſmouth, from a brig lately returned from Egypt. They were ſent home by Lord Elgin, who it is ſaid intends preſenting them to the King.

Cleopatra's Coffin: Head of the Thebean Ram, which is ſaid to be 4000 years old: two Pyramids from Grand Cairo: a ſtatue of Marcus Aurelius, & one of Scipio in white Marble: hand of a figure which is ſaid to be eighty feet high, and a great variety of Egyptian Deities.

Lord Elgin having ſent from Conſtantinople ſeveral articles to Athens; they cauſed diligent ſearch to be made in the Temple of Theſeus, and were ſo fortunate as to find there almoſt all the baſs-reliefs which former'y ornamented the Temple of Minerva. Theſe monuments, a great many inſcriptions, and all the urns capable of being tranſported, have been ſent, by his Lordſhip's order, to England.

A diſcovery of very general importance has been lately made in reſpect to the culture of potatoes: It has been the common practice heretofore to raiſe this nouriſhing article of food from cutting and planting what is termed the eyes of the potatoes; but from ſeveral recent trials, cluſters of potatoes, each weighing from 20 to 22 ounces, have been produced from planting only the ſhoots or ſprouts.

The city of London have lately begun to pull down ſome of their old granaries, in Tooley ſtreet, which have been built upwards of two centuries, as appears from the following inſcription now on a ſtone, on part of the premiſes, "This worke was begunne and finiſhed at the charges of the Bridg Houſe, Sir George Barn then being Lord Maior of the Citi of London, 1587." They were chiefly built of chefnut wood, and notwithſtanding the length of time that has elapſed, ſome of the timbers are now ſo ſound, that a few can hardly penetrate them. About a century ago, theſe granaries were occupied by ſome of the principal companies of the city, for the laudable purpoſe of houſing corn in times of plenty, which, in times of ſcarcity, they retailed out to the poor of their reſpective companies, at reduced prices.

The number of bullocks annually conſumed in London, is eſtimated at 210,000; of ſheep and lambs, 776,000; of calves, 210,000; hogs, 210,000; pigs, 60,000—beſide a variety of other animal food.

A wild rhinoceros was lately killed at the Cape of Good Hope, near Cape Town, whoſe height was ſeven feet ſix inches, and its length from the ſnout to the root of the tail, eleven feet and a half. This animal is ſuppoſed to have been one of the largeſt ever ſeen of its ſpecies.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

"This is in many reſpects a memorable day for France. It is the laſt of the Decade—a puny race, which lived without much notice, and expire without any regret—and to-morrow the Sabbath is to be reinſtalled in all its ancient ſplendour.—This day the ſeveral churches in Paris are to undergo a ſort of demi conſecration, and to-morrow a High Maſs is to be celebrated for the reſtoration of Religion, "under the auſpices of Peace and the Goſpel." The viſit of Cardinal Caprara yeſterday to the Thuilleries, ſeemed to bear the appearance of a triumphal entry. He had the conſular guard, and the carriages of the government. The great croſs was, as formerly, diſplayed upon the grand ſtair caſe, whilſt his Eminence paid his viſit to the Firſt Conſul and to Madam Bonaparte. The ſame *cortege* accompanied him on his return to his palace.

"Theſe appearances are highly gratifying to the moderate few, and for the moment, they appear to have faſcinated the many. But three days ſince all the world was buſied in feſtling the feſtivities of Longchamps; it is now employed in ſettling the mode of public *Culte*; and inſtead of getting to the Bois de Boulogne, the queſtion now is about getting to-morrow into the church of *Notre Dame*.—This religious fervour is, no doubt, highly edifying, and would be productive of the beſt effects, if it could only be made to continue until Eaſter!—Even now the volatile Pariſians mix ſarty with their devotion. They ſay that the purification of the churches this day, is intended to cleanſe them from the *mephitic* air of Theo-philanthropiſm, and a thouſand witticiſms are directed againſt La Reveilliere Lepaux, the inventor of that *ſtill-born* worſhip!"

APRIL 12.

"The remaining great bell at Notre-Dame, the other having been broken and melted during the reign of anarchy, is to be heard for the firſt time on Sunday next, after a ſilence of ten years. In all the other churches, the bells are about to be repaired and replaced. The Prieſts, on whoſe countenance exultation is moſt legibly written, are crowding into Paris in every direction, and in ſuch numbers as give Paris much of its former appearance. It was therefore not without reaſon that I made the remark to you ſome time ſince, that *with one exception* only, every thing here ſeemed to be reſuming rapidly its former place and order."

MAY 3.

"There has been a ſudden and general revolution in the female dreſs. The ladies have all abandoned the long *queues* or trains to their gowns, of which they were lately ſo fond. They now all wear ſhort round gowns, very richly trimmed with lace; a *mode* which is found to be more convenient, as well as more becoming than the former.

From the BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

THE Romans made it a primary object of attention to educate their children in the principles, ceremonies and practices of their religion; and ſome of their moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtateſmen having declared, that the ſtrength and glory of the commonwealth was owing, in a great meaſure, to this important circumſtance.

A writer of conſiderable note has remarked concerning that celebrated nation, that "they founded their ſyſtem of policy upon the beſt and wiſeſt principle, the fear of the Gods, a firm belief of a divine ſuperintending Providence, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments. Their children were trained up in this belief from tender infancy, which took root and grew up with them, by the influence of an excellent education, where they had the benefit of example as well as precept. Hence we read of no heathen nation in the world, where both the public and private duties of religion were ſo ſtrictly adhered to and ſo ſcrupulouſly obſerved, as among the Romans. They imputed their good or bad ſucceſs to the obſervance of theſe duties, and they received public proſperity or public calamities, as bleſſings conferred, or puniſhments inflicted by their gods. Though the ceremonies of their religion juſtly appear to us, inſtances of the moſt abſurd and moſt extravagant ſuperſtition, yet, as they were eſteemed the moſt eſſential acts of religion by the Romans, they muſt conſequently carry all the force of a *religious principle*."

"Cicero, the great Roman orator and philoſopher, ſpeaking of his countrymen, ſays, "We neither exceded the Spaniards in number, nor did we excel the Gauls in ſtrength of body, nor the Carthagenians in craft, nor the Greeks in arts and ſciences; but we have indiſputably ſurpaſſed all the nations in the univerſe in piety and attachment to religion, and in the only point that can be called true wiſdom, a thorough conviction that all things here below are directed and governed by divine Providence."—To this principle alone he wiſely attributes the grandeur and good fortune of his country.—From this principle proceeded that reſpect for and ſubmiſſion to their laws; and that temperance, moderation, and contempt for wealth, which are the beſt defence againſt the encroachments of injuſtice and oppreſſion. Hence too aroſe that inextinguiſhable love for their country, which, next to the gods, they looked upon as the chief object of veneration."

The leaders of the French revolution, on the contrary, while abſurdly pretending to imitate the old Romans, built their republic on the rotten foundation of atheiſm. Like the fabled giants of old, they waged war againſt Heaven and attempted to dethrone the Moſt High. They manifeſted an inferal zeal to blot out of the minds of the people all ideas of accountability and a future ſtate of exiſtence; inſomuch that this moſt horrid inſcription was fixed on the gate of a public burying yard, by order of the municipality, "Death is an everlaſting ſleep." An explicit avowal of atheiſm by a member, in preſence of the national aſſembly, was received with ſhouts of applauſe. They even encouraged their children and youth to come forward and deny God, and a deputation of ſchool boys actually went before the national legiſlature, while in ſeſſion, and declared themſelves to be atheiſts; meanwhile the Gallic hall, or rather pandemonium, reſounded with plaudits at this monſtrous declaration from infant lips.

In this reſpect, France ſtands as an awful beacon to warn the world. By means of atheiſtical principles, generally diffuſed among the body of the people, and inſtilled into the minds even of children, that nation has ſunk moſt deeply into the mire of moral turpitude and become familiarized to every ſpecies of atrocious crimes.

Wherever the principles of atheiſm take root, they will inevitably produce "the grapes of Sodom and the cluſters of Gomorrah." They will inevitably tend to looſen the bands of ſociety, to deſtroy all ſocial order, and to engender innumerable deſtructive vices and crimes. Therefore, abſtracted from other infinitely ſolemn and important conſiderations, it is abſolutely neceſſary, in a *political* view, to educate children in the fear of God, or to give their tender minds a deep impreſſion of right and wrong, and of their accountability to the ſupreme judge, "Who ſeeth in ſecret, and will reward them according to their works."—This is the *ground-work* of good education.—Building on this *rock* is the only way to rear children for excellence and uſefulneſs as citizens, and in the various ſocial and domeſtic departments. Virtue, thus founded will ſtand the ſhock of ſtorms and tempeſts; whereas the virtue of an atheiſt is falſe and hollow, and by no means deſerves the name.—It is a painted harlot. Thoſe "ſocuſts from the bottomleſs pit," the French philoſophiſts, while they were ſowing over the world the ſeeds of diſorder and confuſion, loudly extolled virtue and pretended to be her votaries:—but, "by their fruits we know them."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, July 24.

On Tuesday laſt His Excellency Lieut. Governor Hunter and ſuite embarked on board the Toronto yacht and ſailed for Kingſton on their way to Quebec.—We underſtand His Excellency will return to York in the fall and that it is his intention to winter here.

We have to obſerve to our readers that ſince Peace and Plenty have been reſtored to Europe, a ſcarcity of food for the mind has exiſted.—The London and American prints have for ſome time paſt been remarkably barren, ſcarcely affording any political matter of moment.

Mr. Weekes requeſts that ſuch perſons as have favoured him with the care of their Law buſineſs will not urge him to proceed to Trial therein until a Cauſe in which he is Plaintiff and the Honourable Henry Allcock, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench is Defendant will have been determined. He is induced to make this requeſt rather from a regard to his Clients' intereſt than to his own benefit.

York, 22d July, 1801.

☞ A Report of the Law proceedings in the above Cauſe will ſoon be laid before the Public.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, on which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Bexham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

POETRY.

A SMILE AND A TEAR.

YOU own I'm unpleasant, but tell me I'm wrong,
Then mock I my youth's early fourrows aside,
Muft waken remembrance to joys that are fled,
Now hope is extinguish'd, and paffion is dead :—
I have loft in life's dawn all that fair-fould endear,
And if I am cheerful, I fmile thro' a tear.

My parents tho' humble were happy and good,
We could boaft of one honour, if not of our blood :
My lover, ah! how the faid I fhall I tell,
For his country he fought, for his country he fell ;
He was brave, he was true, to my heart he was dear
His fame claims a fhield, but it fhines thro' a tear.

In vain would I paint my agonized heart,
My parents' fole comforts to him could impart :
They funk o'er the child whom they could not relieve,
And the cold hand of Death left me only to grieve ;
Thus doom'd to fuffer, their affliction draws near,
When you'll neither diftinguifh a fmile nor a tear.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "GROG."

GENERAL Orders were iffued by Admiral Vernon, that the daily allowance of Rum, which had previously been taken clear, fhould be mixed with water. This falutary innovation was highly offenfive to the failors; and, in their meetgreens, they gave the Admiral the nick-name of Grog, in allufion to a coat that he them wore, made of cloth called grogram. And from hence the word "Grog" has been appropriated to the name for fpirits when they are diluted or mixed with water.

THE following notacious theft was lately practifed in London. A fellow entered a gentleman's houfe in Portland-place, and finding no perfon in the fervant's hall, he took all the great coats, which were nearly new; and threw them over his fhoulders. As he was making his efcape, he was met by the fecond coachman, who enquired what he was going to do with the coats? The fellow quite unembarrafled, replied, "that he was fhing them to clean," as they were fpotted. The coachman, believing this to be the cafe, faid, "ftop a little, and you fhall have mine too," which he accordingly gave him, and fuffered the fellow to depart; nor was it until fome hours after that the theft was difcovered.

MORALIST.

THE force of habit and the extreme danger of fixing any bad habit, particularly that of drunkenneſs, may be aptly illuſtrated by moralizing the following piece of natural hiſtory.

"On the coaſt of Norway is a dreadful whirlpool called by the natives, Maelſtroom, which ſignifies the naval of the ſea. The body of the waters which form this whirlpool is extended in a circle above thirteen miles in circumference. In the midſt of this ſtands a rock, againſt which the tide, in its ebb is daſhed with inconceivable fury when it inſtantly ſwallows up all things which come within the ſphere of its violence.

"No ſkill in the mariner, nor ſtrength of rowing, can work an eſcape. The ſailor at the helm finds the ſhip at firſt go in a current oppoſite to his intentions: his veſſel's motion, though ſlow in the beginning, becomes every moment more rapid; it goes round in circles, ſtill narrower and narrower, till at laſt it is daſhed againſt the rock and entirely diſappears."

And thus it fares with the hapleſs youth that falls under the power of any vicious habit. At firſt he indulges with caution and timidity, and ſtruggles againſt the ſtream of vicious inclinations. But every relapſe carries him further down the current, (the violence of which encreaſes) & brings him nearer to the fatal rock in the midſt of the whirlpool: till, at length ſtupified and ſubdued, he yields without a ſtruggle, and makes ſhipwreck of conſcience, of intereſt of reputation and of every thing that is dear and valuable in the human character.

It ſhould alſo be obſerved, on the other hand, that good habits are powerful as well as bad ones: therefore, no better advice can be given to youth than the following: "chooſe the moſt rational and beſt way of living, and habit will ſoon make it the moſt agreeable."

THE Subſcriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and ſhould conſider himſelf devoid of gratitude were he not thus to tender them his ſincere Thanks for the liberal ſupport he has ſo amply experienced ſince his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the firſt of September next, and returning the enſuing Spring with an extenſive and well-choſen aſſortment of Merchandize ſuitable to the Market and Seaſon, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance; humbly hoping at ſame time that he may again be honor'd with the like cuſtom and ſupport ſo kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wiſhing to order any particular articles from London will pleaſe leave their orders with the Subſcriber, to which due attention ſhall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 24th July, 1802.

TO BE LET,



THE Houſe and Lot on King ſtreet lately occupied by the Attorney-General.—For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber.

SAML. HERON.

York, 21ſt July, 1802.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802

THE Subſcriber having actually relinquiſhed all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requeſts the Perſons indebted to CAMERON and COZENS to prepare Payment.

He has for ſale on reaſonable terms, the Houſe now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Eſq.

York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them:—the Stream on which they are built is excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber is abundant in their neighbourhood; their property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwiſe. On the premiſes is alſo a very complete Pot Aſhery.

An indiſputable Title will be given to the purchaſer on paying half the purchaſe money and ſecuring the remainder, as alſo for 2500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Ballard; 800 in Montague; 800 in Elizabeth Town; 400 in York & 4,200 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber,

J. CAMERON.

WHEREAS Betſy Chaffe, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuſes to return to her duty; this is to forbid any perſon harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

April 24, 1802. REUBIN R. CHAFFE.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed a Notary Public, gives notice that he intends ſhortly to open an Office in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, near Alexander Chiſholm, Eſq. where all Deeds, Commercial Inſtruments, and every other matter relating to his ſaid Office will be tranſacted with accuracy and diſpatch.

T. WARD.

York, 22d July, 1802.

To be ſold by Auction

WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON Tueſday the 6th of September next, at the Land Office in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 13,700 Acres of glorious Wood Land, viz.

12,000 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich,
600 Do. in the Township of Dereham,
7,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
1,000 Do. in the Township of York,
1,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
4,000 Do. in the Township of Whitchurch,
3,000 Do. in the Township of Scarborough,
800 Do. at Point Dupin, in the Township of Guillimbury.—And
100 Acres in the Township of Crowland.

To be put up in ſuch convenient Lots as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more minutely deſcribed on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchaſe money will be expected in three days after the Sale.

One-third in ſix months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal intereſt.

Good Title Deeds will be warranted by the Subſcriber on payment of the laſt inſtalment, or ſooner after the ſale, on paying the full purchaſe money.

Twenty Dollars to eſtabliſh on each Lot, on Stock only which will be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 1ſt June, 1802.

To be ſold

WITH an indiſputable title, three hundred Acres of excellent Land, being compoſed of lot number thirteen and the Weſt half of number twenty in the Third Conceſſion, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles Weſt of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subſcriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

Stolen from the Garriſon,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outſide caſe is very much worn, but the gilding of the inſide caſe of which remains entire. All perſons to whom the ſaid Watch may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſtop it, and whoever will return the ſame to the Printer, ſhall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has his thereto amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *wines*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horſes.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 14

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 586.] SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the Second Seſſion of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January in the fortieth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and ſo ſoon as the Counties of Northumberland and Durham ſhall make it ſatisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thouſand Souls within the ſaid Counties, and that ſix of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the ſaid Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern limits of the Province, ſhall and are hereby declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Province is hereby authorized upon ſuch proof as aforeſaid to Declare the ſame by Proclamation any time within one year after the ſame ſhall be ſo eſtabliſhed as to him ſhall ſeem moſt fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of Northumberland and Durham have made it ſatisfactorily appear to me, that there are One Thouſand Souls and more within the ſaid Counties, and that Six of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been ſo eſtabliſhed within one Year next before the iſſuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, do hereby declare, that the ſaid Counties of North Mberland and Durham, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern Limits of the Province, do conſtitute and form a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons.—NOW KNOW YE that I Peter Hunter, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons.—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

An ACT to provide for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle. [July 9th, 1802.]

WHEREAS the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, with all the lands in their rear confined between their extreme boundaries, produced North ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern limits of this Province, under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament entitled, "an Act for the better diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the ſecond Seſſion of the Second Parliament thereof, (to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January, in the fortieth year of his Majeſty's reign) are declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle; And whereas it is expedient that the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle ſhould poſſeſs and enjoy all and every juriſdiction, privilege and advantage now poſſeſſed and enjoyed by the other Diſtricts of

this Province, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize, Niſi Prius, Gaol Delivery and of the Peace, Courts of General and Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, Diſtrict Court, Surrogate Court, Court of Requeſts, and every Court and Juriſdiction whatſoever held, or to be held, poſſeſſed and enjoyed in and by the other Diſtricts of this Province, ſhall from henceforth, with the like powers and authorities, be held, poſſeſſed and enjoyed in, and by the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle; and that all and every juriſdiction, regulation, rule, privilege, exemption, matter or thing which hath, or have been enacted, provided and declared, or ſhall be hereafter enacted, provided and declared by any Act or Acts of the Parliament of this Province made or to be made, touching and concerning the ſaid other Diſtricts, ſhall be, and are hereby extended to that Diſtrict, unleſs otherwiſe provided for and declared by this Act; and that Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize, Niſi Prius and Gaol Delivery, ſhall firſt be held (unleſs under ſpecial Commiſſion) in and for the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, during the Circuit of the Judges of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench through this Province, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, Provided nevertheleſs, that if any cauſe of action hath ariſen, or ſhall ariſe, and any action thereupon hath been or ſhall be commenced, or any indictable offence hath been or ſhall be committed within the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, which ſaid action or indictable offence by due courſe of law might have been brought to iſſue and trial, if the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle had not been erected and conſtituted, at the next aſſizes to be holden in and forthe Home Diſtrict, it ſhall and may be lawful as heretofore, then and there to try the ſaid actions and indictments, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That a gaol and court-houſe for the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle ſhall be erected and built in ſome fit and convenient place within the town of Newcaſtle, in ſuch manner and under the ſame rules, regulations and directions as in that reſpect are made and provided in and by a certain Act paſſed in the thirty-ſecond year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for Building a Gaol and Court-houſe in every Diſtrict throughout this Province, and for altering the names of the ſaid Diſtricts," and that all and every the clauſes, proviſions, rules, regulations, matters and things in the ſaid laſt recited Act contained, ſhall, under the ſame penalties as therein are contained in all caſes, and in reſpect to all perſons, extend and be extended to the diſtrict of Newcaſtle aforeſaid.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That until ſuch time as the ſaid gaol and court houſe in and for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle aforeſaid, ſhall have been erected and built, whether out of the fund produced by the Diſtrict aſſeſſments and rates, or otherwiſe, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the majority of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, reſiding within the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to appoint ſome place therein for the holding of the Courts of General and of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, and of all the other Courts, held at a place certain in the ſaid other Diſtricts of this Province.

IV. And whereas the ſaid counties of Northumberland and Durham, with the ſaid other lands now conſtituting the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, did heretofore belong to and conſtitute a part of the Home Diſtrict of this Province, and were ſubject to the juriſdictions, powers and authorities of that diſtrict, *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that no juriſdiction, power or authority of what nature or kind ſoever to the ſaid Home Diſtrict at this time belonging and appertaining, ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle. Provided nevertheleſs that nothing herein contained ſhall affect, change or in any wiſe invalidate the Juriſdictions, Commiſſions, powers and authorities which heretofore were eſtabliſhed, poſſeſſed and exerciſed in that part of the ſaid Province, which before the erecting and conſtituting of the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle formed and conſtituted the Home Diſtrict, and that all Acts, matters and things which have been lawfully done under and by virtue of the ſaid Juriſdictions, Commiſſions, powers and authorities within that Diſtrict ſo far as reſpects the validity of the authority under which the ſame have iſſued and are conſtituted previous to the erecting and conſtituting of the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle as aforeſaid, and all Acts, matters and things which ſhall be lawfully done, under and by virtue of the ſame, in that part of the Province which now forms and conſtitutes the Home Diſtrict, ſo far as reſpects the validity of the authority under which the ſame have iſſued and are conſtituted ſince the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle hath been ſo erected and conſtituted ſhall be held to be valid and good in Law to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and other perſons bearing lawful authority reſiding within the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, ſhall hold, enjoy and exerciſe, the like authority, power and juriſdiction within that Diſtrict at the times and in the manner which they heretofore held, enjoyed and exerciſed within the Home Diſtrict, before the erecting, conſtituting and declaring of the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, or which is held, enjoyed and exerciſed by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and other perſons bearing lawful authority in the other Diſtricts of this Province, Provided that the authority, power and juriſdiction, heretofore exerciſed by His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace and other perſons bearing lawful authority reſiding within the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle ſhall not in any wiſe be exerciſed or continued within that part of this Province now conſtituting the Home Diſtrict but the ſame within that Diſtrict ſhall from henceforth ceaſe and determine.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that the Aſſeſſments and Rates levied or to be levied for this current year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, within the ſaid Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, ſhall be applied and expended for like purpoſes within that Diſtrict as they now are or may be applied and expended under and by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament made or to be made in the other Diſtricts of this Province.

An ACT to declare and aſcertain the Rates which the Receiver General ſhall take and retain to his own uſe, out of the Monies paſſing through his hands, which are ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province. [July 7th, 1802.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen reſpecting the Rates which by law the Receiver General is allowed to take and retain to and for his own uſe and benefit, out of the Monies at the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, paſſing through his hands; And whereas it is expedient that ſuch doubts ſhould be removed, we therefore your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament aſſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be declared and enacted, and be it declared and enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That out of all and every the ſum and ſums of money at the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, which at any time or times heretofore have been received, paid out and accounted for by his Majeſty's Receiver General, or at any time or times hereafter ſhall or may be received, paid out and accounted for by his Majeſty's ſaid Receiver General for the time being it ſhall and may be lawful to and for him the ſaid Receiver General to take and retain to and for his own uſe, benefit and emolument, the following rates and allowances, that is to ſay, for every hundred pounds of ſuch monies as aforeſaid, collected within this Province, and by him the ſaid Receiver General received, paid out, and accounted for as aforeſaid, three pounds, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer ſum or ſums of ſuch monies, and no more; and for every hundred pounds of ſuch monies as aforeſaid, anſwered by and iſſuing out of the Province of Lower Canada, in lieu of, and as a compenſation for ſuch drawbacks as this Province is entitled to claim and have for certain duties impoſed by certain acts of the Parliament of that Province upon goods, wares and merchandizes, coming into this Province, three pounds and ten ſhillings and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer ſum or ſums of ſuch monies as aforeſaid, and no more.

II. *Provided always, and be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to enable the ſaid Receiver General under any other appellation, title, pretence, or colour whatſoever, to take or retain to his own uſe, benefit or emolument any additional or other rate or rates, allowance or allowances, out of the monies and for the ſervices herein before mentioned, other than ſuch as herein before are ſpecified, mentioned and contained, any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

An ACT to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors in the ſame reſpectively. [July 7th 1802.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that further proviſion be made for the better collecting and for prevention of the evading of the payment of certain duties impoſed on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America under and by virtue of a certain Act of Parliament paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's reign, entitled an Act for granting to His Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors to and for the uſes of this Province the like duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the province of Upper Canada conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of His Majeſty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the ſaid Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof from time to time as occaſion ſhall require and as to him ſhall ſeem meet to declare and appoint by Proclamation or otherwiſe one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the above mentioned Act of Parliament paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's reign and according to the directions of the ſame and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province under his Hand and Seal at Arms to nominate and appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſaid additional Ports of Entry and Clearance and at the place or places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance in like manner as he is now by law authorized to nominate and appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the reſpective Ports of Entry and Clearance particularly ſpecified in the ſaid laſt mentioned Act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that all and every the powers, directions, rules, emoluments, clauſes, matters and things which in and by the ſaid Act paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's reign were enacted, provided and eſtabliſhed reſpecting the Collector or Collectors at the reſpective Ports of Entry and Clearance therein mentioned ſhall be and are hereby extended to ſuch Collector or Collectors as ſhall be nominated and appointed in manner as aforeſaid by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province at the ſaid additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance or place or places other than Ports of Entry and Clearance under and by virtue of this Act.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, that this Act ſhall be and continue to be in force for three years and no longer.

CLERK OF THE PEACE' OFFICE, 24th July 1802.

HOME DISTRICT ſs. } AT a General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace holden at the Town of York, in and for the ſaid Diſtrict, on Tueſday the 13th day of July inſtant, Before WILLIAM JARVIS, WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, WILLIAM ALLAN, Eſquires, and others their fellows, His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid Home Diſtrict,

It was by the Grand Jury preſented:

THAT it was proper for the Town Wardens of the Town of York, to viſit the ſeveral keepers of Houſes of Public entertainment in ſaid Town and to repreſent to them the indecency and impropriety of allowing people to drink intoxicating liquors, and to be guilty of diſorderly behavior during the hours of divine ſervice and generally on the Sabbath days.

That the Butchers of the ſaid town of York, ſhould be obliged to bury the garbage and uſeleſs offall of their ſlaughtered cattle; or to remove from the Town or otherwiſe diſpoſe of the ſame; ſo that it may ceaſe to be, (what it now is) a public nuiſance.

Alſo, that the Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Carpenters and other deſcriptions of workers in wood by whoſe trade, ſhavings are made, ſhould be obliged to burn or otherwiſe deſtroy the ſame on the Wedneſdays & Saturdays of every Week, at or about the hours of ſun ſet.

Approved by the Magiſtrates in General Quarter Seſſions, who direct that the ſaid preſentment be publiſhed three times in the Upper Canada Gazette.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.



POETRY.

FROM THE BALANCE.

IMITATION OF BURNS' ALIZA.

THOUGH doom'd to leave the youth I love,
And bid a distant shore;
Yet constant as the tender dove,
He ever is and shall be more.
To shield thee from impending harm—
From pale-fac'd woe and woe,
My bosom feels the soft alarm
Which souls congenial know

Farewell! farewell! my dearest friend;—
The pulse of love beats high;
On thee my rising hopes depend;
For thee I live I die.
My heart, with tenderness, paints the scene
Which gilds a future day;
When naught but happiness serene
Shall smooth our toilsome way

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

YANKEE MANNERS, IN DAYS OF OLD.

About thirty years ago, a man in the town of ——, Massachusetts, endeavoured to push his own election for a member of the General Assembly: but his townsmen were so disgusted at the circumstance of his electioneering for himself, that they almost unanimously denied him their votes, and instead of making him an Assembly man, they appointed him an overseer of swine. Immediatly on his being elected to this unexpected office, he stepped forward in town meeting and addressing his fellow-townsmen in a very handsome manner thanked them for the honor they had done him, and promised to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his abilities. This promise he faithfully performed, insomuch that not a single swine was suffered to run at large in his district, without being well yoked and ringed. At the next election he had policy enough to be passive, when his townsmen of their own accord, set him up as a candidate for the General Assembly, and almost unanimously gave him their votes.

[BALANCE.]

THE Subscriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and should consider himself devoid of gratitude were he not thus to render them his sincere Thanks for the liberal support he has to amply experienced since his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the first of September next, and returning the ensuing Spring with an extensive and well-chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable to the Market and Season, which he will dispose of at a very low advance; humbly hoping at that time that he may again be honour'd with the like custom and support so kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen willing to order any particular articles from London will please leave their orders with the Subscriber, to which due attention shall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY

York, 24th July, 1802.

WHEREAS Betsy Chaffe, the wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to return to her duty; this is to forbid any person harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date

April 24, 1802 REUBIN R. CHAFFE

TO BE LET,



THE House and Lot on King street lately occupied by the Attorney-General.— For particulars enquire of the Subscriber SAML. HERON.

York, 21st July, 1802.

THE Subscriber having actually relinquished all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requests the Persons indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has for sale on reasonable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, July 1, 1802.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them;—the Stream on which they are built is excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber is abundant in their neighbourhood; this property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwise. On the premises is also a very complete Pot Ashery.

An indisputable Title will be given to the purchaser on paying half the purchase money and securing the remainder, as also for 1500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Ballard; 200 in Montague; 200 in Elizabeth Town; 400 in York & 2,200 in Kent.—Terms apply to the Subscriber,

J. CAMERON.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed a Notary Public, gives notice that he intends shortly to open an Office in the District of Newcastle, near Alexander Chisholm, Esq; where all Deeds, Commercial Instruments, and every other matter relating to his said Office will be transacted with accuracy and dispatch.

T. WARD.

York, 22d July, 1802.

To be fold

WITH an indisputable title, three hundred Acres of excellent Land, being compofed of lot number thirteen and the Weft half of number twenty in the Third Conceffion, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles Weft of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subfcriber at York,

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

Stolen from the Garrifon,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outfide cafe is very much worn, but the gilding of the infide cafe of which remains entire. All perfons to whom the faid Watch may be offered for fale are requefted to ftop it, and whoever will return the fame to the Printer, fhall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THE Subfcriber being duly appointed adminiftrator to the Eftate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requefts all thofe indebted to faid eftate to make immediate payment, and all thofe to whom the faid eftate may be indebted are alfo requefted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjufted and fettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th Jne, 1802

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres; the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tremoh) containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 21, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above Houſe is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where tranſient gentlemen, travellers and others may alſo be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is conſtantly provided with the beſt liquors, *viands*, &c. and flatters himſelf that the conveniencies of the houſe, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom and ſupport.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horſes.

A Mr Donald By Sheriff

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 15

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 587.] SATURDAY, August 7, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—



WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNeſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intituled "an Act for the better Diviſion of this Province," paſſed in the Second Seſſion of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Aſſent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of January in the fortieth year of His Majeſty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and ſoſoon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM ſhall make it ſatisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thouſand Souls within the ſaid Counties, and that ſix of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the ſaid Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern limits of the Province, ſhall and are thereby declared to be a ſeparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon ſuch proof as aforeſaid to Declare the ſame by Proclamation any time within one year after the ſame ſhall be ſo eſtabliſhed as to him ſhall ſeem moſt fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it ſatisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thouſand Souls and more within the ſaid Counties, and that Six of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been to eſtabliſhed within one Year next before the iſſuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to veſted in me as aforeſaid, do hereby declare, that the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern Limits of the Province, do conſtitute and form a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity

diligence of the Honorable John McGill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Sayre, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John McGill and David William Smith, Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Arms at York this twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

LONDON, May 17.

YESTERDAY we received French Journals of the 11th & 13th inst. It appears from these, that the decree, proposing to elect Bonaparte Chief Consul for life, had been readily adopted by the Councils, and means were taking to obtain the sense of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt will be equally favourable to the ambitious wishes of the Chief Consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but *one step more* remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new Dynasty in the family of Bonaparte. The re establishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been established, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The Jacobins are strongly averse to the measure, and the Catholics dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the Pope.—These discontents begin already to shew themselves.—It is stated in some private letters that an attempt was made a few days ago on the life of the Chief Consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the generals, who have expressed themselves too freely with respect to the growing ambition of Bonaparte, have been ordered to reside a considerable distance from Paris. The Chief Consul, for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps, to be called the *Sacred Legion*, composed of picked and distinguished men. All the private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

The French funds have again fallen to 57.

An order of Council, it is said, has actually been given, for prohibiting the importation of any article of French growth or manufacture, except such as have already been ordered for shipping for this country. This order is in consequence of the prohibition of the French government of English manufactures; and we have little doubt will lead to some commercial arrangements which will be beneficial to this country.

The subscription for the erection of a Statue in honor of Mr. Pitt, we have no doubt will extend over the whole country. Every one who is capable of reverencing talents and admiring worth, will be anxious to express their approbation of the man who has saved the country, and its honour and prosperity.

The following are the official details of the important proceedings:

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Extract from the Registers of the deliberations of the Conservative Senate, of the 8th of May, 1802.

Deliberation concerning the re-election of the First Consul of the Republic.

The Senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitutional act,

Having seen the message of the Consuls of the Republic, transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England;

After having heard its special committee, charged by its arrete of the 6th inst. to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the First Consul of the Republic:

Considering, that in the circumstances in which the republic is at present placed, it is the duty of the Conservative Senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people:

Considering, that our Supreme Magistrate, after having so often conducted the republican legions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and filled the world with his renown, has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy, by which it was menaced, extinguished the revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discords and religious troubles, added to the benefits of liberty, those of order and security, hastened the progress of science, contoured humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity;

That the wish of the tribunate communicated to the Senate in the sitting of this day, may be considered in this instance, as that of the French Nation;

That the Senate cannot express more solemnly to the First Consul, the gratitude of the nation, than in giving him a splendid proof of the confidence with which he has inspired the French people.

Considering lastly, that the second and third Consuls honorably seconded the glorious labour of the First Consul of the Republic;

From all these motives, and sufferings having been collected by secret scrutiny, the senate declares as follows:

ART. 1. The Conservative Senate in the name of the French people, testifies its gratitude to the Consuls of the Republic.

2. The Conservative Senate re-elects Citizen *Napoleon Bonaparte*, First Consul of the French Republic for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed, by the 39th article of the constitution.

3. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the Legislative Body, to the Tribunate, and to the Councils of the Republic.

(Signed) TRONCHET, President.
CHASSET, & SERRURIER, Secries.

By the Conservative Senate. The Secretary General,
(Signed) CAUCHY.

PARIS, May 9.

Bonaparte, first Consul of the Republic, to the Conservative Senate.

SENATORS—The honorable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations of the 8th inst. will be always deeply engraved in my heart.

The voices of the people has invested me with supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them. For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have basked with its favors, have at last found that they had lived some years too long. The interest of my glory and my happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed, as the term of my public life. But the glory & happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good wishes of the state rest upon him. You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it if the wishes of the people command me to do that which your suffrages have authorised.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

Decree of the 10th inst.

The conservative Senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the first Consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; and that the people consulted on their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decree as follows:

ART. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question.

Shall Napolean Bonaparte be Consul for life?

2. Registers shall be open in each Commune, where the Citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

VIENNA, May 6.

They write from the frontiers of European Turkey, that the Pacha of Janna has made an irruption into Albina, and has taken possession of that province; he means, it is said, to unite it to his Province, and to form a state independent of the Porte.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Our London papers by the fine fast sailing ship American, arrived last night from Liverpool, are to the 18th May—The most important article is the decree, proposing to elect Bonaparte Consul for life, which had been readily adopted by the Councils, and means taken to obtain the sense of the people upon it.

Whole papers are filled with important debates in the British Parliament, in discussing the Definitive Treaty. The subject of the cession by Spain, of Louisiana to France, was spoken of by the principal speakers.

The following is translated from a handbill, received last evening by the arrival of the ship Herkimer from Havre.

NOTICE.

The Mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the Registers prescribed by the arrete of the Consuls of the 10th inst. to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question, *Shall Napolean Bonaparte be Consul for life?* are opened at the secretary's office of the subprefecture, at the Registry of all the Tribunals, and at the office of the Notaries.

At the city hall of Havre, the 25th Floreal† year 10 of the French Republic.

SERY, Mayor.
TAVEAU, Secy.

† 15th May.

July 5.

From Captain John Dove of the Brig Hiram, arrived at Philadelphia lazaretto.

I left Guadaloupe on the 17th June. I suppose you must have heard of the fate of this island before now; the blacks have burnt & destroyed all the plantations, only few escaped on Grand Terre. They have even destroyed the coffee and cotton trees, pulled them out of the ground or cut them down. The blacks, when I sailed, had mostly taken to the woods, since the battle of Besnodige; which took place on the 26th May.—It began about 8 in the morning, and continued with constant fire till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; when the whites carried the fort, and took 400 prisoners; about 300 of the blacks escaped out of the fort, and got off to the woods. 400 of the blacks were killed, and about 100 of the whites killed and wounded. The fort of Benbridge is only one mile from Point Petre. The French shot all the black prisoners that were taken at Benbridge, in the public square. General Pelage was second in command in this battle; he is in every battle that is fought against the blacks. All the whites are leaving the island that can get away. The white troops die very fast; the half of the 4414 men that that came out from France were dead or wounded when I sailed.

"Without more force should arrive from France very soon, the blacks will have all the island."

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION

Charles Seriziat, General of Brigade, commanding the 1st division of the army, and the arrondissement of La Grande-Terre,

To all the Cultivators of La Grande-Terre.

Men who hold nothing sacred, not being satisfied in their principles of rebellion, with setting on fire the finest districts of Guadaloupe, have landed on the Grande-Terre and done the same mischief.

Already several plantations have been a prey to flames.—At the news of the danger, our troops have marched against these incendiaries: two of their chiefs have met with death; and the greatest part of these banditties having bitten the dust, those that remain have been dispersed.

Troops of cultivators, far from opposing the conflagration, or stopping its progress, have, on the contrary, assisted in it, and rendered themselves guilty of the same crimes.

Others, less guilty, but as dangerous, deceived or seduced by these wicked men, have followed them; they now are sensible of their wrongs, yet dare not abjure their error.

The General commanding the arrondissement of La Grande Terre, wishing to show the kindness which the latter deserve, and the just rigor which the former have to expect, has issued the following arrete, when once acquainted with the principles of the general in chief.

ART. I. There shall be an amnesty for every cultivator absent from his plantation, who will return to it in 24 hours after the present proclamation.

II. A reward of two dollars shall be granted to every cultivator that will bring back a firelock in a good condition, either to the commissary of his district, or the commander of the place.

III. Every chief of cultivators, whose plantation may have been set on fire, and who shall not have made use of every means to oppose the wickedness of the incendiaries, or used his utmost endeavours to stop the progress of the conflagration, shall be punished with death as an accomplice and promoter of the same; therefore he shall be shot on the very spot.

IV. An amnesty, and reward of two hundred dollars shall be granted to every rebel, or other, that will deliver up a chief of the rebellion.

V. The commissaries of government and military commanders are ordered to read the present proclamation in every plantation, before the cultivators assembled, to explain it to them in the most intelligible manner, and to use all necessary measures to ensure its execution.

Given at Head Quarters, in Point-a-Petre, the 23th of Prairial, year 10 of the French Republic.

C. SERIZIAT.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 7.

Last Sunday as Mr. Peter Mc. Gregor, a native of Scotland, was bathing at the Don bridge, near this town, he was unfortunately drowned.—The Coroner's Inquest having sat on the body, brought in their verdict—*Accidental death.*

Died on the 29th June at Quebec, David Lynd, Esq. Clerk of the Court of Vice Admiralty, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench and Clerk of the Peace.

Also on the 14th ult. Col. John Nairne aged 71 years, late of His Majesty's 53d regt. of foot, and Col. of the Militia of St. Paul's Bay.

Nathaniel Taylor, Esq. is appointed Auditor of lands for the Province of Lower Canada in the room of the Honorable H. Finlay deceased.

Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell has been appointed to the Naval command on the Halifax station. His force is to consist of a 50 gun ship, and a squadron of frigates.—He was hourly expected—and it is said the 29th regt. was to sail with this squadron and relieve the fusileers, who are to proceed to Jamaica.—Admiral Gambier is appointed Commander in Chief at Newfoundland, the squadrons for the Peace establishment are to be manned by volunteers, who are to receive a new bounty.—It is also said that the established regiments are to be reduced to eighty.

CLERK OF THE PEACE'S OFFICE, 24th July 1802.

HOME DISTRICT, ss. AT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 13th day of July instant, Before WILLIAM JARVIS, WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquires, and others their fellows, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Home District,

It was by the Grand Jury presented:

THAT it was proper for the Town Wardens of the Town of York, to visit the several keepers of Houses of Public entertainment in said Town and to repeesent to them the indecency and impropriety of allowing people to drink intoxicating liquors, and to be guilty of disorderly behavior during the hours of divine service and generally on the Sabbath days.

That the Butchers of the said town of York, should be obliged to bury the garbage and useless offall of their slaughtered cattle; or to remove from the Town or otherwise dispose of the same; so it at it may cease to be, (what it now is) a public nuisance.

Also, that the Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Carpenters and other descriptions of workers in wood by whose trade, shavings are made, should be obliged to burn or otherwise destroy the same on the Wednesdays & Saturdays of every Week, at or about the hours of sun-set.

Approved by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, who direct that the said presentment be published three times in the Upper Canada Gazette.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Found lately near the Garrison,

A Cow-Bell. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again by applying to the Printer hereof, on paying the expence of this Advertisement and proving Property.

York, Aug. 7, 1802.

THE Subscriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and should consider himself devoid of gratitude were he not thus to render them his sincere Thanks for the liberal support he has hitherto amply experienced since his arrival in York,—he contends seeing this Province by the first of September next, and returning the ensuing Spring with an extensive and well-chosen Assortment of Merchandize suitable to the Market and Season, which he will dispose of at a very low advance; humbly hoping at least that he may again be honored with the like custom and support to kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wishing to order any particular articles from London, will please to signify same with the Subscriber, by which you may depend it will be punctually complied with.

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 29th July, 1802.

TO BE LET,



THE House and Lot on King street lately occupied by the Attorney-General.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

SAML. HERON.

York, 21st July, 1802.

THE Subscriber having already relinquished all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requests the Persons Indebted to CAMERON and GOWENS to prepare Payment.

He has one Sale on unalienable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq.

York, July 6, 18 JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them—the former on which they are built is excellent mill seeming, and Pine Timber is abundant in their neighborhood; this property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwise. On the premises is also a very complete Pot Ashery.

Advantageous Title will be given on the purchase or payment half the purchase money and securing the remainder, as also for 1500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Barton; 200 in Markham; 200 in Thurlow; 400 in York; & 2,000 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber,

J. CAMERON.

To be sold by Auction

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On Tuesday the 8th of September next, at the Land Offices in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 55,000 Acres of excellent Wood Land, viz.

20,000 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich,
6,000 Do. in the Township of Dereham,
5,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
1,000 Do. in the Township of York,
1,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
6,000 Do. in the Township of Whitchurch,
3,600 Do. in the Township of Scarborough,
200 Do. at Point Dupin, in the Township of Gullimbury,—And
120 Acres in the Township of Crowland.

To be paid up in such convenient Loan as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more particularly described on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchase money will be expected in three days after the Sale.

One-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal interest.

A good Title Deed will be warranted by the Subscriber on payment of the last instalment, or immediately after the Sale, on paying the full purchase money.

Twenty Dollars earnest in each lot as struck off, which will be allowed out of the first instalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 18 June, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed a Notary Public, gives notice that he intends shortly to open an Office in the District of Newcastle, near Alexander Chisholm, Esq; where all Deeds, Commercial Instruments, and every other matter relating to his said Office will be transacted with accuracy and dispatch.

T. WARD.

York, 22d July, 1802.

To be sold

WITH an indisputable title, three hundred Acres of excellent Land, being composed of lot number thirteen and the West half of number twenty in the Third Concession, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles West of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subscriber at York,

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

WHEREAS Betty Chafee, the wife of the subscriber of Yorkney, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to return to her duty; this is to forbid any person harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

April 26, 1802. REUBEN G. CHAFEE.

Stolen from the Garrison,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outside case is very much worn, but the gilding of the inside case of which remains entire. All persons to whom the said Watch may be offered for sale are requested to stop it, and whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at his House, for the Liberal purchase of Land, solicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greatest attention and fidelity. He has already some valuable tracts for sale (on low terms for Cash) in sundry parts of the Province committed to his care. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may also be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, *viands, &c.* and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 13th Dec. 1801.

N. B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers doing duty at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; but still, at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Alex. M'Donell Esq.

480

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 16

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 588.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—



WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, on the seventh day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-seventh day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed;—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law within the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, fifteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are hereby declared to be a separate District, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province is thereby authorized upon such proof as aforesaid to Declare the same by Proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be so established as he shall seem most fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it satisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thousand Souls and more within the said Counties, and that Six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been so established within one Year next before the issuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to me vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, fifteen degrees West, until they intersect the Northern Limits of the Province, do constitute and form a separate District of this Province, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE, to be under and by virtue of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons. NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to me vested in me, and the better to regulate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons. And well knowing the Ability, Integrity

and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-sixth day of July in the Forty first year of this Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

RATISBON, April 26.

THE prayer for the French government, appointed by the Concordat, was on Easter Sunday read in the chapel of the French Legate here. It is as follows:—

"O Lord, bless the Republic! bless the Consuls! and hear us when we call upon thee. Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.—We pray thee, Almighty God, that thy servant, our First Consul, Napoleon, who through thy mercy has taken upon him the government of the Republic, may increase in every virtue, and adorned with them avoid all vice, and thus come to thee, who art the way, the truth, and the life, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

LONDON, May 8.

The Gazette of last night contained an order in Council for taking off all prohibitions on the export of gun-powder, salt petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition; of naval Stores, of lignum vitæ, of copper, staves, bars, rings, sheets or nails—it also contained a proclamation appointing the general Thanksgiving in Scotland on account of the peace to be postponed from the 1st to the 17th June, as the sitting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland would on the former day, interfere with the celebration.

May 10.

On Saturday we received Paris papers to the date of May the 5th inclusive.—The Spanish fleet, so long imprisoned in Brest harbour, has at length got its discharge, and has proceeded to Cadiz, no doubt greatly improved in naval tactics!

It appears that the Chief Consul has began to exercise his prefidential authority in Italy, by the choice of great officer of state, &c.

A number of respectable persons lately returned from the capital of France, agree in cherishing an opinion, founded upon the observations which they made during their short stay there, that some new and important change in the government of the country is about to take place.—Though pleased with the general conduct of Bonaparte, the people are not satisfied with a constitution which they consider as depending upon the life of an individual; they think something remains to be done, that shall give it a stability as shall defy all future revolutionary movements. They do not express their wishes openly, but they flatter themselves the government understands, and will anticipate them.

The Spaniards, in January last, seized an American privateer and 15 merchant ships belonging to the United States in the river Plata, confiscated the vessels, and threw the crews into gaol, where many of them still remain, in consequence, it is stated, of their having attempted to promote a contraband trade.

The Portuguese have treated the Americans with still less consideration—two of their vessels, the Four Sisters, and Aurora, from New York for Batavia, being short of water, put into Para, in Brazil, and sent their boats on shore for a supply; but immediately after, a considerable number of armed boats came off, seized the vessels, and carried them into port, where they were confiscated, and the crews confined on board a frigate, from which some of them were afterwards sent prisoners to Lisbon, where they were liberated.

The reinforcement of 20,000 men about to sail from France for Saint Domingo, will not repair the losses which the army under Gen. Leclerc must have sustained in battle, independent of the numbers that must have fallen victims to the climate, and the privations which that army is obliged to endure.

The Moniteur contains a decree, directing, that as soon as the flag of the Republic shall be displayed in the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia and Tobago, the fort and town called Royal shall take the name of Port de France; the Fort of Bourbon, that of Fort Desaix; the fort and town of Lucia, called Castres, that of Carenage; and the port and town called Port Louis in Tobago, that of Scarborough.

May 11.

We this morning received Paris papers to the date of May 6, inclusive.—The principal article in which relates to the official information that has been again given to the French public, of the prohibition of English manufactured articles, particularly those of the potteries.

The peace establishment of the army is at length settled. The outline of it is as follows:

1. All third battalions are to be disbanded.

2. All second battalions are also to be disbanded, except the 2d battalion of the 4th, or King's own regiment, and the 2d of the 9th, which are to be kept up for one year longer.

3. The two battalions of the 60th regiment, commanded by the Duke of York, consisting chiefly of foreigners, and always serving abroad, are all to be retained.

4. The regiments of the line to be kept up to the 93d inclusive.

5. No reduction to be made in the number of dragoon regiments: the whole 23 regiments to be kept up (the 18th, in India, being disbanded,) but the effective force of each regiment to be reduced.

6. Of the twelve West India, or black regiments, the six junior corps are to be disbanded.

7. His Royal Highness's Staff is to be kept up to two Lieutenant Generals and five Major Generals for England, and one Lieutenant General and one Major General for Scotland.

8. From 15,000 to 30,000 men, with an appropriate staff, is to be the establishment for Ireland.

9. The second field officers through out the army are to be *supernumerary* on their own respective corps.

10. The brevet promotion, which is to appear in the Gazette to-morrow, comes down to Baron Hompesch. This takes in Colonel Cartwright, Aid-du-Camp to his Majesty. The new Aid-du-Camp is to be deputy Adjutant Gen. Wynyard.

May 12.

Government have we understand, received the official instrument of the Swedish Government, acceding to the convention lately signed with Russia and Denmark. The best consequences are expected to result from this new compact.

Letters from Alexandria, dated the 5th March, state that our troops there and at Rosetta are in good health. A curious subscription has been entered into by our troops in Egypt: it is to bring away the obelisk, called Cleopatra's Needle. The sum of 2000l. is stated to have been already subscribed for this purpose.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 20th November contains an official account of a gallant action performed by Captain Collier, of his Majesty's sloop Victor, in sinking a French corvette, called La Fleche, of 22 guns and 170 men, in Mahe Road. The Victor had fallen in with La Fleche on the 2d of September, and engaged her; when, finding the contest unequal, the Frenchman endeavoured to escape. By having damaged the sails, &c. of the Victor, she succeeded in getting off; but on the 5th Captain Collier found her moored in the inner harbour. He gallantly attacked her, drove her on coral reef, set her on fire, which being extinguished, she at last fell into deeper water and sunk. She had on board thirty persons sent into banishment for a conspiracy against the life of the Chief Consul.

May 13.

The Duke of Cambridge is preparing for his journey to Hanover. Previous notice has been sent to the Lords of the Regency, to make suitable preparations for his Royal Highness's reception, it being expected that in future he will make that electorate his chief residence.

Since the signing of the ratification of peace, most of the American vessels that have arrived in this country have returned freighted with warlike stores for the northern parts of those states.

In the Tribunate, sitting of Floreal, 16 (May 6,) after a communication of the same kind from the Consuls, Simeon said, "every thing that can be said on this subject has been exhausted, but since government has communicated to us, in a formal manner, the Treaty of Peace concluded with Great Britain, we ought, no doubt, to make a return equally formal. I request that a message may be transmitted to Government, to know—what day it will receive a deputation of fifteen members of the Tribunate to congratulate it on the restoration of peace."

This motion was adopted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 7.

Mr. Nicholls moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the thanks of this house, for his Majesty's having removed the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt from his councils."

The question having been put,

Lord Belgrave rose to give his decided negative to the motion.

The noble Lord having expatiated at great length upon several points, concluded by moving, as an amendment, that all the words of the original motion after the word "that" should be left out, in order to substitute "it is the opinion of this house that, owing to the wisdom, energy, and firmness of the late administration, during the arduous contest in which this country had been engaged, our strength consolidated, and our commerce increased, &c."

At five o'clock the question was put, "That these words stand part of the motion."

Ayes	224
Noes	50
Majority	174

The motion, as amended by lord Belgrave's proposition, was then carried on a division,

Ayes	222
Noes	52
Majority	170

Strangers continued to be excluded during the remainder of the debate.

On Sir Henry Mildway's motion, "that the Right Hon. William Pitt by his pre-eminent services to the country, has deserved the thanks of this house," a long conversation arose.

Mr. Fox moved, that the names of Lords Grenville, Spencer, Roslyn, and Messrs. Dundas and Windham, should be added to that of Mr. Pitt in this motion, as they were his colleagues in the conduct of the war.

Mr. T. Grenville considered this amendment as not seriously meant as a mark of respect to his Right Hon. relation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed a wish that the hon. gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fox declined it—stating that inasmuch as the House so warmly approved the war, those men who clung to it with so much fondness, were as well, if not better entitled to the Thanks of the House, than the Right Hon. Gentleman who deserted it.—*(A laugh.)*

Mr. Fox's amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Gray then moved that these words should be added after "the country"—"by which means the present administration has been enabled to procure a safe, honorable, and glorious peace."

Lord Temple immediately expressed his resolution to oppose this amendment.—*(A laugh.)*—It was negatived without a division.

Sir H. Mildway's motion was then put,

Ayes	221
Noes	52
Majority	139

Adjourned at half past six o'clock in the morning.

Monday, May 10.

The house went into a committee of supply, when 88,000 men, including marines, were voted for the sea service, from 23d of May to the 24th of June, 152,000l.—167,000l. for their wages & victuals, 234,000l. for wear and tear of the ships; and 22,000l. for ordnance on board the ships.

The Secretary at War, then stated the various reductions which had taken place, and would ensue, by the 24th of June, and moved that 61,776 men be granted for the army for the above period.

Gen. Walpole wished that a part of the cavalry to be released might be kept dismounted.

Mr. Robson objected to the bill, as being too high for a peace establishment.

The following resolutions, after a variety of objections from Mr. Robson, were agreed to. For guards and garrisons, 202,555l. Pay and cloathing for the troops, 23,689l. For Ireland, 61,198l. 196,198l. for the plantations. 20,484l. for the fencibles in Great Britain. 42,000l. for the fencibles in Ireland; & 133,336 for the service of the ordnance. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

From late London papers.

A telescope of the value of 12,000 sterling has been lately shipped in the river Thames for the Royal Observatory at Madrid. It was made in London under the direction of Dr. Herschel, and it fills so many packages as to freight great part of a small ship. Another telescope is also about to be completed, under the same direction, for the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh. This last instrument will cost about 5000l.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concessions of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 2d concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 2 and 4 in the 2d, and lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 13th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 13, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trenche) containing 800 acres: 11.4 lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: 1 and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

TO be let, a small House opposite Mr. Thomas Ridout's, Esq; lately occupied by Mr. Benson, it is fit for a mechanic. Enquire of the Printer. August 14.

and diligence of the Honorable John M'GILL, Efquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of the Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

RATISBON, April 26.

THE prayer for the French government, appointed by the Concordat, was on Eaſter Sunday read in the chapel of the French Legate here. It is as follows:—

"O Lord, bleſs the Republic! bleſs the Conſuls! and hear us when we call upon thee. Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt.—We pray thee, Almighty God, that thy ſervant, our Firſt Conſul, Napoleon, who through thy mercy has taken upon him the government of the Republic, may increaſe in every virtue, and adorned with them avoid all vice, and thus come to thee, who art the way, the truth, and the life, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, Amen."

LONDON, May 8.

The Gazette of laſt night contained an order in Council for taking off all prohibitions on the export of gun-powder, ſalt petre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition; of naval ſtores, of lignum vitæ, of copper, ſtaves, bars, rings, ſheets or nails—it alſo contained a proclamation appointing the general Thankſgiving in Scotland on account of the peace to be poſtponed from the 1ſt to the 17th June, as the ſitting of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland would on the former day, interfere with the celebration.

May 10.

On Saturday we received Paris papers to the date of May the 5th inclusive.—The Spaniſh fleet, ſo long impriſoned in Breſt harbour, has at length got its diſcharge, and has proceeded to Cadiz, no doubt greatly improved in naval tactics!

It appears that the Chief Conſul has began to exerciſe his preſidential authority in Italy, by the choice of great officer of ſtate, &c.

A number of reſpectable perſons lately returned from the capital of France, agree in cheriſhing an opinion, founded upon the obſervations which they made during their ſhort ſtay there, that ſome new and important change in the government of the country is about to take place.—Though pleaſed with the general conduct of Bonaparte, the people are not ſatisfied with a conſtitution which they conſider as depending upon the life of an individual; they think ſomething remains to be done, that ſhall give it ſuch a ſtability as ſhall defy all future revolutionary movements. They do not expreſs their wiſhes openly, but they flatter themſelves the government underſtands, and will anticipate them.

The Spaniards, in January laſt, ſeized an American privateer and 15 merchant ſhips belonging to the United States in the river Plata, confiſcated the veſſels, and threw the crews into gaol, where many of them ſtill remain, in conſequence, it is ſtated, of their having attempted to promote a contraband trade.

The Portugueſe have treated the Americans with ſtill leſs conſideration—two of their veſſels, the Four Siſters, and Aurora, from New York for Batavia, being ſhort of water, put into Para, in Brazil, and ſent their boats on ſhore for a ſupply; but immediately after, a conſiderable number of armed boats came off, ſeized the veſſels, and carried them into port, where they were confiſcated, and the crews confined on board a frigate, from which ſome of them were afterwards ſent priſoners to Liſbon, where they were liberated.

The reinforcement of 10,000 men about to ſail from France for Saint Domingo, will not repair the loſſes which the army under Gen. Leclerc muſt have ſuſtained in battle, independent of the numbers that muſt have fallen victims to the climate, and the privations which that army is obliged to endure.

The Moniteur contains a decree, directing, that as ſoon as the flag of the Republic ſhall be diſplayed in the iſlands of Martinique, St. Lucia and Tobago, the fort and town called Royal ſhall take the name of Port de France; the Fort of Bourbon, that of Fort Deſaix; the fort and town of Lucia, called Caſtres, that of Carenage; and the port and town called Port Louis in Tobago, that of Scarborough.

May 11.

We this morning received Paris papers to the date of May 6, inclusive.—The principal article in which relates to the official information that has been again given to the French public, of the prohibition of Engliſh manufactured articles, particularly thoſe of the potteries.

The peace eſtabliſhment of the army is at length ſettled. The outline of it is as follows:

1. All third battalions are to be diſbanded.

2. All ſecond battalions are alſo to be diſbanded, except the 2d battalion of the 4th, or King's own regiment, and the 2d of the 9th, which are to be kept up for one year longer.

3. The ſeven battalions of the 60th regiment, commanded by the Duke of York, conſiſting chiefly of foreigners, and always ſerving abroad, are all to be retained.

4. The regiments of the line to be kept up to the 93d inclusive.

5. No reduction to be made in the number of dragoon regiments: the whole 23 regiments to be kept up (the 20th, in India, being diſbanded,) but the effective force of each regiment to be reduced.

6. Of the twelve Weſt India, or black regiments, the ſix junior corps are to be diſbanded.

7. His Royal Highneſs's Staff is to be kept up to two Lieutenant Generals and five Major Generals for England, and one Lieutenant General and one Major General for Scotland.

8. From 25,000 to 30,000 men, with an appropriate ſtaff, is to be the eſtabliſhment for Ireland.

9. The ſecond field officers through out the army are to be *ſupernumerary* on their own reſpective corps.

10. The brevet promotion, which is to appear in the Gazette to-morrow, comes down to Baron Hompeſch. This takes in Colonel Cartwright, Aid-du-Camp to his Majeſty. The new Aid-du-Camp is to be deputy Adjutant Gen. Wynyard.

May 12.

Government have we underſtand, received the official inſtrument of the Swediſh Government, acceding to the convention lately ſigned with Ruſſia and Denmark. The beſt conſequences are expected to reſult from this new compact.

Letters from Alexandria, dated the 5th March, ſtate that our troops there and at Roſetta are in good health. A curious ſubſcription has been entered into by our troops in Egypt: it is to bring away the obeliſk, called Cleopatra's Needle. The ſum of 2000l. is ſtated to have been already ſubſcribed for this purpoſe.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 26th November contains an official account of a gallant action performed by Captain Collier, of his Majeſty's ſloop Victor, in ſinking a French corvette, called La Fleche, of 22 guns and 170 men, in Mahe Road. The Victor had fallen in with La Fleche on the 2d of September, and engaged her; when, finding the conteſt unequal, the Frenchman endeavoured to eſcape. By having damaged the ſails, &c. of the Victor, ſhe ſucceeded in getting off; but on the 5th Captain Collier found her moored in the inner harbour. He gallantly attacked her, drove her on coral reef, ſet her on fire, which being extinguiſhed, ſhe at laſt fell into deeper water and ſunk. She had on board thirty perſons ſent into baniſhment for a conſpiracy againſt the life of the Chief Conſul.

May 13.

The Duke of Cambridge is preparing for his journey to Hanover. Previous notice has been ſent to the Lords of the Regency, to make ſuitable preparations for his Royal Highneſs's reception, it being expected that in future he will make that electorate his chief reſidence.

Since the ſigning of the ratification of peace, moſt of the American veſſels that have arrived in this country have returned freighted with warlike ſtores for the northern parts of thoſe ſtates.

"In the Tribunate, ſitting of Floreal, 16 (May 6,) after a communication of the ſame kind from the Conſuls, Simeon ſaid, "every thing that can be ſaid on this ſubject has been exhauſted, but ſince government has communicated to us, in a formal manner, the Treaty of Peace concluded with Great Britain, we ought, no doubt, to make a return equally formal. I requeſt that a meſſage may be tranſmitted to Government, to know—what day it will receive a deputation of fifteen members of the Tribunate to congratulate it on the reſtoration of peace."

This motion was adopted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 7.

Mr. Nicholls moved, "that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the thanks of this houſe, for his Majeſty's having removed the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt from his councils."

The queſtion having been put,

Lord Belgrave roſe to give his decided negative to the motion.

The noble Lord having expatiated at great length upon ſeveral points, concluded by moving, as an amendment, that all the words of the original motion after the word "that" ſhould be left out, in order to ſubſtitute "it is the opinion of this houſe that, owing to the wiſdom, energy, and firmneſs of the late adminiſtration, during the arduous conteſt in which this country had been engaged, our ſtrength conſolidated, and our commerce increaſed, &c."

At five o'clock the queſtion was put, "That theſe words ſtand part of the motion."

Ayes	224
Noes	50
Majority	174

The motion, as amended by lord Belgrave's propoſition, was then carried on a diviſion,

Ayes	222
Noes	52
Majority	170

Strangers continued to be excluded during the remainder of the debate.

"On Sir Henry Mildway's motion, "that the Right Hon. William Pitt by his pre-eminent ſervices to the country, has deſerved the thanks of this houſe," a long converſation aroſe.

Mr. Fox moved, that the names of Lords Grenville, Spencer, Roſlyn, and Meſſrs. Dundas and Windham, ſhould be added to that of Mr. Pitt in this motion, as they were his colleagues in the conduct of the war.

Mr. T. Grenville conſidered this amendment as not ſeriouſly meant as a mark of reſpect to his Right Hon. relation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expreſſed a wiſh that the hon. gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fox declined it—ſtating, that inaſmuch as the Houſe ſo warmly approved the war, thoſe men who clung to it with ſo much fondneſs, were as well, if not better entitled to the Thanks of the Houſe, than the Right Hon. Gentleman who deſerted it.—*(A laugh.)*

Mr. Fox's amendment was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Gray then moved that theſe words ſhould be added after "the country"—"by which means the preſent adminiſtration has been enabled to procure a ſafe, honorable, and glorious peace."

Lord Temple immediately expreſſed his reſolution to oppoſe this amendment.—*(A laugh.)*—It was negatived without a diviſion.

Sir H. Mildway's motion was then put,

Ayes	221
Noes	52
Majority	139

Adjourned at half paſt ſix o'clock in the morning.

Monday, May 10.

The houſe went into a committee of ſupply, when 88,000 men, including marines, were voted for the ſea ſervice, from 23d of May to the 24th of June, 152,000l.—167,000l. for their wages & victuals, 234,000l. for wear and tear of the ſhips; and 22,000l. for ordnance on board the ſhips.

The Secretary at War, then ſtated the various reductions which had taken place, and would enſue, by the 24th of June, and moved that 61,776 men be granted for the army for the above period.

Gen. Walpole wiſhed that a part of the cavalry to be releaſed might be kept diſmounted.

Mr. Robſon objected to the bill, as being too high for a peace eſtabliſhment.

The following reſolutions, after a variety of objections from Mr. Robſon, were agreed to. For guards and garriſons, 202,555l. Pay and cloathing for the troops, 23,689l. For Ireland, 61,198l. 196,198l. for the plantations. 20,484l. for the ſencibles in Great Britain. 42,000l. for the ſencibles in Ireland; & 133,336 for the ſervice of the ordnance. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

From late Rondon papers.

A teleſcope of the value of 12,000 ſterling has been lately ſhipped in the river Thames for the Royal Obſervatory at Madrid. It was made in London under the direction of Dr. Herſchel, and it fills ſo many packages as to freight great part of a ſmall ſhip. Another teleſcope is alſo about to be completed, under the ſame direction, for the Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburgh. This laſt inſtrument will coſt about 5000l.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 12th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 13, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 2 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

Auguſt 22, 1801.

TO be let, a ſmall Houſe oppoſite Thomas Ridout's, Eſq; lately occupied by Mr. Benſon, it is fit for a mechanic. Enquire of the Priſter. Auguſt 14.

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE, 24th July 1802.

HOME DISTRICT } At a General Quarter Ses-
ss. } sions of the Peace holden at the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 13th day of July instant, Before WILLIAM JARVIS, WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquires, and others, their fellows, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Home District,

It was by the Grand Jury presented;

THAT it was proper for the Town Wardens of the Town of York, to vint the several keepers of Houses of Public entertainment in said Town and to represent to them the indecency and impropriety of allowing people to drink intoxicating liquors, and to be guilty of disorderly behavior during the hours of divine service and generally on the Sabbath days.

That the Butchers of the said town of York, should be obliged to bury the garbage and useless offall of their slaughtered cattles, or to remove from the Town or otherwise dispose of the same; so that it may cease to be, (what it now is) a public nuisance.

Also that the Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Carpenters and other descriptions of workers in wood by whose trades shavings are made, should be obliged to burn or otherwise destroy the same on the Wednesdays & Saturdays of every Week, at or about the hours of Ten o'clock.

Approved by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, who desire that the said presentment be published three times in the Upper Canada Gazette.

THOS. RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Found lately near the Garrison,

A Cow Bell. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again by applying to the Printer hereof, on paying the expence of this Advertisement and proving Property.

York, Aug. 7, 1802.

THE Subscriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and should consider himself ungrateful were he not thus to tender them his sincere Thanks for the liberal support he has so amply experienced since his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the first of September next, and returning the ensuing spring with an extensive and well-chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable to the Market, as depends which he will dispose of at a very low advance; humbly hoping that some one may be disposed to honour him with the custom and support so kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wishing to order any particular articles from London will please leave their orders with the subscriber, to whom due care shall be paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 24th June, 1802.

TO BE LET,



THE House and Lot on King street lately occupied by the Attorney-General.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. SAML. HERON.

York, 21st July, 1802.

THE Subscriber having actually relinquished all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requests the Persons indebted to CAMERON and CO. to make immediate Payment.

He has for sale on reasonable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, July 7, 1802.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred Acres of Land attached to them.—The Stream on which they are situated is excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber in abundance in their neighbourhood; the property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwise. On the premises is also a very complete Pot Ashery.

An indisputable Title will be given to the purchaser on paying half the purchase money, and securing the remainder, as also for 2300 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Bathurst; 200 in Markham; 200 in Etobicoke Town; 400 in York; 400 in Gwillimbury East; 200 in Scarborough; 1200 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber,

J. CAMERON.

York, 12th June, 1802.

To be sold by Auction

WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON Tuesday the 8th of September next, at the Land-Office in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 45,200 Acres of excellent Wood Land, viz.

1,200 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich.

5,000 Do. in the Township of Dereham,
7,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
1,000 Do. in the Township of York,
2,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
2,400 Do. in the Township of Woodbridge,
5,000 Do. in the Township of Sandwich,
200 Do. in Pans Division in the Township of Gwillimbury—And
400 Acres in the Township of Cleveland.

To be disposed in such convenient Lots as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more accurately described on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchase money will be expected in three days after the Sale;

One-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal interest.

Good Title Deeds will be executed by the Subscriber on payment of the last instalment of interest accruing thereon, paying the said purchase money.

Twenty Dollars earnest on each lot is struck off, which will be allowed out of the first instalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 3d June 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed a Notary-Public, gives notice that he intends shortly to open an Office in the District of Newcastle, near Alexander Chisholm, Esq. where all Deeds, Commercial Instruments, and every other matter relating to his said Office will be transacted with accuracy and dispatch.

T. WARD.

York, 22d July, 1802.

To be sold

WITH an indisputable title, three Hundred Acres of excellent Land, being composed of lot number thirteen, and the West half of number twenty in the Third Concession, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles West of Yonge Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Chisholm's, or the Subscriber at York.

July 27, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

WHEREAS Betsy Chaffe, the wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to return to her duty; this is to forbid any person harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

REUBEN R CHAFFE.

April 26, 1802.

Stolen from the Garrison,

A Small Silver WATCH, (gilt) the gold on the outside case is very much worn, but the gilding of the inside case of which remains entire. All persons to whom the said Watch may be offered for Sale are requested to stop it, and whoever will return the same to the Printer, shall receive eight Dollars reward.

York, 24th June, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accounts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office at this Place, for the Sale and Disposal of Land, directs the Commissioner of the Public's mind to the greatest attention and facility. He has authority from Government for Sale (on low terms indeed) of many parts of this Province contiguous to this City. Letters post paid will be attended to, and answered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has had hitherto so amply experienced, and begs leave to inform them, that the above House is now fitted up in convenient manner, and ready for their reception, where transient gentlemen, travellers and others may depend on being accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is constantly provided with the best liquors, wines, &c. and flatters himself that the conveniencies of the house, together with his attention to their commands, will not fail to render it perfectly agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom and support.

WILLIAM COOPER.

York, 12th Dec. 1801.

N.B. Good Stabling and Provender for Horses.

THOMAS SLEATOR PEACOCK,

Leader and Gentlemen Hair Dresser,

NOW belonging to the party of Royal Canadian Volunteers going duly at this Garrison, shortly expecting his Discharge, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he means then to settle here and follow said Business; and will at present, attend any Ladies or Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 17

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 589.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, on the seventh day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

J. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries produced North, fixteen degrees West, until they interfect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are thereby declared to be a separate District, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon such proof as aforesaid to Declare the same by Proclamation any time within one year after the same shall be to established as to him shall seem most fit." And whereas the Inhabitants of the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it satisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thousand Souls and more within the said Counties, and that Six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been so established within one Year next before the issuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me as aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the said Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, fixteen degrees West, ~~until they~~ interfect the Northern Limits of the Province, do constitute and form a separate District of this Province, to be called the District of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-second Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority to vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity

and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

LONDON, May 23.

LETTERS from Malta of March 30th mention, that Vice Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton had sailed for Egypt in the Madrafs of 54 guns; and that the evacuation of Malta by our troops was to take place on the arrival of the Cæsar, of 84 guns, under Sir James Saumarez, who was momently expected.

May 27. Price of ftocks this day at one o'clock: 3 per cent confols 73⅜; 3 per cent reduced, 72½; omnium, 1-2, 5-8.

The Latona, which is to convey Prince William of Glouceſter to Peterſburgh, will bring back to England Lord St. Helens. This frigate will ſail about the beginning of next month.

Diſpatches have been received from Bengal, announcing that the Province of Oude had come under the dominion of the Eaſt India Company, and the brother of Marquis Wellefly is appointed deputy Governor, having under him Meſſrs Matthew Leſlie, and Seton. The Company have granted a penſion to the Nabob. Marquis Wellefly was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining however his ſituation of Governor of Bengal. Orders have been ſent to his Lordſhip for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greateſt alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the ſencible and militia corps who are to be diſbanded.

Mr. Addington, propoſing yeſterday, in the Houſe of Commons, in the Committee of Supply, to vote the ſum of 173,535l. ſterling, for the relief of French emigrants and American Royaliſts, took that opportunity of announcing that every facility was given to the former to return to their country. He added, that the good will of the French government on the one part, in permitting their return, and the diſpoſition of England on the other, in concurring with the ſame object, was the ſtrongeſt proof of the mutual deſire of the two countries to cherish thoſe pacific ſentiments which have ſo happily put an end to the war.

HAGUE, May 19.

The colonial troops, which were at Amſterdam, Ehkhuyſen, &c. are now encamped near the Helder and the Texel, to be embarked ſhortly for the Weſt Indies.

Citizen Mortens has within the laſt few days taken the oath of Governor general of the colony of Demarara and Eſquibo.

The troops recruited in Germany for our colonies, are all animated with an excellent ſpirit. Government permits the ſoldiers who are married to carry away their wives & children, and takes upon itſelf the expence of tranſporting them.

The ſubſcriptions for the voluntary negotiations of thirty millions is juſt cloſed, being entirely filled.

May 26. The firſt port at which Admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga. Tho' nothing is officially publiſhed reſpecting the deſtination of the ſquadron under his command, it it however known, that he will firſt viſit the Barbarian powers, with whom the admiral is inſtructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

PARIS, May 31.

His Excellency Ghaleb-Effendi Bachmouhaflebe (comptroller-general of the finances) miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy of the Porte near the government of the Republic, left Vienna the beginning of Prairial (about the 25th of May). He is at this moment arrived at Straſburg. The Firſt Conſul had ſent Citizen Dupas, ſuperior adjutant of the Palace of Government to the frontiers to meet that miniſter, and Citizen Dantan, firſt interpreter of the French legation at Conſtantinople.

By virtue of a decree of the Conſuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of flints is ſuſpended during peace.

The miniſter of the interior has juſt ordered that there ſhall be this year an exhibition of the productions of painters, ſculpters, architects and engravers, which is to continue from the 10th fructidor to 25th Brumaire following (Sept. 2 to Nov. 5) There will be at the ſame time an exhibition of the works intended to celebrate the Treaty of Amiens and the law on the liberty of Worſhip.

Buſineſs continues here in a very ſtagnant ſtate, and the courſe of exchange experiences little variation.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

The Duke of Kent had arrived at Gibraltar, and taken the command of that fortreſs. The Duke of Eſſex, a ſon of the King of Great Britain, was alſo at Gibraltar, on his travels. Lord Keith, with 5 ſail of the line was lying in the Roads.

The Britiſh had not yet evacuated Malta nor Minorca.

Gibraltar, May 21.

On the 14th inſt. His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Count de la Haye St. Hilaire, Commandant General of the Camp of St. Roch, with ſeveral General Officers, and a numerous ſuite, paida viſit to His Royal Highneſs the Governor.

Laſt Monday His Majeſty's frigate the Mermaid, came into the Bay bearing the Royal ſtandard, and at 6 o'clock His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Eſſex landed and repaired to the Lieut. Governor's quarters, the preſent habitation of his Royal Brother, which has now the exalted honor of containing two Princes of the blood. We believe it is the firſt time the garriſon of Gibraltar could boaſt of being at one time, the reſidence of two ſons of our beloved ſovereign.

We hear from Cadiz that the Commandant General of the Navy there has received official intelligence from the Captain General of Ferrol of the appearance on the coaſt of two pirates (a lugger and a galliot of 18 guns) who had already plundered a Portugueſe, and another merchantman come out of Cadiz.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reported attempt on Bonaparte.

A moſt extraordinary attempt has been brought from Calais, by a veſſel which arrived at Dover laſt night. It is, that the life of Bonaparte *has been again attempted.*—The attempt is ſaid to have been made upon the parade at the Quintidi Review. The conſpirators ſurrounded him and ſtabbed him.—Happily the wound was ſlight; an aid-de-camp however near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumour, without pledging ourſelves in the ſlighteſt degree for its authenticity. It may only be an echo of a report circulated here ſome days ago, on the authority of ſome private accounts from Paris, which mentioned that a conſpiracy againſt Bonaparte's life had been planned, but had been diſcovered.

From Dover May 25.—"The Rambler, arrived here from Calais laſt night, with 11 gentlemen paſſengers.

"A report is in circulation here by ſome of the above paſſengers, that Bonaparte was ſurrounded on parade by a band of perſons who attempted to ſtab him; he was ſlightly wounded himſelf, and his Secretary mortally wounded. This I mention merely as the report of the moment; not having time as moſt of the paſſengers are on board the veſſel to get farther particulars."

From Paris, May 22.

"At the making up of the ſigned liſt, reſpecting the Firſt Conſul being elected for life, the night before laſt, only 7000 names appeared, and moſt of theſe military or placemen.—[A letter.]

NEW YORK, July 17.

A late Paris paper mentions that advices had been received from Naples, of the whole eaſtern part of Italy being menaced with an alarming ſcarcity, occaſioned by the exceſſive drought which had prevailed there for ſome time paſt.

Mr. Pitt, it is ſaid, under date of 28th May, has declined the honor of a ſtatue, which the merchants of London propoſed erecting.

A ſquadron of Spaniſh men of war was collected at Carthagena, from whence they were to proceed to Naples, under the command of the Prince of Peace, (who hoiſts his flag as Admiral), for the purpoſe of conveying the Princeſs of Naples to Barcelona to be eſpouſed to the Prince of Auſtrias.

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, captain Halſtead, had been in Cadiz bay, about a fortnight, when the Amelia (which brought the intelligence) ſailed, and the Governor would ſuffer none of her crew to land, except the captain; which he refuſed unleſs permitted to be accompanied by his officers.

About 23 millions of dollars had recently arrived from South America, and 20 millions more was ſoon expected.

July 23. The United States-frigate Eſſex, Capt. Bambridge, arrived at quarantine yeſterday, in 37 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Bainbridge confirms the account of an action which took place lately between an Algerine frigate of 44 guns and a Portugueſe frigate of 36, 15 miles to the ſouthward of Malaga. After a few broadſides the captain of the Portugueſe (a Frenchman) had his thigh ſhot off. The engagement continued an hour, at the end of which time the Algerine ſucceeded in boarding. Twenty men were killed on the part of the Portugueſe; and the captain in a fit of deſperation, blew out his own brains with a piſtol.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

"Delightful taſk! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

DURING the periods of infancy and early childhood, the education of boys is chiefly, while that of girls is almoſt excluſively devolved on the mother. She is their firſt friend, and poſſeſſes their earlieſt love. She diſpenſes their food, dandles them in her arms, and aſſiduouſly guards their waking hours and their ſlumbers; and to her they pour forth their complaints, their wants and their wiſhes—they hang upon her lips for inſtruction, and repay her maternal attentions and careſſes with all the fondneſs of which their little hearts are capable.—No words are ever liſped by the young child with ſuch ſenſations of tenderneſs, as *my Mamma.*

The father is leſs domeſtic. Worldly cares engroſs his mind: neceſſary cares engroſs his mind: neceſſary buſineſs calls him from home; and the kindneſſes he beſtows on his infant offſpring are more indirect, & therefore leſs obvious and impreſſive. The mother's conſtant preſence and endearing attentions among her ſmall children rivet their hearts to her, more than to any other object: and theſe circumſtances give her peculiar advantages for daily pouring into their minds the precepts of wiſdom—precepts which, coming from her, will ſink ſo deeply that they will never be forgotten. Thoſe firſt impreſſions which a child receives from the mother, are a ſort of indelible characters. They are deeply engraven on the heart, as "with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond."

A virtuous and diſcreet mother is therefore a fountain of life to her children. Their hearts are attracted to her as the needle to the magnet. She draws them "with the cords of love." She guides them with the "law of kindneſs." Her precious inſtructions are daily inſtilled into their tender minds, like the morning and evening dews: and in a qualified ſenſe, the moulds and faſhions them into a decent, virtuous, lovely, conduct, as the potter moulds his clay.—Happy are the children who have ſuch a mother! her worth is invaluable; her loſs would be irreparable;

Emilia poſſeſſes both beauty and fortune. Youth ſtill blooms in her countenance. Her manners are eaſy and graceful. She is capable of ſhining at balls and attracting around her a fluttering crowd of admirers. But "well-ordered home" is her delight. She ſoothes the cares and multiplies the comforts of the man to whom ſhe has pledged her vows. The daily care of her little nurſery is her delightful taſk. She is amuſed with their innocent prattle. With ſecret raptures, ſhe marks in them the dawn and progreſs of reaſon, & the ſtill brighter dawn and progreſs of virtue. She guards them with vigilance, and guides them with diſcretion; prudently checks their wayward propenſities, "confirms the generous purpoſe," watches the moſt happy moments for making uſeful impreſſions, gratifies their curioſity, patiently anſwers their queſtions, "teaches the young idea how to ſhoot," and "pours the freſh inſtruction o'er their minds."

Monomina, who had been bright and proſperous days, is left a young widow with three ſmall children. By the premature death of her huſband her worldly proſpects are blaſted and laid in the duſt. Monomina has a heart replete with ſenſibility. The recollection of her irreparable loſs and reverſed circumſtances frequently ſuffuſes her face with with tears. But ſhe does not conſume her time in unavailing woe. The precious intereſts of her babes are entwined with every fibre of her heart: and while ſhe is ſtretching out her widowed arms for their ſuſtenance & ſupport, ſhe is ſtill more ſolicitous to ſow in their tender minds the ſeeds of knowledge and goodneſs, and to enſtamp them with virtuous impreſſions. "He that ſitteth in the heavens" beholds and approves—he will ſucceed the pious endeavors of ſuch a mother.

Is there under heaven a ſight more charming, than that of an intelligent virtuous mother, aſſiduouſly inſtructing her infant offſpring, and uſing her daily endeavors both to inform their minds and to faſhion their hearts aright?—Neither Proſerpine, while gathering flowers in the fields of Enna, nor Eve herſelf, while dreſſing the blooming beds and flowery arbors of Eden, exhibits a portrait ſo intereſting, as that of a diſcreet and good mother, ingrafting in the minds of her children the germ of uſeful knowledge, and leading them in the path of virtue.

She is rearing flowers which will never fade!

A couple of deſperadoes are traverſing the country, and are making dreadful havoc of the property and lives of old and young. They have already ſlain more of the inhabitants than were ſlain in battles and periſhed in priſon-ſhips, during the American war: and, at the ſame time, they have waſted more ſubſtance than would pay the whole national debt. Their ſtrength is invincible. Their method of attack is to ſtrike people on the head, then inſtantly they trip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows on the head, until they have quite beat out their brains. Though they infeſt public houſes cheifly, they are alſo often found lurking in the cloſets of private houſes, in the work-ſhops of mechanics and in the fields of farmers. In ſome inſtances, whole families have fallen victims to theſe murderers: nay whole towns have been ravaged and ruined by them. One poor man hereabouts, that had formerly been an induſtrious and thriving mechanic, has lately been murdered by them in a manner too ſhocking to relate: and there are ſeveral others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, ſmitten on the

brain-pan, knocked down, and in all respects so tenderly handled, that an alarming report has succeeded; and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger from a couple of outlandish miscreants who mock at reason, trample upon the precious rights of man, & equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of these two ruffians are RUM *and* BRANDY.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 22.

On Saturday evening last as the sloop commanded by Captain Grace was leaving Niagara for this Port, a young negroe belonging to said vessel by the name of James M'Quin fell over board, and notwithstanding every possible effort to save him, was unfortunately drowned.

The following most melancholy accident also took place on Thursday night last on Yonge Street:—Two persons, one by the name of Love and the other by the name of Lines had agreed to remain in the woods in order to shoot a bear that had destroyed divers hogs in the neighbourhood; in the course of the night Love, got up and inadvertently went a small distance without informing his companion who was asleep; but making a rustling among the bushes awoke him. Lines taking it to be the bear, immediately called to Love that the bear was near; his unwelcome answer, and observing his blanket in the same place where he had left, concluded he was asleep, fired on the supposed bear, and unfortunately shot his friend thro' the head, who immediately expired.—It appeared that the above persons had always lived on terms of the greatest intimacy.

A jury of inquest was summoned in consequence of this accident, who returned a verdict—"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

POETRY.

SONNET.

WHEN gentle Eve, fair child of ardent day,
Throws her soft mantle o'er the verdant ground,
How sweet! adown the sloping vale to stray,
While Cynthia sheds her silver radiance round.

How sweet! to hear the plaintive bird of woe
Pour her sad measures thro' the silent grove,
As thro' the air the wakful numbers flow,
Fraught with the melody of mourning love.

How sweet! to mark the fading landscape near,
The lowly cottage and the stately tower!
How sweet! the distant village peal to hear,
Borne on the gale at this soft silent hour.

These are thy charms, fair Evening, may they prove
A balm for grief, an antidote to love?

SCRAPS.

A new species of domestic depredation has recently been discovered in female servants about to be married, cutting open their master' and mistress's best beds, and stealing out a considerable quantity of feathers, in order to make a *bridal* bed for their own use; this is what these ladies call *feathering their own nests.*

If it be true that the French have invented vessels to navigate under water, it will be necessary in case of a future war, to furnish our ships with strong nets instead of grappling irons and we shall have this advantage, that our seamen may *take prisoners* and *catch fish* at the same time.

At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on Sunday morning, 22 couple were married, and the like number on Monday; on Sunday after noon 155 children were christened.

(March. Mer.

ANECDOTE.—The great Lord Mansfield of Westminster-hall, upon a particular occasion in the chancery chamber, when he happened to be pressing his cause. In a few days afterwards he received a letter from a merchant requiring him the man's character; and his lordship's reply was, that he was sober and a good coachman, but he entertained suspicions that he had cheated him. The man came some months afterwards to return thanks to his lordship for procuring him so travelling a place as My Masters," said he, "I was entertained to find I was sober and a good coachman; but as to CHEATING your Lordship he thought the DEVIL HIMSELF could not do it."

THE TEMPLE CLOCK.

Some years ago, a new clock was placed in the Temple-hall; when finished, the clock-maker was desired to wait on the Benchers of the Temple, who would think of a suitable motto to go under the clock.—He applied several times without getting the desired information, as they had not determined on the inscription. Continuing to importune them, he at last came when the old Benchers were met in the Temple-hall, and had just sat down to dinner; the work-man again requested to be informed of the motto—one of the benchers who thought the application ill-timed, and who was fonder of eating and drinking than inventing original motto's, testily replied, "*go about your business.*" The mechanic, taking this for an answer to his question, went home and inserted at the bottom of the clock, "*Go about your business,*" and placed it in the Temple-hall, to the great surprize of the benchers, who upon considering the circumstance, agreed that accident had produced a better motto than any they could think of, and ever since the Temple clock has continued to remind the lawyers and public to go about their business.

SINGULAR PRESENT.

After the celebrated battle of the Nile, fought on the 1st August 1798 the Swiftsure, after the action, was busily employed in getting up pieces of the wreck of l'Orient, amongst the rest, a large part of the main-mast was brought on board. Capt. now Admiral Hallowell, caused a coffin to be made from the wood and iron of this mast, with an inscription on the lid; this he presented to Lord Nelson, who received it as a most valuable acquisition, and actually intends, when his career of terrestrial glory is terminated, to be enclosed in it.

FEMALE SIMPLICITY.

The following curious anecdote has given rise to much pleasantry & amusement in the fashionable circles of Paris:—Three young ladies nearly of the same age, and brought up from their infancy in a boarding school at Paris, had contracted so strong an affection for each other, that they formed the resolution of remaining together for their lives. A very painful idea, however, embittered this happy prospect, and that idea was marriage—which, should their parents insist upon, this contract would inevitably prevent the eternal union they so ardently sighed for. The youngest suggested a remedy, and proposed, that as *poligamy* was prohibited in France, they should write to the Grand Signior, requesting him to take them all three for his wives. A letter to that effect was accordingly written, and signed by the trio; but being put into the post with the address "*To the Grand Turk at Constantinople*," it excited suspicion, and was carried to the Minister, who opened and read it, to his great diversion and that of his friends. The anecdote has been productive of many witty epigrams and humourous remarks in Paris, & has been made the subject of a *petite piece*, which is actually preparing for the theatre Louvois.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends removing from this place in the course of a few weeks.—He therefore requests all those who are indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise to make immediate payment, as all accompts remaining then unsettled will indiscriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

York, 20th Aug. 1802

S. Mc. NABB.

THE Subscriber having actually relinquished all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requests the Persons Indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has for Sale on reasonable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq. York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them;—the Stream on which they are built is excellent and unfailing, and Fine Timber is abundant in their neighbourhood; this property is now incumbered by mortgage or otherwise.—On the premises is also a very complete Pot Ashery.

An unexceptionable Title will be given to the purchaser on paying half the purchase money and securing the remainder, as also for 1500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Ballard; 200 in Montague; 200 in Elizabeth Town; 400 in York & 1200 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, J. CAMERON.

THE Subscriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and should conceive himself devoid of gratitude if he let slip an opportunity to return Thanks for the liberal support he has so amply experienced since his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the 1st of September next, and returning the ensuing Spring with an extensive and well-chosen Assortment of Goods, adapted as suitable to the Market and Season, which he will dispose of at EVERY low advance; humbly hoping at some time that he may again be honored with the like custom and support he kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wishing to order any particular articles from London will please leave their orders with the Subscriber, to which due attention shall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 24th July, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 15th June, 1802.

TO be let, a small House opposite Thomas Ridout's, Esq. lately occupied by Mr. Benson, fit for a mechanic. Enquire of the Printer.

August 14.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

W. McDonell Esq Sheriff

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VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 18.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 590.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

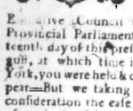
By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*



WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the seventh day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of Parliament intitled "an Act for the better Division of this Province," passed in the Second Session of the Second Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the first day of January in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, "It is provided and enacted that when, and so soon as the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, that there are one Thousand Souls within the said Counties, and that six of the Townships therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law; then the said Counties with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, sixteen degrees West, until they interfect the Northern limits of the Province, shall and are thereby declared to be a feparate Diſtrict, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE. And the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of the Province is thereby authorized upon ſuch proof as aforeſaid to Declare the ſame by Proclamation any time within one year after the ſame ſhall be ſo eſtabliſhed as to him ſhall ſeem moſt fit.' And whereas the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM have made it ſatisfactorily appear to me, that there are one Thouſand Souls and more within the ſaid Counties, and that Six of the Townſhips therein do hold Town Meetings according to Law, the proof whereof hath been ſo eſtabliſhed within one Year next before the iſſuing of this my Proclamation.

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, do hereby declare, that the ſaid Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, with all the Lands in their rear, confined between their extreme Boundaries, produced North, ſixteen degrees Weſt, until they interſect the Northern Limits of the Province, do conſtitute and form a ſeparate Diſtrict of this Province, to be called the Diſtrict of NEWCASTLE, under and by virtue of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, on the Twenty-third Day of June, in the Forty-ſecond Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one Thouſand eight Hundred and Two.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC'Y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity

and diligence of the Honorable John McGill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

LONDON, May 31.

THE morning papers mention that Mr. Otto, has received the most positive orders from the First Conful not to present at Court any French ladies, except their husbands or fathers occupy a distinguished rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late advices from Morocco ftate, that that country is much agitated by civil wars. The nephew of the Emperor has taken up arms againft the government, and is at the head of a conliderable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received refpecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2. The hereditary Prince of Orange arrived in town yesterday from Paris. We underftand that the object of his journey is to foliait the acquiefcence of the Britifh government to fome propofitions, which have been approved by the the firft Conful, relative to the indemnities to be made to the Houfe of Orange.

June 4. It is generally expected, that the diffolution of Parliament will take place about the 25th June, if not before.

Seven fail of the line, under Admiral Montague, are momently expected to return from Jamaica.

The funds for feveral days paft have felt a fenfible depreciation. Eaft India ftock has fallen 10 per ct. ommium fell this day 3-4 per cent. Bills of exchequer are dull fale.

The rife in the price of grain has neceffarily raifed the price of bread.

June 5. Both houfes of Parliament adjourned yefterday until the 9th inft.

PARIS, June 4.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, not only the votes of the citizens have been unanimous for the election of the Firft Conful for life, but women, whofe husbands were abfent have been permitted to vote in a feparate book for that purpofe.

June 9. The mayor of Havre has publifhed a notice, declaring, that for the future no paffports will be delivered to blacks, or people of color, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting, however, thofe who wifh to return to their ancient maflers.

June 10. Citizen Andreoffy, is named Ambaffador from the French Republic to his Britannic Majefty.

General Vial is appointed minifter plenipotentiary from the French republic to the ifland of Malta.

Citizen Renard is appointed commiffioner of commercial relations for the French Republic at Zante.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 21.

A courier difpatched by the Baron Silverheim, our minifter at London, arrived here this day, and has brought the ratification of the Britifh government to the act ligned at Petersburgh the 30th laft march, by which his Swedifh Majefty acceded to the convention of the 17th June 1801. The re-eftablifhment of a good underftanding between the two powers has not been effected without difficulty. But the Britifh government have at length contented to reftore the greater part of the Swedifh effects be they captured or only embargoed; and having given aflurances that all points of dilpute fhould be amicably and honorably arranged, the exchange of ratifications took place the 11th of this month.

Before the arrival of the ratification on the part of his Swedifh Majefty, the Englifh government had fent out orders to the Weft Indies to give up the ifland of St. Bartholomews to any agent of the Swedifh government, and alfo to take off the embargo laid on their effects. The fhips Triton and Venus belonging to the Weft India Company, have been liberated previous to the exchange of the ratifications, and reftitution made for the injury they have fuftained. The Treaty of Commerce of 1661 is renewed, fubject however to thofe modifications which the difference of the times have caufed fince its formation. Refpecting the convoy taken in 1798, every hope is entertained, that after the laft anfwer of the Britifh minifter, a frefh inquiry will be made into the fituation of the cafe, altho' the exchange of ratifications may have taken place, and that every point in difpute regarding that fubject, will be amicably fettled between the two Courts.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 7.

Grain, which has for fome time rifen to the moft exhorbitant price, in Belgium, has fallen one fifth in the department of La Dyle, and hopes are entertained that it will ftill fall. The wife meafures of government has been the caufe, aflifted by the immenfe quantities of grain imported from the Baltic.

This place is full of French and Dutch emigrants, who are on their return to their native countries, in conlequence of the late laws in their favor. Many entire families from Auftria and Bohemia, have arrived here within thefe few days, and immenfe numbers are yet expected.

MADRID, MAY 15.

The definitive Peace was officially publifhed here on the 14th inft. *Te Deum* was performed in the Royal Chapel: a gala was given by the government which laited three days, with grand illuminations each evening.

Recent advices from Oran, ftate, that the plague is making great ravages in that country.

The King has ordered the eftablifhment of three military colleges, to educate fuch youths as wifh to attach themfelves to the army. There are to be 200 young men admitted in each college, and none to be admitted who do not belong to the nobility.—Thefe colleges are to be eftablifhed at Valadolid, Grenada, & Alcala de Henarez. The Prince of Peace has the fupreme Prendency of the whole of them.

CADIZ, MAY 21.

Official accounts were yefterday received of the failing, on the 10th inft. of thirteen Algerine veffels, deftined to cruize againft the Spanifh fhips, which nation, *meffieurs Arabs* appear not to be very well pleafed with, owing to a non-compliance with the cuftomary tribute. Our accounts ftate, that they have landed between Carthagena and Alicante, and plundered the fcattered houfes, with a view of obtaining fuch provifions as the hurry of their departure prevented them from procuring; it is thus Muffelmen have declared war and commenced hoftilities.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 14.

We experienced a few days fince a moft violent tempeft, which has deftroyed a great number of veffels in the neighbourhood of Crondadt; feveral Swedifh and Ruffian veffels have been cut thro' by the ice. Our commerce with France has again revived; al eady four French fhips with full cargoes, have their flags flying in our harbor.

NEW YORK, AUG. 2.

Capt. Rodes of the fchooner Republican informs us, that the day before he left St. Pierre's (the 9th of June) a corvette arrived there from France, which had left the fleet within three days fail, having the new governor, and 10,000 troops on board, for Martinique.

Captain Rhodes faw a letter from Mr. Clarkfon, a refpectable merchant at Point Peter, dated July the 4th ftating that the executions of the refractory negroes were very common, and that for the week paft the number averaged 30 per day. About 2200 negroes had been taken in the mountains, who, with as many others, were confined on board different fhips to be fent to the mines. A French guineaman had arrived with a cargo of flaves, and feveral more were expected.

Aug. 4. By the laft accounts that were taken of the Britifh fhips, regiftered in the different ports of the Britifh dominions, it appears that the number of mercantile veffels, owned and navigated by Britifh fubjects amounts to 17,294; their tonage to no lefs than 1,666,481 tons; that the number of men by which they are navigated, allowing at an average one man for every 12 tons, amounts to 129,546 men. This is certainly the greateft mercantile marine belonging to one nation, that ever exifted in the world.

BOSTON, JULY 31.

The Princefs Amelia Packet arrived at Halifax the 17th inftant in 39 days from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 5th June, fix days later than before received here. They do not divulge any intereiting events.

A very conliderable fcarcity of bread was experienced at Paris, and other parts of France; which arreited the ferious attention of the French government to leffen. The General Commandant at Paris has by Proclamation aflured the Parifians "that bread fhould not increafe in price nor be wanting in Paris." The minifter of the interior has by letter held out the profpect of vaft importation from Dantzic, Amfterdam and the United States; and the Moniteur mentions the arrival of 45 foreign veffels with grain. No fewer than 50,000 quarters of foreign grain were exported from England to France, the laft week in May.

Commercial arrangements between France and Great Britain were on the tapis.

Gen. Berthier is faid to have fallen in a duel with Gen. Lecourbe.

A great fcarcity of fpecie prevails throughout Holland.

In Egypt the Turks have vigoroufly commenced hoftilities againft the revotted Beys.

The 29th, 49th, and 59th regiments were under orders to embark for Nova-Scotia and Canada.

It is mentioned that the Britifh Weft-India fleet is to rendez vous at Halifax, and the French fleet in the Chefapeake, during the hurricane months.

NAUTICAL GRATITUDE.

(From an English Paper.)

By employing a Cutler, at Chatham, in England, the feamen of his Britannic Majefty's fhip Ana of 64 guns, were enabled to prefent the Captain an Elegant fword, with this motto engraved on the hilt:—

"A Tribute of Gratitude
from the Ship's Company of His Majefty's fhip Ana,
to their
Benevolent Commander, John Dawson Efq.
A. D. 1801.

"Let the defpots who have the diigreeable pleafure of reading this, recollect this is not flattery, and at the fame time they read' blufh, return, and do as Captain Dawfon has done by—temix their juftice with mercy, without exception to rank, and our laft prayer for him fhall be that the laurels he here reaps may garnifh his brow in Heaven.

THE BOYS OF THE ASIA."

AGRICULTURAL.

ON HEMP.—*From the Quebec Gazette, publifhed by order of the Society.*

FARMERS and Cultivators may be aflured, that the growing & dreffing of hemp is not fo difficult as is imagined. The principal part of the labor may be performed by women and young people, at times when little employed, as they will learn by practice and what follows:

Let fmall fpots or patches of ground in or about the farm yard, in the garden, or in the field be dug with the fpade, or very well ploughed, manured, raked an i prepared as if intended for cabbages, onions or tobacco. The hemp-feed may then be town in drills, as garden peas or beans ufually are, or in beds or ridges of about 4 feet wide, leaving intervals or alleys of 2 feet wide between each bed, for the eafe of weeding or pulling the hemp when ripe.

The quantity of feed ufually fown on an acre may be from two to 2½ minots*, and in that proportion according to the extent and richnefs of the fpot employed, obferving that the richer the foil, the more feed is proper, that the hemp may grow thin and tall without branching. Hemp is ripe when its leaves at top of the ftalk become of a pale yellow color: then the male hemp fhould be pulled, and about, three weeks the female. It is the female that bears the feed; and when the feed becomes hard and of a dark brown color, it is ripe, and the female hemp fhould then be cut by the root or pulled. The ftalks of the male hemp, when pulled, are ufually dried in the fun a day or two; then aflorted to their length, then tied in large handfuls, with ties of the fmaller ftalks, in two or three places: thus prepared they are put in a pond where the water runs, or in the edge of a river, with fome weight upon them to keep them under, in order to rot. If the water is warm, as in this country, about the middle or end of Auguft, the time the male hemp is ripe, 4 or 5 days does the bufinefs; if colder, as in September or October, 5 or 10.—When the ftalk or reed breaks eafily, and the bark or hemp peels eafily off from end to end of the ftalk it is rotted. Take it then immedi-

* A meafure of Scotch pecks.

ately out of the ftoop, fet the handfulls on end by a fence or wall, loofen the ties to let the hemp dry in the fun until it becomes dry enough, which it will fo as to break as flax is ufually broken, with the hand-break of the country. It will be well to break handfulls of equal length, as the more length and uniformity, the more value.

If the hemp is long, the perfon who breaks it, muft fhift the ends, holding the handful by the middle. When the bark is cleared of the reed, the bufinefs as with flax is done. It is made up in bundles and may be carried to market.

The female hemp when ripe and pulled, and the feed fhaken or beaten from the ftalk with a fmall ftick, or any way you pleafe, is dried, rotted, dried again, and broken as the male: their produce however, fhould be kept feparate, the male being ufually of better color and quality than the female.

Hemp will come to perfection if the feed be fown at any time in the month of May, and to the tenth of June: the fooner however, th better.

Inftead of breaking, as above directed, the bark or hemp may be ftripped or peeled by hand from the reed, beginning at the root end. This is the beft method to obtain without waffe, and of the beft quality, the whole produce of each ftalk: It is much practifed in England, France, Italy Ruffia, &c. and performed by women and young perfons of both fexes in families, and by the deftitute poor in work-houfes & hofpitals.

In Ruffia, Sweden and Livonia, where there is much fnow, they rot the hemp in winter under the fnow. After the firft fall of fnow they fpread the hemp, which has been dried in the fun, or otherwife on the fnow, & leave it there to be covered with other falls of fnow until fpring, when it is ufually found to be fufficiently rotted; then collect it up into handfulls for breaking or ftripping, as has been defcribed, or for baeaking in mills.

Hemp is faid to be good in the field, when from 5 to 7 or 8 feet in length ftanding. It will then drefs from 4 to 6 or 7. A filver color is thought as good as a pale yellow, of which latter color, however, the Ruffia hemp generally is. Strength is attended to more than color:—that which will bear the greateft weight is, of courfe, reckoned the beft, and more efpecially for the purpofes of navigation.

It is known, though not perhaps to every one that cordage, fail cloth and ropes and lines of all fizes, are made of hemp: alfo fheeting and other ftrong linens. Ruffia fheeting is made of hemp, and fo may be table linen and ftrong fhirting. Every part of the hemp has its ufe in thread or tow, and may be difpofed of for

money, and to good advantage: These hints are given, and it is hoped will prove sufficient to induce the inhabitants of Lower Canada to make experiments.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, August 28.

It appears by the last American papers received, that the malignant fever which appeared some time ago at Philadelphia has not yet subsided as was lately reported; several new cases have occurred, and the Board of health continue to make the useful reports.—The city of Baltimore also experiences a similar fate.



POETRY.

LINES

ENGRAVED ON THE VAULT AT MOUNT VERNON.

COLUMBIA groans beneath the dreadful wound,
And Europe Echoes to the mournful sound:
The Sons of Freedom shudder at the stroke,
And universal Virtue feels the shock.

The pomp of Heraldry, the boast of Power,
And all that Beauty—all that Wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th'inevitable hour—
The path of Glory leads but to the Grave.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

There is now a curious trial pending in one of the Courts of France; a lady has instituted a suit against her husband for alimony. The husband admits that he was married to her, but contends that the marriage is not valid, because it was contracted merely as a device to save the life of the lady, who had taken refuge in his house during the sanguinary reign of Robespierre. On the other hand the wife asserts, that the marriage was *to all intents and purposes a real one*, and that as the gentleman was kind enough to *save her life*, he can now do no less than *maintain her for life*.

Sheriff's Office, 19th Aug. 1802.

Home Distritt } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this Distrtict at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the town of York on Monday the 18th day of October now next ensuing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records inquisitions, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. Mc DONELL, sheriff.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On Thursday next at the House of Lieut. Col. Murray;

SEVERAL articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also a Cow, several fine hogs and pigs, and some few other things.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock precisely.

York, 28th Aug. 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends removing from this place in the course of a few weeks.—He therefore requests all those who are indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise to make immediate payment as all accompts remaining then unsettled will indiscriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

York, 20th Aug. 1802.

S. Mc. NABB.

THE Subscriber having finally relinquished all concerns in the Trade of this Town, requests the Persons indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has for sale on reasonable terms, the House now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Esq

York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them;—the Stream on which they are built is excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber is abundant in their neighbourhood; this property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwise. On the premises is also a very complete Pot Ashery.

An indisputable Title will be given to the purchaser on paying half the purchase money and securing the remainder, as also for 5300 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan: 200 in Ballard; 200 in Montague; 200 in Elizabeth Town; 400 in York & 4,300 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber,

J. CAMERON.

THE Subscriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and should consider himself devoid of gratitude were he not thus to tender them his sincere Thanks for the liberal support he has so amply experienced since his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the first of September next, and returning the ensuing Spring with an extensive and well-chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable to the Market and Season, which he will dispose of at a very low advance; humbly hoping at same time that he may again be honor'd with the like custom and support so kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wishing to order any particular articles from London will please leave their orders with the Subscriber, to which due attention shall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 24th July, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

TO be let, a small House opposite Thomas Ridout's, Esq, lately occupied by Mr. Benson, it is fit for a mechanic. Enquire of the Printer. August 14.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennis now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concessions of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

August 22, 1801.

To be sold by Auction

WITHOUT RESERVE,

☞ On Tuesday the 6th of September next, at the LAND OFFICE in the Town of York, Upper Canada, 45,700 Acres of excellent Wood Land, viz.

22,000 Acres of which are in the Township of Norwich,
6,000 Do. in the Township of Deerham,
7,000 Do. in the Township of Whitby,
1,000 Do. in the Township of York,
2,400 Do. in the Township of Vaughan,
4,000 Do. in the Township of Whitchurch,
3,000 Do. in the Township of Scarborough,
200 Do. at Point Dupin, in the Township of Guillimbury,—And
100 Acres in the Township of Crowland.

To be put up in such convenient Lots as may be agreed on by the bidders, which will be more minutely described on the day of Sale.

One-third of the purchase money will be expected in three days after the Sale.

One-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with legal interest.

Good Title Deeds will be warranted by the Subscriber on payment of the last instalment, or immediately after the sale, on paying the full purchase money.

Twenty Dollars earnest on each lot as struck off, which will be allowed out of the first instalment.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

Upper Canada, York, 1st June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN SMNATT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 19

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 591.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith*:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING*:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the seventh day of July last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majesty, and the *Batavian* Republick, hath been concluded at *Amiens*, on the Twenty-seventh Day of *March* last, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: In Conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all Our Dominions; And We do declare to all our loving Subjects Our Will and Pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably as well by Sea as Land, and in all Places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving Subjects to take Notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the Twenty-sixth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our Reign.

God save the King.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the conclusion of the War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign, intituled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of* British *Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing War, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that for the purposes of the said Act, the conclusion of the said War shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by Our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*; And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majesty, and the *Batavian* Republick; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said Act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said War, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the *London Gazette*; and We do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, the twenty-sixth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

Published by Authority.

Regulations for the Navigation of British Ships in Time of Peace.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq.

Council Office, Whitehall, April 5, 1802.

SIR,

THE Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, judging it expedient, and for the interests of the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Mariners of this Kingdom, that the Regulations contained in an Act passed in the Thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the further encouragement of *British* Mariners, and for other Purposes therein mentioned, *respecting the manner in which* British *Ships shall be navigated in future, should be published and made known to all those whom it may concern, in order that the same may be carried into due Execution; I am directed by their Lordships to send you a printed Abstract of the said Regulations, and to desire that you will submit to Lord* Hobart *whether it may not be proper that a sufficient number of Copies of the said Regulations, and of this Letter, should be transmitted to the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, and Settlements.*

And as by the Act before mentioned it is enacted, That the Conclusion of the present War, with a View to the several foregoing Regulations, shall be

holden to be from the Time that the same should be notified by Proclamation or Order of His Majesty in Council, to be published in the London Gazette.

And as a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been signed at Amiens, between His Majesty's Plenipotentiary on One Part, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republick, on the other, on the 27th Day of March last, and it is stipulated that the Ratification of the said Treaty shall be exchanged at Paris by the different Parties thereto, within Thirty days after the Signature thereof, I am directed by the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council to apprize you, that for the Purposes of the said Act a Proclamation will be published in the Gazette, notifying the Ratification of the said Treaty, and the Conclusion of the Present War, for the purpose of ascertaining the Time at which the Regulations herewith transmitted are to take Place. I am, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

STEPH. COTTRELL.

ABSTRACT of the Regulations contained in an Act passed in the Thirty fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of* British *Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, respecting the manner in which *British* Ships shall be navigated after the conclusion of the War.

I. THAT from and after the Expiration of Six Months from the Conclusion of the present War, to be notified in Manner in the said Act mentioned, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatever, shall be imported or brought into any Port or Place in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, or in the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, on board any Ship or Vessel which is or shall be registered, or which by Law is or shall be required to be registered as a *British* Ship or Vessel, unless such Ship or Vessel shall be navigated by a Master and Three Fourths at least of the Mariners *British* Subjects.

II. That from the same Period, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandize whatever, shall be exported or shipped for the Purpose of Exportation, from any Port or Place in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, or the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, on board any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, unless such Ship or Vessel shall be navigated by a Master and Three Fourths at least of the Mariners *British* Subjects.

III. That from the Period herein before mentioned, no Ship or Vessel which is or shall be registered, or which by Law is or shall be required to be registered as a *British* Ship or Vessel, in any of the Ports of *Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey*, or the *Isle of Man*, or of any of the Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories belonging, or which may hereafter belong to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, shall be navigated but by a Master and Three Fourths at least of the Mariners *British* Subjects, except as is therein-after provided.

IV. That from the Period herein-before mentioned, no Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes whatever, shall be carried from any one Port, Member, or Creek, or Place of *Great Britain*, or of the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, to any other Port, Member, Creek, or Place of the same, or of any of them, in any such Ship or Vessel; nor shall any Ship or Vessel be permitted to sail in Ballast from one of the said Ports or Creeks to another; nor shall any *British* Ship or Vessel be permitted to sail from the Ports or Coasts of this Kingdom, or of the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, to be employed in Fishing on the said Coast, unless such Ship or Vessel shall respectively be wholly and solely manned with and navigated by a Master and Mariners all *British* Subjects; Provided always, That it shall and may be Lawful for Four or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in *England*, and for Three or more of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in *Scotland* respectively, by Licence under their Hands, for which no fees shall be taken, to authorize any such Ship or Vessel employed in Fishing on the Coast of *Great Britain*, or of the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, to have on board any Foreign Mariner or Mariners, for the Purpose of instructing the *British* Mariners in such Ship or Vessel in the Art of Fishing, or taking or curing Fish, such Foreign Mariner or Mariners, not exceeding One Fourth of the number of Mariners on board such Ship or Vessel.

V. That where it is required by this or any other Act, that the Master and the Whole, or any Proportion of the Mariners of any Ship or Vessel shall be *British* Subjects, the true Intent and Meaning is, that the Master and the Whole or such Proportions, shall be *British* Subjects during the whole Voyage, unless in case of Sickness, Death, Desertion, or of the Whole or Part of the Crew being taken Prisoners in the Voyage, and in such Case, the Master or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel shall specify the same in his Report: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to alter or in any wise affect any regulation for navigating or manning of Ships employed in any of the Fisheries carried on from this Kingdom, or any part of His Majesty's Dominions, for which any special Provision has been made by any Act or Acts in force, before the Commencement of this Act.

VI. That to prevent all Doubts, respecting the various Terms made use of in the several Laws of Navigation, with respect to who are to be deemed and taken to be qualified to be Masters of *British* Ships, or to be *British* Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners; no Person shall from henceforth be deemed and taken to be qualified to be the Master of a *British* Ship, or to be a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or of any other Act now in Force, except the natural born Subjects of His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, or Persons naturalised by, or by virtue of any Act of Parliament, or made Denizens by Letters of Denization, or except Persons who have become his Majesty's Subjects by virtue of Conquests or Cession of some newly acquired Country, and who shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath of Fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which such newly acquired Country came into His Majesty's Possession, except as herein-after provided.

VII. That every Foreign Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, who shall have served, or who shall serve on board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, in Time of War, for and during the space of three Years, either in One and the same Ship or Vessel, or in different Ships or Vessels, and who shall have obtained a Certificate or Certificates from the Captain or Commander, Captains or Commanders of such Ships or Vessels on board of which he shall have so served; or in case of the Death of such Captain or Commander, then upon the Certificate of the Officer then living who shall have been next in Rank to such Captain or Commander, testifying that he has so served, and testifying his faithful Service and good Behaviour during the time of such Service, and who shall also have taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty before some Justice of the Peace, or principal Magistrate of some City or Town in His Majesty's Dominion, or before the principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs in any Port of His Majesty's Dominions, (which Oath they are respectively by the said Act authorized to administer) and who shall obtain a Certificate from such Justice of the Peace, principal Magistrate, or Chief Officer, of his having taken such Oath, (which Certificate they are by the said Act authorized and required to give upon the Payment of no greater Fee than that of One Shilling,) shall, from and after the Conclusion of the present War, be entitled to be employed as a Master of a *British* Ship or Vessel, or as a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, on board any *British* Ship or Vessel, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or any of the Laws now in force: Provided always that no such Foreigner shall be entitled to become the Master of any *British* Ship or Vessel, or to be employed as a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, unless he shall have delivered the before mentioned Certificate or Certificates of the Time he shall have served, and of his faithful Service and good Behaviour, and the before mentioned Certificate of his so having taken the Oath of Allegiance, to the Collector or other Chief Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the Port of *London*, or in the Ports of *Chatham, Portsmouth*, or *Plymouth*, to be fixed by such Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs, who are by the said Act required to deliver to such Foreign Sailor, Seaman or Mariner, an attested Copy thereof upon paying the Fee of One Shilling and no more.

VIII. Provided always, That no person who is or shall become qualified to be the Master of a *British* Ship or Vessel, or to be a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, by Birth, naturalization, denization, conquest, or Service, in manner in the said Act mentioned, and who has taken, or shall take any Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State whatsoever, for any purpose whatsoever, except under the Terms of some Capitulation, upon the Conquest of any of the Dominions of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, by any Enemy or Enemies, and for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of such Capitulation only, shall be deemed and taken to be qualified to be the Master of a *British* Ship or Vessel, or a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, within the Intent and Meaning of any of the Laws of Navigation, unless such Person shall have taken such Oath of Allegiance before he became so qualified, and any Person who shall, after having become disqualified, by taking such Oath of Allegiance as aforesaid, take the Charge or Command of any *British* Ship or Vessel, as Master or Commander thereof, shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds; and every Person who shall after having become so disqualified as aforesaid, engage to serve as a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, on board any such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the sum of ten pounds; such Forfeitures respectively to be recovered upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace, if such offence shall be committed in *Great Britain*, and before any Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or any Justice of the Peace, if such offence shall be committed in the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey*, or *Man*, or in any Colony, Plantation, Island, or Territory, to His Majesty belonging, in *America*: Provided also, that no Ship or Vessel on board whereof any person who is so disqualified, shall be employed as Master or Commander, shall be forfeited by reason thereof, if the owner or owners of such Ship or vessel shall shew that such Disqualification of such master or commander was unknown to such owner or owners respectively, or to his, her, or their Agent or Agents; and that such Disqualification of such Sailor, Seaman, or Mariner, was unknown to such owner or owners respectively, or to his Agent or Agents, and to the master or commander of such Ship or vessel at the time of engaging such person so disqualified to serve on board such Ship or Vessel: Provided always, that in the navigation on the seas of *America* and the *West Indies*, from any port of *America* and the *West Indies* to any port of *America* and the *West Indies*, any Negroes belonging to any person or persons being or having become His Majesty's Subjects, in manner aforesaid, and with the qualifications aforesaid, and in the seas to the Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, from any port to the Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to any other port to the Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope, Lascars*, and other Natives of any of the countries to the Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, may be employed as *British* Sailors, Seamen, or mariners, in manner heretofore practised: Provided nevertheless, that no Negro belonging to any person who has become a Subject of His Majesty in manner before described, in any of the Islands or colonies late under the Dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, shall be entitled to be employed in manner before mentioned, as a *British* Sailor, Seaman, or mariner, unless all the conditions required by an Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, *an Act for granting to Foreign Ships, put under his Majesty's protection, the privileges of Prize Ships, under certain regulations and restrictions; for allowing Aliens in Foreign Colonies surrendered to His Majesty, to exercise the occupations of merchants or factors, and for repealing an Act, passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled, 'an Act for granting a liberty to carry Sugars of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, from the said Colonies directly to Foreign Parts, in ships built in Great Britain, and navigated according to Law:'* And also to much of an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty, as amends the said Act, shall have been complied with, so long as the said Act shall continue in force.

IX. Provided always, that nothing in the said Act contained shall extend to take away or refrain the effect of any such Proclamation as his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, are empowered to make by virtue of an Act, passed in the thirteenth year of his late Majesty's Reign, intituled, *an Act for the better supply of Mariners and Seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships, and other trading ships, and privateers.*

X. That if any goods, wares, or merchandize, whatever shall be imported or brought, exported or carried coastways contrary to the provisions of this Act, or any of them, all such goods, wares, and merchandize, and also the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought exported or carried coastways, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, shall be forfeited; and also if any ship or vessel shall sail in ballast, or shall fail to be employed in fishing on the coast, in manner herein before mentioned, or being required to be manned and navigated with a Master and a certain proportion of *British* mariners, in manner herein before directed, shall not be manned and navigated according to the provisions of this Act, such ship or vessel, with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, and all the goods, wares, and merchandize on board the same, shall be forfeited.

XI. That all and every the goods, wares, or merchandize, and all ships or vessels forfeited by this Act, may and shall be seized by the Commander or Commanders of any of his Majesty's ships of war, or any commissioned, warrant, or petty Officer specially appointed by him or them, or by any Officer or Officers of his Majesty's Customs; and that every forfeiture incurred by this Act, and whereof the recovery is not specially provided for by this Act, may and shall respectively be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in such courts, and by such and the like ways, means, and methods, and the produce thereof respectively disposed of any applied in such and the like manner, and to such and the like uses and purposes as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of customs may now be sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of and applied either in this Kingdom, or in the Islands of *Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark*, or *Man*, or in any of his Majesty's other dominions in or out of *Europe* respectively, as the case may happen to be.

XII. Provided always, That in case any *British* ship or vessel shall be found at sea, having on board a greater number of foreign mariners than is allowed by this Act, or any law now in force, or hereafter to be made, and the master of such ship or vessel shall produce a certificate of the actual necessity of engaging such foreign mariners in some foreign port, by occasion of the sickness, death, or desertion of the like number of *British* mariners, or of the same having been taken prisoners during his voyage, and that *British* mariners could not be engaged at such foreign port to supply their room, and that for the safe navigation of such ship or vessel, it became necessary to engage and employ such foreign mariners, under the hand of his Majesty's Consul at the foreign port where the said foreign mariners were so engaged; or if there is not any such Consul there, under the hand of two known *British* merchants at such foreign port, it shall not be lawful

for any of the perſons authorized by this Act to make ſeizures of ſhips or veſſels navigated contrary to the directions thereof, to ſtop or detain any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſo found at ſea, or to hinder her from proceeding on her voyage; but ſuch perſons ſhall and are by the ſaid Act required to endorſe the certificate ſo produced, teſtifying the production thereof, and when and where met with at ſea, and that the number of foreign mariners correſpond with the certificate of ſuch *Britiſh* Conſul, or ſuch known *Britiſh* merchants, for the conſideration and inveſtigation of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively.

XIII. That for the purpoſes of the ſaid Act, the concluſion of the preſent War ſhall be holden to be from the time that the ſame ſhall be notified by Proclamation or Order of his Majeſty in Council, to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette*.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

M. Monthrett, the commercial commiſſioner on the part of France to our government, arrived in London on Wedneſday laſt. It is ſaid that the commercial intercourſe between the two countries will be on a more extenſive ſcale than was at firſt expected by either party.

June 16.

Letters from Madrid, on the 15th of May, ſtate, that the city of Lorca ſituated in the kingdom of Murcia, experienced on the 20th of April a dreadful diſaſter. The reſervoir, which is of ſeveral leagues extent, and ſerved to water the ſurrounding countries, ſuddenly burſt, and inundated a ſpace of more than twenty leagues, as alſo a part of the city. Five hundred houſes have been deſtroyed. Above two thouſand perſons have loſt their lives, and a great number of beaſts have been drowned.

June 19.

A few days ago, a Dutch line of battle ſhip anchored at Deal, with French troops on board, (the 7th demi brigade of the line) from the Texel, bound to St. Domingo.—The French officers were received by the officers of the firſt battalion of the 52d regiment, ſtationed there, with every mark of attention and hoſpitality. On Wedneſday they dined together at the regimental meſs, when the following, among many other toaſts, were given:——"The Chief Conſul of France," by the commanding officer. Immediately after which the French commandant gave "the King of Great Britain;" when the fine band of the 52d, ſtruck up the beloved air of "God ſave the King;" and the whole company, as if by a ſudden impulſe, ſtood up. After this was given, "To the memory of thoſe brave men, of all nations, who fell in the late conteſt." The French commandant then gave, "to the re-union of the two Great Nations;" which was drank with three cheers. The greateſt mirth and harmony prevailed during the evening.

Downing ſtreet, June 18.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honorable Lord Whitworth, K. B. to be His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint James Talbot, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary to that embaſſy.

It is confidently ſtated in the Paris Journals that the King of Pruſſia will ſend no miniſter to the Batavian republic 'till the Houſe of Orange ſhall have received its indemnities in Germany.

The French funds have again fallen. The 5 per cents. were on the 17th no higher than 55.

It is confidently reported, that ſix packets will be ſtationed to do duty from Yarmouth to Maeſtrand, in Sweden, and that there will be no communication to Cuxhaven: in conſequence of this regulation, the Northern Powers will be able to anſwer their letters eight days earlier than uſual.

A prodigious number of wolves have lately ravaged the cantons of the department of Laudas, in France. In one commune alone, that of Sables, theſe animals, in the courſe of four months, have broke into forty-ſeven parks, or cloſe ſheep-folds, & devoured upwards of 500 ſheep and lambs. They have alſo devoured in the fields, 13 young foals of a month and a month and a half old. They commit their depredations frequently in troops of four or five each.

Within the ſpace of two months forty-ſeven ſuicides have been committed at Vienna, and it is ſaid to be in contemplation to order that the dead bodies of thoſe who ſhall kill themſelves, ſhall be hung on a gallows by the public executioner, in order to deter others from the commiſſion of this deſperate act.

The gentlemen deputed from the committee of worſted manufacturers to repreſent to government the hardſhips and embarraſſments that would ariſe to the trade, if the intended abolition of the drawback on ſoap took place, have received an aſſurance from Mr. Vanſittart, of the Treaſury, that government will continue the drawback, if the manufacturers can point out any means to prevent the frauds on the revenue which are practiſed.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 22.

This day there was a conſiderable ſupply of grain. Wheat experienced a ſmall depreſſion. Barley and malt were alſo ſomewhat lower. Peas and beans, on the average, had a trifling riſe. Wheat 50s. to 68s. per 8 buſhels. Flour 50 to 55s. per ſack.

The French expedition from Leghorn excites ſome curioſity, eſpecially as it was diſpatched in ſuch haſte, that ſeveral Daniſh veſſels, which were in the harbour, were put in requiſition for the purpoſe, much againſt the will of the commander of a ſmall Daniſh ſquadron, then at anchor in the roads.

Lord Hutchinſon has been for the laſt fortnight at Paris, but has not yet been introduced at the Court of Thuilleries.

It is rumoured at Paris, that the French government has complained to our government of the French Princes in England wearing the inſignia of the Houſe of Bourbon.—The reply given was, that the Pretender wore and even diſtributed orders at Rome, and the government of Great Britain was not in the leaſt offended.

The earthquake which was lately felt in ſeveral parts of Italy, ſwallowed up one whole village, that of Menguin, twelve leagues from Lodi, ſo that not one inhabitant, nor any veſtige of it remains.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Sept. 4.

On Saturday morning laſt arrived at this Garriſon a detachment from the 41ſt Regiment, to do duty here in place of the Royal Canadian Volunteers who have ſince been diſbanded. A detachment of the ſame regiment has alſo arrived at Fort George.

It appears by an article under the head of London, May 23, that an alarming Fire had broken out at the Depoſitory at Woolwich Warren, which notwithſtanding every effort on the part of the Soldiers, Firemen, and inhabitants of the town to arreſt the progreſs of the flames, had done conſiderable damage.

Sheriff's Office, 19th Aug. 1802.

Home Diſtrict } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York on Monday the 18th day of October now next enſuing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day—of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. Mc DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN SMNATT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 20

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 592.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the ſeventh day of July laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fourteenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this SIXTH Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majeſty, and the *Batavian* Republick, hath been concluded at *Amiens*, on the Twenty-ſeventh Day of *March* laſt, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged; In Conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the ſame be publiſhed throughout all Our Dominions: And We do declare to all our loving Subjects Our Will and Pleaſure, that the ſaid Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip be obſerved inviolably as well by Sea as Land, and in all Places whatſoever; ſtrictly charging and commanding all our loving Subjects to take Notice hereof, and to conform themſelves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor*, the Twenty-ſixth day of *April*, one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the forty-ſecond year of our Reign.

God ſave the King.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the concluſion of the War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign, intituled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of Britiſh Mariners, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*, various proviſions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of ſix months from the concluſion of the then exiſting War, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that for the purpoſes of the ſaid Act, the concluſion of the ſaid War ſhall be holden to be from the time that the ſame ſhall be notified by Our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette*: And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majeſty, and the *Batavian* Republick; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, for the purpoſes of the ſaid Act, hereby to notify and declare the concluſion of the ſaid War, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette*; and We do direct the ſame to be publiſhed accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windſor*, the twenty-ſixth day of *April*, one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the forty-ſecond year of Our Reign.

God ſave the King.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Accounts from Conſtantinople, of the 18th ult. ſtate, that apprehenſions are entertained by the Porte with reſpect to a project ſaid to be formed between the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh and Berlin, to appropriate to themſelves ſome of the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. Conferences on this ſubject had already taken place between the Reis Effendi, the Ruſſian Miniſter, and Britiſh Charge d'Affaires, and two Couriers were diſpatched on the 17th ult. one to Peterſburgh, the other to Paris. When theſe advices left Conſtantinople, a corps of near 20,000 men had been collected in the environs of the capital, deſtined to act againſt the rebels and banditty, who ſpread terror and deſolation over moſt part of the European Provinces.

Letters from Vienna ſtate, that an Agent from a gret foreign court has arrived at Widdin, to act as Mediator between Paſwan Oglou and the Porte.

The motions of Gen. Daendels, now again at the Hague, are narrowly watched by thoſe whom he diſpleaſed with an hoſtile attack on the revolution of 1798. Many believe that he has ſomething of importance in agitation.

The Batavian government have juſt conſented to ſome changes in their conſtitution; and they have re-

boy to let go the painter (that is the rope which makes fast the boat) the boy (who had never been to sea, and was ignorant of the term) ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the ftage was held. The captain furprifed at the boy's delay, cried out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "*He's gone, Sir, pots and all.*" [*Balance.*

The celebrated Dr. Guillotin, the inventor of the terrible inftrument that bore his name, is faid to have been one of the firft victims of his own contrivance. This is not true: The Doctor, who is a man of very mild and pleafant manners, refides at prefent at No. 116, in the *Rue Neuve Roll*, at Paris, and enjoys a very confiderable practice and reputation as a Phyfian.—*Month. Mag.*

POETRY.

FROM THE BALA GE.

SONNET,

TO COMPASSION.

GO, gratle ftoother of the furrowing breaft,
To where you wretched object mourns her fate!
A ftranger to the voice of peace and reft,
And thofe lov'd joys which happinefs create.

There, undifguifed, let thy perfuafive wile
Woo from her breaft the canker of defpair!
And from fubftantial woes her thoughts beguile,
Nor let her feel the well-known throb of care.

Perhaps thy influence, like the morning dew,
Which renovates the tender fading flower,
May all the ftamea of youthful life renew,
And reft the long-loft much regretted hour!
Which once felicity fpontaneous gave,
Though now deep fhaded in misfortune's grave.

ALL thofe non-commiffioned Officers and Privates who were laft year Difcharged from the 2d Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, and to whom half mounting is ftill due, will call on their refpective Captains for two pairs of Shoes. ANDREW CAMERON, Quarter Maffer.

Niagara, Sept. 3, 1802.

To be fold by Auction,

☞On Friday next, at the Houfe of Lieut. Col. MURRAY, feveral articles of Houfhold & Kitchen Furniture, conffiting of Windfor & other Chairs, a fet of Walnut Tables neatly made, with femicircular ends, a middle-piece, and large fquare folding Table, a Camp Bedftead, a Chamber Stove, Mahogany Chefl of Drawers with Defk, a fmall Boat for Fifhing, &c. &c.—a good Cow, fome Hogs and Poultry.

The fale to commence at 12 o'clock precifely. York, Sept. 11, 1802.

JORDAN POST, Watch Maker requefts all thofe who left Watches with him to be repaired, to call at Mr. Beman's and receive them by paying for the repairs—he intends returning to York in a few months.

Sept. 11, 1802.

To be fold

WITH an indifputable title, 300 Acres of excellent Land, being compofed of Lot number nineteen and the Weft half of number twenty in the Third Conceffion, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles Weft of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subfcriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE Subfcriber intands removing from this place in the courfe of a few weeks.—He therefore requefts all thofe who are indebted to him by note, book accompt, or otherwife to make immediate payment, as all accompts remaining then unfettled will indifcriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

York, 20th Aug. 1802.

S. Mc. NABB.

Sheriff's Office, 19th Aug. 1802.

Home Diftrict } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the town of York on Monday the 18th day of October now next enfuing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day—of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then there prefent, with their rolls, records indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. Mc DONELL, fheriff.

THE Subfcriber being duly appointed adminiftrator to the Eftate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requefts all thofe indebted to faid eftate to make immediate payment, and all thofe to whom the faid eftate may be indebted are alfo requefted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjufted and fettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subfcriber having opened an Office at his Houfe, for the fale and purchafe of Land, folicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateft attention and fidelity. He has already fome valuable tracts for fale (on low terms for Cafh) in fundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poft paid will be attended to, and anfwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

THE Subfcriber having actually relinquifhed all concerns in the Town of this Town, requeft the Perfons Indebted to CAMERON and CO. LENS to prepare Payment.

He has for fale on reafonable terms, the Houfe now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Efq. York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of land attached to them;—the Stream on which they are built is expellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber is abundant in their neighborhood; the property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwife. As the premises is alfo a very compact Pot Aftery.

An indifputable Title will be given on the purchafer on paying half the purchafe money and fecuring the remainder, as alfo for 1500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Buford; 200 in Madhagan; 200 in Kingfton; Town; 400 in York; & 400 in Kent.—For Terms apply to the Subfcriber, JOHN CAMERON.

THE Subfcriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, and fhould confider himfelf devoid of gratitude were he not thus to render them his fincere Thanks for the liberal fupport he has fo amply experienced fince his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the firft of September next, and returning the enfuing Spring with an extenfive and well-chofen aflortment of Merchandize fuitable to the Market and Seafon, which he will difpofe of at a very low advance; humbly hoping at fome time that he may again be honor'd with the like cuftom and fupport fo kindly afforded him by a generous public.

Gentlemen willing to order any particular articles from London will pleafe leave their orders with the fubfcriber, to which due attention fhall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 24th July, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniion now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are fome very good mill-feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ft conceffion of Eaft Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or lefs: the lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceffions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the fecond and third conceffions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: five lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-feats thereon: and alfo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cafh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchafe, in which cafe a proportionably lefs price will be expected, or the fame for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereft, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

A Mc Donell Esq
Sheriff

500

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 21

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 593.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proregation, of the fixth day of Auguft laft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this prefent month of September, at which time we our Town of York, you were held & conftrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conffideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby countermanding, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conffideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great feal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truffy and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fixteenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and two, and in the forty fecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *fecy.*

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendfhip between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majefty, and the *Batavian* Republick, hath been concluded at *Amiens*, on the Twenty-feventh Day of *March* laft, and the Ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged; In Conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the fame be publifhed throughout all Our Dominions: And We do declare to all our loving Subjects Our Will and Pleafure, that the faid Treaty of Peace and Friendfhip be obferved inviolably as well by Sea as Land, and in all Places whatfoever; ftrictly charging and commanding all our loving Subjects to take Notice hereof, and to conform themfelves thereunto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windfor*, the Twenty-fifth day of *April*, one thoufand eight hundred and two, in the forty-fecond year of our Reign.

God fave the King.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation,

Declaring the conclufion of the War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act paffed in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign, intituled, *An Act for the further Encouragement of* Britifh *Mariners, and for other purpofes therein mentioned*, various provifions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of fix months from the conclufion of the then exifting War, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that for the purpofes of the faid Act, the conclufion of the faid War fhall be holden to be from the time that the fame fhall be notified by Our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the *London Gazette*: And whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between Us, the *French* Republick, his Catholick Majefty, and the *Batavian* Republick, We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, for the purpofes of the faid Act, hereby to notify and declare the conclufion of the faid War, by this Our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the *London Gazette*; and We do direct the fame to be publifhed accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Windfor*, the twenty-fixth day of *April*, one thoufand eight hundred and two, in the forty-fecond year of Our Reign.

God fave the King.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majefty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aflembled did by virtue of a Refolution of their Houfe of Aflembly, pray that certain Sums of Money fhould be applied in fuch manner as to me fhould feem meet for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aflent to the prayer of the faid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority fo veffed in me, and the better to effectuate the wife and liberal Intentions of the faid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Efquire, one of the Legiflative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Efquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houfe of Aflembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the faid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiffioners for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving Cul-

tivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the laid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,
June 3

COW POCK.

Ad. BERKELEY ſaid, he would not treſpaſs on the time of the Houſe in adverting to all the particulars contained in the report of the committee on the petition of Doctor Jenner, the meritorious diſcoverer of the Cow Pock, as the report had been for ſome time in the hands of the members. He had to obſerve, that ſome of the firſt medical characters in the country, had been examined, and unequivocally ſtated, that vaccine inoculation was a ſovereign preventative againſt that dreadful malady and ſcourge to the human race, the ſmall pox. Out of the thouſands that were inoculated with the vaccine virus, not one had died, nor did it render the parties incapable of following their ordinary avocations. The reaſon why more medical gentlemen were not called upon, was becauſe thoſe examined were men of indiſputable eminence, who had originally oppoſed the practice, but who were now convinced of its efficacy; and he had no doubt if others had been examined, that they would have borne ſimilar teſtimonies of its virtues. Anonimous letters had been written on the ſubject, but of theſe no attention was taken in the report. Much certainly was due to Dr. Jenner, three fourths of the world paid him homage for the invention, and every unprejudiced mind muſt acknowledge his juſt claims on this country. The diſcovery had this advantage, that the cow-pox was ſo mild in its nature, that the labourer and huſbandman could work as uſual though inoculated, without inconvenience to themſelves, or becoming burthenſome to the pariſh. Nay our ſoldiers and ſailors, in the ſituation he deſcribed, were enabled to give their full aid in accompliſhing thoſe brilliant atchievements which by ſea and land diſtinguiſhed the late war.—The report, he obſerved, ſtated, that Dr. Jenner had loſt an extenſive practice in this country, by his application in carrying into effect his diſcovery, and when he had accompliſhed it, he voluntarily promulgated the ſecret for the benefit of the world. The expence of foreign correſpondence with this gentleman coſt him from twenty-five to thirty ſhillings a day, which to a man of fortune would be deemed conſiderable, but to a man of none, of ſerious conſiderations. He then adverted to the parliamentary gratitudes to Mr. Irvine for the diſcovery of rendering ſalt water freſh, who received five thouſand pounds. To the diſcoverer of the ſtone ſolvent, and to Mr. Harriſon who received twenty thouſand pounds for the diſcovery of his time piece. The number of patients loſt annually in the United Kingdom by the ſmall pox, was eſtimated, he ſaid, at 45,000; taking the number throughout the habitable globe, a victim fell every ſecond of time, to this deſtructive malady. After expreſſing the great obligation that mankind were under to Mr. Jenner, for the diſcovery, he moved,

"That it is the opinion of the Committee that a ſum not exceeding 10,000l. be granted to his Majeſty to be paid as a remuneration to Dr. Edward Jenner, for promoting the diſcovery of the vaccine inoculation, by which mode that dreadful malady the ſmall pox was prevented."

Sir Henry Mildmay after enlarging on the great benefit derived to the world from ſo valuable a diſcovery, moved an amendment, that inſtead of the ſum of 10,000l. the words "Twenty thouſand pounds" ſhould be inſerted, which was alſo ſeconded.

Mr. Windham was ſtrongly in favor of the amendment.

Sir James Erſkine Sinclair made a ſtrong appeal to the feelings of the Houſe in favor of the amendment. From very good authority he was empowered to ſtate, that Dr. Jenner, beſides ſacrificing his local practice which was conſiderable, had ſpent no leſs a ſum than 6000l. in maturing his ſyſtem and bringing it to a ſtate of perfection.

Mr. Courtney obſerved that it had been admitted, even by thoſe who oppoſed the amendment, that 40,000 lives, on an average were ſaved to the country in conſequence of the diſcovery. Now taking the general eſtimate of things, by which in a country like this, every life on an average, was allowed to be worth 5l. per annum, there would accrue to the revenue a ſaving or income of 200,000l. Under theſe circumſtances he thought the inventor entitled to his *tythes* and therefore ſhould vote the amendment.

The Houſe divided on the queſtion, that the words "*ten thouſand pounds*" do ſtand part of the motion. The members were—Ayes 59—Noes 56—Majority 3.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The following Addreſs has been ſent to the different perſons in Newcaſtle, who have ſhewn reſpect and civility to the Emigrant Clergy. We are induced to give it all the publicity in our power, as containing a juſt commitment to the national character for hoſpitality, and at the ſame time to ſhew the high ſenſe of gratitude felt by the parties for the kindneſs and protection they have experienced during their reſidence in this country:—

"The Addreſs of the French Clergy, reſiding in the North of England, to the Gentlemen of the Committee formed in their favour, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 1796, to the Subſcribers, to the Clergy, to the Gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, and to their Benefactors in general.

"*Gentlemen,*

"We earneſtly implore Heaven to bleſs, with many happy years, your renowned and great King; great in his beneficence to us, great in the love and attachment he has conſtantly ſhewn to his people. We offer, as a tribute juſtly due from us, our moſt profound reſpects to the auguſt ſenate of the nation, whoſe generoſity has been annually renewed in our favour, in an extraordinary, and, we believe, unprecedented manner. We ſincerely wiſh joy and proſperity to the Engliſh in general, who are worthy of our warmeſt eulogiums, as well for their characteriſtic amiableneſs, their frank and generous conduct, as the welcome with which they received us on our arrival. May England hold up to nations the mirror of happineſs, as ſhe has given to the world a model of beneficence.

"Such, Gentlemen, are the ſentiments of all the French Clergy, diſperſed through the different counties of this hoſpitable kingdom; and theſe ſentiments, that gratitude which will ever cleave to their hearts, commands them thus publicly to declare.

"But this general and ſincere declaration of gratitude does not ſatisfy the feelings of us, who have had the good fortune to reſide in the North of this happy empire. When we arrived on your coaſts, you, Gentlemen, looking upon us victims devoted for adhering to our duty, not only graciouſly received us under your protection, but alſo, in the moſt friendly manner, gave us every aſſiſtance. In health, we have been in want of nothing; in ſickneſs, we have experienced the moſt ready aſſiſtance; and that, in general, without expectation, on your part, of any other reward than the conſoling ſatisfaction you felt in prolonging our lives. Nothing has been ſpared on your part to aſſuage the ſorrows of our exile; and what has moſt ſenſibly affected us, we frequently knew not what hand to bleſs for the favours we have received.

"Many, therefore, are our obligations to you; and ſenſible of them, but not able to expreſs them as we with, we hereby preſent you the moſt grateful ſentiments of our hearts. As you have heaped favours upon us without ceaſing, ſo ſhall our gratitude, joined with admiration, continue during the remainder of our lives. We will daily implore the ſupreme Diſpenſer of all things to recompenſe your generoſity, with ſtill more abundant riches; your hoſpitality, and other virtues, with his moſt ſignal favours.

"Receive, then, Gentlemen, theſe lively and ſincere ſentiments, which are preſented to you unanimouſly by

"your humble ſervants,

"*The French Clergy.*"

Lusus Naturæ.—Mr. Schwart, Counſellor of Regency to the King of Pruſſia, has publiſhed in a Journal entitled *Bremen*, commenced ſome months ago at Berlin, the following account of a very curious phenomenon:—"Laſt year a Jew, at Poſen in Poland, exhibited for money a fowl having a human figure. It had been hatched on a farm near Wirzemer, which had been made over to the Jew in payment of a debt. He alledged that there was another perfectly ſimilar of the ſame brood, but that it had died very ſoon after being hatched. The animal which he exhibited, and which I myſelf ſaw, was alive and in very good condition. It had grown to the natural ſize, being more than a year old. The body was covered with feathers of different colours, and the animal reſembled all other fowls, with the exception of head. This was of the uſual ſize, but without feathers, and covered with a bluiſh ſkin. The cavities of the eyes were exactly formed like thoſe of a human being; and were furmounted with two ſmall arches of fine down, forming very regular eye-brows. The upper part of the beak was ſhorter than uſual, its point being obtuſe and the noſtrils placed pretty low, ſo that, though a horny ſubſtance, it completely reſembled a well ſhaped noſe. Below this noſe was a regular mouth with lips, two rows of teeth extremely white, cloſe and pointed, with a full broad tongue, completed this ſingular *lusus naturæ*.—This reſemblance to the human figure had ſomething diſagreeable and even frightful in its appearance.—It was, however, perfect, and in tracing it the aſſiſtance of the imagination was unneceſſary."

The benevolent intention of government with reſpect to the ſoldiers, who in the late expedition to Egypt have contracted a diſorder which has terminated in a total deſtruction of ſight, was ſtrongly manifeſted on Monday at the board of general officers at Cheſea Hoſpital; 217 blind men were paſſed from different regiments of dragoons and infantry, to whom the following allowance, by way of annuity, is granted: to each ſerjeant, 1s. 6d. per diem; to each corporal 1s. 2d. per diem; and to each drummer and private, 1s. per diem; to continue to be paid by equal half yearly payments for the remainder of their lives; and to be paid them, to ſave trouble and expence, by the collectors of land tax, in their ſeveral pariſhes, to which they are to be removed at the expence of government, either by ſhips or waggons, as the diſtance may be.

A curious correſpondence lately took place in the Paris Journals between M. Bouillé, author of the play of l'Abbé de l'Epée (deaf and dumb) and the repreſentative of the family, which is deſcribed by the poet as depriving the deaf and dumb youth of his rights. It is well known that l'Abbé de l'Epée, from the pureſt motives, ſo patroniſed a youth who was clearly proved to be an impoſtor, and by an ill directed zeal for his pupil, gave infinite trouble to a reſpectable family. M. Cazeaux, the repreſentative of the latter, has repreſented the prejudices and inconveniencies that a popular play might occaſion to his houſe by reviving the paſſions and animoſities which the real proceſs had excited. M. Bouillé therefore, has ſtated that he did not intend that his play ſhould be imagined to patroniſe the cauſe of the Abbé de l'Epée's pupil, or to bring into queſtion even in opinion, a juſt deciſion in favor of Cazeau's family. He has likewiſe taken from the play the ſecond title of "hiſtorical fact."

French agents are at preſent very buſy in the city of London, holding out the advantage of inveſting money in the French funds, which pay 10 per cent and of making other money ſpeculations in France.

The audience in Guildhall was yeſterday (14th June) very noiſy, and interrupted the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench ſeveral times: at length the Chief Juſtice enquired whoſe duty it was to keep ſilence, and being informed it was the Sheriff's, he immediately ſtopped the proceedings in the cauſe, until the under Sheriff made his appearance: His Lordſhip then informed him, that it was fit that they ſhould be able to adminiſter the juſtice of the country without interruption "underſtand, Sir," ſaid he, "that it is your duty to ſee order kept: I therefore fine you £5 for your negligence, and unleſs ſilence be hereafter obſerved, I ſhall have recurrence to the ſame means to enforce your attention to your duty:

Capt: Hood goes out to Trinidad, as one of the Commiſſioners for ſurveying, and dividing the lands of that Iſland: Charles Grant, Eſq: Collector of the Cuſtoms at Martinique, is named likewiſe as one of the Commiſſioners: Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford is appointed Surveyor General:

Preparations are making in the interior paſture countries of Ireland, on a very extenſive ſcale, for carrying on the cheeſe manufacture, it having been found on repeated experiments, that the inferiority of which has been produced of that article in Ireland, compared with others, was not in the leaſt owing either to air or ſoil, but to the careleſs mode of manufacture:

The revenue of the Poſt office in Scotland, for the year ending 5th April, 1802, was £85,791 11 3 This is a ſtriking proof of the immenſe increaſe of our trade and manufactures in that part of the kingdom: It is a fact, that in the year 1728 the London Poſt arrived one day as Edinburgh Poſt arrived one day as Edinburgh with only one ſix penny London letter, and that was addreſſed to the Poſtmaſter General on office buſineſs: The arrival of the Poſt was then only once a fortnight, now it is ſix times a week: The poſt took then ten days in travelling, now it arrives in three:

It is a circumſtance worthy of remark that we had three moons in the month of May, the changes falling on the 2d and 31ſt.

FROM THE BALANCE.

On the Effects of cloſe hot Rooms, &c. from Dr. A. Fothergill's Hints on Animation.

"If a healthy man contaminates a complete gallon of air in a minute merely by repeatedly reſpiring in it, we may eaſily explain why the air of a parlour is ſo conſiderably injured by company ſitting in it, and that of a bed chamber even by a perſon's only ſleeping in it, agreeable to the obſervations of Dr. Prieſtley and Dr. White. Here too we may regret that this unhealthy tendency is not a little increaſed by modern refinement. The mathematical exactneſs with which the doors and windows of elegant houſes are now contrived to ſhut, excludes the neceſſary ingreſs of freſh air. The diminutive ſize of the bed-chamber is another capital error, and this is generally aggravated by the pernicious habit of ſleeping with the curtains cloſe drawn. The air thus confined becomes replete with perſpirable matter, exhaling from the lungs, and all the inviſible ducts of the ſkin, and in this contaminated ſtate is reſpired for ſeveral hours; a circumſtance ſtrangely overlooked in health, and but too much neglected in ſickneſs. In putrid and contagious fevers it renders the room not only offenſive, but highly dangerous to the patient, the practioner, and the attendants. In cloſe crouded rooms, deprived of ventilation, when the air becomes phlogiſticated to a certain degree, the candles grow uncommonly dim, and we begin to feel a diſagreeable ſenſe of oppreſſion, langour, and faintneſs, till freſh air is re-admitted, when theſe ſymptoms preſently vaniſh. But ſhould this be neglected till the air is completely contaminated, fatal conſequence would enſue.

"Flame and all burning bodies contaminate air in the ſame manner as reſpiration.—If a lighted taper is placed under a large glaſs receiver, its light gradually dwindles till at length it expires, rendering the air highly noxious. This ſhews the abſurdity of attempting to purify peſtilential air by lighting up large fires, which, inſtead of correcting its contagious principle, ſerve but to injure its reſpirable quality. Hence alſo appears the glaring impropriety of that profuſion of ſuperfluous fires and candles, which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, aſſemblies, and all places of ſplendid entertainment; ſince theſe, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by reſpiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health. This evidently conſpires with other circumſtances in rendering the night air much leſs pure than that of the day."

The foregoing remarks of Dr. Fothergill, (in whoſe opinion moſt late writers on the ſubject have concurred) while they point out the pernicious effects of contaminated air on the health, ſerve alſo to ſhew the neceſſity of properly ventilating large cloſe rooms, intended for great aſſemblages of people, ſuch as playhouſes, maſons lodges, &c. which

are neceſſarily much confined, and in which a multiplicity of lights are employed.

A great number of Engliſh now at Paris have been greatly mortified at the late regulation which has been made at the Court of the Thuilleries, by which they are excluded from being introduced to the Firſt Conſul. There is now a ſtanding order that no Engliſh perſon ſhall be preſented to the Firſt Conſul, who has not been previouſly preſented at St. James's. And in conſequence of this order, the Dutcheſs of Cumberland could not be preſented to Madame Bonaparte at the laſt review.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 18, 1802.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is
to wit. } is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the twelfth day of October now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Building in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

UPPER CANADA,

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 6th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 25,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Township at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

ALL thoſe non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates who were laſt year Diſcharged from the 2d Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, and to whom half mounting is ſtill due, will call on their reſpective Captains for two pairs of Shoes. ANDREW CAMERON,

Quarter Maſter.

Niagara, Sept. 3, 1802.

JORDAN POST, Watch Maker requeſts all thoſe who left Watches with him to be repaired, to call at Mr. Beman's and receive them by paying for the repairs—he intends returning to York in a few months.

Sept. 11, 1802.

To be ſold

WITH an indiſputable title, 300 Acres of excellent Land, being compoſed of Lot number nineteen and the Weſt half of number twenty in the Third Conceſſion, Townſhip of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles Weſt of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subſcriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber intends removing from this place in the courſe of a few weeks.—He therefore requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwiſe to make immediate payment, as all accompts remaining then unſettled will indiſcriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

York, 20th Aug. 1802.

S. Mc. NABB.

Sheriff's Office, 19th Aug. 1802.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York on Monday the 18th day of October now next enſuing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day—of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. Mc DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

York Land-Office.

THE Subſcriber having opened an Office at his Houſe, for the ſale and purchaſe of Land, ſolicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateſt attention and fidelity. He has already ſome valuable traſts for ſale (on low terms for Caſh) in ſundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poſt paid will be attended to, and anſwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

THE ſubſcriber having ably ſatisfied all concerns in the Town of this Town, requeſts the Perſons Indebted to CAMERON and CO. to prepare Payment.

He has not for ſale on reaſonable terms, the Houſe now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Eſq. York, July 12, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street well. Two Hundred Acres of Land attached to them, good Houſes and Barns, which are well built in excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber in abundant in their neighbourhood; the property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwiſe. On the premiſes is alſo a very complete Pot Aſhery.

An indiſputable Title will be given to the purchaſer on paying half the purchaſe money and ſecuring the remainder, as alſo for 2500 acres of Land in the Township of Vaughan; 200 in Ballard; 200 in Montague; 200 in Elizabeth Town; 400 in York; 4,200 in King.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber,

J. CAMERON.

THE Subſcriber conceives it a duty which he owes to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Town, as well as to the Public in general, to acknowledge himſelf devoid of gratitude were he not thus to expreſs them his ſincere Thanks for the liberal Support he has ſo amply experienced ſince his arrival in York.—He intends leaving this Province by the firſt of September next, and returning the enſuing Spring with an extenſive and well-choſen aſſortment of Merchandize ſuitable to the Market and Seaſon, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance; and only hoping at ſome time that he may again be honoured with the like cuſtom, and happen to know of ſome him by a generous public.

Gentlemen wiſhing to order any particular articles from London will pleaſe leave their orders with the ſubſcriber, to which due attention ſhall be paid.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 24th July, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the townſhip of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 21 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 2000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (if a Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the loans for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 22.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 594.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor. . .

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith* &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, in the ſixth day of Auguſt laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtituted to appear—but deliberating into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fifteenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis among the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty ninth day of July in the Forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

England.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF PEERS,
JUNE 28.

This day, at a quarter before three o'clock, His Majeſty came down to the Houſe of Peers in his Royal Robes. Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was diſpatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith, to a conſiderable number, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the Bar.

The Speaker, on preſenting the conſolidated fund, and the Iriſh imports and exports Bills for His Majeſty's Royal aſſent, delivered the following Addreſs:—

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"It is my duty to preſent to your Majeſty, the Bills for completeing the ſupplies which your Majeſty's faithful Commons have granted for the ſervice of the year.

"With heartfelt gratitude they acknowledge your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs and wiſdom which have already enabled them to make a large reduction of the public burthens, by the termination of a long and eventful war, a war juſt and neceſſary in its origin, conducted with energy, ſuſtained with fortitude, ſignalized by triumphs ſurpaſſing the fame of our anceſtors, and obtained in countries unviſited by their arms, and concluded at length by a peace, which has added new conqueſts to your Crown, and given repoſe and ſafety to theſe its ancient Dominions, whoſe Peers and Commons have now for the ſecond year, the happineſs of being aſſembled in one united Parliament at the foot of your Throne.

"Thus circumſtanced, your Majeſty's faithful Commons not only look forward with a ſanguine hope that they may not ſoon be called to the hard neceſſity of augmenting the public debt by future burthens, but they have deemed it their duty to

took back to the debt already incurred; and with the same characteristic spirit which first laid the foundation of an effectual system for the extinction of the national debt, they have proceeded to arrange and settle a plan for accelerating that extinction, by pledging the future application of their growing means to the accomplishment of the same great object.

"At a time when their attention has been directed to these considerations, and when they have also found that taxes of unprecedented weight, though wisely imposed to meet the exigencies of such a war, might nevertheless be now prudently repealed; it has given the highest satisfaction to your Majesty's Commons, to relieve pressing demands which the general difficulties of the times had cast upon the Parliament for the support of your Majesty's Household, and the honor and dignity of your Crown; for this country has not now to learn, that its Monarchy is the best and strongest security for its liberties; and that the splendor of the Throne reflects lustre and dignity upon the whole nation.

"These, Sire, are amongst the memorable events of a session thus far protracted; upon which we reflect with a conscious satisfaction, that to the discharge of great duties we have brought proportionate exertions. And we now indulge the flattering hope that we may safely apply ourselves to your Majesty and congenial to the temper of your people, whose spirit of enterprize in foreign commerce and internal improvement, unexampled in its exertions throughout the war, may now expand itself with redoubled activity, and by providing new sources of strength and wealth for this country, fix the stability of our own power—and at the same time promote the common interests of Europe and of all civilized nations of the world.'

Letters from the North of Germany announce positively, that the Duke of Cambridge will be immediately proclaimed Sovereign of the States of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, and Elector of Hanover.—The King of England, his father, will cede to him all his possessions in Germany. The inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover applaud this change in their government, which will establish a splendid Court in the city of Hanover. It will not, however, be carried into execution until the affairs of the Germanic Empire shall be entirely decided.

JUNE 29.

His Majesty's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, delivered yesterday.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this session of Parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important, and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction that the wisdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the best interests of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

GENTLEMEN

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and my particular thanks are due to the liberality with which you have shewn in exonerating my civil government and household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have rendered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce and revenue, which afford the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and the growing prosperity of the country.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present and calling a new Parliament.

In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence; and it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedent exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operation of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honor, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now induce you in your individual characters, to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart.

[Then the Lord Chancellor, by the King's command, prorogued Parliament to the 17th August (instant.)]

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation, for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve the present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next: We do for that end, publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said seventeenth day of August next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament: and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly, by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in our said Parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the thirty-first day of August next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

France.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

Dr. Hager, who is now employed here in the compilation of a Chinese Dictionary, has received, as a present from the Emperor of Russia, an elegant Diamond Ring of the most exquisite workmanship.

Of 40,000 voters in the Haute Loire, 38,000 have voted for Bonaparte being Consul for life: there were only four votes against the measure.

The First Consul has announced to nearly the whole of the Clergy, that he did not understand any Priest would refuse to administer the sacrament of marriage to persons who should present themselves for that purpose, after having been divorced.

JUNE 24.

Baron Haindorf has erected, at a beautiful spot called L'Ile, about half a league from Augsbourg, a Monument to Prince Charles, the Hero of Germany.

JUNE 30.

A letter from Berlin of the 15th, states as follows:—

"We now know to a certainty what States fall to the lot of the Prussian Monarch, as an indemnity for his possessions beyond the Rhine, viz.

1st. "The Bishoprick of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, containing about 54 square leagues, with eight cities, (among which are Hildesheim, the population of which amounts to 12,000 souls, Peina and Adield) four borough towns, and 234 villages.—This country, though within the circle of the Hanoverian States, is contiguous to the western boundaries of the Duchy of Halberstatt, belonging to the King of Prussia; the income of it is about 250,000 crowns currency.

2dly. "The Bishoprick of Paderborn, in West Phalia, 54 square leagues, with 23 small cities, one borough town, and 136 villages, 60,000 souls; the income 60,000 rix dollars.

3dly. "A part of the Bishoprick of Munster, including about one third of that Bishoprick, on the right bank of the Rhine, with 40,000 inhabitants.

4thly. "Embsfield, in Thuringia, formerly belonging to the Elector of Mentz, containing forty square leagues, four cities, 162 borough towns and villages, and 24,000 inhabitants; the income is estimated at 300,000 florins.

5thly. "The city of Erfort, with its territory of 16 leagues. Erfort contains 14,000 inhabitants; there are 73 borough towns and villages, and about 41,677 souls.

6thly. "The Imperial city of Goslar, with 6000 inhabitants.

7thly. "The Imperial cities of Mulhausen and Nordhausen; the former of these cities, including its territory, 13,000 and the latter 9000 inhabitants.

"The whole of the indemnities comprehends 200 square leagues, and 600,000 inhabitants; poffession will be taken at the beginning of July, and the inhabitants will then take the oath of allegiance to their new Sovereign."

We hear from Basle, under the date of June 24, that the territory of Vaud is once more the scene of insurrection, and that nothing but the presence of the French troops can preserve the country from being entirely laid waste; the tythes and the feudal rents continue to be the pretexts of these illegal meetings.—Fresh troops are however to be sent to that country, for the purpose of supporting the commissary of government.

Letters from Corfu state, that all nightly meetings are prohibited there, and that every wise precaution is resorted to for the purpose of ensuring peace and good order.

The First Consul went, last Saturday, to see the National Manufactory of Porcelain at Sevres; he remained there near an hour, and examined every thing in detail; his observation on all that he saw were extremely correct, and evinced the great extent of his information with respect to the arts. He appeared highly satisfied to see an establishment which has created a branch of industry in France, that cannot be equalled in any other country in Europe.

In an address to the First Consul, the merchants of Lyons unite with the rest of the commercial interest throughout the country, in demanding that the trade to India should be laid open, and that no priviledged companies may be re-established.

A letter from Ratisbon of the 20th of June, says, "several of the accredited Ministers to the Diet have received from their Courts an intimation, that the arrangements relative to the indemnities are already agreed upon, and that there remains nothing more to be settled upon this subject but a few subordinate points of very little consequence. The most powerful Princes of Germany will immediately take possession of the several States assigned to them, in which the necessary oaths of fidelity are forthwith to be taken.—An Imperial decree is expected to be immediately presented to the Diet, recommending a revocation of the conclusum for nominating an extraordinary deputation of the Empire, which from recent circumstances and events, would be useless and unnecessary; and at the same time announcing to the Assembly of the German States, that the arrangements agreed upon between the governments of France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, and by which the several indemnities have been settled, will shortly be submitted for the approval of the Diet."—*La Publicité.*

A letter from Munich of the same date, says, "it is undoubtedly true that the plan of indemnities has been communicated to our Elector, who, following the example of other powers, purposes taking immediate possession of the countries which have been allotted to him."

The English, agreeable to the terms of the treaty of Amiens, evacuated Porto Ferrajo (Ile of Elba) in the night of the 20th June, on which occasion some compliments passed between the British & French commanders.

The pension which the new King of Sardinia (the Duke d'Aoste) has agreed to pay to his brother, is said to be 50,000 piasters, upwards of 250,000 livres, or about 12,000 pounds sterling.

July 1.

M. GARNERIN'S TOUR.

M. Garnerin and Captain Sowden arrived in town from Colchester yesterday morning at three o'clock.—Mr. Garnerin has favoured us with the following particulars of his journey:

M. Garnerin feels that he owes to the public, and to the interest expressed by the great number of persons who went yesterday to the Pantheon to see his balloon on account of his aerial journey. The morning of the 27th (the day of his ascent) appeared to promise weather sufficiently favourable for the ascent, though it was rainy. At eleven o'clock, therefore, he began the chymical operation necessary for the production of the inflammable gas. The balloon filled rapidly, though considerably agitated by the wind. From one o'clock to half past four, the wind continued to encrease, and at length blew so violently, that had he made any previous experiment in this country, he should have yielded to the earnest solicitations of the brilliant and numerous company with which he was honored, and should have deferred his ascent to a period less tempestuous. M. Garnerin, however, though he determined not to disappoint the public expectation himself, felt it to be his duty to press Captain Sowden not, for the sake of curiosity, to expose himself to the perils attendant upon such a journey in such tempestuous weather. The captain, however, resisted all these solicitations, and resolved to accompany him.—From a quarter past four to five some showers of rain fell, which only allayed the fury of the wind for a short time, for after they had ceased it blew with more violence than ever. At five o'clock Messrs. Garnerin and Sowden took their seats, the cords were cut, and the balloon ascended.—Each held a flag of the nation to which he belonged, which he waved to the company present. The balloon first made the tour of the place where the spectators stood, and after being greeted with the loud plaudits and good wishes of every person, ascended majestically and rapidly into the regions of the air. The wind blew from the S. W. the balloon therefore proceeded over St. James's Park, the Thames, and Westminster and Blackfriar's bridges. M. Garnerin then found that the balloon began to descend; he threw out some ballast and it rose immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the cathedral of Saint Paul's.

During all this time the metropolis was distinctly seen by the aeronauts, whose balloon was equally visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. When it was over Saint Paul's, M. Garnerin asked captain Sowden how he felt himself? The Captain replied that he was perfectly enchanted with his situation, and with the superb expanse of sky, and with the earth, now fast lessening to the view, and soon to be seen no more.—The temperature of the atmosphere now began to change very sensibly and to be fifteen degrees colder than when they began to ascend. It was extremely cold. The balloon continued rapidly to ascend; was soon above the clouds, and the earth was visible no more. When the travellers were above the clouds, the climate became sensibly milder: the inflammable air began to dilate, and M. Garnerin gave it all possible means of vent proper for their safety. They now dined with good appetites, and very comfortably above the clouds, at an elevation of upwards of 10,000 feet above the earth. During the dessert, M. Garnerin told Captain Sowden that the pleasantest part of their journey was passed, and that they must now prepare for a very disagreeable descent, on account of the continued violence of the wind. About half an hour had elapsed since their ascent.

M. Garnerin now opened the valve, and the balloon descended thro' black and cold clouds; they then descried land again, and also the sea, towards which their course was fast carrying; indeed they were nearly over that arm of it into which the Chelmet empties itself. As soon as they had approached sufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable.—When the balloon first touched the ground it rebounded with considerable violence; this rebound was followed by about twenty more violent than the first. The gusts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, which tore their hands and clothes; their anchor touched the ground several times, but dragged; and it was not till some minutes had elapsed that it took a steady hold, in a thicket near a house. Here they conceived themselves to be released from all peril; but the inhabitants of the house alarmed at the balloon, would not assist them: they actually offered to fire on the adventurous travellers. In the mean time the cable of the anchor broke and they were dragged thro' trees and branches, the balloon being agitated to an extreme degree, and rebounding very violently. At length they were driven against a tree, and Captain Sowden received a severe blow on the back part of the head. The balloon was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, the boat broke; the travellers laid hold of a tree from which they were torn by the violence of the wind. At last a bound which the balloon made enabled them to jump out. The balloon, abandoned to itself, and much torn, fell about 200 paces further. The place where M. Garnerin and Capt. Sowden landed was on a common, four miles from Colchester, and 60 miles from Ranelah. The time that elapsed from their departure to their landing on the common, was three quarters of an hour. M. Garnerin's hands are much torn, and his legs and thighs considerably bruised. Capt. Sowden is much more hurt. He received a severe blow on the back part of the head, and is much bruised and torn in other parts of his body by the bushes and trees against which they were driven.—M. Garnerin pays the highest tribute to the courage and coolness of his companion, who, after the balloon first rebounded, could several times have jumped out of it with great ease and safety, but he persisted in sharing the fate of his companion, till they were both enabled to land in safety.

PETERSBURGH, June 2.

During the absence of his Imperial Majesty, his august spouse will reside at Pawlowsky, with the Empress mother, but the Grand Duke Constantine remains here. The Prince and Count Nichola, Soltikow have the direction of the council during the absence of our Monarch. It is thought his Majesty will return in six weeks.

At the commencement of the late war, France had 80 vessels of the line and 64 frigates, and England had 100 vessels of the line and 133 frigates—Now England has has 202 vessels of the line and 287 frigates, and France has 39 vessels of the line and 33 frigates. [*Com. Adv.*

NIAGARA, Sept. 11.

The actual discharge of the Volunteers in this garrison did not take place until the 30th, two days after the arrival of the gift regiment. From 9 to this (on the 28th) several gentlemen of this town and vicinity, considering the deserved applause and acknowledgements due from the inhabitants to the neighbourhood of the several military gifts this day, to the officers and men of the corps, convened to unanimously as the little time would permit, and desired Col. M'Donell the following address:

"SIR,

"The magistrates and the principal inhabitants of the District of Niagara, fully sensible of the many advantages that attend a proper understanding between the military and civil parts of society, and having now the prospect of parting with you, and the regiment under your commands, request to say to you, sir, and, with respect, have experienced every satisfaction and comfort that during the last years you have commanded the Royal Canadian Volunteers in Fort George and on Yonge-st.

"We are happy in recollecting that during all that period, no fort of disturbance, that hardly any cause of complaint has occurred between them and the inhabitants; whose persons have been as free from any thing like insolence or insult, as their property has been fair from any fort of depredation. We wish justice to ascribe this to your unremitting care of the subordinate officers and men.

"For these reasons we thus personally request that you will accept of our grateful acknowledgments and that you will have the kindness to communicate such our sentiments, accompanied with our best thanks, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and to the men of the corps: assure them that they will carry with them our warmest wishes for their happiness and success, in whatever situation they may hereafter be placed: and we shall sincerely pray that health and every other blessing may attend you and them.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

To which the Colonel replied:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"The very flattering mark of your attention, with which you have been pleased to honor me, is altogether as unexpected on my part as it is unmerited.

"I have always conceived it the duty of a commanding officer to employ the authority which our Gracious Sovereign hath committed to him, to the protection of the persons and civil rights of all his fellow subjects within his command. Give me leave, therefore, to say that in all the several duties of the most general nature, the attention of the Commandant of the District at Niagara have given the greatest testimony of their approbation of my conduct: nothing can yield a more pleasing reflection.

"I am about to return to a private station, and cannot help expressing my most hearty wish that she will ever enjoy every blessing which a brave, virtuous and industrious people can confer on a country which is fostered by the liberality and protected by the power of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the second battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, your very favorable sentiments and expressions of their conduct.—I am, &c. &c. &c.

The Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations inhabiting the Grand River, in the Council held in that town, on the 19th of last month, thus considered their Speech to the Superintendant:

BROTHER,

"We have a few words more to say. We have already mentioned our attachment to our Sovereign and customs: it is our earnest wish to continue in the practice of expressing our gratitude in this way upon every occasion we take that occasion of thanking our friend Col. M'Donell, (whose footsteps, we understand, he intends to leave this place,) for his long friendship for the Six nations, and his ready compliance with all their requests, while in command here. May the Great Spirit remember him in those blessings he shall ever be found by the Six Nations on the Grand River, to be a zealous subscribers to him to him wherever he may be."

Which being communicated to Col. M'Donell, he the next day returned them the following answer:

"Brethren,

"Your address, which prevented me from meeting you yesterday in Council, hinders me also to-day from returning my thanks, as perhaps, for the kindness and kind intentions you were pleased to make of me in your Speech.

"Brethren,

"The affection and esteem which attaches me to your nations, are too firmly rooted in my heart ever to be removed.—Once they were forced in the hour of common danger and extreme distress, and shall accompany me wherefoever I may be."

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 18, 1802.

Home District, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the twelfth day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

To be sold

WITH an indisputable title, 300 Acres of excellent Land, being composed of Lot number nineteen and the West half of number twenty in the Third Concession, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles West of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subscriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

ALL those non-commissioned Officers and Privates who were last year Discharged from the 2d Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, and to whom half mounting is still due, will call on their respective Captains for two pairs of Shoes. ANDREW CAMERON, Quarter Master.

Niagara, Sept. 3, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN SENNETT.

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 595.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the fifth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fifteenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and, also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Affinity, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable John M'Gill, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand & Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-sixth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.

Last night came up through the Needles, and anchored at Spithead, a two decked ship, with a Rear-Admiral's flag hoisted at the mizen, half mast high; on making her signals, she proved to be the Saturn, of 74 guns, Capt. Brisbane, with the body of Rear Admiral Totty on board, who died on the 2d inst. on his passage to England. He was seized with the fever at Martinique, and sailed from thence on a cruize, with the hopes of recovering from the dreadful malady; but finding the disorder encrease upon him, the ship bore away for England on the 24th May, and he died nine days after.

July 4.

The Saturn, of 74 guns, Captain Brisbane, was last night released from quarantine. At six o'clock this morning, a signal was made for bringing on shore the body of Rear Admiral Totty: before leven the boat that was to convey the body on shore, as well as several more from the men of war at Spithead, were assembled; when the corpse was put into the boat, minute guns were fired from the Saturn, and continued till the body was landed at the Sally-port, where General Whitelocke and Admiral Milbank, as chief mourners, and the Captains and Lieutenants of his Majesty's ships laying at Spithead and in harbour, assembled to attend the solemn procession. The corpse was carried from the Sally port to the Royal Garrison Chapel, by eight Seamen of the Saturn, where prayers were read by the Rev. R. Davis. About half past eight his body was intered, and three vollies fired over it by the troops in the garrison.

LONDON, July 15.

We are happy to state, that in the principal manufacturing towns in Scotland trade is rapidly reviving. The return of peace has happily brought along with it a large increase in the demand for muslin, &c. and with every exertion, it is

almoft impoſſible to execute the numerous commiſſions which the great manufacturing houſes have received.

July 16.

Strong jealouſies exiſt between the Dutch and French governments upon the ſubject of commerce.—The Dutch government have informed the French that they ſhall increaſe the duties upon French merchandize, if more favorable meaſures be not adopted with reſpect to the trade between Holland, and Belgium and the Rhine.

Lord Hutchinſon, who has arrived in Dublin, will no doubt be received in the moſt flattering manner. Eminent as his ſervices have been, he is juſtly dear in every part of the United Kingdom; but he cannot fail to be honored with peculiar marks of reſpect and affection from his own countrymen.

Mrs. Lenox, lady to Major Lenox, of Philadelphia, has been preſented to the Queen, by the American Miniſter's lady. Her dreſs, white crape, ſuperbly ornamented with flowers of ſilver ſpangles, and a great diſplay of ſilver taſſels, well arranged. At the ſame time was preſented, by the ſame lady, to the Queen, Miſs Keene, a young lady from America, whoſe lovely countenance, added to an elegant and graceful figure, particularly attracted the notice of all preſent; her dreſs, white crape, richly and elegantly adorned with pearl and golden rules.

HAGUE, July 30.

We have an account from Antwerp, which mentions a ſingular accident that occurred in the Scheld, on Saturday laſt. The Philadelphia, captain Cooper, of 450 tons, of and from Philadelphia, was run aground, either through the negligence or ſtupidity of the pilot, near Bauz, and the greateſt part of the cargo will be loſt. As it happened in a place where the land bank is known to all fiſhermen, and even children, it being particularly marked, and as the accident occurred at five o'clock in the afternoon, with a fair wind, we are full of conjectures that it was done wilfully, and think that the pilot was bribed, in order to circulate an idea that our river is infecure and even dangerous. The pilot made his eſcape, with the captain's conſent; otherwiſe it is more than likely that he would have been killed by the enraged populace. The ſhip was laden with Colonial and Eaſt-India produce. A ſmall part of it has been brought up by two or three lighters, but the reſt is irrecoverable.

Letters from Vienna of the 26th ult. ſtate, that Paſſawan Oglou's rapid progreſs has given riſe to vigorous meaſures on the part of the Auſtrian government. The Court of Ruſſia is expected to concert to the demand made by the Court of Vienna, to march troops for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of Wallachia, in order to appeaſe the troubles, or rather to get footing in European Turkey. Paſſawan has beaten a corps of 3000 Turks near Pietra. He has invited the Bozars who have taken flight, to return to their homes, and pay the contributions, otherwiſe he will pillage and lay waſte all their property. His army has been conſiderably augmented ſince his entrance into Wallachia, by Auſtrian deſerters, Ruſſians, Poles, and Turks. One of his detachments having approached within two leagues of the Auſtrian frontiers, the Imperial government has given orders to ten battalions of troops to cover Tranſylvania; and has declared to the Porte the neceſſity of occupying Wallachia, as a meaſure of ſafety. According to all accounts, the Turkiſh government was never in ſuch a ſtate of decrepitude and weakneſs as at preſent.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 5.

Sunday arrived in his Majeſty's ſhip Cambrian, Capt. Bradley, in 7 weeks from Portſmouth, Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, commander of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the 9th June, 70,000 men were voted for the ſea ſervice, for ſeven lunar months, commencing from June 18 1802, including 14000 marines on this occaſion Mr. Addington made the following obſervations:

"The Committee muſt be aware that no opinion could be inferred from the preſent vote, as to the permanent peace eſtabliſhment. So large a proportion of the navy was at preſent employed on foreign ſervice, that it was impoſſible to bring forward any peace eſtabliſhment, he thought that 30,000 would be all that would be neceſſary for the ſea ſervice. He begged the committee however, to underſtand that he did not pledge himſelf upon this ſubject, but ſuch was his opinion of the preſent ſtate of things that he thought 30,000 men would be enough, altho' he would not pledge himſelf to any ſpecific number: he looked forward with confidence to that ſpecific number in the enſuing year.

In the ſame debate the Secretary at War propoſed a reduction of the army, from the 24th June, agreeable to the following ſtatement:

All regiments, corps and companies, except the undermentioned, & 40 independent companies of invalids are to be diſbanded.

The following to remain as a peace eſtabliſhment:—

The two regiments of Life Guards at their preſent ſtrength.

The Royal Horſe Guards, Blues, 9 troops, reduced 22 men per troop.

The 7 regiments of Dragoon Guards, 9 regiments of heavy Dragoons, and 13 regiments of light Dragoons up to the 20th regiment inclaſive, 6 troops each of 75 rank and file per troop.

The three regiments of foot guards ſeven battalions, as at preſent.

All the regiments of foot to the 89th inclaſive, the Royals, and the 9th, have two battalions each, and the 100th regiment, ſix battalions. Each battalion is to conſiſt of ten companies of 75 rank and file each company, or 800 men a battalion, amounting in the whole to 84,602 infantry, and nearly 10,000 cavalry.

To provide for the ſupernumerary Captains now attached to ſeveral of the regiments, who would otherwiſe be put on half pay, or ſeconded on their reſpective corps they are to be poſted to the companies at preſent commanded by the field officers who are not in future to hold companies, with their rank as field officers.

A report having reached us ſome days ago of its being intended to make the Rifle Corps (Manningham's) an additional battalion of the 60th regiment, as ſuch we gave it. The following, however, is the arrangement:—That corps has been placed on the peace eſtabliſhment as a regiment of eighty riflemen per company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The following is an account of the Commerce of England, for the laſt year, ending 18 June:—Exports in Colonial Produce 21,931,000. Britiſh Manufactures, 24,000,000.—Foreign Merchandize, 17,000,000.—Number of Ships employed, 18,858—tonnage 1,431,602.

Captain Gardwin, arrived at Boſton from Amſterdam, informs, that on the 5th July, 3 ſail of Dutch men of war with tranſports and troops were ready in the Texel, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. And that two frigates, with fifteen tranſports and troops were waiting a wind, being bound to the Dutch Colonies in the Weſt Indies.

A London paper of July 17, ſays—a few weeks more of fine weather only are wanting to inſure an abundant harveſt.

Ad. Villaret ſailed from Breſt early in July for Martinique, with two ſhips of the line, frigates, &c. with troops on board.

The Leander Packet ſailed from England, July 12, for New-York and Halifax.

BOSTON, September 1.

Agreeable to the treaty of Amiens the French have evacuated the kingdom of Naples.

The Engliſh papers are almoſt excluſively filled with accounts of a general election then taking place. The parliament was diſſolved the 29th June; and writs for electing a new parliament were immediately iſſued. All the leading men, of both parties, have been re-elected. Mr. Fox and Lord Gardner have been choſen in Weſtminſter.—Mr. Pitt has been returned by the Cambridge Univerſity. Grey, Sheridan, Wyndham, Tarleton, Wilberforce, Tierney, &c. &c. have all been returned.—Meſſrs. Curtis, Coombs, Anderſon and Price, repreſent London. There will not be any material alteration in the ſtrength of parties. Previous to the diſſolution the Parliament was occupied in fixing the peace eſtabliſhments.—The navy has been eſſentially reduced; and of the army 65,184 have been diſbanded; which, with other reductions in the department, Mr. Addington ſtated, would make a ſaving of ſeven millions.—A ſtrong eſtabliſhment was nevertheleſs to be kept up—"to ſhew," as a member expreſſed it, "a bold and ſteady front to the adamantine Republic of France." Commercial arrangements between Great Britain and France were on the tapis; though the merchants of Bourdeaux, Marſeilles and Lyons have remonſtrated againſt them. It had been rumoured, that on the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Pitt would reſume the helm, and the French Moniteur ſtyles him the ſkilful financier.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

White-Hall, July 6, 1802.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Rt. Honourable Robert Stewart (commonly called Viſcount Caſtlereagh;) his Grace William Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Portland, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon (commonly called Lord Hawkeſbury;) the Right Hon. Robert Baron Hobart, and the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Pelham, his Majeſty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer; his Grace James Duke of Montroſe, Knight of the Moſt Ancient Order of the Thiſtle; the Right Hon. Sylveſter Baron Glenbervie (of that part of his Majeſty's United Kingdom called Ireland;) the Right Hon. William Dundas; the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; the Right Hon. Charles John Baron Arden, (of that part of his Majeſty's United Kingdom called Ireland;) and Edward Golding, Eſq. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the management of the affairs of India.

From a London Paper of July 12.

SECOND ÆRIAL EXCURSION.

MR. LOCKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF MONDAY.

MR. EDITOR,

Although the world has been already preſented with an account of a late Æriał excurſion, I flatter myſelf ſo much intereſt is ſtill entertained by the public for the ſafety of M. Garnerin, that the following particulars of his ſecond aſcent will prove acceptable to them:—The very unfavorable weather, attended with a heavy gale at South and South-Weſt, induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of aſcending to diſplay the promiſed experiment of the Parachute. In this event it had been arranged that Mr. Sowden ſhould once more accompany him; but ſome miſunderſtanding having taken place between thoſe gentlemen, and having had ſome previous converſation on the preceeding day with M. Garnerin on the ſubject, I aſcended with him yeſterday afternoon, at ten minutes before five o'clock, according to my watch, from Lord's Cricket-ground. The ſtrong aſſurances of my companion, added to what I had read on the ſcience of æroſtation, and the experience of former æronauts, had ſo fully perſuaded me of my perfect ſecurity, that I enjoyed the wonderful and enchanting proſpect which now preſented itſelf with unmixed pleaſure. Although the denſe ſtate of the atmoſphere obſtructed diſtant objects in ſo great a degree, that our horizon was ſomewhat limited; the unuſual concourſe of ſpectators, which gradually diminiſhed to an undiſtinguiſhed maſs, and the view of great part of the metropolis, together with the ſurrounding country, ſtudded with houſes, and enlivened by the inhabitants moving in every direction, afforded me an entertainment well worth the purchaſe of any ſuppoſed danger. After throwing out ſome part of our baſlaſt, we aſcended very rapidly, and by the intervention of ſome thick clouds (which had much the appearance of a ſea of cotton beneath us, as deſcribed by Mr. Baldwyn, of Cheſter) we entirely loſt ſight of the earth. We moved with much rapidity, although our motion was to me perfectly imperceptible; and at length the clouds diſperſing, we again ſaw the country below us. I attempted in vain to aſcertain our ſituation by calling to my recollection the appearance of the country, which appeared to me more like a proſpect ſeen in a camera, when placed in a very elevated ſituation, than any thing to which I could compare it; I think a map is an incorrect compariſon, as the various objects are not as in nature, delineated with ſufficient minuteneſs to bear with a reſemblance. About this time M. Garnerin looked at his watch, and obſerving we had been five minutes on our voyage, propoſed to deſcend in about the ſame time. The perſual of Mr. Sowden's narrative led me to obſerve, with much attention, the power of hearing noiſes below; neither M. Garnerin nor myſelf could diſtinguiſh ſounds above the elevation of 3 or 4000 feet, though M. Garnerin imagines—a very confuſed ſound, but totally undiſtinguiſhable, may be heard conſiderably higher. We never attained a greater height, this day, by M. Garnerin's computation, than about 1,200 French toiſes, or 7,800 feet, as M. Garnerin being deſirous to return the ſame evening to town, did not chooſe to loſe a favorable opportunity of deſcending. At length we ſaw at a diſtance what proved afterwards to be Epping Foreſt, with a range of diſtant hills beyond, and obſerving an open champaign country, M. Garnerin opened the valve, and we began to deſcend. He directed me to call to ſome perſons employed in a field, as we approached the ground, to take hold of the ropes, which we had thrown out for that purpoſe, and recommended me to hold faſt by the cords, to avoid the ſhock on the balloon's firſt touching the earth. This precaution proved very neceſſary, as the force with which he deſcended was very conſiderable, occaſioned by the force of the wind, rather than by our ſpecific gravity, and the rebound bore us up again with velocity to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re deſcending, we ſtruck againſt a tree, the ſhock of which gave M. Garnerin a ſevere blow on the back, and he obſerved, that this was the only occaſion, during a period of 12 years, in which he had been in the habit of æroſtation, and the 27th time he had aſcended, that he ever ſuffered ſuch an inconvenience.—Several of the peaſantry being now at hand, we were ſecured from any farther aſcent, and alighted from the car with perfect ſafety. We immediately enquired our ſituation, and found we had fallen into a field of Mr. Owen, at Chingford, in Eſſex, and, referring to our watches, obſerved we had made our voyage exactly in one quarter of an hour.—We diſpatched a meſſenger to Woodford for a poſt-chaiſe, and the inflammable air having evaporated, packed the balloon in the car, and had it conveyed to a ſmall inn at Chingford Green, adjoining which we had deſcended, from whence, after a flight repaſt on ſome proviſions we had brought with us, we ſet off for London, and arrived at M. Garnerin's, in Poland-ſtreet, a quarter after nine in the evening.

Although the mob, which ſurrounded us on our deſcent, were, as uſual, both troubleſome and officiouſly impertinent, we received great attention and aſſiſtance from Mr. Hughes, of the Stamp Office, London, and ſeveral other gentlemen who beheld our arrival. Attention would have been, however, inſured to us, if neceſſary, by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, ſigned by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, Lords Belborough, Cathcart, and other perſons of diſtinction, who witneſſed our aſcenſion at Lord's Cricket-ground. I am, &c.

EDW. HAWKE LOCKER.

Greenwich, July 6, 1802.

(COPY.)

July 5, 1802.

We, the underſigned, having been preſent at the aſcenſion of M. Garnerin, with his balloon, this afternoon, and witneſſed the entire ſatisfaction of the public, beg leave to recommend him to the attention of any gentleman in whoſe neighbourhood he may happen to deſcend.

GEORGE, P. W. - CATHCART,
G. DEVONSHIRE, R. FORD.
BELBOROUGH.

M. Garnerin's balloon aſcended

at Lord's Cricket-ground, London, at ten minutes before five, and defcended at Chingford Green, in Eſſex, in a field of Mr. Owen's, at five minutes paſt five, paſſing a diſtance of nine miles in one quarter of an hour; this circumſtance atteſted at the King's Head, Chingford Green, in the preſence of

George Clinton Davies,
Thomas Williams,
John Hughes, Stamp-Office, London,
George Soames,
John Odirins,
Richard Pamphilion.

GARNERIN, E. H. LOCKER, } The Ærial travellers on the occaſion.

EXTRACT

From Reverend Dr. Laihrop's Eſſays.

MOST of the evils, which are matters of complaint at the preſent day, are ſuch as are in our own power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as a people may be, we ſhould be as happy as a people need be.—Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the reſt. It will be replied, "Virtue generally prevailing, might do great things; but this is not to be expected."—Will you then look for happineſs in ſome other way. You cannot ſucceed, unleſs the courſe of nature and the plan of the ſupreme government ſhould be reverſed."—But will it avail for me ſingly to be virtuous, when I cannot expect the generality will be ſo?"—Make the experiment: perhaps others will be as wiſe as you: your example may poſſibly have ſome influence: at leaſt you may relieve your own mind and lighten your own burdens. If general virtue help ſociety, private virtue will help the individual; and is there not another world, where your virtue will turn to your account, though it ſhould do but little good here.

PRESERVING WATER.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. has awarded a gold medal to Gen. Benthan, for a new method of preſerving water perfectly ſweet during long voyages. The experiment was tried on board two ſloops of war, the Arrow and Dart, and appears to have terminated in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. Inſtead of ordinary ſtorage in caſks, ſixteen ranks or caſes adapted to the ſhape of the hold were placed in each veſſel, and filled with about forty tons of water, by means of which the water, occupied much leſs room in the ſhips than it would have done if caſks had been made uſe of. The tanks were made of wood accurately lined with ſheets of tinned copper, all the junctures of which were ſecured by ſolder, ſo that the water was no where in contact with any thing but the ſurface of tin. By way of compariſon about thirty tons of water were ſtowed on board each veſſel, in caſks, as uſual. The water in all the tanks on board one ſhip, and that in thirteen of the tanks on board the other was uniformly found to continue as pure as when it was firſt taken from the ſpring—that which was contained in the other three tanks was more or leſs tainted as that in the caſks was.—After the water had remained on board a ſufficient length of time, it was uſed out and the tanks replenished from time to time; but in ſome of the tanks the water was allowed to continue three years and a half; twenty-five gallons of which, being ſent to the ſociety, was found ſtill to be wholly unaltered. [London Paper.

BERMUDA, Auguſt 14.

The accounts received this week from the Weſt-Indies, ſtate, that the crops have been ſo very abundant, as to lower the price of ſugar and rum, conſiderably, in all the Iſlands, and ſufficient ſhipping could not be procured to export them.—Price of rum in ſome Iſlands, is only 2s. 1d. this currency.

The Meaſles, which was imported in a brig from New-York ſome time ſince, has committed terrible havoc here, among the young children, particularly the whites, and the diſorder continues as rife as ever. The Small Pox was alſo imported from the ſame place; but none have died of it, as they generally inoculate.



POETRY.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE FARMER'S CREED.

LET this be hold the Farmer's Creed—
For Stock, ſeek out the choiceſt breed;
In peace and plenty let them feed—
Your land ſow with the beſt of ſeed,
Let it not drug or ſterile nerſe,
Incloſe and drain it with all ſpeed—
And you will ſhon be rich indeed!

To be ſold

WITH an indiſputable title, 300 Acres of excellent Land, being compoſed of Lot number nineteen and the Weſt half of number twenty in the Third Conceſſion, Townſhip of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles Weſt of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subſcriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

York Land-Office.

THE Subſcriber having opened an Office at his Houſe, for the ſale and purchaſe of Land, ſolicits the Commands of the Public; who may rely on the greateſt attention and fidelity. He has already ſome valuable tracts for ſale (on low terms for Cash) in ſundry parts of this Province committed to his care. Letters poſt paid will be attended to, and anſwered without delay.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, Upper Canada, April 3, 1802.

QUEBEC, *Auguſt* 25.

ARRIVED—Brig Sophie, John Odlin, 25 days from Fortune Bay, in iſland, ſuperſeded to ſecond Miniſter and Commiſſary, Brig Neptune, William Lloyd, 9 weeks from Loch Nevis, cargo ballaſt, conſigned to Forſyth, Jeremie and M'Vicar—with 100 Highlanders, men, women and children, paſſengers.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 18, 1802.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, to wit. } that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the twelfth day of October now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

UPPER CANADA,

*York, 18th Septemb*r, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 8th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Townſhip of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many M.ll Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Townſhip at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars exceeſt on each lot as ſtuck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

THE Subſcriber having already relinquiſhed all Accounts in the Town of York, requeſts the Perſons Indebted to CAMERON and CAMERONS to prompt Payment.

He has for ſale on reaſonable terms, the Houſe now in the occupancy of Angus M'Donell, Eſq. York, July 1, 1802. JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the valuable GRIST & SAW MILLS on Yonge Street with Two hundred acres of Land attached to them—the Stream on which they are built is excellent and unfailing, and Pine Timber is abundant in that neighbourhood; this property is not incumbered by mortgage or otherwiſe. On the premiſes is alſo a very complete Pot Aſhery.

An indiſputable Title will be given to the purchaſer on paying half the purchaſe money and ſecuring the remainder, as alſo for 2500 acres of Land in the Townſhip of Vaughan, 200 in Eſſex, 200 in Newport, 200 in Elizabeth Town, 400 in York & 1200 in Kingſton. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

J. CAMERON.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accounts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A Mc Donell Esq Sheriff 572

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 23.

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 596.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—



WHEREAS, by our Proroguation, on the fifth day of Auguſt laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of October next enſuing, you meet us at our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Hereof fail not.

IN WITTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ſixteenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons. NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held fouth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

LONDON, July 17.

The French frigate La Juſtice, taken by the Turks at Alexandria, has been fitted out in the moſt magnificent ſtyle, and lies at anchor before one of the palaces of the Sultan in the canal. It is even rumoured that ſhe is about to be reſtored to the French.

The public has for ſome time been acquainted with the loſs of the Prince the extra ſhip which was carried into the Mauritius. The following particulars may be relied on.—She ſailed from Madras in October laſt, with 3000 priſoners on board, under convoy of the Suffolk, of 74 guns, capt. Clarke, commander, who died three weeks after leaving that port. In ten degrees of South latitude, one evening the crew being aloft reefing top-ſails, the priſoners, each having a billet of wood concealed under their jackets, came upon deck, and having diſtributed themſelves according to the previous arrangement of their plot, ſucceeded in ſecuring the ſhip's people without bloodſhed. They got poſſeſſion of the ſignal book, and which is ſingular, remained two days in company of the Suffolk, regularly anſwering ſignals, until they were able to make off undiſcried in a ſquall, and ſafely reached the Mauritius.

A plaintiff and defendam once appealed to Alexander the Great.—"My friends (ſaid he) which ever way I determine, I know one of you will be diſpleaſed with me. It will be better, then, that you conſult God, and your own conſciences, & do what is right."

A certain Sultan hearing that a man of wit was reckoned in perſon like himſelf, was curious to ſee him, and ſent for him to court. Upon his introduction, he ſaid, "I remember your mother well. She was a handſome woman, and uſed to attend the Harams of the Sultan and nobility with rich goods and jewelry, as a brokereſs, reaping much profit from her honorable calling." The wit underſtanding the Sultan's alluſion, replied, "not ſo: my mother was a ſecluded woman, who never left her

houſe, and knew nothing of trade; but my father was an eminent deſigner, who was frequently called to the gardens of the Royal and noble Harams, to lay out, flowers, and plant trees."—The Sultan admired his wit, and made him one of his principal courtiers. This anecdote is from the Arabic, and the elegant reader, will, no doubt, conipare it with the ſtory ſo coarſely related by Lewis XIV.

The following curious circumſtance is tranſmitted to us as a fact: A farmer on Thurſday attended at Penzance market, for the third time, with a buſhel of potatoes, for which he could not find a purchaſer. At length, his patience being exhauſted, he ſwore, that rather than carry them back, he would ſell them for a pinch of ſnuff. A perſon preſent immediately accepted the bargain, and received the potatoes. A year ſince, the ſame meaſure of this root was ſold for 26s.

Prince Subow has fought one of his duels at Carlſbad, with M. Giebout: one of the parties is ſaid to have been killed.

The Elector of Mayence is to have Ratiſbon for his reſidence. He will alſo have the biſhoprick of that city, ſeveral ſmall prelatures, and the bailliage Aſchaffenburg, beſides a million and a half of florins annually, from other ſtates of the empire.

A letter from Madras ſays, "his Highneſs Azeemal Dowlah, the nabob of the Carnatic, has ſent home four letters addreſſed to the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company, the Prince of Wales, the Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Hobart. His highneſs alſo ſhipped two boxes, addreſſed to the King, & one to the Prince of Wales."

Accounts from Dreſden ſtate, that the Count of Saxe is the perſon who has been killed in a duel by Prince Subow.

July 18. Gen. Richepance has tranſmitted another official diſpatch from Guadaloupe, dated the 29th May, in which he gives an account of the complete extinction of the inſurrection in that iſland. After recapitulating all the operations of the expedition under his command to May 25, continues his narrative, from which it appears that this victory was dearly bought on the part of the French. He enters upon a detail of the different actions, and ſtates the reſult of the different operations, that the Blacks were driven in on all ſides to a plantation called Auglemont, where three hundred blew themſelves up in the Manſion houſe, which ſeems to have been one of their depots, and the few that ſurvived the exploſion were put to the ſword. The French troops are ſtated to have loſt on this occaion the advanced poſts of two of their columns. The general in concluding his diſpatch, obſerves, "This laſt affair has deſtroyed the inſurrection in its ſource; the chiefs are dead, & the followers diſarmed, have ſubmitted and reſumed their accuſtomed labors. The white ſoldiers who were unable to quit the iſland, were at the time of our arrival, collected in Fort Charles. The execution of the plan laid for blowing them up, and which was on the point of being carried into effect, failed in conſequence of the promptitude with which our troops purſued the enemy on the evacuation of the fort."

Some accounts reached town laſt night relative to the feſte of the 14th. They agree in ſtating that it was dull, inanimate, and ſcarcely worthy notice. The parade alone was conducted with ſome degree of military pomp, and the number of troops was ſo great, that the cavalry were compelled to remain upon the place de Carouſel, which had been cleared away for the purpoſe, whilſt the infantry filled the ſpace between the Palace and the iron railing which ſeparates the Court yard from the Palace.

The newly incorporated Malmelukes, about 150 in number, richly dreſſed in turkiſh habits, and well mounted, made their firſt public appearance on the parade. Bonaparte ſeemed much pleaſed with them. Deputies from all the corps preſented themſelves, and to many new regiments were given new colors. They were all however, to meet at Verſailles, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting at the grand dinner which the Conſul intended to give them in the great gallery of the palace. Madame Bonaparte returned to Paris from Plombiers on the 12th. The Theatres were all open to the public gratis on the evening preceding the feſtival; and when the accounts came away, preparations were making for a general illumination, and a concert in the garden of the Thuilleries. No tickets were delivered for the gallery of the Palace.

We learn that the Pirate Egee, who ſome time ſince made his eſcape after his capture in the Perſian Gulph, has been retaken in the hill country of Keram, is about to be brought down in Chains to Guzzerat.

The man who was lately bound to keep the peace for threatening to cut off *his wife's head*, proteſted that he only wiſhed to make her a *good woman*.

The intelligence from the hop market is of a diſagreeable kind. The plantations in Kent are daily becoming worſe; the vermin have appeared in great numbers; in ſeveral grounds the plants are turning black and in a ſtate of decay. On Thurſday bets were offered at Canterbury againſt 45,000l. old duty. The laſt prices are, bags 3l. 5s. very fine 6l. 10s. ſuperfine Eaſt Kents 7l. 7s.

Tranſlated from "The Diario de Madrid."

MADRID, MAY 10.

The following is an extract of a letter, written from the city of Lorca,* by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking a bank or mound, which was conſtructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpoſe of watering the fields in the neighbourhood of that city. The number drowned by this misfortune amounted to 6000.

"I made known to you, Sir, that on the laſt day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half paſt three o'clock in the afternoon, a youth ran into my houſe and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way—he accompanied theſe expreſſions with ſo many tears and ſuch ſobbing, that he could ſcarcely articulate or I underſtand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the ſtreet, where I found a general commotion amongſt the people, who were leaving their dwellings to put themſelves in a place of ſafety. I returned to my houſe, and by my cries collected my wife, children and family: they ſaw my trouble; we all ran precipitately to Calvario, to eſcape the great danger which threatened us. We there found a conſiderable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentations. I then ſaw vaſt quantities of water deſcending from the hills, which directed itſelf with the greateſt fury imaginable towards San Diego, ſpreading itſelf over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees. I left my family at Calvario, and went to the ſtreet De las Cova, from thence I ſaw the water breaking down the Convent of Mercy; arriving at the Gate of Bordera, the market no longer appeared: I paſſed to the Houſe Me Miralles; they there told me that houſes, families, and every thing elſe had been ſwept away from the Botica to the Quartel on both ſides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain. Our Corregidor was in the Palace directing aſſiſtance to be given: he was ſurrounded by many people; the Generale was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquility of the people. At this time news was received that at the mill of Beauna-Veita they had found the Lord Counſellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Caſtillo. I repaired to the Gate of St. Gines; I there ſaw that the ſteeple of the Convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the Gate of John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this ſeaſon his wife and family reſide; they had fled on horſes. Menjoni was commiſſioned to collect the dead bodies in the Ovala.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; ſome looking for their parents, others for their children; women ſeeking for their huſbands, and all trying to unite their families. At the Gate called St. Gines, we can no longer ſee the ſcites where the houſes ſtood; every thing is deſolation from the Convent of Mercy to the Hoſpital of Women: the houſes carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned at 400, and what are left are greatly injured, as the water was in all the ſecond ſtories. The ſacred veſſels of the Convent of Mercy were found at two leagues diſtance; the Church of San Chriſtoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices. San Diego is abandoned, the Saints are all removed; the ſame is the caſe with La Merceu, becauſe mud and traſh are left in them two yards deep. Every thing is taken from the Tower of La Merceu, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Trenches are dug without the town, where they are going to bury the dead, without diſtinction of perſons, and where they are now collecting them in carriages. All the fields and gardens, from the Garden de Garces to the road that paſſes this, have been a river. No inhabitants are left; people, animals, olive trees, gardens, all have periſhed and are ruined. It is fortunate the whole city did not ſuffer the ſame fate; this would have been the caſe if the bank had not given way where it did, and the water taken a direction to the left of San Diego. The Lord Counſellor might have been ſaved, as was the ſon of his aſſiſtant and his ſervant, but he confided in his mules, and periſhed with them and his coachman. People are ſent to Velez to grind grain; we have no longer any mills; of thirteen which we had, only that of Buena-Viſta remains, and that is injured—of oil-mills not one is left; of the greateſt part of Santa Quiteria only the foundations are left.—The rivulets and groves are full of timber and furniture—The books and accounts of Ramon Garces were found at the farm-houſe of Sutullena, and 34,000 reals belonging to him alſo.—As yet I have neither eat nor ſlept: all is confuſion and diſmay; all are weeping over the dreadful accident. At preſent I can ſend you no farther particulars on this ſubject, but I will venture to ſay, that the damage will be much greater when the waters have paſſed twenty leagues, which is the diſtance from hence to the ſea, and when they have encountered Murcia, Orihuela, and other places in their way."

* Lorca is a large city of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, ſituated on the river Guadalentin, about 20 miles from Carthagena. Its inhabitants are what are called New Chriſtians, being the deſcendants of the converted Moors. Though this city is large, it has been much to decay, and is thinly inhabited.

SELECTIONS

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following Anecdote, which occurred to him on reading an account in our paper reſpecting a ſhip found buried twenty feet under ground, in digging for a new ſince-way at Dantzig. It is extracted from Pozzi's Retroſpection:

"About the middle of the twelfth century, notwithſtanding ſuch numbers of people went to the Cruſades; thoſe who were left at home found leiſure to lay the foundations of Fribourg, whilſt Utrecht was ſeen daily encreaſing; Dantzig too muſt have been a place famous for trade, or elſe the ſtory would ſoon fall to the ground (though told prettily enough) concerning a rich widow, who gave the maſter of the ſhip commiſſion to bring her thence the moſt valuable commodity that could be found in that vaſt general mart. Her lover, the Captain, loaded his veſſel with wheat; which the proud dame diſdaining, cauſed it all to be thrown overboard. Heavy judgments (ſay the old books) follow ſuch arrogance and folly; the haven grew flat where they threw out the corn, at Staveren, a little town in Friezeland; and made it dangerous landing for the future. The guilty ſhip funk in its next voyage at Dantzig; and a ſtrange diſorder narrowing the widow's throat, ſhe was ſoon puniſhed by being ſtarved to death."

A letter from Poonah ſtates, that an epidemic diſorder has lately committed great ravages in that city and the adjacent country; but it appears to have been fatal to the natives only, and that Europeans of every deſcription have hitherto eſcaped the calamity.

Accounts from Buſſorah ſtate, that the plague is making a rapid progreſs in the vicinity, in conſequence of which a number of inhabitants had removed to more favorable ſituations.

Rode, the celebrated violin of Paris, though very young, is choſen by Bonaparte as leader of his private band; his ſalary is fixed at ten thouſand livres per annum, about 400 guineas.

St. Germain L'Auxerrois was formerly the pariſh church, which the court when at Paris, attended; but St. Roche is now that of the preſent government. The Conſul Cambaceres, to whom appears to fall particularly an attention to the ceremonies of the church, has lately aſſiſted ſeveral times at maſs, and no longer frequents St. Germain, though his nephew is the curate of it. The Conſular guard eſcorts him to his ſeat, where a fine carpet, and crimſon velvet cuſhion, are placed for him, and where all the honors of the Catholic church, incenſe, holy water, &c. &c. are offered him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Letters are received in town by the ſhip Shepherdeſs from Cape Francois, of ſo late a date as the 27th Auguſt, which mention that all is perfectly tranquil there; that the markets are dull; and that a great mortality prevails amongſt the troops, of whom from 50 to 100 die daily.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Aug. 16.

"The ſequeſtered plantations have not yet been returned to their reſpective owners. It is refuſed fully to reſtore them. General meaſures are expected to be taken when the government ſhall have ſufficient force to command events, viz. When the whole body of troops which is expected will be arrived, viz. By the new general code every proſecution for debts contracted before the 23d September, 1793, of what nature they may be, is ſuſpended till the French government will have pronounced on the reſpective reclamations of the planters, and of the French merchants; till then their intereſts are equally ſuſpended. The diſarming of the blacks ordered thro' all the colony, has been effected without difficulty in many places; but in ſome others, principally in mountainous parts, it has been the cauſe of new inſurrections, and according to their cuſtom the blacks have pillaged, burnt and murdered in ſuch parts. Troops have been ſent againſt them, and have not always been entirely ſucceſsful.

"The negroes, taken in arms, inſtead of being hanged as heretofore receive ſevere whipping and other puniſhments which terrify them more, and cauſe them more readily to ſurrender. But in ſome places they ſtill continue to com mit depredations."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON INDUSTRY.

"This is a country which affords all the means not only of ſubſiſtence, but of wealth. But means muſt be applied, or the end is not attained. Greater induſtry may be neceſſary here, than in ſome other climates; but this is no unhappineſs. A people that grow rich ſuddenly and without much labour, ſoon become luxurious and effeminate. They preſently ſink again into poverty, or their wealth is confined to a few. They loſe their ſtrength and vigour and the ſpirit of liberty; and fall an eaſy prey to the firſt powerful invader or ambitious uſurper. A habit of induſtry is firſt acquired by neceſſity; and, once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the neceſſity abates, unleſs circumſtances alter too ſuddenly. It ſtrengthens the body, braces the mind and aids other virtues. It gives patience in adverſity, courage in danger and perſeverance in difficulty. No people ever maintained their liberty long after they ceaſed to be induſtrious and became diſſolute and luxurious." *(Balance.*

From the Balance.

The ſeed of Clover was firſt bro't to England from Brabant in Flanders, ſoon after the concluſion of the horrible civil wars, occaſioned by

the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster: and the circumstances of its being brought originally from Flanders has given it the name, as well in some parts of this country as in England, of *Flanders grass*. The introduction and cultivation of this grass in England, so exceedingly altered and improved the face of the country, in a few years, that it was thought to have indemnified the nation, in point of property for the ravages and wastes of the late wars.

The white Clover makes the best of pasture. It nourishes and fattens animals beyond any other grass. It gives a rich and delicious flavour to mutton and to the milk of cows, and produces butter and cheese of the highest excellence. The red Clover, while it is productive in the best of hay for horses, at the same time, enriches the ground. As it is tap-rooted, like the Carot, it draws a portion of its nourishment from a depth below the surface, to which the roots of most other plants do not extend; and after the sward is turned over by the plough, and the roots of this Clover are dissolved, they make a fine manure, and, in a measure, prepare the ground for wheat or almost any other crop.

The tea-plant in China is about five or six feet in height: it grows in valleys and at the bottom of mountains. That which grows in rocky ground is best. Its stem appears dry, its leaves beautifully green, and it bears a flower resembling the wild white rose. The Song-lo tea, or green tea, grows on the same kind of shrub, which is cropped and prevented from rising to its natural height. The Bonea and Souchong teas are most esteemed throughout the Chinese empire; as agreeing better with the stomach, being in their estimation lighter, sweeter and more delicate to the taste than Song-lo, or green tea.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 9.

On Thursday last the Honorable Chief Justice KILMSTER and family embarked for Kingston on their way to Quebec—at which place he will in future reside, having been appointed His Majesty's Chief Justice for the province of Lower Canada.

The Honorable Judge ALLCOCK will succeed him as Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

We understand Mr. Cochrane is appointed Assistant Judge vice the Honorable Judge Allcock promoted as above.

In addition to the 600 highlanders mentioned in our last as having arrived at Quebec, we have to add the number of 427 also arrived at that port on the 5th ult. These people, it is said, are destined for this Province, and will without doubt be a valuable acquisition, as they make excellent farmers.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 5. Ship Jane, J. M'Donald, 8 weeks from Fort William, addressed to Messrs. Hunter and Co. Montreal—cargo baggage, 250 Highlanders, men, women and children. Brig Albion, C. Serves, 8 weeks from Fort William, addressed to Messrs. Hunter and Co.—cargo baggage, 167 Highlanders, men, women and children.

6. Brig Olive Branch, Thomas Hawson, 11 weeks from Newcastle, addressed to Mr. Usborn—cargo Coals.

7. Brig Henry, Pierson, 7 weeks and 4 days from Leith, addressed to Mr. John Mure, in ballast.—H. M. Ship Boston, John Erskine Douglass, Esq. Commander, 20 days from Halifax.—Ship Richard, James Foster, left Portsmouth 24th June, for Government, ballast and baggage belonging to 49th Regt. Passengers, Officers and a part of 49th Regt.—Brig Aurora, Peter Wood, sailed 26th of June from Liverpool, addressed to Messrs. M'Nider and Co.—cargo Salt.

POETRY.

MUTUAL LOVE.

COULD I fancy that for me
Thou'a transform though could'st spare!
Or, of what I feel for thee,
E'en a thousandth part could'st share;—

When I greet thee, could'st thou deign
One kind look to bid me live;
Or, one kiss return again,
Sweet return for those I give;—

All dissolv'd in tender joy,
High my rapture's heart would beat;
Fondly at thy feet I'd sigh,
Fondly call my bondage sweet!

Dear the change of mutual vows!
Love return'd, new love must claim;—
And the spark, that faintly glows,
Shall burst an ardent flame!

[BURGES.]

A southern Geographical punster insists that the present form of Pantaloons originated in France, from the circumstance of their being *Toulon* (too long) and *Toulouse* (too loose.

[SPECTATOR.

From a London Paper.

A soldier of the garrison of Weisemburg, in the department of the Lower Rhine, voting on the question, Whether Bonaparte should be Consul for life? inscribed upon the register, "he ought to be Consul for life, and for fifty years after his death."

An elector in Southwark yesterday, on giving his vote being asked who he polled for, said *Thornton, Tierney* and *Turton*. On being told he could only vote for two, he expressed his regret that he could not keep his word, as he had promised them all.

For Sale,

LOT No. 33, broken front, in *Scarboro*, six miles from *York*, containing One Hundred Acres, Eight of which are Cleared.

ALSO—A House and Lot, containing One Acre, in the rear of the Town of *York*, immediately back of Mr. *Henderson's* Brewery. For terms, apply to Mr. E. BEMAN, Merchant, *York*.

October 9, 1802.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 18, 1802.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the twelfth day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 13th June, 1802.

To be sold

WITH an indisputable title, 300 Acres of excellent Land, being composed of Lot number nineteen and the West half of number twenty in the Third Concession, Township of Vaughan, County of York, about two miles West of Yong Street. Enquire at Mr. John Cameron's, Mr. D. Cameron's, or the Subscriber at York.

July 17, 1802. JOHN ROSS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends removing from this place in the course of a few weeks.—He therefore requests all those who are indebted to him by note, book accompt, or otherwise to make immediate payment, as all accompts remaining then unsettled will indiscriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

York, 20th Aug. 1802.

S. Mc. NABB.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN RENDERT.

VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 25.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 597.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the sixth day of August last, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled did by virtue of a Resolution of their House of Assembly, pray that certain Sums of Money should be applied in such manner as to me should seem meet for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to assent to the prayer of the said Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority so vested in me, and the better to effectuate the wise and liberal Intentions of the said faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Esquire, one of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the said John M'Gill and David William Smith Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Resolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majesty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a measure so agreeable to the wishes of the Mother Country, and so highly conducive to the prosperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Foreign News.

ADRIANOPLE, June 17.

We experience all the evils of rebellion and military anarchy. Twenty thousand Albanians, under the orders of Hake Pacha, were charged to protect Romelia from the bands of robbers who desolated the country, and from the enterprizes of Guirgi Pacha, whom the Sublime Porte has declared a rebel, and deprived of his dignities; but Hake Pacha, instead of keeping the field with his troops, left them at Adrianople, in inactivity, and neglected to pay them, though he had received large sums for the purpose, and had levied contributions upon all the towns of his Pachalick. This conduct roused the spirit of insubordination in the Albanian garrison, and when they learnt that Hake Pacha was replaced in his government by Omer Pacha, they penetrated by force into the palace of the disgraced commander, and pillaged his treasure and his property.

Omer Pacha, in order to preserve Adrianople from the fresh acts of violence which the Albanians might commit, resolved to send them from the city, after having put their pay in a course of payment; but he had no time to complete this evacuation—Scarcely had he been invested with the government, when he was disgraced like his predecessor, and three thousand Albanians who remained at Adrianople, not relying any longer upon the payment which Omer Pacha had promised them, got possession of his son, and threatened the city with pillage; but were forced at length to retire.

But the removal of the Albanians cannot ensure the safety of Adrianople. They have announced that they will not release Omer's son till they have received their pay—and the unhappy father has already ineffectually delivered up to them all his treasures, without being able to complete the ransom of his son.

The country round Adrianople is now at the mercy of this garrison; they revenge themselves upon the scattered and defenceless inhabitants, for the disappointment they experienced themselves in their designs upon the city.—They communicate their spirit of revolt to the other Albanian troops, to whom the defence of Romelia had been entrusted, and in the midst of these seditious movements, the party of the rebel Guirgi Pacha encreases daily.

This chief is only seven leagues from

Adrianople; it is faid that he has already eight thoufand Albanians with him, who, under pretence of arrears of pay being due to them, have formed the plan of attacking this city, if we do not ranfom it by a contribution of eight thoufand purfes. The bands of robbers aflemble again—Adrianople is putting itfelf in a ftate of defence; and the inhabitants are refolved upon a vigorous defence. But if the country be ravaged, if the communications be cut off, if the Porte cannot adopt efficacious meafures for our protection, nor rely upon the fidelity and difcipline of the troops to whom our defence is entrufted, it is difficult for us to look to the future without the deepeft affliction.—(Moniteur.)

We learn from the frontiers of Turkey, that Ariadnople is in the power of the rebels of Romelia, and that 80,000 Janiffaries have been aflembled in haffe at Conftantinople, to oppofe their further progrefs. It is added, that thefe troops committed at Conftantinople, the greateft exceffes, and that every meafure was in conf-quence adopted to accelerate their departure.—(Citoyen Francais, July 24.)

LONDON, July 22—23.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war againft the United States. A notice to this effect has juft been given by Mr. Irving, the American Conful refident in London, to the Commanders of American veffels. The fhips of the United States bound to the Mediterranean, are directed to rendezvous in the Bay of Cadiz, where a convoy will be furnifhed them from time to time, out of the fquadron of Commodore Morris now upon that ftation.

A private letter from Bombay, by the laft expreis, mentions, that the Difpatch, Captain Hutchinfon, was fafely arrived there with a cargo of fugar, from Cochin China. The Captain ftated, that the King had iffued an Edict, by which free ingrefs into all parts of Cochin China had been granted to all Englifh veffels, with exemption from port charges, and duties of every defcription.

This morning were received Paris papers of the 20th inft. Letters from Brufiels fay, that the Chief Conful is daily expected there. But the time of his departure does not appear to be known in Paris. Touffaint ftill remains on board Le Heros, in Breft harbour.

The *Bulletin de Paris* contains a letter from Hamburg, which pretends to give the project of a new Conftitution intended to be adopted by the French.—It ftates that France is to be called "the Empire and Republic of the Gauls," and her Chief Magiftrate "the Sublime Prefident of the Empire and Republic;" the Second Conful to be Arch-Chancellor and Vice-Prefident of the Empire; and the Third Conful, Arch Treafurer; that the Confervative Senate, and the Legiflative Body, and Tribunate, are to be abolifhed and replaced by a College of Laws and a Senate, which latter body is to regifter the edicts of the Government, and the acts of the College of Laws. It is however to be obferved, that if any fuch meafure is in agitation, it is rather ftrange that the firft mention of it fhould come from fo diftant a quarter as Hamburg.

July 26.

A confiderable time has elapfed fince we were informed that a French fquadron had failed from one of the ports of Italy, the deftination of which, tho' myfterious, many people conceived was to fome part of the Turkifh dominions. From Paris we have learnt fome very intereffing particulars on this fubject. According to general report, they failed for the purpofe of taking poffeffion of the Morea. The deftination of thefe troops (11,000) is indeed no longer concealed, and fome intelligence of the fuccefs of the expedition is fpeedily expected.

It is faid Lord Caftlereagh will be the ultimate fucceffor of Lord Wellefley; and that his Lordfhip is only lately appointed to the Prefidency of the Board of Controul for the purpofe of preparing himfelf for the Government of Bengal.

Paris Journals to the 24th inft. have come to hand. According to a letter from the French Minifter of the Interior to General Jourdan, and a decree of the Conful, it appears that the fale of Piedmont is decided. The Confuls have refolved to keep it for France, and affign as a motive, that the King of Sardinia, by abdicating the Crown, has difcharged the Piedmontefe from their oath of allegiance!

Touffaint Louverture is arrived at Paris. He is of courfe in a ftate of arreft, and his trial will not be long delayed. Some perfons confign him by anticipation to imprifonment for life in the Temple, but the more prevailing opinion is, that, from prudential motives, he will experience the clemency of the Firft Conful.

According to the laft accounts from Conftantinople, the French Ambaffador Citizen Ruffin, had been invited to frequent confultations with the Divan upon the meafures to be adopted in the prefent perturbed ftate of the Turkifh empire. It is faid, that by an order of Bonaparte, he had difpatched a courier to Paffwan Oglow with propofals of mediation: a number of Paffwan's partizans at Conftantinople, many of them perfons of rank, had been ftrangled.—The Captain Pacha ftill enjoys the higheft favour: and it is intended that he fhall head an army of 80,000 men againft the Pacha of Widdin, fhould he reject the mediation of the French Government.

The diftirbances in Turkey are not the only pretext afforded to the French at this time, for equipping armaments and increafing their military arrangements. The intelligence from Genoa, refpecting the piratical depredations of the Algerines, furnifhes them with fair grounds for another vifit to the coaft of Africa, which may be the more readily embraced, as an eftabliihment at Algiers would be an acquifition of the higheft importance to France, either with a reference to the influence it would give over Tunis and the affiftance it would thus afford to her views on Egypt; or, with a reference to a maritime war with Britain.

July 28.

Yefterday afternoon a deputation from the Turkey Company waited on Lord Hawkefbury, refpecting the prefent ftuation of Turkey. His Lordfhip affured them that Miniflers had no reafon to think that any attempt to violate its integrity would be made on any fide; and as to the fuppofed conceffion which Turkey had made to France, of the free navigation of the Black Sea for a limited period, Government had certainly no knowledge of the circumftance. He added, that if the Porte fhould judge proper to form an arrangement of that nature with the French Republic, the merchants might be affured, that no privilege would be granted to the latter which would not be equally enjoyed by his Majefty's fubjects.

July 29.

The Bank of Amfterdam has aflumed the fyftem upon which its affairs were conducted under the old Government.

The Paris papers received this morning, deny that there was any intention on the part of France to enter into any commercial treaty with this country.

July 31.

At the moment when it was believed the funds would rally, they yefterday experienced a ftill further and a very heavy depreffion. Whether this was the effect of appearances on the continent, we know not, but it was not believed in the city. After the fettling day laft week, many perfons bought in ftock, thinking the price would recover; but finding it unexpectedly, heavy on Tuefday and yefterday, they took the alarm, as if fome caufe exifted, which they knew not, and fold out.—Hence the great fall, Omnium being done at one time at 6 difcount.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per cent. red. 71⅞ 8 7/21 3 7/16 8
Three per cent. cons. 7⅛ 7⅛ 8 1-8

Mark-Lane, July 28.—Current price of Wheat, 52s. 7d.

August 1.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated June 24.

"Sir Robert Barlow, of his Majefty's fhip Triumph, of 74 guns, and a frigate, have failed for Algiers, in conſequence of the Algerines detaining three Engliih veſſels, on pretence of their having uſed falſe Mediterranean paſſes, or old ones, that had been uſed for other veſſels.—The Algerines have condemned the veſſels and cargoes, and told them. We expect Sir Robert will only demand the men from ſlavery. The Algerines lately ſent a frigate and two xebecks down to the back of the rock, with an intention to take a Portugueſe frigate, and a line of battle ſhip, cruizing in the Gut; they only met with the frigate, within our ſight: the two xebecks boarded her, and carried her away to Algiers, after murdering nearly all on board.—We expect they will take ſome more of them ſoon.

June 30.

"An American frigate, commanded by capt. M'Neil, a ſhort time ago fell in with 3 corſairs, belonging to Tunis, in chace of a Venetian veſſel, near Sicily; and capt. M'N. from the ſimilarity of their colors, miſtaking them for Tripolitan veſſels, immediately attacked them; and after a moſt bloody action, in which he loſt a number of officers and men, he ſunk two of the enemy, the third making her eſcape, much ſhattered.—This will inevitably occaſion a rupture between the Dey of Tunis and the Americans."

"Sir James Saumarez, in the Caeſar, arrived here from Minorca, on the 25th inſt. with the Pomone frigate and four tranſports, with Generals Clephan and Moncrief, and having on board the greater part of the troops of the garriſon of Minorca, which we have now entirely evacuated. They all proceed to England the firſt fair wind. General Willot (the ſame who made his eſcape from Cayenne, in company with Pichegru is alſo on board of a tranſport in the bay, in his way to England.

"The Opthalmia is ſtill exceedingly common in the garriſon; and it is now poſitively known to be highly infectious, a number of the recruits from England having caught it ſince their arrival, from having joined thoſe regiments where it was prevalent. One regiment has nearly two hundred men in the hoſpital with the complaint."

Our intelligent correſpondent at Hamburg aſſures us, that the ratification of a new treaty of alliance between Pruſſia and France reached Berlin on the 12th ult. The object of this treaty, he obſerves, is not confined to the buſineſs of indemnities, but embraces many changes which are hereafter to be effected in the political ſtate of Europe, and more immediately in the North & Eaſt of Germany.

We have a letter from Brunſwick, of the 11th, which contains the following paſſages:—"The King of Pruſſia is become an enthuſiaſtic admirer of the political as well as military character of Bonaparte; and has abandoned the wary policy of the Great Frederick, for the purpoſe of ſharing as much as poſſible in the projects of boundleſs ambition, formed by the preſent Ruler of France. Time alone will ſhew how far this connexion may ſerve the intereſts of the Pruſſian Monarchy; not only in regard to Germany, whoſe conſtitution is deſtroyed, but alſo in reference to the Cabinets of Auſtria and Ruſſia, whoſe future ſpeculations will, doubtleſs, find powerful oppoſition in the new engagements which have been formed againſt them at Paris, now the focus of political intrigue. In Pruſſia, the army is the idol of the King, who devotes every conſideration to its improvement; and who thus expends vaſt ſums, ſeverely exacted from the trading part of the community."

August 2.

Letters from Seinitu of the 5th ſtate, that the janiſſaries ſent from Belgrade, againſt Juſſuma Aga, have been beat in a new engagement; they loſt their chief together with baggage and ammunition. The enemy have advanced as far as Jagodina. This ſecond defeat has ſpread great alarm at Belgrade. The janiſſaries ſpeedily formed a new corps to check the progreſs of the enemy. They have made to march, all thoſe in a ſtate fit to bear arms, without diſtinction to age or rank. It is now known with certainty, that Juſſuma Aga, was diſpatched by Paſſwan Oglou, who charged him to take Belgrade, to extend his domains, and enſure his independence. According to a letter from Hermanſtadt, of the 11th of this month, the Prince of Wallachia, has ſet out from Cronſtadt for Schoſſbourg, with a guard of honor. The Porte has propoſed to the Prince of Muldavia to aſſume his place; but it is doubted whether he will accept this offer.

A letter from Cadiz of the 30th of June, ſtates, that their diſputes with the Regency of Algiers are amicably adjuſted—a treaty of peace was ſigned on the 19th inſt. between the two governments—and hopes are entertained that a ſimilar treaty will ſhortly be concluded with the Regency of Tunis.

The preſervation of the commercial and political liberties of Hamburgh, which has been fully confirmed by Syndic Doorman, who has returned thither from Paris, has occaſioned the greateſt joy in that city. Bonaparte in his firſt interview with the Syndic, is ſtated to have behaved with uncommon haughtineſs and rudeneſs, terming Hamburg a neſt of rapine, and the members of its government, pitiful and puſillanimous freebooters.

Two plans are propoſed to recruit the public coffers of France, viz. the ſale of the privilege of killing game, for which ſixty millions are expected; or a paper currency, to be ſupported by the landed intereſt, i. e. by thoſe who purchaſed the national domains.

The Moniteur contains a long article from Genoa, which thoſe who are of a ſuſpicious turn of mind cannot but regard as important. It relates to the captures of veſſels of different nations by the Algerines, and cloſes with the following remark:—"The French government will not permit ſuch inſults to go unpuniſhed; and if other powers ſuffer their flags to be inſulted, & their commerce to be pillaged, the Firſt Conſul will maintain inviolable, in the Mediterranean, the honor of the French flag, and guarantee the ſecurity which he has promiſed to all commercial ſpeculations."

August 5.

Mr. Fiere will be the new Ambaſſador at Madrid; and he ſucceeded at Liſbon by Lord R. Fitzgerald.

The Moniteur of the 31ſt ult. contains a decree for diſtributing all the perſons who have received arms of honor for brilliant actions performed during the late war, into the ſixteen cohorts of the Legion of Honor. Annexed to the Moniteur are ſome ſupplementary ſheets, containing the names and actions of thoſe perſons.

On the 30th June, the Baltic was agitated by a moſt violent ſtorm, in which a Swediſh brig was ſunk and ſix Ruſſian frigates were very much damaged in their rigging.

The Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, under the command of Admiral Couſchetſchoff, which lay at anchor in the road of Cronſtadt, and was to have ſailed to exerciſe the ſea Cadets, has alſo ſuffered much damage in its rigging & maſts.

An article from the Hague ſtates, that the legiſlative body is convoked for the 2d inſt. for the purpoſe of paſſing an amneſty for all political crimes. It is alſo rumoured that another cauſe for the meeting of this aſſembly is, a demand made by the Portuguese agent to raiſe a loan of 24 millions in Holland for the ſervice of his country.

By accounts from Switzerland of the 4th ult. it appears that a dreadful ſtorm of hail and rain occurred at Lawis; all the vines, corn, and every article in the fields and gardens were deſtroyed. Upwards of 3000 trees, many of which produced chefnuts and almonds, were rooted from the ground. Moſt of the houſes were unroofed.—The ſtorm extended to the Italian Republic, where the damage it occaſioned is inculculable.

Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, Frankfort, and the other free Imperial cities, are to form a department in the Germanic Diet; but are not to have a vote in caſes where the Empire may be engaged in war; as in all wars they are to be conſidered and treated as neutral.

August 7.

The accounts from Vienna mention, that the retreat of the rebel troops into Wallachia was no more than feint, and that they quickly returned and recommenced hoſtilities. One body which had paſſed the Auſtrian frontier of Tranſylvania, was repulſed by the regiment of Spleny. and complaints were tranſmitted to the invoited Pacha of Widden, who denies having given any orders to this purpoſe, and that thoſe troops are not under his orders; finally, he conſents that the Auſtrian Generals ſhall treat ſuch as pals the frontier as banditti, and freebooters.

August 8.

A letter received at Hull from Leghorn, dated July 7, ſtates, that the ſeas in that quarter are ſo infeſted with ſo many Algerine and Turkiſh veſſels, that no veſſels of war with them can navigate.—A number of pirates are likewiſe upon the coaſt, ſuppoſed to be the crews of French privateers. Two Imperial veſſels have been found on the coaſt of Sicily, one near Marſeilles, and ſeveral near Leghorn and Genoa without any perſon on board.

Private letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that a French army of 40,000 men is ordered to the left bank of the Rhine, and will penetrate into Germany, ſhould any party trelpaſs the limits of ſuch countries as have been marked out for indemnities.

The Duke of Modena has at length accepted the Brifgaw in compenſation for loſſes in Italy.

Mr. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who eſcaped from cuſtody in Ireland, reſides with his family at Altona, and is viſited by all the perſons of conſideration in the neighbourhood.—Sir George Rumbold, our Charge d'Affairs at Hamburgh, is mentioned as being among the number.

Some recent regulations have been adopted at Gibraltar, which impoſe on the inhabitants, who are natives of various countries, faſhions of dreſs; compel thoſe who wear whiſkers to cut them off, with a variety of ſimilar ordinances.

Louis XVIII. is dangerouſly indiſpoſed at Warlaw.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18.

EARTHQUAKES!

By the brig Hornet, Captain Love, from Cumana, upon the Spaniſh Main. On Saturday the 3d of July, a ſhock of an Earthquake was felt in Cumana, and along the main to Barcelona, La Guira, and the city of Carracas. It happened at midnight, and laſted about twenty-five ſeconds. No other damage was done than cracking the weakeſt of the houſes, and occaſioning a conſiderable alarm—and on Saturday the 14th of Auguſt, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. a very remarkably violent ſhock was alſo felt there. Its duration was about twelve ſeconds, but ſo ſevere, that almoſt every houſe in the town was torn to pieces and ruined! A conſiderable number were ſhook down, and ſome perſons killed. The agitation of the ground was ſo violent as to open in ſeveral places, from whence ſprung freſh water. It was very difficult to ſtand without ſupport. A ſhip that was upon the ſtocks was moved ſix inches in an eaſterly direction, and ſeveral houſes were alſo moved from three to ſix feet in the ſame direction. In ſome places the ground ſunk two feet, and in others roſe as much. It was attended, as is generally the caſe, with a diſmal roaring noiſe under ground. The diſtreſs and alarm occaſioned is indeſcribable. The houſes were deſerted, and tents erected in the ſtreets. The damage was eſtimated at two hundred thouſand dollars. The earth continued ſhaking ſlightly at intervals until Tueſday the 17th Auguſt, when we ſailed—and about three hours after we left Cumana, being about five leagues diſtant from it and the neareſt land (of ſoundings) we felt on board a ſudden and ſevere ſhock, which no doubt has completed the deſtruction of the ſhattered houſes in Cumana!—The churches being lofty buildings were all unroofed. According to the cuſtom of Catholic countries, the Holy Virgin was carried thro' the ſtreets, night and day, elegantly dreſſed and illuminated, followed by

thousands singing *Misericordia* (have pity upon us).—Great apprehensions was entertained for the city of Carracas, the buildings there being lofty.—Should the earthquake have happened, as was expected, it muft have been deftroyed.

In December, 1797, Cumana was deftroyed by an earthquake, all the houfes being fhook down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

A correct lift of the Marine of Algiers.

No.		GUNS.
1	Erigate Algerine built, coppered	48
2	American do. do.	34
3	A xebec, Algerine do. do.	34
4	do. do. do.	30
5	do. do. do.	24
6	do. do. do.	26
7	A polacre, Greek built,	22
8	do. do. do.	18
9	A brig, U. S. built, coppered	22
10	A fchr. do. do.	26
11	do. do. do.	18
12	do. do. do.	16
13	A carlisquisha, Corfica built	10
14	A fmall xebec repairing	—
15	A polacre, Greek built, coaster	6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats, half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 fail of coafters with lattine fails, each 20 or 30 tons. There are about 7,000 Turks, about 6,000 half Turks, and with difficulty they could raife 50,000 militia or rabble. This regeneracy has 50 or 60 millions of dollars, and has in chained captivity 1500 Chriftians, and is permitted to be a licenfed plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Sept. 22.

The London papers received laft night by the arrival of the Two Friends from Plymouth, (Eng.) do not afford any fatisfactory intelligence on the fubject of the commercial treaty, faid to hit on the topic between France and England. They are principally filled with the bufinefs of the election.

A Paris article of Aug. 1, ftates, that "The Conſuls of the French Republic decreed on the 28th ult. that leaf tobacco coming from foreign ports, fhall be placed in the entrepot defignated by the decree of the 18th November laft, and in fhip other magazines at Dunkirk and La Croix Maron.

"Tobacco before being admitted into entrepot, fhall be verified by the certificates of the adminiſtration of cuſtoms, and weighed in their preſence, at the expence of the proprietors."

The King of England has appointed Robert Liſton Eſq. (formerly envoy to the United States) envoy extraordinary and minifter plenipotentiary to the Batavian Republic.

Price of Stocks in London, Aug. 7 — 3 per cent conſols 70 3-4 to 71 1-4—ex. Bills, 4 to 5 pm.—conſols for Auguſt, 71 1-2, 70 7-8.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 16.

On Tueſday morning laſt the Toronto Yacht arrived in this harbor, having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General HUNTER and Suite from Quebec.—A fevere fit of indiſpoſition, we learn, prevented His Excellency from leaving Quebec ſo ſoon as he otherwiſe would have done.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 16. Brig Omega, Robert Mellanby, failed 12th July from Sunderland, cargo Coals, addreſſed to Mr. Usborne. Ship Weſt-Indiaman Henry Barns, failed 25th July from Liverpool, cargo Boats and Bricks, addreſſed to Mr. James Tod. Ship Curwen, William Falcon, failed 26th July from Liverpool, cargo Salt, addreſſed to Mr. George Symes.

20. Barque Quebec Packet, William Campleman, 31 days from Hull, cargo Coals, addreſſed to the maſter. Brig Ann, William Cochran, 44 days from Greenock, in ballaſt, addreſſed to the maſter.

21. Brig Rebecca, William Nefbitt, failed 3d Auguſt from Hull, cargo Coals, addreſſed to Mr. Chineque. Brig Sally, Robert Soame, 13 weeks from Briſtol, in ballaſt, addreſſed to Maſſrs. Levius and Co. Schooner Diligence, John Fowers, 18 days from Halifax, cargo Rum and Moleſſes, addreſſed to Maſſrs. Symbourne and Co.



POETRY.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

THE other day ſays Ned to Joe,
(Near Bedlam's cauſeway groping)
Whence'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open.

I own, ſays Joe, that to the poor
(You prove it every minute)
Your hand is open to be ſure;
But then—there's nothing in it.

FROM THE BALANCE.

EVERY partaker of human nature, which at beſt is weak and unſtable, is deeply intereſted in this ſolemn admonition of an inſpired writer, "Let him that thinketh he ſtandeth, take heed leſt he fall." The moral man is apt to look down with ſcorn upon the culprit, that is overwhelmed with crime and conſequent wretchedneſs. He feels himſelf ſtrongly intrenched in his own virtue; whereas a ſingle conſideration, if duly realiſed, would ſtrake the pillars of his arrogance and ſelf ſufficiency. It is this; *no man knows but he himſelf may commit ſome capital crime & make his exit out of the world in the moſt diſgraceful manner.* We as little know "what a day may bring forth," in reſpect to to our own morals, as in reſpect to our own lives. Snares and dangers of which we are in no wiſe aware, may beſet our path, or there may be ſome latent weakneſs, ſome ſecret obliquity in the heart, which is never known till the fatal hour of prevailing temptation arrives.

A *Dodd*, and thouſands of others, who have fallen into the commiſſion of capital crimes, for which they ſuffered an ignominious death, were perhaps, a few years, or even a few weeks or days previous to their fatal elapſe, as little apprehenſive of ſuch a fall or ſuch a diſgraceful exit, as any now are among the children of men.

Therefore, "be not high minded, but fear."—Hate the crime:—Pity the criminal—take heed to thyſelf—

One evening while the Count d'Artois and the Duke de Chartres were playing very deep with General Smith at Paris, a petition was brought up from the widow of a French officer, ſtating her various misfortunes, and praying their relief, a plate was handed round, and each put in one, two or three Louis d'ors a piece: but when it was held to General Smith, who was juſt going to throw for a ſtake of five hundred Louis d'ors, he ſaid, ſtop a moment, if you pleaſe, Sir;—here goes for the widow!"—He threw, was ſucceſsful, and inſtantly ſwept the whole into the plate, and ſent it down to her. The above anecdote is a fact, and therefore deſerves to be recorded in honor of the benevolent Gameſter.

On the 5th inſt May, in digging a new Sluice near the upper end of the Fort-water at Dundas, a Keg was found buried in the ground, at the depth of about 20 feet. She meaſured from them to ſtern, in the inſide, 54 feet; and in breadth amidſt her ſize and was loaden with ſtones, marked H. L. No. V. to XII. ſome apparently intended for the fabrication of Bottles, others finely poliſhed Glaſſes, ſtrongly cemented in brad ſtones for grinding. A few old Pewter Plates alſo found, ſilverleſs, with handle, about ſize for a Thimble, and Bottle from four to ſix inches in length. The Keg was built of oak, her plank about ſix inches broad, full of tree nails, and calkt in a manner to admire her rudder barrik. A letter was found with the Keg, ſtones. Many Roman bones were found in and both ſize and all; and *it is ſuppoſed* the veſſel has been loſt in ſome conflagation of nature, within the foundation of that city, upwards of 500 years ago as the place had long been built over.—*Lond. Paper.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And will ſhortly be ready for Sale at the Printing Office for CASH only,

A Collection of very valuable

BOOKS,

alſo a ſmall quantity of STATIONARY, a liſt of which will appear in the Gazette on Saturday next.

1800 Oct. 1802.

Silas Pearſon,

AT the Red Houſe in the township of Leeds, diſtrict of Johnſtown, at the mouth of the Gananoqui River begs leave to inform Travellers that he has opened a Tavern, where they may be accommodated with genteel entertainment, &c. &c.

UPPER CANADA,

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 5th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Townſhip at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertiſed in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Mrs. McDonald's

520

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the fixteenth day of September laſt, we thought fit to, and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereto to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, the 16th, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

LATE LONDON ARTICLES.

Austria begins to hold an important rank among commercial maritime powers, and to take advantage of the ports which she has acquired in the Mediterranean. We learn from Constantinople, that forty Austrian merchant vessels have arrived there, and have given new activity to the commerce of that city. An American company has been established at Trieste, for the purpose of trading to Sierra Leone.—They have just equipped a new vessel of 400 tons, called the Arch Duke Charles.

An article from Rouen, in the last Paris journal, says, "it is but too true that the importation of the productions of our neighbours has proceeded to such an extent as ought to claim the attention of Government. Our manufactures of cloths, hosiery, and particularly printed cottons, are in a languishing state, as all our channels of consumption have been suddenly shut up.—There can be no doubt that the English have profited, and will continue to profit, by the permission of importing into France the printed cottons of Switzerland, to introduce their own manufactures. The shops and warehouses are glutted with these articles; and it is no longer to be wondered at that no orders for assortments are received at the French manufactories.

"The greater part of our calico manufacturers keep their men only that they may not be unemployed; but if the present want of demand continues, they must shut up their workshops by the middle of September.—Such of our hosiers as were resolved to maintain a struggle with foreign manufacturers must also give up the contest; and rather than expose themselves to certain ruin, will become factors for the English."

Letters from Munich, mention a strange discovery which has lately been made in that city:—While a number of workmen were employed in removing the benches and wainscoting of a church belonging to a convent, that had lately been suppressed; one of them, while removing a confessional, fell through a kind of trap, into a subterraneous passage which communicated with a gallery. On examining the latter place, there were found deposited in it, a number of dead bodies, among others, that of a well known officer, who some time back had disappeared, and who was recognized by his button, which had inscribed upon it the number of his regiment. The Electoral government immediately issued an order for apprehending the last superior of the convent, and a special commission has been appointed to inquire into this mysterious business.

An edict of a very extraordinary kind has lately been issued by the Emperor of Germany. It ordains that no merchant who shall become bankrupt shall be allowed to recommence commercial speculations, if it shall be proved that the loss which his creditors have sustained exceeds eleven per cent. What sensations would a similar edict in this country produce?

On Friday a cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the celebrated Miss Roberson, of Blackheath was plaintiff, and Mr. Badcock of Paternoster-row, defendant. It was for the profits of two pamphlets, written by the plaintiff, and published by the defendant. The contract by which the defendant was, after paying the printer, &c. to account for the profits, or return of the books. Miss R. not being satisfied with the share of the profits the defendant was willing to pay, brought this action, and recovered 6zl. 4s. 6d.

A gentleman at Mansfield last week undertook for a wager of 50l. to hop 100 yards at 30 hops; he exceeded the distance by three yards at 24 hops. He went at 30 yards the three first hops! It is remarkable that this gentleman is corpulent, and weighs 15 stone.

AUGUST 4.

BALLOON.

The weather, which has hitherto been extremely unfavourable to M. Garnerin's aerial experiments, has at last proved propitious. About five o'clock yesterday, the different avenues to Vauxhall were nearly filled, but the crowd was by no means so great as that which assembled in the neighbourhood of Lord Cricket's ground; and partly from the nature of the place, and partly from the prudent precautions adopted by the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, the inconveniencies and accidents which attended M. Garnerin's last ascension, were prevented.

There was no temptation for the crowd to press close to the Gardens, for the height of the trees would in that case have precluded all hope of seeing the balloon till it had attained a considerable elevation. For the same reason, or because the people in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall were not fraudulently disposed, there were scarcely any scaffolds erected. Constables were provided to keep the people out of the adjacent fields, and one large one adjoining to Vauxhall was kept for the company who were in the Gardens, (the luxuriant foliage of which soon intercepted the view of the balloon) to withdraw into, from which they could see it in its progress. In the centre of one of the large walks of the Gardens, a platform was erected about five feet high, on which the balloon was placed, the barrels from which it was filled were placed at some distance from the platform, and the rarified air was conveyed into it through long oil-skin tubes.—The hour at which M. Garnerin was to ascend, was stated in the advertisements to be half past six, but it was nearer seven before the adventurous travellers ascended the platform. They were received with great acclamations. Madame Garnerin and Mr. Glasford having taken their seats in the car, and M. Garnerin having made the signal arrangements, got in also. The persons on the platform then let go, and the balloon rose with the most majestic slowness through the trees, amidst the loudest acclamations. Mr. Glasford and M. Garnerin, waved the flags of England and France; and Madame Garnerin, who appeared not the least alarmed upon the occasion, kissed her hand, and bid the spectators adieu with the greatest gaiety. When the balloon had attained a considerable height, and was apparently over the river, a cat, suspended to a parachute, was dropped from the car. She descended for several yards with great velocity; but the parachute soon expanded, and safe landed in perfect safety between Millbank and Chelsea.

The number of persons in the Gardens, at the time the balloon went off, was supposed to be about 1500.

M. Garnerin hovered for above 20 minutes over St. James' Park. At first, the rapid descent of the balloon, seemed to indicate his intention of descending within the iron railings. In consequence of which, thousands jumped over, which prevented M. Garnerin from executing his amusing project.—However, to gratify the multitude, he waved his flag, and remained for a long time in the same position. The balloon afterwards took a direction towards Tottenham-court road.

The balloon passed over Tottenham-court road about half past seven. It appeared to be descending very rapidly, in consequence of which, an immense crowd of people hastened along the different streets leading to the New Road, with the utmost expedition, regardless of the sultry heat of the evening, expecting the balloon to descend very nearly in that neighbourhood. For about a quarter of an hour it appeared to make little or no progress, which, added to its evident descent, strengthened the general idea of the aerial voyagers finally landing in that part of the town; the crowd increased from all quarters; the New Road and the streets leading to it, were actually impassable; the tops of the adjoining houses, and every spot where it was possible to obtain a sight of the balloon, were crowded to excess. Many had run through the streets for a considerable distance, fully expecting to be repaid for all their exertions, by seeing the descent of the balloon, either in or near the New Road. Disappointment, however, succeeded to all this eagerness of expectation; instead of descending near the New Road, the aerial travellers proceeded in a direction towards Edgeware. Several horsemen galloped on, determined to be in at the descent; but the greater part of the pedestrians slowly measured back their steps, faint and weary with their previous exertions.—The publicans alone, in that neighbourhood, displayed smiling faces, and were highly gratified at the unexpected benefits which they derived from the balloon.

About eight o'clock, M. Garnerin seeing a favorable place, descended, in perfect safety, on one of the Earl of Rosslyn's fields, on the south side of Hampstead. All the three travellers landed in perfect health, highly delighted with their journey; and taking a post-chaise at Hampstead, returned to Vauxhall Gardens about ten o'clock at night, where they received the congratulations of their friends.

A Treaty is said to have been signed at Paris on the 21st May, during the period of the Hereditary Prince of Orange's residence in that capital, in which the King of Prussia renounces formally the guarantee entered into in the year 1788, of the Stadtholdership of the United Provinces, recognizes the Batavian Republic, and promises to send an Ambassador to reside at the Hague.

The Hereditary Prince renounces, in his father's and his own name, all pretensions upon the Batavian Republic; for this renunciation the House of Nassau Orange is to receive the Bishopsick and Abbey of Fulda; the Abbey of Corvey; the Abbey of Weingardten and its dependencies; and the Imperial Towns of Dortmond, in Westphidt, and Yssy and Buckham, in Swabia.

LONDON, August 25.

Private accounts from Paris, talk of a sort of Ostracism, which is to be sanctioned by a Senatus Consultum, which will comprehend all those who have taken part in the troubles of the interior, or in intrigues with the foreign enemy. The incorrigible Royalists will, it is said, be conducted to the frontiers of the Republic; while those who have been active in anarchic (or jacobinical) conspiracies, are to be transported beyond the seas. The list is forming under the eye of the First Consul; he has collected in a book, which he does not show to any person, very detailed accounts of the most marked characters of the Revolution. No one knows who has furnished him with these accounts, but he consults this book every time he has a nomination to make, or a rigorous measure to order.

A division has failed from Toulon against Tunis, with an aid de-camp of the First Consul, who is to demand of the Bey the cause of his violation of the treaty with France, and of his insults to the French flag. The Dey of Algiers will receive next a visit from the French squadron.

The harvest has commenced here under the most auspicious circumstances, and Ceres smiles upon Sussex: the golden grain is falling in all directions, ripe, full and heavy. I am now conversing with a foreign gentleman, just arrived from the banks of the Rhine: he affures me that the corn and vintage in Germany will be more productive this year than it ever was before in his recollection.

The French journals complain much of the latitude of observation in which the English papers indulge themselves with respect to the Consular Government: It is natural enough that they should be displeased with seeing that we can do what they dare not.

A letter from Madras, says—"A most advantageous trade is now carried on with the Moloca Islands: The whole of the gold dust collected in Celebes is given in exchange for the manufactures of England and of British India: This lucrative branch of commerce, which has long been in the hands of the Chinese, is now fallen into the possession of the English."

PARIS, August 21.

A very unexpected event has just taken place. The French government has entered an absolute prohibition of the introduction of English newspapers! It is no longer permitted to any person whatever to receive them. The Commissaries of the Police have made a rigorous search in all the Coffee-Houses and Cabinets de Lecture, and carried off all the papers which they could find.—This measure has been adopted in consequence of the remarks made in your Journals on the article which lately appeared in the Moniteur.

This event has occasioned a strong sensation here. We can now receive the news from England only through the medium of the Hamburgh, Frankfort and Prussian Journals, which are too complaisant to copy any article which may displease the French government.

General Vidal, formerly Chief of Bernadotte's Staff, has been arrested: it is even said that Bernadotte has received orders to quit Paris, or, as it is commonly expressed, he has accepted of a mission to conclude his being disgraced. The government, although it has proclaimed its stability, follows its old career. Its fears are as strong as ever, and in its terrors it spares neither poverty, ignorance, nor weakness. It is not uncommon to see a workman dragged from his work-shop to prison, without being allowed time even to take his coat with him; their wives (who are often comprehended in those cruel arrestations) follow with their frightened children in their arms.

On the fete of the 15th, the people noticed, in a particular manner, the illuminations of the facade of the Magdaleine. It is said that Madame Bonaparte's ladies of honor told her that many persons murmured at the idea of illuminating the very spot where the remains of the unfortunate Louis XVI. repose, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the man that occupies his place. Madame Bonaparte hastened to inform the Consul, who acknowledging that there was some inconvenance, replied, that it was sufficient for the reflection to have been made by the public, in order not to yield to it, for he could not suffer it to be said that Bonaparte had trembled before the manes of Louis the XVIth.

P. S. I open my letter to say, that Bonaparte has passed a great part of the night in the Conservative Senate. The Pont Neuf, and all the adjoining places are filled with troops. At eleven o'clock this morning, the First Consul returned again to the Senate. Something of the first importance is on the tapis; but the post is going out, and I have not time to add even a conjecture as to its nature.

August 14.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 13th inst. The Moniteur of the 11th, contains an article which may be considered as an official denial of all intention, on the part of France, to become a party to any dismemberment of the Turkish empire; and which also contradicts the reports that have been lately in circulation, of other European powers having formed a project for the partition of that empire—It observes, that this is not the moment, when it can be supposed the First Consul will occupy himself with schemes of aggrandizement and conquest; and that so far from this, all the former relations with the Sublime Porte have been renewed; whilst it must be seen, that it is rather the interest of France that the Ottoman empire should be re-established in all its strength and in all its power.

Another article in the same paper, contradicts a report of a loan transaction having taken place between France and America.

A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning, which brings the important intelligence of a treaty of commerce having been concluded between France and Russia, on the basis of the Convention of neutrality formed between the Northern powers during the late war.

An article from the Hague, contains a supposition, that the Legislative Body will be entirely abrogated, and its functions exercised by eight departmental administrations, the supreme authority to be concentrated in the State directory.

It is also said that Passwan Oglou was formerly a Prussian officer, and was cashiered for having embezzled money destined to pay the troops, in consequence of which he took refuge amongst the Turks, and embraced their religion.—His daughter is, it is said, at present at Settin, and the wife of M. de Schutz, a Privy Councellor; it is also said, that she lately received a letter from him, accompanied by 6000 Imperial crowns, with an invitation to join him. It is added that Passwan has written to the King of Prussia, requesting a passport for his daughter.

With respect to the right of Bonaparte's naming his successor, the debates in the French Council of State, ran very high, when he *put la parole*, it said, with great mildness and solemnity —"Citizens, I bow to the will of the Council; but the privilege of naming a successor is one of those which most tends to the tranquility of the state, by preventing factions. All I should desire in such a case, is the not being compelled to publish my choice—every one would then be disposed to promote the public welfare, as the factions could make no party. There is no one amongst you, Citizens Counsellors who might not with propriety, suppose yourself my choice, and of course, that in aiming at the general prosperity you might ultimately enjoy personally every thing that would be great and glorious."—These were nearly his words.

Mr. Pitt's beautiful seat at Holwood is shortly to be brought to the hammer unless disposed of by private contract. The sum demanded for it is 36,000l.

The wags of Paris say that the ladies there show every part of their person except their face; while those beauties that used to be covered are displayed, the face is hid by a thick veil. We suppose that these *elegantes* show so much that they are *ashamed* to show their faces.

GENOA, July 2.

The intelligence we have received from Algiers for some weeks past, is exceedingly disagreeable. About the beginning of May, the Regency sent out eleven corsairs of different sizes, viz. two frigates, one of 46 guns, and the other of 36; four xebecs, two polacres, two lebooners, and a brig; and it is known that they have already taken nine considerable prizes in the course of six weeks, namely, five Neapolitan vessels, two Spanish; one English; one Genoese, and a Portuguese frigate.

These privateers, have even stopped two French brigs, under a pretext that they were not provided with passports; and it was only after some strong remonstrances that the agent of the Republic was able to obtain their release. There is no doubt that the French government will take some notice of this conduct of the Regency, and demand reparation.

There is reason to believe also, that it will interfere in the affair of the two Neapolitan vessels, because the Republic is immediately interested in the circumstances of their capture. One of them had been dispatched from Corfu, by the French agent in the Republic of the Seven Isles, with a cargo destined for the service of the French army in the Kingdom of Naples. The agent of the Republic at Algiers being informed of the circumstance, which was carefully concealed from him, desired to see the dispatches of which that vessel was the bearer; they were refused to him; and the efforts he made to cause the prize to be given up, were attended with no other success than that of obtaining the liberty of some passengers who were on board. In regard to the Neapolitan Caps, his fate is truly deplorable, and he still groans in the most cruel captivity.

The other Neapolitan vessel, which sailed from Marseilles with a cargo of hemp, was taken in sight of the Hieres Isles; the crew consisted of twenty-one men; one of them, it seems, was drowned in attempting to escape—two succeeded in getting on shore, and gave in their deposition; the other eighteen, were conducted as slaves to Algiers.—The Captain demanded the interference of the French agent, and the affair is now under discussion.

The English prize excited a violent

altercation between the Regency and the English Consul.—The Regency pretended that the Admiralty pafs which the captain produced was forged, becaufe the vignette repreſented a veſſel with lattine fails, whereas the veſſel feized was fquare rigged. The Conſul wiſhed to fend notice of the feizure to the Britiſh government; but this was refuſed, and the port was fhut. The affair is fhot decided, and the veſſel is ſtill detained. The Engliſh Conſul remonſtrated with great firmneſs, and threatened hoſtilities if the veſſel be not reſtored with proper indemnities.

Of all the prizes the moſt remarkable is that of the Portuguese frigate la Uppaz, of 44 guns and 350 men, which was captured on the 7th May, at the entrance of the Gut of Gibraltar, by an Algerine frigate of the ſame force and about 450 men. The Portuguese fuffered themſelves to be ſurprized, or at leaſt we muſt believe ſo. The Algerines came upon them with a peak of ſail, fired a few ſhot and then boarded. The Portuguese Captain, the Lieutenant, and 36 men were killed. If they were not deficient in courage they were not deficient in foreſight and ſkill. The reſt of the Portuguese were thrown into the hold ruſhed and loaded with chains. The wounded were ſeven days at ſea without cloaths, without nourifhment, and without having their wounds dreſſed: when they arrived at Algiers, ſeveral of them died in conſequence of their wounds having mortified.

This prize, of which there is no ſimilar example in the annals of Algiers, excited in the city the moſt extravagant enthuſiaſm. The inhabitants of this government has thence encreaſed, and the Europeans can no longer appear in the ſtreets without being expoſed to the inſults of the populace.

We learn, at the ſame time, that an Algerine Rifs had the impudence to ſit vis the Second Officer of a ſmall French veſſel in the harbour of Tunis; and we know that in the diſcuſſions which have taken place on this ſubject between the Regency and the French Agent, the latter complained of the bad faith and vile behaviour of the Vezirlergy. It is even believed that the French government will not ſuffer ſuch inſults to go unpunished; and that if other powers allow their flags to be inſulted, and their veſſels plundered, the Firſt Conſul will inviolably protect in the Mediterranean the honor of the French flag, and maintain that ſecurity which he has promiſed to all commercial ſpeculations.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Oct. 23.

We underſtand His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the ſeventeenth of January next as the day for opening both Houſes of the Legiſlature of this Province for the actual diſpatch of public buſineſs.—Circular letters to that effect, having been tranſmitted to the reſpective Members.

POETRY.

A NEGRO SONG.*

BY THE DUTCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

From Mr. Park's Travels in Africa.

THE loud wind roard, the rain fell faſt,
The white man yielded to the blaſt;
He ſat him down beneath our tree,
For weary, ſad and faint was he;
And, ah! no wife or mother's care,
For him, the milk or corn prepare.

CHORUS.

The white man ſhall our pity ſhare;
Alas! no wife or mother's care,
For him, the milk or corn prepare.

The ſtorm is o'er, the tempeſt paſt;
And Mercy's voice has hush'd the blaſt,
The wind is heard in whiſpers low;
The white man far away muſt go,
But ever in his heart will bear
Remembrance of the Negro's care.

CHORUS.

Go, white man, go! but with thee bear
The Negro's wifh, the Negro's prayer;
Remembrance of the Negro's care.

* On the banks of the Niger, Mr. Park found himſelf in want of every thing, without food to eat, or a habitable roof to ſhelter him from the rain. A negro woman returning from her labors in the field, ſaw him weary and dejected under a tree, in the top of which he intended to ſpend the night for fear of the wild beaſts. She conducted him to her hut, ſtopped him with proviſions, and ſpread a mat for him to repoſe on. Then calling the female part of her family, they ſat down to ſpinning cotton, in which they employed themſelves the greateſt part of the night, and lightened their labors with an extempore ſong. The air, ſays Mr. Park, was ſweet and plaintive, and the words literally tranſlated, were theſe: The winds roared, and the rains fell; the poor white man, faint and weary, came and ſat down under our tree. He has no mother to bring milk, no wife to grind his corn. CHORUS: Let us pity the whiteman, no mother has he, &c. &c."

Theſe ſimple and affecting words have been charmingly perſifled, and the ſentiment expanded, by her Grace the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, and ſet to muſic by Ferrari.

CONJUGAL WIT.

A French Lady writes this letter to her huſband. *Si vous ſerés, parcequ je n'ai rien a faire; ſi fais, parcequ je n'ai rien a dire.* &c.

"I write to you, becauſe I have nothing to do: I end my letter, becauſe I have nothing to ſay."

ROYAL FAVOR.

A low Frenchman bragged that the King had ſpoken to him. Being aſked what his Majeſty had ſaid, replied, "He bad me ſtand out of the way."

DUTCHESS OF BOLTON.

The Dutcheſs Dowager of Bolton, who was natural daughter to the Duke of Monmouth, uſed to ſtroke George I. by [illegible] make blunders. One of them has been at the play of "*Love's Laſt Shift*," ſhe called it, *La Derniere Chemize de Venus*. Another time ſhe pretended to come to Court on a great feaſtival and the King aſking the cauſe, the fact he had been at Mr. Whiſton's, who told her the World would be burnt in three years; and for her part ſhe was determined to go to China.

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20th Oct. 1802.

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

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By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—



WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the fixteenth day of September laſt, we tho't fit ſo, and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to me ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal Intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN MCGILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp; according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 29th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 5.

Extract from the Registers of the Deliberations of the Council of State.

Sitting of August 4.

PROJECT of a SENATUS CONSULTUM, for Organizing the Conftitution.

TITLE I.

Art. 1. Each juriſdiction of a juſtice of the peace has a Cantonal Aſſembly.

2. Each communal circuit or diſtrict of ſub prefecture has an electoral college for the circuit.

3. Each department has an electoral college for the department.

TITLE II.

Of the Cantonal Aſſemblies.

4. The aſſembly of the canton is compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton and inſcribed on the communial liſt of the circuit. From the epoch when the commercial liſt ought to be renewed in the terms of the conſtitution, the aſſembly of the canton ſhall be compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and enjoying the right of citizenſhip.

5. The Firſt Conſul nominates the Preſident of the Cantonal Aſſembly. His functions continue for five years, and he may be re-appointed indefinitely. He is aſſiſted by four inſpectors; two of them being the oldeſt, and the other two the moſt heavily taxed of the citizens, having a right to vote in the Cantonal Aſſembly. The Preſident and four inſpectors appoint the Secretary.

6. The aſſembly of the canton divides itſelf into ſections for performing the operations belonging to it. At the firſt convocation of each aſſembly, its organization and forms of proceeding ſhall be determined by a regulation iſſued by the government.

7. The Preſident of the Cantonal aſſembly appoints the Preſident of the ſections. Their functions terminate with each ſectionary aſſembly. They are, each of them, aſſiſted by two inſpectors, the one being the oldeſt, and the other the moſt heavily taxed of the citizens, having a right to vote in the ſection.

8. The Cantonal Aſſembly returns two citizens, out of whom the Firſt Conſul chooſes the juſtice of the peace for the canton. It, in like manner, returns two citizens for each vacant place of *ſuppleant* to the juſtices of the peace.

9. The juſtices of the peace & their *ſuppleants* are appointed for ten years.

10. In cities containing 5000 perſons the Cantonal Aſſembly preſents two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council. In cities where there may be ſeveral juſtices of the peace, or ſeveral cantonal aſſemblies, each aſſembly will, in like manner, preſent two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council.

11. The members of the municipal councils are taken by each Cantonal Aſſembly, from a liſt of a hundred of the moſt heavily taxed in the canton. This liſt ſhall be executed and printed by order of the prefect.

12. The Municipal Councils are renewed in the proportion of one half every ten years.

13. The Firſt Conſul chooſes the mayors and aſſiſtants of the Councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be re-appointed.

14. The Central Aſſembly nominates to the Electoral College of the circuit the number of members aſſigned to it, in proportion to the number of citizens of which it is compoſed.

15. It nominates to the Electoral College of the department, from a liſt hereinafter referred to, the number of members aſſigned to it.

16. The members of the Electoral Colleges muſt be domiciliated in the reſpective circuits and departments.

17. The government convokes the Central Aſſemblies, fixes the time of their ſitting, and the object of their meeting.

TITLE III.

Electoral Colleges.

18. The Electoral Colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit. The number of members cannot exceed 200, nor fall below 120.

19. The departmental electoral colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants in the department; but, notwithſtanding, theſe members cannot be more than 300 nor lower than 200.

20. The members of the electoral colleges are appointed for life.

21. If a member of an electoral college is denounced to the government as having permitted any act contrary to the honor of the country, the government invites the college to manifeſt its opinion thereon. Three fourths of the votes are neceſſary to make a denounced member loſe his place in the college.

22. A member loſes his ſeat in the electoral colleges for the ſame cauſes which would deprive him of the right of citizenſhip. He alſo loſes, when, without any legitimate obſtruction, he abſents himſelf from three ſucceſſive meetings.

23. The Firſt Conſul appoints the preſidents of the electoral colleges on each ſeſſion. The police of the electoral college when aſſembled is excluſively under the direction of the preſident.

24. The electoral colleges appoint at the commencement of each ſeſſion, two inſpectors and a ſecretary.

25. In order to the formation of the electoral colleges of departments, there ſhall be drawn up in each department, under the order of the miniſter of finance, a liſt of 600 citizens who are moſt heavily aſſeſſed to the *contributions foncière, mobiliaire et ſumptuaire, et au role de patentes.* To the amount of the contribution muſt be added, in the departmental domicile, ſuch ſum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the colonies. This liſt ſhall be printed.

26. The cantonal aſſembly will ſelect from this liſt the members to be appointed to the electoral college of the department.

27. The Firſt Conſul may add to the electoral colleges of circuit ten members choſen from among the citizens belonging to the Legion of Honor, or who have performed public ſervices. He may add to each electoral college of department twenty citizens, ten of whom are to be taken from the thirty the moſt heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the members of the Legion of Honor or citizens who have performed public ſervices. He is not limited to preciſe periods in making theſe nominations.

28. The electoral colleges of circuit preſent to the Firſt Conſul two citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant ſeat in the council of the circuit.—Of theſe citizens one at leaſt muſt of neceſſity be choſen from among the members of the electoral college which appoints him. The councils of circuit are renewed by thirds once in 5 years.

29. The electoral colleges of circuit preſent at each meeting two citizens to form a part of the liſt, from which the are to be choſen the members of the tribunates. Of theſe citizens one at leaſt muſt neceſſarily belong to the college which preſents him. Both of them may be choſen from perſons not reſiding in the department.

30. The electoral colleges of the departments preſents to the Firſt Conſul two citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the council general of the department. One of theſe citizens at leaſt muſt neceſſarily be taken from the electoral college which preſents him. The renovations of the councils general of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.

31. The electoral colleges of the departments preſent at each meeting two citizens to form the liſt from which the members of the ſenate are named. One of them at leaſt muſt neceſſarily be taken from the college which preſents him, and they both may be taken from the department. They are to have the age and the qualifications preſcribed by the conſtitution.

32. The electoral colleges of the departments and circuits preſent each two citizens domiciliated in the department, in order to form a liſt from which the ſaid members of the deputation to the legiſlative body are to be choſen. One of theſe citizens is neceſſarily to be taken from the college which preſents him. There muſt be three times as many different candidates on the liſt formed by the junction of the preſentations of the electoral colleges of the departments and circuits, as there are vacant places.

33. The ſame perſon may be a member of a council of commerce and of an electoral college of circuit or department. The ſame perſon cannot, however, be at the ſame time member of a college of circuit and college department.

34. The members of the legiſlative body cannot attend the ſittings of the electoral college to which they belong. All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.

35. No cantonal aſſembly ſhall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an electoral college until theſe places are reduced to two thirds.

36. The electoral colleges can aſſemble only in conſequence of an act of convocation emanating from the government, and in the places aſſigned to them. They can take cognizance of the ſubjects only for which they are aſſembled, nor can they prolong their ſittings beyond the time fixed by the act of convocation. If they exceed theſe limits, the government poſſeſſes the right of diſſolving them.

37. The electoral colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatſoever, hold any intercourſe with each other.

38. The diſſolution of an electoral body neceſſarily leads to a renewal of all its members.

TITLE IV.

Of the Conſuls.

39. The Conſuls are for life. They are members of the Senate, and act as Preſidents.

40. The Second and Third Conſuls are appointed by the Senate on the preſentation of the Firſt.

41. For this purpoſe when either of the two places becomes vacant, the Firſt Conſul preſents to the Senate a firſt perſon. If he is not appointed, he preſents a ſecond; and if the ſecond is not appointed, he preſents a third, who is of neceſſity appointed.

42. When the Firſt Conſul thinks proper, he appoints a citizen to ſucceed him after his death, according to the forms preſcribed in the preceding article.

43. The citizen appointed to ſucceed the Firſt Conſul takes an oath to the Republic, to be adminiſtered by the Firſt Conſul, aſſiſted by the Second and Third Conſuls, in the preſence of the Senate, the Miniſters, the Council of State, the Legiſlative Body, the Tribunate, the Tribunal of Caſſation, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Preſidents of the Tribunals of Appeal, the Preſidents of the Electoral Colleges, the Preſidents of the Cantonal Aſſemblies, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and the Mayors of the 24 principal cities of the Republic. The Secretary of State draws up the *procès verbal* of the adminiſtration of the oath.

44. The oath is in theſe terms—"I ſwear to maintain the conſtitution; to reſpect the liberty of conſcience: to oppoſe the return of feudal inſtitutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republic; and not to employ the power wherewith I ſhall be veſted but for the happineſs of the people, from whom and for whom I ſhall have received it."

45. Having taken this oath, he takes his ſeat in the Senate immediately after the Third Conſul.

46. The Firſt Conſul may depoſit among the archieves of Government, his wiſh as to the nomination of a ſucceſſor, to be preſented to the Senate after his death.

47. In this caſe he ſummons the attendance of his Second and Third Conſuls, the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State. In their preſence he delivers to the Secretary of State the papers ſealed with his ſeal, and in which his wiſh is recorded. The paper is ſubſcribed by all thoſe who are preſent at the tranſaction. The Secretary of State depoſits it among the archieves of government, in the preſence of the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State.

48. The Firſt Conſul may withdraw this depoſit, obſerving the formalities preſcribed in the preceding article.

49. After the death of the Firſt Conſul, if his choice has remained in depoſit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archieves of government by the Secretary of State, in the preſence of the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State; the identity and entire ſtate being aſcertained in the preſence of the Second and Third Conſuls. It is addreſſed to the Senate by a meſſage from the Government, with a copy of the *procès verbaux*, certifying the depoſit, the identity and entire ſtate.

50. If the perſon preſented by the Firſt Conſul is not appointed, the Second and the Third Conſuls preſent one each; in caſe of neither of theſe being nominated, they each make another preſentation, and one of the two muſt of neceſſity be appointed.

51. If the Firſt Conſul leaves no preſentation, the Second and Third Conſuls make their preſentations ſeparate. If neither obtains the nomination, they make a third, from which the Senate muſt of neceſſity nominate.

52. In every caſe the preſentations and nomination muſt be completed within 24 hours after the death of the Firſt Conſul.

53. The law determines for the life of each Firſt Conſul, the ſtate of the expenditure of Government.

TITLE V.

OF THE SENATE.

54. The Senate regulates, by an Organic Senatus Conſultum, 1ſt. The conſtitution of the colonies. 2d. Every thing not provided for by the conſtitution, and which may yet be neceſſary to its operation. 3d. It explains thoſe articles of the conſtitution which admit of different interpretations.

55. The Senate, by acts entitled Senatus Conſulta, 1ſt. Suſpends for five years the functions of juries in the departments where that meaſure may be neceſſary. 2d. Proclaims, where circumſtances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the conſtitution. 3d. Determines the time when the individuals arreſted in virtue of the 46th article of the conſtitution, are to be brought before the Tribunals, in ſuch caſes where they are not brought to trial within ten days from the period of their arreſt. 4th. Annuls the judgments of the civil and criminal tribunals when dangerous to the ſafety of the ſtate. 5th. Diſſolves the Legiſlative Body and Tribunate. 6th. Appoints the Conſuls.

56. The Organic Senatus Conſulta and Ordinary Senatus Conſulta, are deliberated upon by the Senate on the initiative of the Government. A ſimple majority ſuffices for the Senatus Conſulta. Two-thirds of the votes of the members preſent are neceſſary for an Organic Senatus Conſultum.

57. The projects of the Senatus Conſultum, adopted in conſequence of articles 54 and 55, are diſcuſſed in a Privy Council, compoſed of the Conſuls, two Miniſters, two Senators, two Counſellors of State, and two Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour. At each meeting the Firſt Conſul appoints the members who are to compoſe the Privy Council.

58. The Firſt Conſul ratifies the treaties of peace and alliance, after taking the advice of the Privy Council.—Before he promulgates them he communicates them to the Senate.

59. The act of the nomination of a member of the Legiſlative Body, of the Tribunate, and of the Tribunal of Caſſation, is entitled *Arrete.*

60. The acts of the Senate relative to its police and internal adminiſtration, are entitled *Deliberations.*

61. In the courſe of the year 11, they will proceed to the nomination of fourteen citizens to complete the number of eighty Senators, fixed by the 15th article of the conſtitution. This nomination ſhall be made by the Senate, on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul, who ſhall for that purpoſe ſelect three perſons from the liſt of citizens choſen by the Electorate Colleges.

62. The members of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honour are members of the Senate, whatever may be their age.

63. The Firſt Conſul may beſides nominate to the Senate, without the previous preſentation of the Electoral Colleges of the department, citizens diſtinguiſhed for their ſervices and talents; on theſe conditions, however, that they ſhall be of the age required by the conſtitution, and that the number of Senators ſhall not exceed 120.

64. The Senators may be Conſuls, Miniſters, Members of the Legion of Honour, Inſpectors of Public Inſtruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary miſſions.

65. The Senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of Secretaries.

66. The Miniſters have ſeats in the Senate, but no deliberative voice, unleſs they are Senators.

TITLE VI.

OF THE COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

67. The Counſellors of State ſhall never exceed the number of fifty.

68. The Council of State is divided into Sections.

69. The Miniſters have rank, ſeats and votes in the Council of State.

TITLE VII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

70. Each department ſhall have a number of members proportioned to the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.

71. All the members of the Legiſlative Body belonging to the ſame deputation, are to be nominated at once.

72. The departments of the Republic are divided into five ſeries, conformable to the annexed table.

73. The preſent deputies are claſſed according to theſe five ſeries.

74. They ſhall be renewed in the year to which the ſeries, including the department to which they are attached, ſhall be referred.

75. The deputies nominated in the year 12, ſhall, however, complete their five years.

76. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prerogues the Legiſlative Body.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE TRIBUNATE.

77. From and after the year 13, the Tribunate ſhall be reduced to fifty members. One half of the fifty ſhall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out ſhall not be replaced. The Tribunate is divided into Sections.

78. The Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate are to be wholly renewed immediately on their diſſolution, by the Senate.

TITLE IX.

OF JUSTICE AND THE TRIBUNALS.

79. There ſhall be a Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice.

80. He has a diſtinguiſhed place in the Senate and the Council of State.

81. He preſides in the Tribunal of Caſſation and the Tribunals of Appeal, when the Government judges it proper.

82. He has the right of vigilance and ſuperintendance over the Tribunals and Juſtices of Peace.

83. The Tribunal of Caſſation, when he ſits as Preſident, has the right of cenſure and diſcipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may, on ſerious complaints, ſuſpend the Judges from their functions, and ſend them before a Judge to give an account of their conduct.

84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of ſuperintendance over the Civil Tribunals within their juriſdiction, and the Civil Tribunals over the Juſtices of Peace of their diſtrict.

85. The Commiſſioners of Government to the Tribunal of Caſſation, ſuperintend the Commiſſioners to the Tribunal of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. The Commiſſioners to the Tribunals of Appeal ſuperintend the Commiſſioners to the inferior Tribunals.

86. The members of the Tribunal of Legation are appointed by the Senate on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul. The Firſt Conſul preſents theſe candidates for each vacant place.

TITLE X.

RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The Firſt Conſul has the right of pardoning. He exerciſes it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, com-

posed of the Grand Judge, two Ministers, two Counsellors, and two Members of the Tribunal of Cassation.

The Council of State having, on the reference of the Consuls, discussed the above project, approve of it, and decree that it shall be presented to the Consuls in due form.

(A true copy.)
J. C. LOCRE,
Sec. Gen. of the Council of State.
Approved, BONAPARTE,
First Consul.
By order of the First Consul,
H. B. MARET,
Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Consultum was carried to the Conservative Senate, by the Counsellors of State Regnier, Portalis, and Defaelle, Orators of the Government, and adopted by the Senate in its sitting of this day.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Cameron, near the Garrison, as

A STORE & TAVERN,

Where they may be supplied, at reasonable rates, with any Article in his line. No attention on his part shall be wanting to render his House perfectly agreeable to those who may please to honor him with their commands—He therefore solicits the patronage of the public.

GEORGE PURVIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Garrison, a bright Bay HORSE, purchased of Mr. *Moore*, of *Yonge street*—He has a white blazing star on his forehead, and was never shod. Whoever will bring him to the Subscriber as above, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive Eight Dollars reward.

October 30.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Work of a Saw-Mill, with two Saws, quite new. Apply at No. 62 *Yonge street*.

October 30.

For Sale,

LOT No. 33, broken front, in *Scarboro*, six miles from *York*, containing One Hundred Acres, Eight of which are Cleared.

ALSO—A House and Lot, containing One Acre, in the rear of the Town of *York*, immediately back of Mr. *Henderson's* Brewery. For terms, apply to Mr. E. BEMAN, Merchant, *York*.

October 9, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

Wm. COOPER, Admr.

York, 20th June, 1802.

1200 Cords Wood,

WANTED for the use of the Troops, and to be delivered into the Wood-Yard at this Post, the ensuing Winter. Such persons as are inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their proposals by 6th November, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
York, 30th Oct. Commissary.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

PRINTING-OFFICE,

FOR CASH ONLY,

A Collection of very valuable

BOOKS,

TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY.

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwoods, pocket giuffet, tortoiseshell inlaid pocket ink cases, office penknives, red Prussia wax, black, do. office tape, dozen and dame pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubbers, red and black waters colored do. best marking types, red and black ink powder, steel fixings, best foolscap paper, finish, R. C. W quills, pewter inks with tops, pewter stands, leaf inks memorandum books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy and blotting papers, thin demy post & foolscap do. message and military cards copy and ruled pocketing books, Record colour'd, small paper cases, Ordinary books, Blank Books of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Picturesque Anglaise 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
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Letters from Scandavavia 1 vol. 8vo.
Sailors Lasses 2 vols. 8vo.
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Nugent's Oulfreux' Dictionary.
John's Sheridan.
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan
Sheridan's English Poetry
Catechisms of the Church of England, &c. &c.
16th Oct. 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids all Persons whatever from crediting or trusting his wife *Sarah Cramford* on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES CRAMFORD.

20th Oct. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town-lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, to which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill seats: the lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the 2d concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Bouerley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. [illegible] and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (fit Treble) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

UPPER CANADA,

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE sale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertised in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 5th instant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thursday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the said Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through these lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be seen by the Plot of the Township at the day of sale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of said Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of sale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after sale; one third in six, and one third in twelve months, with legal interest. Twenty dollars earnest on each lot as struck off, to be allowed out of the first instalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the subscriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A McDonell Esq Sheriff

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VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 660.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—



WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the fixteenth day of September laft, we tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of Octobet, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear.—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province in Parliament aſſembled did by virtue of a Reſolution of their Houſe of Aſſembly, pray that certain Sums of Money ſhould be applied in ſuch manner as to us ſhould ſeem meet for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp in this Province. And whereas I thought fit to aſſent to the prayer of the ſaid Commons.—NOW KNOW YE that I PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by virtue of the Authority ſo veſted in me, and the better to effectuate the wiſe and liberal intentions of the ſaid faithful Commons—And well knowing the Ability, Integrity and diligence of the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, Eſquire, one of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council and Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, have nominated and appointed the ſaid John M'Gill and David William Smith Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the paying of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving Cultivators and Exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Reſolution, not doubting but that the encouragement thus liberally held forth by His Majeſty's Faithful Commons, will effectually promote a meaſure ſo agreeable to the wiſhes of the Mother Country, and ſo highly conducive to the proſperity of this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York this Twenty-ninth day of July in the Forty-ſecond year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 1st Oct. 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A gentleman has handed us the following extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated June 24 :—" Sir Robert Barlow, in the Triumph of 74 guns, and a frigate have failed for Algiers, in consequence of the Algerines detaining three Englifh veffels, on account of their having either falfe Mediterranean paffes, or old ones that have been ufed for other veffels; they have condemned the veffels and cargoes and fold them. We expect Sir Robert will only demand the men from flavery.

The Algerines fent a frigate and two zebecs down to the back of the rock, with the intention of taking a Portuguefe line of battle fhip, and a frigate that cruife in the Gut; they met with only the frigate within our fight, which the two zebecs boarded and carried into Algiers, after murdering nearly all on board. We expect they will take more of them foon. The Emperor of Morocco, has demanded of the Swedifh and American Confuls, refiding at Tangiers, to order their cruifers to permit his fending corn to the port of Tunis which is blockaded by them; Capt. Truxton, the American commander here, faid his particular orders were not to comply with any fuch requeft; in confequence of this anfwer, the Emperor has ordered the Confuls to quit his dominions: an American frigate has failed to take Mr. James Simpfon, the American Conful, and family on board, and is expected here every hour. It is expected the Moors will fend out fmall cruifers againft the Americans immediately. The Superb, of 74 guns, and the Dragon, are the only fhips remaining here."

Aug. 14. The report of the misunderftanding between the Emp. Alexander & his Swedifh Majefty, in confequence of the treatment faid to be experienced by Count Panin from the latter, appears to deferve no credit. A letter from Stockholm of the 17th ult. ftates, that an interview was fhortly to take place between thefe Monarchs on the frontiers of Sweden.

AUGUST 12.

We learn from Bombay, that quickfilver has been found in a pure ftate at Cottah, in Columbo. A pit has been dug to the depth of fourteen feet, and the quickfilver is found in five different parts of it, at a fmall diftance from each other, in ftrata of earth nearly two feet thick; eight or nine pounds weight have been collected, it appears in fmall globes. We further learn, that orders were iffued at Columbo, prohibiting the cutting of timber in the company's forefts, without authority for that purpofe.

A private letter from Bombay informs us, that upwards of 400,000 lbs. weight of cinnamon were to be fhipped from Columbo this year, the produce of the Candian territories, and that a greater quantity was expected next feafon, in confequence of the prunings, which afford air and fpace to the plants in the Matandhu.

A further proof of the extreme caution ufed by the French government in permitting any direct commercial intercourfe with this country, is afforded by the following fact. The American veffel Sophia, captain Smith, is arrived at Whitby, with which, however, the captain ftates, it is neceffary to clear out for fome neutral port, and to obtain frefh difpatches from thence, as an indifpenfible requifite to the obtaining permiffion to land his cargo.

AUGUST 19.

We have received Paris Journals to the 16th inftant. On the preceding day, Sunday laft, called the day of the Aflumption of the Virgin, a folemn Te Deum was chaunted in the church of Notre Dame of Paris, and in all thofe of the diocefe, to return thanks for the Senatus Confulta of the 12th and 13th of this month. The fame day a folemn fervice for returning thanks was performed in the Temple of the Proteftants at Paris rue Saint Thomas du Louvre, in confequence of the proclamation of the Senatus Confultum, for organizing the Conftitution. Thefe Journals prefent little elfe refpecting France itfelf; but fome of the articles from other countries are intereffing. It appears by the accounts from Switzerland, that in the petty Cantons, inftead of acquiefcence and fubmiffion to the new order of things, a formal infurrection is organizing there againft the central government; and it is very uncertain whether it will be poffible to make them receive the new conftitution. The inftigator of all thefe commotions is the late Landamman Reding. It appears that he has been long laboring on the execution of his vaft plan of a counter-revolution, and for this purpofe has taken advantage of the abfence of the French troops. He began by calling an aflembly of his confidential friends at Gerlau. In this meeting, which took place on the 24th of laft month, it was refolved to convoke, on the 17th of Auguft, the General Aflemblies of the people of the three petty Cantons; to oblige all the public functionaries to refign their places; to induce the old magiftrates of 1798 to refume their functions; to form a confederation between the three Cantons; and to collect all the men capable of bearing arms. At Schwitz, Reding aflured the inhabitants that Bonaparte, whom he chofe to denote by the following words, the Man who makes Europe tremble, had given him his word that the Canton might conftitute itfelf as it pleafed. The re-eftablifhment of the ancient order of things was propofed. Reding was then appointed Landamman, and all the ancient authorities were reftored. In many places the paftoral letter of the Bifhop of Conftance, which declared that there was nothing in the new Conftitution contrary to religion, was torn from the church-doors on which it was placed.

The full powers for the extraordinary deputation of the empire, have been printed and published at Ratifbon.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 8.

The ftem, ftern, frame and keel of the Union, of 120 guns, are laid down on the fhip from which the Foudroyant of 84 guns was launched fome years fince; her dimenfions and fcantlings will be of the largeft fize of any fhip in the Navy.

WHITEHAVEN, June 22.

A veffel arrived here on Wednefday laft from Strangford, which is well known to have been coafting (chiefly) in this channel, for one hundred and thirty years! She is called the three Sifters, Dormen, mafter; but is better known by the name of the Port-a-Ferry frigate; fhe is of the burthen of thirty-fix tons, at prefent, rigged as a briggantine, but there is a report that the formerly appeared as a fhip! However this may be, it is certain fhe was employed at the fiege of Londonderry, in 1689, and was fucceffful on an emergency, in fupplying the garrifon with provifions. This venerable piece of naval architecture, which from the great improvements made in the courfe of the laft century, is now viewed as a curiofity) is allowed the privilege of ufing any of the public docks at Liverpool, free of all port charges; and this is in confequence of her having been the firft veffel that entered the old dock.

PARIS, AUGUST 14.

The following is the ceremony obferved in the Proclamation at Paris, of the Senatus Confultum, declaring Bonaparte Conful for life:

PROCLAMATION OF THE TWO SENATUS CONSULTA OF THE 2D AND 24TH OF AUGUST.

PROCESSION.

An Advanced Guard of Dragoons.
A Corps of Trumpeters.
A Detachment of Cavalry.
Peace Officers.
A Band of Mufic.
A Detachment of Dragoons.
The Firft Major of Pompiers.
The Chiefs of Foreign Service.
A Detachment of Gendarmerie, preceded by its Trumpets.
The Commiffaries of Police.
A Band of Mufic.
The Superior Military Officers.
The Secretary General of the Prefecture of Police.
The Counfellor of State Prefect of Police.
Six Peace Officers.
Rear Guard of the National Gendarmerie.

—ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.—

By the Quay of Orfevres, le Pont Neuf, the Quay of l'Ecole, and the great gate of the Louvre, to the Place de Carrouzel, where the firft proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet St. Nicaife, and the Honore, to the Place du Tribunat, where the fecond proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet St. Honore, and the ftreet Croix des Petit Champs, to the Place des Victoires, where the third proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet des Foffes Montmatre, the ftreet Neuve St. Euftache, and the ftreet Neuve Egalite, to the gate of St. Dennis, where the fourth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Boulevard of St. Dennis, to the gate of St. Martin, where the fifth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Boulevards of St. Martin and the Temple, to the gate of St. Antoine, where the fixth proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet St. Antoine, and the ftreet du Monceau St. Gervais, to the Place de Greve, where the feventh proclamation will be made.

Then by the Quay of Pelletier, the Bridge of Notre Dame, the ftreet du Petit Pont, and the ftreet Galande, to the Place Manbert, where the eighth proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet des Noyers, and the ftreet St. Jacques, to the Place de Pantheon, where the ninth proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet Thomas D'Enfer, the Place St. Michael, the ftreet des Francis Burgois, and the ftreet de Vaugirard, to the Place du Confervateur, where the tenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreets de Vangirard, Caffete, and du Vieux-Colombier, to the left, to the crofs ftreet de la Croix-Rouge, where the eleventh proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet de Grenelle, and the ftreet de Bourgogne, to the right, to the Palace of the Legiflative Body, where the twelfth proclamation will be made.

Then by the ftreet des Bourgogne, the Quay of Bonaparte, and the Quay of Voltaire, to the Miniftry of Police, where the thirteenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Quay of La Monnai, and the Pont Neuf, to the Place Trionville, where the fourteenth proclamation will be made.

Then by the Pont Neuf, the Quay of la Magiftere, and the Ponte au Change, to the Place du Palais de Juftice, where the fifteenth proclamation will be made.

The proceffion will return to the Prefecture of the ftreet La Barillerie, and that of St. Louis.

According to a letter from the Miniftet of the Genetal Police, thofe accufed of emigration who have not received the benefit of the amneffy, cannot quit their habitual refidence without having obtained his fpecial permiffion. Thofe who have been admitted the benefit of the amneffy, may obtain paffports from the proper authorities to travel in the interior; but the miniftet muft be informed of it, as well as the prefect of the department where the parties refide; neither the one nor the other can in any cafe come to Paris without the fpecial authority of the miniftet.

The day after the changes in the Conftitution were made, a man, near the Palais Royal, was felling, as is ufual, a printed copy of the *Organic Articles*, as they are called; but the poor fellow, probably without any malice, cried out "*La Nouvelle Conftitution!*" The Conftitution of Bonaparte for two fous! for two fous!" He had not continued his vociferation two minutes before he was feized by two foldiers and conducted to prifon!

The Palace of St. Cloud is now nearly completed; and the Conful would have gone there on the 15th of laft month (Meffidor) had not the bufinefs of the new Conftitution fo occupied his time. It is to be prefumed that he will go there immediately, as he has ordered a poft for letters to be eftablifhed in the Palace for his own particular ufe, fimilar to the one already placed in the Thuilleries. The adminiftrators, or directors of the poft office department, who are not much fatisfied at thefe innovations, folicited that an office might be given them, where the perfons employed might be lodged, and that the expences might be paid by the Conful; he fent for anfwer a negative —and added, that fuch fuppofed charges muft fall upon the poft-office eftablifhment.

Upon a late vifit the Firft Conful made to St. Cloud, the workmen furrounded him, and by obferving, that in fuch weather people were dry, pleaded for fome money. He appeared much offended at this fort of familiarity, and fent them off with haughtinefs, but without a prefent.

Five per cents. 53 fr. 50 c.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

A letter from captain Simkins, of the fhip Garland, belonging to Poole, bound on a voyage from Newfoundland to Leghorn, to Benjamin Lefter and Co. Efquires, of Poole, fays:—" On the 14th day of June laft, on my paffage in the Weftern Ocean, in lat. 42, 25, long. 32, I fell in with the wreck of a veffel, American built, about 70 tons burthen, with nothing but her bowfprit ftanding; the water over her decks; not a rope or any other thing on her decks but an anchor without a ftock. It being calm, I fent a boat with four hands to examine her, who, in ftriving to get fomething out of the cabin, through the fkylight, found a human body very much disfigured, and part of a trunk, with an Englifh officer's fhort regimental coat, with an epaulette, and the copies of fome letters from the father, brother, and fifters of Captain George Patterfon, of the 6th Weft-India Regiment, dated in the year 1799, from Dean-ftreet, in London. His father's name is Daniel Patterfon, and, I believe, is in the Horfe Guards. The wreck quit, I think, have been on her paffage from the Weft Indies, as her cargo was chiefly cotton, fome of which was working through her hatchways."

Several officers of the garrifon of Breft have been recently immured in the Temple, for having added to their vote of the Confulfhip for life, that Moreau fhould be Bonaparte's fucceffor!

VIENNA, July 24.

We are again greatly alarmed for the life of the Archduke Charles: In the night between the 21ft and 22d inftant, his royal highnefs had another fevere attack of his diforder; & the accounts of his health to-day are very diftreffing. Laft night was a very unquiet one, and there was fcarcely any intermiffion to the epileptic fits. The phyficians are continually with the Archduke.

A company is forming here to carry on a trade in Hungarian wines with London. A capital of 500,000 florins has been already fubfcribed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

Dutch papers to the 4th of Auguft received at Boiton, indicate the rapid revival of commercial enterprize in Holland. The famous bank of Amfterdam has been re-eftablifhed on its ancient foundation; & things appear reverting to their former ftate. Expeditions were on the point of failing from the Texel, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, and the Weft India colonies reftored to Holland by the treaty of Amiens. That deftined to the Weft Indies was to carry 5400 troops, to be diftributed at Surinam, Berbice, Eiffequibo, Demerara, St. Euftatia, Curracoa, and St. Martin.



POETRY.

EXTRACT—FROM COWPER.

THE STORY TELLER.

THE fedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets and my fpirit fails;
Who tofs conveyances, foft and dry,
Embellifh'd with, MY SAID, and SO SAID I;
We bufile up with unfucceffful fpeed
And in the faddeft part cry, drive indeed.

NEW WAY OF SMUGGLING.

A few days ago, a hearfe drawn by two horfes, ftopped at an inn in Alnwick, without any other attendants than the driver. A perfon more curious than the furrounding fpectators, peeped thro' a crevice of that vehicle of mortality, and difcovered, inftead of a coffin an aflemblage of caflks, firmly packed with ftraw. The difcovery, however, produced only a hearty laugh, at the ingenuity of the deception, and the fmuggler and his cargo departed, without further inveftigation.

A DUEL A-LA-MODE.

Two gentlemen elbowing each other in the pit paffage at Drury-Lane, London, one of them cried, " Death, Sir, who are you that dare to behave fo? Some journeyman filkeut I mouth fuppofe from your breeding."—" Very likely," returned the other with great coolnefs, " and if you will favor me with your name and direction, you fhall have fuch a DRESSING from me to morrow morning as becomes fuch a puppy!"

From this altercation, trifling as it was, and ludicrous as well as trifling, a challenge enfued, and from the challenge a rencountre, which in a few minutes, in perfect conformance with the fafhionable ideas of HONOR, fent one of thofe heroes to feek an abode in another world, and forced the other to court a fanctuary in another country.

A GOOD JOKE.

A few days ago a failor was taken up in Southwark, by a Conftable, galloping thro one of the ftreets, in violation of an ordinance paffed by the Commiffioners. When brought before 'Squire ——— he infifted that the charge made by the Conftable was falfe; that his horfe could not gallop. The Conftable had no evidence to prove the fact. The failor propofed him to mount the horfe and convince himfelf of the truth of what he had afferted.

The Conftable defirous of proving the charge againft the failor, mounted the horfe, and began to whip and fpur; the horfe fprung off, and ran fome diftance before the Conftable could ftop him. A croud by this time had aflembled around the magiftrate's door. The Conftable returned, Jack ftept up and accofted

him :—D—n my eyes, Mr. Conſtable, but you have gallopped the horſe thro the ſtreet contrary to law, and here are the witneſſes, (pointing to thoſe around him) who will prove the fact, and I inſiſt on your paying the fine. The magiſtrate was compelled to fulfil his duty, and the poor Conſtable was fined.—Phil. P.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5s8. 9d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

By Auction

WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Chief Juſtice's Houſe, on Monday the 15th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock,

A GREAT variety of HOUSE-HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming utenſils of every deſcription, 2 Cows; Grindſtones, large Stoves and Pipes, a new Smoke Jack, with a number of other Articles.

Nov. 6, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. CAMERON, near the Garriſon, as

A STORE & TAVERN,

Where they may be ſupplied, at reaſonable rates, with any Article in his line. No attention on his part ſhall be wanting to render his Houſe perfectly agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands.—He therefore ſolicits the patronage of the public. GEORGE PURVIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Garriſon, a bright Bay HORSE, purchaſed of Mr. *Moore*, of *Yange ſtreet*—He has a white blazing ſtar on his forehead, and was never thod. Whoever will bring him to the Subſcriber as above, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward.

October 30.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Work of a Saw Mill, with two Saws, quite new. Apply at No. 62 *Yange ſtreet*.

October 30.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

PRINTING OFFICE,

FOR CASH ONLY,

A Collection of very valuable

BOOKS,

TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwoods, pocket glaſſes, common glaſs inks, pocket ink caſes, office penknives, red ſealing wax, black, do. office tapes, ſlates and ſlate pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black waters colored do. bon marking types, red and black ink powder, ſteel ſtrings, beſt foolſcap paper, foods, R. G. W quality, pewter inks with tops, ſilver ſtands; loadinks receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and blotting papers, thin foolſcap & foolſcap do. meſſage and viſiting cards, copy and ſyphering books, Reeves colours, beſt paper caſes, Ornering Books; Blank Books of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Plutarchs Anglicis 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
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Nugent's Outlines Dictionary.
Jones's Sheridan.
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Sakeſpeare's Sheridan
Sheridan's Engliſh Poetry
Catechiſms of the Church of England, &c. &c.
18th Oct. 1802.

For Sale,

LOT No. 33. broken front, in *Scarboro*, 6x miles from *York*, containing One Hundred Acres, Eight of which are Cleared.

ALSO—A Houſe and Lot, containing One Acre, in the rear of the Town of *York*, immediately back of Mr. *Henderſon's* Brewery. For terms, apply to Mr. E. BEMAN, Merchant, *York*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber hereby forbids all Perſons whatever from crediting or truſting his wife *Sarah Cramford* on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES CRAMFORD.

19th Oct. 1802

Four Tons of Wheat or OAT STRAW,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops in this Garriſon, to be delivered to the Barrack-Maſter, in the courſe of the Winter. Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, will give in their propoſals for the whole quantity, or any part thereof, to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, at York, on or before the 20th inſtant, diſtinguiſhing the price (if any) between Oat and Wheat Straw.

N. B. Preference will be given to Oat Straw.

York, 6th Nov. 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that on MONDAY, the 8th of November inſtant, they intend opening a COOK's SHOP, in the Town of *York*, in the Houſe between Mr. *Wood's* Store and Mrs. *Hannah M'Britton's*, where they may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, with the following Articles :—

ROAST and BOIL'D BEEF, &c.
BREAD, CHEESE, and BEER.

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day.——17 DINNERS ready on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOSEPH LORD,
REUBEN HUTCHINS.

*** No attention on the part of the Subſcribers ſhall be wanting to give perfect ſatisfaction—and they therefore humbly ſolicit the patronage and ſupport of the Public.

November 6, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1600 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 3 and 5, to the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (la Trench) containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 29.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 601.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the ſixteenth day of September laſt, we thought fit to ſay and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Province of Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secr

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, "or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, In the laft Seffion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiflature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aflert their Claims, in all Cafes where the Faith of Government ftands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iffued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiffions were iffued, and the Commiffioners duly attended at the refpective times when the Aflizes were held for the feveral Diftricts in this Province, but fome of the Parties, who had given notice of aflerting Claims, came in the fame unexpired manner as had before been experienced, and many never attended at all; fo that, if fuch grofs negligence and inattention is perfevered in, the falutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aflenting to fuch repeated extenfions of fo indulgent a Law, will be altogether difappointed and fruftrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiffioners named in the feveral Commiffions, iffued under the Authority of the laft mentioned Statute, will, for the purpofe of deciding on all fuch Claims as aforefaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diftrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firft Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diftrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diftrict of *Newcaftle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diftrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diftrict of *Johnftown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaftern* Diftrict, on the Firft Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diftrict of *London*, at the Aflizes, which will be held for that Diftrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weftern* Diftrict, alfo at the time of the Aflizes, which will be held for that Diftrict in the faid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perfons intereffed will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the refpective Diftricts—And His Majefty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that fuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiffioners will continue to fit till they fhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have fo done, fuch Commiffioners, or any other Commiffioners, will never more fit again in the execution of the faid Commiffion, and the Parties who fhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loft all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they fo grofsly neglected their own Intereft, and omitted to avail themfelves of the indulgence fo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majefty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perfons now claiming right to the foil of *Grand Ile*, have any claim or title whatfoever thereto—And that the faid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpofe of recovering the faid Iſland from thofe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LONDON, Auguſt 30.

The Firſt Conſul wiſhes that all his troops ſhould ſwim, both infantry and cavalry. In conſequence of which, ſince the commencement of the ſeaſon, the Maſter Swimmers of the School for Swimming have given leſſons in the art to the ſoldiers. Every precaution that art can ſuggeſt, has been taken to enſure the ſafety of the men. But unfortunately the learners are not always able to manage their horſes, ſo that ſcarce a day paſſes without ſome of the men being drowned. The day before yeſterday there were two, and yeſterday there were three drowned. It is ſaid, that on the 23d September, a large body of troops will ſwim acroſs the Seine in the preſence of the Firſt Conſul, in order of battle, with their baggage, &c.

We learn, from our private correſpondent, under date of the 20th inſt. Louis XVIII. who ſtill keeps his court at Warſaw, has refuſed to accept the annual alimony offered him by the Courts of Pruſſia and Ruſſia, from a notion, that if he really conſented to receive ſuch a ſum in the ſhape of a penſion, he would, by ſo doing, forfeit his title of ſucceſſion to the Crown of France.—This unhappy Prince has written letters both to Frederick and Alexander, thanking them for their magnanimous offers; but informing them, that he begged leave to decline any ſtipulated ſum, but would appeal to them on proper occaſions for what little his exigencies might require, in the proud hope of repaying all on the day of his reſtoration.

Letters from Plymouth ſtate, that on Wedneſday laſt, at half tide, an immenſe boar ruſhed through the ſluice of the Pier head, drove all the ſmall craft adrift, and retired as ſuddenly as it ruſhed in, without doing any damage. A ſimilar circumſtance occurred at that port, previous to the Liſbon earthquake, in 1755, and previous to the earthquake at Quito, in South-America, in 1781.

THOMAS PAINE embarked a few days ſince from Havre, for America.

PARIS, Auguſt 26.

On the 18 of July laſt, the Engliſh veſſel the Majeſty, Capt. Noddings, having on board a detachment of 350 troops, was thrown by a tempeſt on the Coaſt of Port Bail, in the department of La Manche, which the darkneſs of the night prevented them from perceiving. Guns of diſtreſs were fired from the veſſel, which being heard by Citizen Germain Goderel, cannonier at Port Bail, he jumped into the water, and having got on board the veſſel by means of a cable, he informed the crew that they were on the Coaſt of France. He then threw himſelf again into the ſea, and regained the ſhore: he returned ſome time afterwards with pilots, by which means the Engliſh veſſel, crew, and ſoldiers, were preſerved.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

By Captain M'Allifter, of the ſhip Fanny, who arrived yeſterday from Amſterdam, but laſt in 40 days from Cowes, where he by his great attention, procured papers to the 26th of Auguſt, from which we are enabled to furniſh the following advices—ſix days later than any before received.

ROME, Auguſt 2.

The Barbary corſairs have taken four Neapolitan veſſels off Gaeta, and a Portugueſe ſhip in the neighbourhood of Monte Cicero. The crew of the latter threw themſelves into the ſea, and of forty men, of which it conſiſted, thirty-eight unfortunately periſhed: two only were ſaved, one of whom was a Portugueſe. A Neapolitan polacre was alſo attacked by the ſame corſairs, near Syracuſe, but it came off victorious, and retired to Malta, where it hoiſted Engliſh colours, in order to proceed to Trapania. A Sardinian galley fought and took a Tuniſian galliot with 110 men, and re-captured two Neapolitan polacres which the galliot had taken. All theſe veſſels were conveyed to the Ile de la Madelain.

GENOA, Auguſt 5.

We have juſt received a note of the depredations which the Dey of the Regency of Algiers has been exerciſing for ſix months, upon the different powers of Europe.

It is uſeful to publiſh it; and in reading it we ſhall be leſs aſtoniſhed at the extreme rapacity than at the audacity of this barbarian, who ſeems to think himſelf the ſovereign of the univerſe, becauſe he treats all the other governments as if they were his tributaries.

This note is followed by that of the contributions which he intends to impoſe upon Africa—they relate to the Princes, who are of the ſame religion, and prove, that there is nothing ſacred to this brigand. We may rely upon accuracy of theſe details.

Holland, Sweden and Denmark have made their triennial preſents, the value of which is fixed at 16,500 piaſtres.—But by the chicanery which the agents have experienced, theſe preſents have increaſed for each of theſe powers to a ſum of about 25,000 piaſtres. Total—piaſtres 75,000. Spain had ſent three ſail of the line and two frigates to claim three confiſcated veſſels—The Dey was offended at this meaſure; and Spain, to avoid a war, paid the ſum of —— piaſtres 240,000. This includes the value of the three ſhips given up. A frigate perfectly equipped, is to be ſent to Conſtantinople, by Spain, with warlike ammunition.

The Dey claims of the Engliſh, for ſeveral cargoes confiſcated by the Court of Admiralty, 180,000 piaſtres; and has ſignified, that if it be not paid in four months, he will declare war. He demands of France preſents to the amount of 135,000 piaſtres.

The Dey requires from the Sweditſh agents freſh preſents to the amount of 50,000 piaſtres.

He lately ſent for the Daniſh agent, and demanded 100,000 piaſtres, in four months, beſides a veſſel valued at 12,000.

The Captain of the Portugueſe frigate has thrown 312 men into ſlavery. The Dey has advanced the moſt exaggerated pretenſions.—He demands 200,000 piaſtres for the ranſom of a ſingle individual, the ſon of the Portugueſe Admiral. Suppoſing that the Court of Liſbon obtains the 312 at 2000 piaſtres each, (which we are far from believing) the Regency will obtain 624,000 piaſtres. To this we muſt add the amount of preſents, and the value of the frigate, 70,000,

We muſt alſo add the value of ſeven ſhips taken by the corſairs, and 75 Genoeſe, Neapolitan, and other ſlaves, 3-7,000 piaſtres.

The total of the exactions from Europe is 1,818,500 piaſtres. In Africa he has demanded, beſides the uſual preſents from the Beys of Titeri, Conſtantine and Maſcara, 300,000 piaſtres, and 20,000 to private exactions.

He has ordered the Bey of Conſtantine to march with all his troops againſt Tunis. He has exacted from the Bey of that Regency, a ſum amounting nearly to 700,000 piaſtres—Total in Africa, 1,100,000. The grand total is 2,913,500 piaſtres.

BONAPARTE's PALACE.

Every Muſeum of precious objects and monuments of arts is put in requiſition, for the purpoſe of embelliſhing either internally or externally the Palace of St. Cloud; independent of the many ineſtimable pictures which have been removed from the gallery of Verſeilles, no leſs than one hundred and forty of the fineſt orange trees have been conveyed from the garden; many of which have flouriſhed there ſince the reign of Louis XIV. All the ancient and beautiful furniture, by the name of BOULE, (the perſon who directed or ordered their fabrication) have been alſo ſent to decorate the new reſidence.

LOUISIANA.

A London paper of the 3d of Auguſt, contains the following on the ſubject of Louiſiana.

"We are aſſured that an important document may ſhortly be expected to be publiſhed in the French Journals, reſpecting the ceſſion of the Province of Louiſiana by the Court of Madrid to France. Gen. Bernadotte has received orders to hold himſelf in readineſs to embark with a ſmall army for that country, of which he is appointed Governor and Commander General."

A paper of the 17th ſays—

"Letters from French ſoldiers late-ly embarked at Toulon and Breſt, ſtate, that they are deſtined againſt Algiers.—Troops have alſo been embarked for Louiſiana. Twenty different paragraphs have corroborated this fact."

WONDERFUL CHANGES IN THE HEAVENLY LUMINARIES.

"The ancient Aſtronomers had obſerved a new Star in the heart of the SWAN, which from time to time diſappeared, till in the year 1600, it was equal to a Star of the firſt magnitude; it ſtill greatly diminiſhed, and at length diſappeared. M. CASSINI perceived it in 1669. It increaſed five years ſucceſſively; it then began to decreaſe, and reappeared no more. In 1677, a new Star was obſerved near the head of the Swan. It diſappeared, and became again viſible in 1672. From that period, it was ſeen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally diſappeared." The Pleiades, a conſtellation mentioned in the book of Job, once contained Seven Stars. Six only are now perceptible—The ſeventh diſappeared at the ſiege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Chriſt.

What has become of this Star, and of others which have diſappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguiſhed, together with the worlds with which they were ſyſtematically connected?

"The Stars fade away; the Sun himſelf grows dim with age, and Nature ſinks in years."

A COLLEGE ANECDOTE.

DOCTOR BENTLEY, of England, who became famous for his claſſical learning, was very wild and diſſipated in his youth. While he was at the University, he purchaſed and ſent him ſeveral folio volumes, which the young ſpark ſold, and with the money bought a good ſupply of wine. His father, viſiting him ſoon after this tranſaction, aſked him what he had done with thoſe folios which he had ſent him. "Pleaſe, ſir, to ſtep here," ſaid the ſon, "and I will inform you"—then opening a cloſet door, he pointed him to a number of quart bottles filled with wine.—"Your *Folios*," added the ſon, "I have turned into *Quartos*; but if you will forgive me this extravagance, it ſhall be the laſt."—And he kept his word.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT
In the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1802.

			Currency	Remarks
Exchange	on London	2	10	17 p'r. all.
Wheat	per Bufhe	5	10	1/9
Oats	ditto	2	6	2/6
Peafe	ditto	5	10	3/6
Rice	per cwt.	2	10	21/
Flour fuperfine	per barrel	18	0	21/
Ditto fine	ditto	3	10	3/6
Ditto common	ditto	2	10	2/6
Biſcuit common	per cwt.	14	10	17/6
Pork, Iſh mefs	per barrel	100		
Ditto country cured	ditto	90		
Ditto freſh	per cwt.	0	50	
Beef freſh	per cwt.	1	10	25/
Butter country made	per lb.	0	10	1/
Rum Jamaica	per gal.	0	5	
Ditto Weſt India	ditto	0	3	5/
Molaſſes raw ſugar	per awm	30	0	5/
Molaſſes	per gal.	0	3	0/5
Coffee	per lb.	1	0	10d
Wine Madeira	per pipe	45	0	0/
Ditto Port	ditto	28	0	4/
Candles mould	per lb.	1	0	1/1
Dutch Ifs	ditto	0	10	
Oil linſeed	per gallon	3	0	1/6
Ditto Lucca	ditto	6	0	10/
Britiſh Goods	per Ct. advance	40	0	100 & upw.
Oxen	per pair, cabal	65	0	9/
Pine logs 16 feet long	per hund.	30		
Staves—pipe	per thouſand	220		1/23
London Pipe	ditto			
Hoops 14 to 14 feet long	ditto			10/
Ditto	ditto	6	0	10
Oars Aſh in the rough	ditto			5/0
Handſpikes do and Hackery do	ditto	7	0	8/

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. STUART, Mr. ZACHARIAH GALLOWAY, to Miſs MARY SMITH, both of this place.

Meteorological Obſervations.

By the following obſervations the public will be enabled to form a correct idea of the difference of weather in this place, in the month of January 1801, and January 1802, which is very remarkable:

On the 3d January 1801, the mercury was down at 16° in the ſhade, at ſunrife; 4° at meridian; and 4° at ſunſet.

On the 3d of January 1802, the mercury ſtood at 57° at noon, which was the warmeſt day in the month—the coldeſt day in the courſe of the winter was 6° at ſun-riſe; and the warmeſt day this laſt ſummer (viz. 23d Aug.) the mercury was at 93°.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

Sept. 24 Schooner Maſon, Philip Sparkes, 23 days from Halifax, for Mr. Pyke—brig Union, T. Allen, 35 days from Jamaica, Rum and Sugar, for the maſter.

25 Ship Montreal, G. Davidſon, from London, left the Downs the 14th Aug. cargo Dale goods for Meſſrs. Burns and Woolley—paſſengers, Lieut. Col. Proctor 41ſt Regt. and family, Meſſrs. Andrew M'Gill and Frederick Wolley.

26 Ship Cary of London, George Peatonby, 7 weeks from London, cargo Sale goods addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lettſom and Macnaght—Schooner Victory, Simons Dimmick, 19 days from Halifax, in ballaſt, addreſſed to the maſter—Brig Henry, William Allen, 6 weeks from Liverpool, cargo Sale, conſigned to Mr. Cripps.

27 Ship Unity, D. Morriſon, 7 weeks from Greenock, cargo Rum, Sugar and Coffee, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Irvine and Co—Brig Friendſhip, Hugh Griffin, 7 weeks from Liverpool, Salts addreſſed to Mr. G. Symes.

28 Schooner Ailanet, F. Bowden, 14 days from Halifax, Rice and Coffee, conſigned to Mr. Hunter, paſſengers Meſſrs R. Melvin and Bailey—Brig Antelope, T. Stevenſon, 4 days from Gaſpe, Oil, addreſſed to Mr. J. Munn.

29 Bark Union, H. Ritchie, 7 weeks from Salcoats, coals addreſſed to Mr. J. Munn—Brig Thomas and Sarah, A. Dechamps, 8½ days from Gaſpe, in ballaſt to the maſter—Ship Jean, A. M'Lea, ſailed 22d Auguſt from Greenock, Tobacco and Sale Goods, &c. addreſſed to Meſſrs. Irvine and Co.—Ship Betſy, J. Blanchard, 17 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, addreſſed to the maſter—Brig Adventure D. Hunter, 6 weeks from Air, coals, addreſſed to the maſter.—Ship Alexander, J. Boyes, ſailed 19th July from Pool, in ballaſt, addreſſed to Mr. M'Donald.

Oct. 2 Ship General Hunter, Adam Adamſon, 46 days from Liverpool, cargo Salt, addreſſed to Col. Caldwell.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 7th OCT. 1802.

THE regular Winter Expreſs Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be cloſed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thurſday 25th November.	
Thurſday 23d Dec.	Thurſday 26 Feb.
Thurſday 22d Jany	Thurſday 26 March

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq. Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 13.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Work of a Saw-Mill, with two Saws, quite new. Apply at No. 62 *Yonge-ſtreet*.

October 30.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amusing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3ɢs. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TILTANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

By Auction

WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Chief Juſtice's *Houſe, on Monday the 15th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock.*

A GREAT variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming utenſils of every deſcription, 2 Cows; Grindſtones, large Stoves and Pipes, a new Smoke Jack, with a number of other Articles.

Nov. 6, 1802.

UPPER CANADA,

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 6th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Townſhip of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe Lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Townſhip at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. CAMERON, near the Garriſon, as

A STORE & TAVERN,

Where they may be ſupplied, at reaſonable rates, with any Article in his line. No attention on his part ſhall be wanting to render his Houſe perfectly agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands—He therefore ſolicits the patronage of the public. GEORGE PURVIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Garriſon, a bright Bay HORSE, purchaſed of Mr. *Moore*, of *Yonge ſtreet*—He has a white blazing ſtar on his forehead, and was never ſhod. Whoever will bring him to the Subſcriber as above, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward.

October 30.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

PRINTING-OFFICE,

FOR CASH ONLY,

A Collection of very valuable

BOOKS,

TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwood's, ſocket glaſſes, common glaſs inks, pocket ink cakes, office penknives, red ſealing wax, black, do. office tape, ſlates and ſlate pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black walnut coloured do. best marking types, red and black ink powder, ſteel filings, beſt ivory ſcrap paper, lands, R. G. W quills, pewter inks with tops, pewter ſtands, leaf inks receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and blotting papers, thin ſolio poſt & foolſcap do. meſſage and viſiting cards, copy and cyphering books, Reeves colours, batil paper caſes, Orderly Books, Blank Books of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Plutarque Anglaiſe 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
Neckar on executive power 2 vols. 8vo. ſheep.
Letters from Scandavavia 1 vols. 8vo,
Taylers Letters 2 vols. 8vo.
Cuttman's Sweden do.
Concert of Princes do.
Chinaman Hall's Tales, Gentle' Sacred Dramas 8vo.
Wood's Switzerland, Lite of Cachariere, 2 vols. 8vo.
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Young man's beſt Companion, Entick's Dictionary
Elegant Pocket Bibles,—Edinburgh edit. of do.
Dumberger's Travels, Voyages de Cyrus,
Juvenile Speaker, Blair's ride and progreſs of Geography—Salmon's Sheridan's Dictionary,
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Bookſeller's Gazetteer.—Army Liſt 1801.
Monthly Preceptor, 12 Nos. ſtitched.
Imitation of Chriſt,
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Arthur Merrin, an American Novel.
Nugent's Gradual Dictionary
Enter's Sheridan.
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan
Sterrick's Engliſh Poetry
Catechiſms of the Church of England, &c. &c.

16th Oct. 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber hereby forbids all Perſons whatever from crediting or truſting his wife *Sarah Cramford* on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES CRAMFORD.

20th Oct. 1802.

Four Tons of Wheat or OAT STRAW,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops in this Garriſon, to be delivered to the Barrack-Maſter, in the courſe of the Winter. Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, will give in their propoſals for the whole quantity, or any part thereof, to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, at York, on or before the 20th inſtant, diſtinguiſhing the price (if any) between Oat and Wheat Straw.

N. B. Preference will be given to Oat Straw.

York, 6th Nov. 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that on MONDAY, the 8th of November inſtant, they intend opening a COOK's SHOP, in the Town of *York*, in the Houſe between Mr. *Platt*'s Store and Mrs. *Hannah M'Alliſter*'s, where they may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, with the following Articles:—

ROAST and BOIL'D BEEF, &c.
BREAD, CHEESE, and BEER,

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day — 1/3 DIN.

NERS dreſſed on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOSEPH LORD.
REUBEN HUTCHINS.

*** No attention nor the leaſt of the Subſcribers ſhall be wanting to give perfect Satisfaction to thoſe they therefore humbly ſolicit the patronage and ſupport of the Public. November 8, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the townſhip of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres; the lots Nos. 23 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A Mr Donell G
Mar 11 536

VOLUME · XII.] G R [NUMBER 30.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 602.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proroguation, on the ſixteenth day of September laſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the Space of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have to done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern,—That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Foreign Intelligence.

[By the arrival at New-York of the ſhip Jupiter, from London—Dates to the 5th of September.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 2.

Preparations are making for the evacuation of the Dutch territories by the French troops.

Letters from Hamburgh ſtate, it is a meaſure abſolutely determined on, that the Farmers-General are to be re-eſtabliſhed in France, entirely on the ancient footing. This regulation, it ſeems, is not to be publicly announced till the 1ſt of Vendemaire (September 23).

September 3.

Two mails arrived this morning from Hamburgh, and one from Holland.

The letters by the Dutch mail aſſert, that Auſtria will not relinquiſh any of the diſtricts belonging to Bavaria, on the Inn. The retention or abandonment of thoſe diſtricts does not, however, depend upon the cabinet of Vienna.

Preparations are making for the evacuation of the Dutch territories by the French troops. The ammunition and artillery have already been ſent to the Belgic departments. The troops will begin their march the end of this month.

Letters from Burchareſt ſtate, that ſecurity and tranquility are completely reſtored to that country. The corps which Paſſwan Oglou marched towards the right bank of the Danube, has been repulſed with loſs, by the troops ſent by the Porte to oppoſe him in that direction. Moſt of the Boyards, or Wallachian Noblemen, have returned to Burchareſt, where the new Prince now is.

The Legiſlative Body of the Italian Republic has fixed the peace eſtabliſhment of the army at 65,000 men. The army is to be recruited by means of a military conſcription, comprehending every man in the nation from twenty to twenty-five years of age.

Orders have been iſſued for the marching of a large body of French troops to the Rhine. They will be cantoned along the left bank. Their numbers will be about 30,000.

The French funds continue to droop, the five per cents. were on the 29th ult. at 51 f. The decline of the Republican funds is, we apprehend, to be chiefly attributed to the financial embarraſſments of the government. It is reported that ſuch have been the expences of the expeditions to take poſſeſſion of the ceded iſlands, the ordinary demands of large military eſtabliſhments, and the want of an adminiſtration little diſtinguiſhed for œconomy, that great affairs have been incurred. To alleviate the diſtreſs, and to procure temporary aid, it is ſaid to be in contemplation to raiſe a loan. In a country where, as at preſent in France, there is ſo little confidence, money is ſcarce and dear, ſuch a meaſure muſt fall heavy on the money market. Money now bears an enormous intereſt in France. The beſt bankers' paper is at 9 per cent. inferior claſſes from that to 15.

The Dutch funds continue ſteady.

The ſtoppage of the circulation of the Engliſh papers occaſioned at firſt much converſation in the caffes and reading rooms—thoſe which ought to have arrived by the poſt on the 17th were not ſuffered to reach Paris. However, this ſubject, like moſt others, has had there but an ephemeral exiſtence. The Engliſh papers are not yet allowed to come into circulation.

The following are the particulars of the mode of proceeding againſt the Engliſh Journals. At ten in the morning all the officers of the police ſpread themſelves through the coffee houſes, and the reading rooms of the Palais royal; they inſtantly, and without ſhewing any order, ſeized and carried off all the *daily, weekly, and monthly publications* they could find, and bore them to the foot of the great ſtaircaſe of the Tribunate, where they were burned in the midſt of a circle formed by the invalids, of whom the guard of that body is compoſed. The following morning the ſame execution was renewed.

Touſſaint Louverture arrived at Dijon on the 22d ult. and left it the ſame day, taking the road to Beſancon. He was accompanied by an aide-de-camp of General Lahorrie, and ſome gendarmes. He had one domeſtic, who was a negro. Touſſaint wore a general's undreſs.

Dreadful Fire.—Yeſterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Hetheth Davis, oilman, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the India Houſe. On the firſt alarm being made the watchmen belonging to the India Houſe afforded all the aſſiſtance in their power, with the Company's engines; but unfortunately a ſufficient quantity of water could not be procured for two hours, when the conflagration had extended itſelf to the Geneva warehouſe, to Mr. Swift's, trunk-maker, and to Mr. Ward's, the Ship Tavern, which was alſo in flames. The engines belonging to the different fire offices ſoon arrived, but every thing remained inactive from a want of water, as none could be obtained but from the top of the India Houſe, which was played from the parapet. Such was the fury of the flames that very little property could be ſaved which was depoſited in the India Houſe for ſecurity. The premiſes abovementioned, are entirely deſtroyed, and fell in about nine o'clock in the morning, with a tremendous craſh. The firemen and others were extremely active, as ſoon as water was procured, and though ſeveral engines were at work they could not ſuppreſs the flames for ſome hours. The diſtreſs occaſioned by the above calamity is indeſcribable. Some of the houſes adjoining the India Houſe alſo took fire by the burning wood falling on the roofs, and the adjoining premiſes are much damaged.

It is ſaid in a letter from Bruſſels, that Admiral Storey, and the other Dutch officers of the marine now in England, who delivered up the Dutch fleet to this country in 1799, intend to ſurrender themſelves as priſoners, in order that their conduct may be decided upon in Holland by a Council of War.

September 4.

The demonſtrations of Auſtria on the banks of the Inn, have terminated as we predicted. A ſhort paragraph in the Moniteur, of the 31ſt ult. which we received this morning, informs us that France, Ruſſia, Auſtria and Bavaria, are agreed—that the Auſtrians entered Paſſau before they had adopted the plan; but that the Imperial Miniſter has declared that they took poſſeſſion of the place only to maintain the rights of the Biſhops of Paſſau, until the period arrived in which the mediating power of the deputation of the Empire ſhould ſettle the buſineſs. The court of Vienna muſt have been certain that whatever fate was referred for Paſſau, the right of the Biſhop would not be maintained. Auſtria wiſhes to ſecure the town for herſelf, and if ſhe has abandoned her deſigns, it is leſs from inclination than from inability to oppoſe the will of France and Ruſſia.

The plan of indemnities has been preſented by the Ruſſian and French Miniſters to the Diet. The Miniſters of Pruſſia, Bavaria, Wortemberg and Baden, have been eager to decline their acceptance of it.

A letter from Calais, dated 2d of September, 1802, to a commercial houſe in town, contains the following intelligence, which is of importance to the commercial world:—"We haſten to communicate to you that the law allowing *tranſit* of refined ſugars and coffee in France, has been ſuſpended for the preſent until government ſhall have diſcuſſed and decided upon the general queſtion of *tranſit*—in conſequence of which, no coffee or ſugars arriving after this day, will be entitled to the privilege of *tranſito*, but will be ſubject to the home conſumption duties."

PLYMOUTH, September 1.

Sailed at ſix o'clock in the evening, with a fine wind at E. N. E. for the Cape of Good Hope, the Batavian man of war the Bato, of 76 guns, Capt. Chriſ. She takes out all the civil and military officers for that ſettlement. Sailed alſo from Torbay, the Proſperine, Batavian frigate, commodore Blois, with two other frigates, and twenty-one tranſports full of troops, for the Batavian Weſt-Indian ſettlements, ceded at the late peace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Auguſt 30.

The French funds have fallen, they are at 50 1-4.

Auguſt 31.

The affairs of Germany are on the point of being ſettled. France, Ruſſia, Auſtria, Pruſſia and Bavaria, are agreed. Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of the ſtates granted to her by the plan of the two great mediating powers. Auſtria has taken poſſeſſion of Saltzburgh, Berchtolſgaden, Brixen and Trent, which are alſo granted to her by the ſame plan.—Her troops were at Paſſau, before that Court had adopted the ſaid plan; but the Imperial Miniſter has declared, that it took poſſeſſion of it only to maintain the rights of the Biſhop Paſſau, until the period in which the mediating powers of the deputation of the empire ſhould decide.

[*From late Calcutta Papers.*]

EXTRACT of a letter from Sergouga Nugur, 25th of February, 1802.

"It is generally to be underſtood, that elephants are not to be met in a wild ſtate on this ſide the Ganges. In our neighbourhood, however, a herd of them has been diſcovered, a male of which, attracted no doubt by the females of our camp, has nightly given us much annoyance, ever ſince we came here. Means were at firſt uſed to decoy it, for it would carry our females, and allow them to ſurround it; but a want of ſkill determined us to deſtroy it. With our artillery, and three ſucceſſive nights a four pounder was diſcharged at him with good aim for this purpoſe. Several grape ſhot hit him, and one round ſhot went through his trunk and right [illegible]; notwithſtanding which he ſtood fronting the gun, and allowed it to advance within ſeven yards of him, when a round ſhot entered his right ſhoulder, and lodged itſelf in his abdomen. Two or more diſcharges of grape were lodged in great part in his head, when he at laſt fell without moving from the ſpot, and at day light (for the third night we had been occupied on this ſervice from 11 till 3 in the morning) we had an opportunity of meaſuring and anatomizing him. His carcaſe was large beyond my conception. His extreme length from the

	Feet.	Inch.
Tip of the trunk to the end of the tail, wh	25	1
His girth over the back curve,	15	4
From tip of trunk to top of head,	9	
From top of head to inſertion of tail,	10	6
Length of tail,	5	6
Girth of tail at the root,	1	9
Width of fore foot,	1	8
Ditto of hind foot,	1	7
Girth of the neck,	10	
Ditto arm,	5	7
Ditto thigh,	5	6
Ditto fore arm,	4	6
Ditto trunk cloſe to the tuſks,	4	1
Height of ſhoulder,	10	8
And ditto curve on back,	11	6

"When alive he meaſured no doubt 12 feet at the back curve.

"The tuſks lie buried, and cannot be touched at preſent; but they were not large. Withal he ſeemed young, and was handſomely proportioned and clear ſkinned beyond any wild elephant, or indeed tame one, I ever ſaw. People who have heard of elephants of 12 and 13 feet high, will think ſmall of this; but on this ſubject there is much deception. Mr. Corſe, who gave into the Royal Society a memoir on the generation and growth of the elephant, mentions, I recollect, that while in Bengal he made it his buſineſs to aſcertain the real ſize of all the large elephants he could hear of, and found only one to meaſure 10 feet 4 inches high."

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

A detachment of the 1ſt battalion of the 15th regiment, lay encamped at a village near Poleveram Hills—On the night of the 28th of December, a Royal Tyger came into the village and ſeized a buffock. After gorging on his prey, he retired to a houſe on the banks of the river, where he took up his quarters.

Lieutenant Stuart being informed of it, went at day light with a Naik's guard to the place, where they ſaw the monſter in the cottage. They mounted on the roof of the adjoining hut, and by removing the thatch of that where he lay, diſturbed him, and he went out. After a few turns, he ſprang at the party and ſcaled on the roof cloſe to them, but an inſtantaneous diſcharge of two or three fire-locks wounded him, and he fell to the ground, but immediately got up and made a ſecond attempt, when finding his efforts ineffectual, he made off under a pandal adjoining the houſe he firſt entered, and could not for ſome time be found.

The bank of the river was very abrupt at this place about 23 feet perpendicular. On the edges grew ſmall buſhes and long graſs, a narrow path led along it that would admit but one perſon at a time; Mr. Stuart took this road, and as he examined the buſhes the ſavage ſprung at him from his concealment, he received him on his bayonet, which entered the tyger's breaſt, but the ſhock was ſo ſtrong as to throw the gentleman backward over the precipice, but fortunately without injury, and the tyger was too much hurt to follow.

Mr. Stuart ſoon recovered, and returned with the Sepoys to the attack, and the monſter was killed.

Nothing but his uncommon firmneſs in oppoſing the attack of the animal ſo intrepidly, and his fall over the precipice, could poſſibly have ſaved him from a terrible death.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

By Captain Hardie, from Port Republican, we learn, the negroes have taken up arms again—General Rochambeau has muſtered up all the men he could and marched againſt them—that about the 20th of September, the French had one or two very ſevere bruſhes with the blacks, in the neighbourhood of Petit Guave and Leogan, in which it is ſaid the blacks had 400 killed, notwithſtanding which they keep the town of Port Republican in continual alarm, as they are continually committing depredations in the neighbourhood, and prevent any ſupplies coming into the town from the country.

AGRICULTURAL.

A very important ſecret in agriculture was made known, for the communication of which 200 guineas was previouſly ſubſcribed. It is a preventative for turnips againſt the inſect called fly. "The diſcovery is to ſow 2lb. of radiſh ſeed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnips, which the inventor declares will ſo attract the fly, as to prevent its proving at all injurious to the turnips." [*Lond. Pap.*

A perſon ſaid to a miſer one day, with whom he was very intimate, "I am now going a journey, give me your

ring, which I will keep about me, and whenever I fee it I fhall remember you." He anfwered, " If you want to remember me, whenever you fee your finger naked, always think of me, that you wanted a ring of fuch a man, and he did —not give it."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, Saturday, Nov. 29.

[MARRIED, on Tuefday the 16th inft. by the Rev. Geo. O. Stuart, Nathan Chapman to Sufannah Taylor.

On Wednefday, John Barry to Mrs. Mary Cameron.

And on Thurfday, Peter Kuhrein to Mary Muir all of this place.

IN PRESS,

And will in few days be ready for Sale

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803;

CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK,

CONTAINING:

Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feafts, Eclipfes, Rifing and Setting of the Sun, Civil Lift of Upper Canada, Lift of General and Staff Officers as alfo the feveral Regiments ferving in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 30th Nov. 1802.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 7th OCT. 1802.

THE regular Winter Expreſs Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be cloſed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thurſday 25th November.
Thurſday 23d Dec. | Thurſday 26 Feb.
Thurſday 22d Jany | Thurſday 26 Mar.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq. Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN

where they may be accommodatnd with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOs. HAMILTON.

November 13.

Four Tons of Wheat or

OAT STRAW,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops in this Garriſon, to be delivered to the Barrack-Maſter, in the courſe of the Winter. Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, will give in their propoſals for the whole quantity, or any part thereof, to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, at York, on or before the 30th inſtant, diſtinguiſhing the price (if any) between Oat and Wheat Straw.

N. B. Preference will be given to Oat Straw.

York, 6th Nov. 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that on MONDAY, the 8th of November inſtant, they intend opening a COOK's SHOP, in the Town of *York*, in the Houſe between Mr. *Wood's* Store and Mrs. *Hannah M'Bride's*, where they may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, with the following Articles:—

ROAST and BOIL'D BEEF, &c.
BREAD, CHEESE, and BEER,

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day.—☞ DINNERS dreſſed on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOSEPH LORD,
REUBEN HUTCHINS.

*** No attention on the part of the Subſcribers ſhall be wanting to give perfect Satisfaction—and they therefore humbly ſolicit the patronage and ſupport of the Public. November 6, 1802.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5½. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW-YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3Gs. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

PRINTING-OFFICE,

FOR CASH ONLY,

A Collection of very valuable

BOOKS,

TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwoods, locker glaſſes, common glaſs inks, pocket ink cakes, office penknives, red ſealing wax, black, do. office tape, ſtaves and dust pounce, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black waters colors & do. box marking types, red and black ink powder, ſteel ſhugs, beſt foolſcap paper, fuſtic, R. G. W quills, ſecond hand Engliſh type, printer ſtands, ſmall inks receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and blotting paper, thin letter poſt & foolſcap do. meſſage and viſiting cards, copy and ciphering books, Reeves colours, bank paper caſes, Orderly Books, Blank Books of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

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Young man's beſt Companion, Entick's Dictionary
Elegant Pocket Bibles,—Edinburgh edit of do.
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Brooke's Gazetteer.—Army Liſt 1801.
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Salmon's Sheridan
Sheridan's Engliſh Poetry
Catechiſms of the Church of England, &c. &c.

16th Oct. 1802.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Work of a Saw-Mill, with two Saws, quite new. Apply at No. 62 *Yonge-ſtreet.*

October 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. CAMERON, near the Garriſon, as

A STORE & TAVERN,

Where they may be ſupplied, at reaſonable rates, with any Article in his line. No attention on his part ſhall be wanting to render his Houſe perfectly agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands—He therefore ſolicits the patronage of the public.

GEORGE PURVIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Garriſon, a bright Bay HORSE, purchaſed of Mr. *Moore*, of *Yonge-ſtreet*—He has a white blazing ſtar on his forehead, and was never ſhod. Whoever will bring him to the Subſcriber as above, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward.

October 30.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (la Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A. McDonald Esq Sheriff

540

VOLUME XII.] G R. [NUMBER 31.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 603.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the fifteenth day of September inſtant, we thought fit ſo and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held & conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſecond day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-third Day of October in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty ſecond year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 24th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the laid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to inſtitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all: ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo grotly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Late from Europe.

TRANSLATIONS

From French Papers to the 14th of September, received at the Office of the New-York Daily Advertiſer, by the Eliza and Mary.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

REPORT made to the FIRT CONSUL, in Senate, by the Miniſter for Exterior Relations, the 20th Fructidor, (7th Sept.) year 10.

The Firſt Conſul having ordered me to render him an account, in Senate, of the differences which have lately happened between the French Republic and the Regency of Algiers, and of the ſucceſs attending the meaſures which have been taken to terminate them, I ought previouſly to recall the ſtate of affairs which preceded them.

From the frontiers of Egypt to the ſtreit of Gibraltar, the north of Africa, is poſſeſſed by a people ſtrangers to the public code of Europe. The principles and manners, which, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, combine the different European powers into one ſociety, which not only prohibit oppreſſion, but enjoin kind reception, protection and aſſiſtance in caſe of danger, to the navigation and commerce of a peaceable people; which reprove every unjuſt aggreſſion; which tarniſhes that valor that is attended with cruelty, and which deſire that the rights of humanity ſhould always remain ſacred: theſe manners are ſtill unkown to the people of thoſe countries.

They acknowledge no other right of nations than the laws of their own police, which, permitting amongſt themſelves individual violences, authorize them with reſpect to foreigners, and even conſecrate them as acts of courage towards enemies. They are ignorant that the law of nations, by its general rules, abolliſhes thoſe general rights, which a people too much inſtated with their local importance, pretend to infer from the licence of their uſages. It is to be believed, for the honor of Europe, that in this reſpect the ſupremacy of the law of nations, aſſigning juſt limits to the toleration of particular legiſlations, ſhall not, henceforward, be contemned, excepting in Africa.

The Regency of Algiers is particularly remarkable for an audacity which certain events muſt have increaſed.

Charles the Vth. turned againſt Africa his victorious arms. He wiſhed to deliver Europe from the incurſions of barbarians, by reducing them to inſignificance; but the event deceived him, and did not anſwer to the grandeur of his preparations.

In later times, Louis XIV. avenged on the Algerines the honor of the French flag. Algiers, by his orders, was bombarded three times in the ſpace of ſix years; but here his vengeance was bounded. The affairs of Europe exacted all his attention. The Algerines, by this circumſtance, however, learned from that period to reſpect France, and the peace, which was concluded in 1689, ſubſiſted above a century, when the inſtances and orders of the Sublime Porte cauſed it in the year 7, to be broken.

Of the enemies which remained to France, when the Firſt Conſul aſſumed the reigns of government, the Regency of Algiers was the leaſt formidable. The Firſt Conſul, anxious to extinguiſh, every where, the calamities of war, apprized that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt his inclination, and was deſirous of peace, ſent a negociator to Algiers, preceded by the renown of thoſe exploits of which Italy, Germany, Egypt and Syria had been the theatre; the Firſt Conſul's envoy was received as he ought to have been. Peace was decreed and even proclaimed in the divan. However, a new interpoſition of the Sublime Porte, poſtponed the ſignature. War appeared to recommence, but it was a war without hoſtilities. All the French were permitted freely, to retire from Algiers with all their property, and the Agent of France waited at Alicant for the moment when negociations could be reſumed.

In ſhort, a definitive treaty which aſſures to France all the advantages ſtipulated by the ancient treaties, and which by new ſtipulations, guaranties more explicitly and fully the liberty of French commerce and navigation with Algiers, was ſigned the 7th of laſt Nivoſe.

The general peace was concluded, and commerce began to reſume its accuſtomed routine.

But very ſoon we learned, that Algerine armaments overrun the Mediterranean, defolating the commerce of France, and infeſting its coaſts. Even the flag and territory of the French Republic was not reſpected by the corſairs of the Regency. They carried into Algiers tranſports which ſailed from Toulon deſtined for St. Domingo. They ſeized a Neapolitan veſſel, in the ſeas, and almoſt within the banks of France. An Algerine raid dared, in the road of Tunis, to make a captain of a French merchantman ſubmit to infamous treatment. The barques of the coral company, which agreeably to the terms of the treaty, went to fiſh for coral, were violently driven from the coaſt. The Charge d'Affairs in vain demanded ſatisfaction; they had the preſumption to make him propoſitions injurious to the dignity of the French nation—that France ſhould purchaſe the execution of the treaty.

Informed of theſe aggreſſions, the Firſt Conſul ordered a naval diviſion to ſail for Algiers.

I tranſmit by his orders, the inſtructions to the Charge d'Affairs, the citizen Dubois Thainville, who depoſited himſelf with as much energy and dignity, as he conducted with prudence.

The diviſion commanded by the contre-admiral Leiſſegues, appeared before Algiers the 17th Thermidor, adjutant commandant Huilin, an officer of the palace, was on board, the bearer of a letter from the Firſt Conſul to the Dey.

On the 18th this officer went on ſhore, was received with diſtinction, preſented to the Dey, and delivered the Firſt Conſul's letter, which was conceived in the following terms:—

"BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul, to the very high and very magnificent Dey of Algiers: whom God preſerve in proſperity and glory!*

"I write you this letter direct, becauſe I know that you have miniſters who deceive you, and who induce you to conduct yourſelf in a manner that may bring upon you the greateſt misfortunes.—This letter will be delivered into your own hands by an adjutant of my palace. His purport is to demand from you prompt reparation, and ſuch as I have a right to expect, from the ſentiments you have always entertained for me. A French officer has been beaten in the road of Tunis by one of your officers Rais. The Agent of the Republic has demanded ſatisfaction and could not obtain it. Two brigs of war have been taken by your corſairs, which carried them to Algiers, and have retarded them on their voyage.—A Neapolitan veſſel has been ſeized by your corſairs in the road of Hieres, by which act the French territory has been violated. In ſhort, of the veſſel which was caſt away laſt winter on your coaſt, 150 men are ſtill miſſing, detained in the hands of barbarians. I demand reparation from you for all theſe grievances: and not doubting but that you will take all the meaſures which I ſhould take in ſimilar circumſtances, I diſpatch a veſſel to bring home to France the 150 miſſing men. I beſeech you moreover to miſtruſt thoſe of your miniſters who are enemies to France; you cannot have greater enemies, and if I deſire to live in peace with you, it is eſſential, that you ſhould preſerve the good underſtanding about to be eſtabliſhed, which alone can maintain you in that rank and proſperity you now enjoy: *for God has decreed the puniſhment of all thoſe who are unjuſt towards me.*

"If you wiſh to live in friendſhip with me, you muſt not expect to treat me as a feeble power; you muſt cauſe the French flag to be reſpected, as likewiſe that of the Italian Republic, which has nominated me its chief, and you muſt make me reparation for all the injuries which I have ſuſtained. This letter being intended for no other purpoſe, I requeſt you to read it yourſelf, with attention, and let me know by return of the officer I ſend you, the reſolution you mean to take."

Whatever were the ſecret intentions of the Dey, he only teſtified the deſire of living in a good underſtanding with the French Republic. "I will always to be," ſays he, "the friend of Bonaparte."

He promiſed and actually gave every ſatisfaction that was demanded.

To render particular homage to the Firſt Conſul, in the perſon of his envoy, he was diſpoſed even to diſpenſe with the ordinary forms, and contrary to the immemorial uſages of the Regency, he received in the moſt magnificent kioſck of his gardens, the officer of the palace, the charge d'affairs of the Republic, the contre-admiral Leiſſegues and his numerous etat major. It was in that place that he delivered to gen. Hullin the anſwer which he had prepared for the Firſt Conſul, in ſubſtance as follows:

"In the name of the only God, the God of mankind, our maſter the illuſtrious and magnificent Lord Muſtapha Pacha, Dey of Algiers, whom God preſerve in glory—

"To our friend Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic of France, Preſident of the Italian Republic.

I ſalute you, the peace of God be with you. Henceforth, our friend, I inform you that I have received your letter dated 29th Meſſidor. I have read it; it was delivered to me by the general of your palace, and your (vekil) charge d'affairs, Dubois Thainville. I reply article by article.

1ſt. You complain of rais Ali Tatar, although he is one of my Joldaches. I decreed that he ſhould be put to death. At the inſtant of the execution of his ſentence, your vekil demanded his pardon in your name, as a favor, and for your ſake, I have reprieved him.

2d. You demand from me the Neapolitan polacre, taken, you ſay, under the cannon of France. The particulars of this tranſaction, and reſpective to you, are not correct; but agreeably to your requeſt, I have delivered up eight Chriſtians compoſing its crew; I have furnrendered them to your vekil.

3d. You demand a Neapolitan veſſel, which, it is ſaid ſailed from Corſu with French clearances. No French papers were found on board; but, in conformity to your deſire, I have let the crew at liberty, and have delivered them to your vekil.

"4th. You demanded the puniſhment of the rais who brought into this port two veſſels belonging to the French republic. According to your requeſt I have diſcharged him from my ſervice; but I muſt inform you that my rais know not how to read European characters; they are only acquainted with the uſual paſſports, and for this reaſon, it will be proper that the veſſels of war belonging to the French republic, ſhould make ſome ſignal, whereby they may be known by my corſairs.

5th. You demand 150 men, who you ſay are in my territories: there does not one of them exiſt. It was God's will that they all ſhould periſh, a circumſtance which occaſioned me great pain.

6th. You ſay there are certain perſons who give me counſels that may embroil me with you. Our friendſhip is ſolid and ancient, and all thoſe who ſeek to embroil us, ſhall be diſappointed.

7th. You demand that I ſhall be the friend of the Italian Republic. "I will reſpect its Flag the ſame as yours—as you deſire. Had any one elſe have made a ſimilar requeſt, I would not have granted it for a million of dollars.

8th. You would not give me the 200,000 dollars which I demanded of you, as a recompence for the loſſes which I have ſuſtained for you—Whether you will give them, or will not give them, we will, notwithſtanding always be good friends.

9th. I have terminated with my friend Dubois Thainville, your vekil, every thing reſpecting the coral fiſhery, which your veſſels can immediately reſume. The African Company ſhall enjoy the ſame prerogatives which it formerly enjoyed; I have given orders to the Bey of Conſtantine, to afford it every poſſible protection.

10th. I have ſatisfied you in every reſpect as you have deſired, in whatever you have demanded: in return, you will ſatisfy me, as I have ſatisfied you.

11th. Therefore, I requeſt that you will give orders, that the nations my enemies may not navigate under your flag nor that of the Italian Republic; that there may be no further diſcuſſions between us, as I wiſh always to be friends with you.

12th. I have ordered my Reis to reſpect the French flag at ſea. I will puniſh the firſt who ſhall bring a French veſſel into my ports.

If at any time hereafter any diſcuſſions ſhould be neceſſary between us, write to me direct, and every thing ſhall be amicably arranged.

I ſalute you: may GOD continue you in glory.

Algiers—this 13th of the moon Rabaid-Euel, in the year of the Hegera, 1217."

In concluding this report, I ought to inform the Firſt Conſul, that the Adjutant-Commandant of the palace, Huilin, and the Contre-Admiral Leiſſegues, have fulfilled the commiſſion entruſted to them, with dignity, firmneſs, and circumſpection.

CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, September 9.

A report prevails that the Ex General La Fayette, has died at one of his eſtates in Brie.

The ſigning of the Treaty of Peace between France and the Porte, was announced the day before yeſterday at the Theatres. At noon, a diſcharge of cannon teſtified the public joy on this happy event.

Accounts from Vienna announce ſeveral changes in the miniſtry, and likewiſe in the other departments of adminiſtration.

The reports from Switzerland are leſs alarming.—A deputy from the leſſer cantons arrived at Berne on the 3d inſt. requeſting from Government a paſſport and a ſafe conduct for ſix deputies, which their cantons propoſe to ſend to Berne. The requeſt was granted.

General Le Clerc has ſent to France an American Tyger. It is his intention to ſend ſome enormous Alligators dried and ſtuffed. One has been taken 29 feet long in the pond of Margoane.—This general has given orders to an officer on a travelling excurſion through South America, to ſend him Vigogna ſheep, llamas, and every other kind of animals, which are not in the National Muſeum. Should any vegetable, mineral or animal productions be found in St. Domingo, which are not in our national collections, Gen. Le Clerc

will do all in his power to procute and furnish them.

September 11.

It is announced that Sebastiani chief of brigade is to be sent by government to Algiers. This is the same officer who carried the preliminaries of peace between France and Turkey to Constantinople. His mission to the most formidable and commercial of the barbarian powers, gives room to suspect that government is occupied with plans beneficial not only to France but to all the states bordering on the Mediterranean.

Four persons, one of whom was a woman about 28 years of age, after having been exposed yesterday for four hours at the Palace de Greve, were publicly branded on the right shoulder with the letter F. (Faussaire) counterfeiter. This is the first punishment of the kind that has taken place in France since the abolition of the ancient penal code.

The greatest activity has prevailed at Ostend for a fortnight past, in repairing the dykes and enlarging the basons of that port.

The Vaccine Committee of the Medical Society of Paris has addressed, by the authority of the Minister of the Interior, a letter to all the prefects on the importance of this method of inoculation, and the necessity of practising it in all the departments, where the ignorant alone still oppose its introduction.

General Bernadotte, we understand, arrived at Nancy the 3d instant, at ten o'clock at night.

The Queen of Naples with the princesses, her daughters, and her numerous suite, arrived at Naples the 17th of August.

The preparations making by the court of Spain, for the journey of the royal family, will cost it is said, several millions. Upwards of 400 carriages filled with the paraphernalia of the court, were dispatched from Madrid the beginning of August. The feasts which are to take place at Barcelona, will recall by their taste and magnificence, the sports and tournaments of the ancient Kings of Castile and Leon.

The King of Prussia has promised to establish in his dominions the secularized bishops whose estates have been ceded to him.

HAGUE, Sept. 7.

The collector of the customs has notified the merchants, that Rouen not being one of the ports designated for the entrepot of tobacco, they will not only be refused admittance, but will be liable to seizure, conformably to article II. of the law of the 29th Floreal, year 10. (19th May, 1802.) He accordingly invites them to revoke the orders they may have given for that merchandize, or to alter its destination.

BERNE, August 20.

We hear at this moment that the insurgents have just begun hostilities.—They have taken the post of the Reng, which was occupied by a company of carabiners of the canton de Vaud. The captain and about thirty men have perished in that action. No precise accounts of this unfortunate event have as yet been received; but it appears that this post has suffered itself to be surprized, and that the insurgents have easily rendered themselves masters of it by taking possession of a height that commanded it, and which had been left unguarded.

On hearing the news, Gen. Andermott and the Commissary of Government Keller, gave orders for all the Helvetic forces to advance. They have addressed a last proclamation to the inhabitants of Uzi, Schwitz and Underwalden, summoning them to submit to the government; but things are come to such a pitch, that there is no probability of this summons producing any effect.

RATISBON, August 26.

It is positively known that citizen Laforest is alone, as minister extraordinary of the French republic, to follow the negociations relative to the important affair of the indemnities. Citizen Bacher still continues to remain as chargé d'affaires from France for every thing not connected with the settlement of the indemnities.

The two declarations transmitted the 18th inst. to the directory of the empire by the ministers plenipotentiaries of France and Russia, have yesterday been carried to the diétature and published.

In the conference which took place on the 22d, betwixt the members of the deputation, a difference arose between Hesse Cassel and Wurtemourgh, respecting the priority of vote.

August 28.

The second sitting of the Diet took place on the 26th; the minister of Bohemia, M. de Schrant, gave a very important vote upon the declaration and convention transmitted by the ministers of France and Russia. The following is the substance,

"That the affair of the indemnities being merely an interior concern of the empire, could not be otherwise settled than by the free concurrence and co-operation of its States: that the plan communicated by France and Russia was but a project proposed to the deputation, which the latter could reject, modify or adopt, as it might think proper; that when it related to interests so important as those which now occupy the deputation, no power could prescribe either the steps to be pursued, or, above all a period to its sitting: that however, Bohemia was disposed to do every thing depending on her to accelerate the affair in question.

This declaration of the Court of Vienna, the first that it has published on the subject of the Convention of indemnities, has created a lively sensation amongst the accredited ministers.

A courier from Vienna passed thro' this city the night before last on his way to Paris.



POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

DE LEGE.

A LAWYER once, (I now forget his name,)
Boston, no doubt, has many like the same,
could not, or would not know his office-bond—
Pretending *Court Dress* had not room for more!
And THOUGH WILL this money leak to flop,
On moderate term, took half a Turner's shop
Where, *most esp. efferly* for *Suits*, appear,
"ALL KINDS OF TURN'D AND TWISTED WORK DONE HERE."

ANECDOTE.

An Irish gentleman once remarked in the House of Commons that the French were the most restless in the universe—adding very pointedly, 'they never will be at peace, till they are engaged in another war.'

On MONDAY next will be ready for Sale,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803;

CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK.

CONTAINING,

Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feasts, Eclipses, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil List of Upper Canada, List of Provincial and Staff Officers to alfo the feveral Regiments, forming in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper.—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 25th Nov. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

WILLIAM COOPER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has erected a large and convenient STABLE on his own lot, opposite the Toronto Coffee-House, and stored it well with HAY and OATS, of the very best quality.——☞ Travellers will meet with genteel and comfortable accommodations at the above House, and their Horses will be carefully attended to.

He has just received from New-York,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

The best Wines, Brandy, Hollands, Sherry, Irish Lime Juice, Live fine Porter, Oysters, Anchovies, Red Herrings, Devonshire, Mixt and Cavin Sauces, Sugars, Pepper, and Tobaccos.

He has also received, a very general assortment of

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country Produce.

York, 26th Nov. 1802.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 7th Oct. 1802.

THE regular Winter Express Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be closed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thursday 25th November.
Thursday 23d Dec. } Thursday 26 Feb
Thursday 22d Jany } Thursday 26 Mar.

Four Tons, of Wheat or OAT STRAW,

WANTED for the use of the Troops in this Garrison, to be delivered to the Barrack-Master, in the course of the Winter. Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the same, will give in their proposals for the whole quantity, or any part thereof, to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commissary, at York, on or before the 30th instant, distinguishing the price (if any) between Oat and Wheat Straw.

N. B. Preference will be given to Oat Straw.

York, 6th Nov. 1802.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has removed to the House lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Esq. Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will constantly be supplied with good liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his house agreeable to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 1st, 1802.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requests all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those to whom the said estate may be indebted are also requested to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjusted and settled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 604.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation, on the Twenty third day of October last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Second day of the month of December, now next ensuing, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Fifth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Three, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Twenty Ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty second year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secy.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cauſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will forever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street, Sept. 14, 1802.

A diſpatch has been received from Alexander Stratton, Eſq. his Majeſty's Charge d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, tranſmitting an official note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, on the 29th July laſt, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:

TRANSLATION.

Official note delivered by the Reis Effendi to Alexander Stratton, Eſq. at a conference in his Excellency's Houſe on the canal, of the 29th July, 1802.

It behoves the character of true friendſhip and ſincere regard to promote with cheerfulneſs all ſuch affairs and objects as may be reciprocally uſeful, and many have been long the ſalutary fruits of thoſe ſteady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily ſubſiſt between the ſublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain: and as permiſſion has heretofore been granted for the Engliſh merchant ſhips to navigate in the Black Sea for the purpoſes of trade, the ſame having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial Majeſty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note preſented to our friend the Engliſh Miniſter reſiding at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemazial Ahir 1214—this preſent "Takrir" (official note) is iſſued; the Imperial Court hereby engaging that the ſame treatment ſhall be obſerved towards the Engliſh merchant ſhips coming to that ſea, as is offered to the ſhips of powers moſt favored by the Sublime Porte, on the ſcore of that navigation.

The 23d Rebiul Evvel, 1217. (29th July 1802.)

Treaty with France—We learn from unqueſtionable authority that the Treaty is in a very advanced ſtate, and we have the ſatisfaction to believe that it will be brought to a concluſion before the meeting of Parliament. Such is the attention beſtowed upon the ſubject by M. Otto, that ſcarcely a week paſſes without the exchange of ſeveral diſpatches between London and Paris, relative to the articles of the treaty. The anſwers and inſtructions ſent to them are regularly ſubmitted to Lord Hawkeſbury.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 11.

FIRE.

On Tueſday forenoon, there was an alarm of fire in the factory belonging to Meſſrs. Oliphant, in Portland-ſtreet. The moſt immediate aſſiſtance was given—but, notwithſtanding, that part of the building where the fire began (only very lately erected) was ſoon in one flame from the ground to the top, the roof having fallen in, and the ſame of a moſt beautiful day was clouded by this terrific ſight. It was for ſome time hoped, that the other and much larger part of the factory might have been ſaved, and to effect this deſirable object the engines were actively employed; but it was in vain. The flames ſlowly, but effectually, inſinuated themſelves beyond the boundary of the diviſion wall, and in a ſhort time all attempts to extinguiſh them were fruitleſs—every thing was conſumed to the walls, a part of which was obliged to be pulled down in the courſe of the day, from the dangerous ſtate in which they were left. A conſiderable portion of the machinery was taken out in a damaged ſtate.

It is evident from this fatal accident, and the time it happened, that whenever a factory takes fire, and is unchecked only for a ſhort period, the deſtruction of it is certain, hence the very great danger is apparent of their being immediately near dwelling houſes. A houſe formed part of the building of the factory deſtroyed, and it is materially injured; but apparently, in a great meaſure owing to there being timber in the diviſion wall. In ſome factories, we underſtand, there are party walls built of ſuch ſtrength, at certain diſtances, and without any opening thro' them, as in all probability, would bound the ravages of fire. Such, it appears, is the dread of the work people, on the alarm of fire in a factory, that recollection is loſt; for we underſtand there were pipes in all the rooms of the late building, which by turning the cocks belonging to them, would in a few minutes have covered every floor with water. It is alſo a practice to have tubs of water in each room, with blankets ready to immerſe and throw over any part of the works that may take fire.

We have been told of a gentleman who regularly exerciſes his people at appointed poſts, as in caſe of fire, and that he has a bell, which is only uſed on ſuch occaſions. Every precaution is deviſed, we believe, for ſecurity, and it is obviouſly neceſſary.

The fire began in a machine-maker's work ſhop, on the ground floor of the building, and was cauſed by ſome timber being put to the ſtove pipes to dry. The loſs is upwards of twenty thouſand pounds; but we underſtand the property is inſured. Happily there were no lives loſt; but ſeveral perſons were hurt in the courſe of giving aſſiſtance.

PUBLIC OFFICE, SHADWELL.—A few days ſince, the caſe of the Maſe of the veſſel who was ſuppoſed to have deſtroyed himſelf entering the harbour of Baltimore, in America, and the Lady who threw herſelf from on board the ſame veſſel at the ſame time, came on to be inveſtigated at this office, when a few new facts came out. It appeared, the body of Joſeph White was found ſhot through the heart, at the bottom of the ſteerage, about three in the morning; all the crew heard the report of the piſtol, and a moment after ſaw a young and beautiful female paſſenger ruſh up the ſteerage, undreſſed, and threw herſelf into the ſea. The coroner's jury at Baltimore, gave their verdict wilful murder on the body of White, but could not tell by whom. As far as the evidence went, it appeared the ſhip left Cymington Roads, her crew conſiſting of Americans, Germans, and one Engliſhman, forming the complement of the ſhip for navigating her, beſides four paſſengers, three females and a male, all natives of England going to America. The voyage laſted forty-three days.—When in the chops of the Chelapeak, in America, Joſeph White, the firſt mate, during ſupper, went from table upon deck, and ſtruck the officer ſecond to him, whereupon a general confuſion took place on board the veſſel, ſuppoſed to have originated in contending for the favor of the ladies.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.

Particulars of the Explotion of the Powder-Mills at Faverham:—

On Tueſday afternoon, a few minutes after three o'clock, the corning mill, No. I, part of the Royal gun-powder mills, ſituate at out three quarters of a mile North Weſt of the town of Faverſham, blew up, with a moſt tremendous exploſion, and killed ſix men, who were at work therein, and three horſes. The fragments of the building were diſperſed in thoufands of pieces over the adjoining grounds, and the maſſy preſſes and mill timbers ſplintered and diſplaced in ſuch a manner as to preſent a heap of ruins impoſſible for words to deſcribe; but owing to the chofen ſituation of the corning mills, and drying ſtoves, which were removed from the town after the dreadful accident in 1781, and the further judicious precautions of detaching the buildings from each other, raiſing banks of earth between ſome, and ſurrounding others with ſtrong hedges and plantations of wood, the deſtruction has not extended beyond the place where it began.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1802

The Conſul of the United States has the ſatisfaction of announcing to his fellow citizens reſident in Great Britain, that by official diſpatches juſt received from Tangier, he is informed of the re eſtabliſhment of Peace between the United States and his Highneſs the Emperor of Morocco; and that there is no longer any danger to be apprehended from the Moorith cruizers.

(Signed) GEO. WM. ERVING.

Fifteen hundred Poles under the guidance of Koſciuſko, are ſtated to be on the eve of leaving their country, for the purpoſe of forming a colony on the banks of the Suſquehanna.

It appears by a private letter from Paris of a very recent date, that the Chief Conſul is ſeriouſly offended at the late conduct of his repreſentative at the Court of Lifbon. When he was informed that General Lafnes, contrary to received uſages, and in oppoſition to all laws of delicacy, ſuffered ſeveral veſſels laden with merchandize, reputed contraband in Portugal, to come to Lifbon, and unſhuſhingly to have their cargoes diſpoſed of at his own houſe, his indignation became extreme. —Theſe circumſtances Bonaparte learned by diſpatches, which with the utmoſt ſpeed had been tranſmitted to him by the Prince Regent; he in conſequence inſtantly ſent off a meſſenger to meet General Lafnes, with preremptory orders for him not to come to Paris, but to remain at Tarbes in the Upper Pyrenees, where his brother is Preſect; his ſucceſſor at the Court of Lifbon is not yet known.

The advices from Switzerland, of the 2d of September, bring intelligence of a formidable reſiſtance to the new order of things in the Petty Cantons, and a ſtrong diſpoſition to ſecond it in the larger ones. It appears that in the late affairs at Reng, the troops of the Petty Cantons ſurpriſed the garriſon, the advanced guard having been withdrawn, in conſequence of the badneſs of the weather.

We obſerve with concern, that while the produce of France is daily imported into this country, our veſſels continue to be ſeized and condemned upon the ſlighteſt pretences, in the ports of the Republic.

The Fribley, of Sunderland, arrived in Yarmouth Roads from Charante, which ſhe left on the 2d inſtant, with brandies, has brought intelligence of the condemnation of the George of London, captain Y unghan, and of the ſeizure of the Jemis, captain Muckle, at that place. The former had merely a few crates of earthen-ware on board, and the latter ſome ſtockings and waiſtcoat pieces of Britiſh manufacture.

September 15.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 12th inſt.

La Fotet, the French Miniſter Extraordinary at the Diet of Ratiſbon, has returned an anſwer to the Aulic Reſcript, preſented by the Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, in which he merely ſtates the diſpoſition of France and Ruſſia to co-operate in their propoſed plan of indemnities for the tranquility and happineſs of the Empire. An Extraordinary Depu ation held a new ſitting on the 31ſt ult. in which Brandenburg, Bavaria and Heſſe Caſſel, are ſaid to have given their votes. It is reported that a proteſt will be ſigned by the Miniſter of Wurtzbourg againſt the ſyſtem of indemnities, and that it is to be enforced by remonſtrances on the part of the Sub Delegate of Bohemia.

PRINCE HENRY's WILL.

BERLIN, AUGUST 25.

The laſt will of the late Prince Henry of Pruſſia, is now publiſhed, bearing date the 25th Feb. 1802. The following is a copy of it.

"I will die left in the place where I may be, whether in bed or in a chair, till no doubt ſhall remain of my death—but while even uncertainty remains, the drawers and cloſets in the chamber where I perform the laſt act of life, ſhall be ſealed. When it is certain that I am no more, my corpſe ſhall be laid on a ſimple tent bed. I will not trouble my domeſtics to adorn me; and, ſince cuſtom, however, requires it, I will be dreſſed in my oldeſt regimentals; and, ſhould my legs be ſwelled, my boots ſhall be cut open, it does not ſignify, ſo they are only fit for a dead man to wear. Beſides thoſe who place a real intereſt in my lots, no one ſhall be permitted to ſee me. I will not tend to an odious and diſguſting ſpectacle, by being exhibited to the public.

"Count Roeder ſhall announce my deceaſe to the King; at the ſame time telling him, that Count De la Roche Aymon, being charged with my laſt will as to my interment, ſhall afterwards diſcharge a private commiſſion, and deliver him ſomething from me; he ſhall tell him that, according to this will, I am to be interred at Rheinſberg; that that ſame defire ſtood in my teſtament, which I requeſt him to open ſpeedily; that my burial-place was tolerable, and that I made an epitaph upon myſelf, which muſt remain on the ſtone that is to be placed at the vault on the very day of my interment. That I deſire neither flambeaux nor lights around my coffin, it being to be cloſed as ſoon as it ſhall be ready and I put into it, not wiſhing to ſtay a moment longer above the earth, than is neceſſary to aſcertain my death.

"A ſingle perſon ſhall guard my corpſe, to keep the cats and dogs from it. I do not wiſh to torment people after my deceaſe, to ſit up by an inanimate creature; no cords, no fringe, either in or upon my coffin. The day of interment, being fixed, it ſhall have place at noon, if in the winter, if ſummer, at four or five o'clock: without any other pomp, my domeſtics ſhall carry my corpſe down the ſtairs, and through the ſaloon of yellow marble, to the reſidence of my diſſolution, which is not far off: as ſoon as the coffin is put in there, the tomb ſtone, which I have had engraved, ſhall be placed at the entrance by the Architect Reinert; and this having occurred, all is done.—I belong no more then to the kingdom of the living.

"I beſeech the Count De la Roche Aymon to ſummon together the gentlemen who ſhall have attended me to my death, with the Private Secretary Le Beaud, and the Architect Reinert, in an apartment of the Caſtle, after my interment. Firſt, I proteſs my acknowledgements to the Count De la Roche Aymon, for his tender attachment to me all the time I had the happineſs of his company. I requeſt him to tell thoſe gentlemen, that I die grateful; that I pray them to proteſt each other during their lives; this being the greateſt evidence they can give the world that my memory has not eſcaped them.

"I alſo with the Count De la Roche Aymon to call together all my chamberlains, cooks, muſicians and lacqueys, and to have the politeneſs to thank them in my name, for the ſervices which they have rendered me, telling them all, from the firſt to the laſt, that I have made a Will, by which I have bequeathed remembrances in money or effects; that each, when the King has opened it, ſhall know what my friendſhip or gratitude bequeathes; but that it is natural, without diſreſpect to any one, for me to eſtimate thoſe who, in my opinion, have been ſincere and open, and moſt truly attached to me; and therefore, by favoring the one more than the other, I have only followed the impulſe of my heart. That I, moreover, being only able to diſpoſe of a part of my property, have not had it in my power to do more than it will be found I have done: but that I requeſt every one to be ſatisfied; and the property that he got, to conſider as the property I wiſh to all; I dying in the hope, that there can be no greater proof of attachment given to my aſhes,

than that no one murmurs at the ſtile or the much of the diſtribution. Moreover, I have recommended thoſe who have ſerved me, to the king and my heirs, not doubting but that act of my laſt teſtament will be executed.

" The ſword which I wore in the ſeven years war, ſhall be delivered to the Count De la Roche ; and I requeſt him after my interment, to repair to the king and to aſſure him of my laſt wiſhes for him and the ſtate ; at the ſame time handing my ſword to him, with the prayer in my name, to have it preſerved in memory of the faithfulneſs with which I have ſerved my country. Thus is the laſt act of my life terminated.—Eternally farewell !"

THE ORACLE.

YORK.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT
In the Month of October 1802.

Halifax Currency.

Exchange.....	on London 2 to 3 per cent diſcount
Wheat.....	per buſh. 5/6 to 5/6 ſterl. p Mr. Buſh
Oats.....	ditto.. 3/6 to 3/.....per minot
Peaſe.....	ditto.....5/6 to 6/
Rice.....	per cwt. - 25/
Flour ſuperfine per barrel 35/ to 33/6	
Ditto fine.....	ditto.....32/6 to 31/
Ditto common..ditto....	25/ to 30/
Biſcuit common per cwt. 17/6 to 21/	
Pork Irish meſs per barrel 100/	
Country cured..ditto.....	90/
Ditto freſh.....	per cwt.....70/
Beef freſh.....	per cwt. - 35/ to 42/
Butter country made p. lb.....	9d to 15d
Rum Jamaica . per gall.....	5/3 to 5/6
Ditto Weſt India ditto.	4/3 to 4/6
Muſcovado ſugar per cwt ..	45/ to 56/
Moſaſſes.....	per gall..... 3/6
Coffee.....	per lb..... 10d to 18d
Wine Madeira. per pipe -	£33 to £70
Ditto Port.....	ditto - £28 to £30
Candles mould...per lb.....	12d to 16d
Ditto dipt.....	ditto..... 10d
Oil lamp.....	per gall.....3/ to 3/6
Ditto linſeed.....	ditto. ... 8/ to 10/
Britiſh goods p. cent advance on 100 p. ct. & upwards	
Oak.....	per foot cubic 15d to 12d
Firewood.....	per cord..... 15/ to 18/
Pine inch to inch long p. hund. 60/	
Staves, white oak }	p. thouſ. £25
London pipe..... }	
Hoops 12 to 14 feet long ditto £6	
Oars aſh in the rough....	ditto 6/6 to 7/6
Handſpikes do. and }	ditto 7/6 to 8/
Hickery ditto..... }	

☞ Such Gentlemen as with to ſubſcribe to the YORK ASSEMBLYS, are requeſted to meet at the Toronto Coffee-Houſe on Monday the 6th current at 11 o'clock, to appoint Managers, &c. for the ſeaſon.

York, 1ſt Dec. 1802.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 54s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 7th Oct. 1802.

THE regular Winter Expreſs Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be cloſed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thurſday 25th November.
Thurſday 23d Dec. | Thurſday 26 Feb.
Thurſday 22d Jany | Thurſday 26 Mar.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK.
CONTAINING
Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Civil Liſt of Upper Canada, Liſt of Governors and Staff Officers as alſo the ſeveral Regiments ſerving in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 27th Nov. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

WILLIAM COOPER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has erected a large and convenient STABLE on his own Lot, oppoſite the Toronto Coffee-Houſe, and ſtored it well with HAY and OATS, of the very beſt quality.——☞ Travellers will meet with genteel and comfortable accommodations at the above Houſe, and their Horſes will be carefully attended to.

He has juſt received from New-York,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
The beſt Wines, Brandy, Hollands, Shrub, freſh Lime Juice, London Porter, Oyſters, Anchovies, Red Herrings, Devonſhire, Navy and Cavia Sauces, Segars, Pipes, and Tobacco.

He has alſo received, a very general aſſortment of
GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,
Which he will ſell cheap for cash, or exchange for country Produce.

York, 26th Nov. 1802.

UPPER CANADA.

York, 18th September, 1802

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 6th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Township at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale ; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. CAMERON, near the Garriſon, as

A STORE & TAVERN,

Where they may be ſupplied, at reaſonable rates, with any Article in his line. No attention on his part ſhall be wanting to render his Houſe perfectly agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands—He therefore ſolicits the patronage of the public.

GEORGE PURVIS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From the Garriſon, a bright Bay HORSE, purchaſed of Mr. *Moore*, of *Yonge-ſtreet*—He has a white blazing ſtar on his forehead, and was never ſhod. Whoever will bring him to the Subſcriber as above, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward.

October 30.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats : the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs : the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres : the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres : the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres : the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres : the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres : the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (la Trenc. . containing 800 acres : the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon : and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec ; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq. Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 13.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA :) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A McDonald Esq
Sheriff
548

VOLUME XII.] G R [NUMBER 38

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE ;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 605.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING :*—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY-NINTH day of November laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of January next enſuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary ; Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.——And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Adverteſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, " *An Act for Securing " the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them ; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard ; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years ; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

EXTRACTS

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

September 17—24.

We underſtand the ſhip owners at Leith, Kirkaldie, Shields, Sunderland, Burlington, Briſtol, and ſome other ports, have determined to co-operate with the ſhip owners in London, in the recent eſtabliſhment of the ſociety of ſhip owners of Great Britain, and it is thought the meaſure will be generally adopted at all the Out Ports.

A letter received from Canton, ſays, "In China, marriage with the poor, is a meaſure of prudence, becauſe the children, particularly the ſons, are bound to maintain their parents. This union, therefore, takes place whenever there is the leaſt proſpect of ſubſiſtence for a future family. Children, however, born without means being had of providing for them, are ſometimes abandoned by the wretched authors of their being. Superſtition comes in aid to reconcile this horrid practice to the mind. The child is conſidered as a holy offering to the ſpirit of the adjoining river, in which the infant is thrown, with a gourd ſuſpended from its neck, to keep it from immediate drowning.—Female infants are for the moſt part choſen, as the leſs evil for this cruel ſacrifice, and a faint hope is generally entertained, that they may yet be ſaved from untimely death. Government appoints perſons to collect theſe miſerable objects, for the purpoſe of providing for ſuch as are found alive, and for burying thoſe who have already expired. The miſſionaries in Pekin, have baptized ſome thouſands, before death has taken place."

We are glad to hear, by a letter received from Bombay, that a conſiderable trade has been opened with Japan, which is ſtated to be the richeſt country in the world, for gold, ſpices, ſilks, ſilver, &c. The Emperor is, fortunately, well-diſpoſed towards the Engliſh; his capitol is at Jeddo, being 9 miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the ſpace of forty eight hours, burnt down 100,000 houſes, and in which a vaſt number of inhabitants periſhed. The Emperor's Palace was reduced to aſhes—but the whole is re-built. The Royal Palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers and baſtions: Where the Emperor reſides, are three towers, nine ſtories high, each covered with plates of gold, and the hall of audience, is ſupported by pillars of maſſy gold. Though much benefit may be derived from a commercial intercourſe with Japan, yet the natives are ſuſpected of jealouſy, which time and a better underſtanding may remove.

LONDON, September 22.

We yeſterday received the Paris Journals of the 20th inſt. They inform us, that the affair of the indemnities ſeems to be definitively concluded, unleſs the Emperor ſhould endeavor by force of arms to procure more favorable terms; a reſolution which the conſtant reinforcement of his army would ſeem to indicate.

The Revolution in Helvetia is daily aſſuming more conſiſtency. The influence of the French party is already greatly diminiſhed; and is likely, by ſome recent events, to be entirely deſtroyed. The Cantons of Glaris and Appenzel, the two diſtricts of Rhodon, a part of the Griſons, and even Zug, as far as the preſence of a battalion of troops of the line permits, have followed the example of the three primitive Cantons. The troops of the Gaulo Helvetic government amount only to 2800 men, and they have not money enough to raiſe or ſupport more. By accounts of the 12th of September, the ſpirit of inſurrection has extended to the Canton of Zurich. The exiſting central government, as it is called, having ſent a battalion of troops of another Canton, having oppoſite opinions, to take poſſeſſion of the town of Zurich, the inhabitants refuſed them admiſſion. Upon their refuſal, General Andermatt ordered that it ſhould be occupied by ſeveral companies of troops of the line. The unexpected arrival of this force produced great agitation among the inhabitants; they collected very tumultuouſly, and as the effervecence ſeemed to be carried to a very high degree, the Municipality, not chooſing to take upon themſelves all the reſponſibility, thought proper to call to their aſſiſtance ſix perſons of the greateſt influence in the town. After due deliberation, it was reſolved to guard againſt all ſurprize by refuſing admiſſion to the troops. The Municipality of Zurich wrote to the Helvetic Commander, that the citizens would guard their own walls, and wiſhed to ſee no more foreign troops among them; that notwithſtanding he would be permitted to enter, on condition that his ſoldiers ſhould be lodged in barracks, guarded by the citizens.—Immediately afterwards, citizens Teiſs and Schmitz left Zurich to have an explanation with the Central Government. That took place on Tueſday.

General Andermatt, informed of theſe movements, left Lucerne on the 12th, with all the troops and artillery in the place. He arrived at night before Zurich; and at half paſt two in the morning cauſed the town to be ſummoned, by the ſound of the trumpet, to open its gates. The commandant of Zurich replied, that he would ſend his requeſt to the Municipality, and would wait their orders. Upon which General Andermatt began to bombard the town with ſhells; he fired 160, beſides ſome four and ſix pound balls.—But his ammunition was ſoon expended, and he had no more than 2000 men. He offered, at nine o'clock, to ſuſpend hoſtilities, provided that the town was put into his hands, until he could receive ulterior orders from his government. In effect, an armiſtice was agreed upon till Saturday, at ſix o'clock in the evening; but the citizens, enraged at the attack made upon them, and encouraged by the bad ſucceſs of the morning attack, (there were none killed or wounded, and the fire occaſioned by the ſhells was ſoon extinguiſhed) refuſed all other arrangement. Their friends from the country were arriving every hour to the ſuccour of Zurich, particularly old General Steiner, who at eighty years of age, entered the city at the head of three hundred men well armed. Such was the ſtate of things on the 12th inſt.

A ſuſpenſion of arms for an unlimited time was agreed upon between the three Cantons and the Central Government. The following are ſaid to be the conditions:

"1. Hoſtilities are not to recommence till after three days reciprocal notice.

"2. The paſſage of merchandize & proviſions ſhall be free during the continuance of the armiſtice.

"3. The reſpective armies ſhall take the poſition they may think proper, it being underſtood that they ſhall not paſs the line they actually occupy."

The Deputies of the three Cantons wiſhed to extend the armiſtice to thoſe of Glaris and Appenzel; but the Helvetian General declared his power did not extend ſo far.

When it is recollected that the people of Switzerland do not take up a cauſe without the moſt mature deliberation, we fee little chance of the ſpeedy re-eſtabliſhment of peace among them. France is obviouſly reduced to the alternative of reſtraining the ancient federative union, under which the country exiſted in perfect ſecurity and happineſs for nearly five centuries, or of marching into the heart of it, and maintaining there an army to enforce the new conſtitution.

HAGUE, Sept. 11.

The French garriſon are to quit us the day after to-morrow, to embark for Louiſiana. They will not be replaced by other troops.

The ſixteen ſhips fitted out from this country, for Greenland, on the whale fishery, are all now returned, having caught, in the whole, 62 fiſh.

There is a ſtrong report at this place of an approaching definitive alliance between France, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia.

TROUBLES IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Sept. 11.

The ſpirit of inſurrection which has already ſeparated from Helvetia the Cantons of Glaris, Schwitz, Uri, Appenzel, and the country of the Griſons, ſpreads more and more. That of Zug is alſo on the point of declaring againſt the government. At Baden, the fermentation daily increaſes. At Zurich, the former chiefs of the canton have deliberated in private aſſemblies, on the admiſſion of a new conſtitution, and have been able to prevent the picked troops of Leman from entering their city. The gates have been ſhut againſt them, and they have been obliged to encamp without the walls. We learn from Arau, that hoſtilities have been commenced in the neighbourhood of that city. A mutual cannonading took place. The troops of the Pais-de-Vaude fired red hot ſhot on the place, which took fire in ſeveral quarters. We expect further details with impatience.—Such is the poſition of Helvetia.

Mr. Otto's plate, pictures, &c. were packing up yeſterday, previous to his departure. M. Otto deſerves much praiſe for the addreſs and decorum with which he has conducted himſelf during his reſidence in England, a period of the greateſt intereſt to the peace and tranquility of both nations. It is believed that he will leave London immediately on the arrival of General Andreoſſi.

DREADFUL FIRE.

SOLINGEN (Germany,) Aug. 27.

Laſt Tueſday was a day of horror, deſvaſtation, and alarm to the town of Tade. In the morning, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out, within the walls of that place, in a brew-houſe, which increaſed with ſuch fury, that in leſs than two hours the whole town conſiſting of 182 houſes, was laid in aſhes. There is ſcarcely a veſtage left of any houſes, except here and there the piece of a wall. The Roman church is ſtanding. The Lutheran church lies in ruins; and the Reformed Church has loſt part of its roof.

It is heart-rending to obſerve the miſery of the poor inhabitants, who could ſcarcely ſave any thing from the flames and are now without food or covering in the orchards and the fields. It falls peculiarly hard on the aged, the infants at the breaſt, the infirm and the ſick; and unleſs ſpeedy aſſiſtance be offered them, they muſt inevitably ſink under the load of their miſeries and wants. Several of the inhabitants periſhed in the flames; among whom was a Calviniſtical Miniſter of the Goſpel, aged 70.

GENOA, Auguſt 14.

A treaty is negociating between our Republic and France, by which the former renounces its ancient pretenſions to the iſland of Corſica and Capraia: the latter receives in return Oneglia and Loano, with their dependencies.

The Firſt Conſul has required our Government to fit out and ſend ſhips of war againſt the African pirates.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq. Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN,

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good Liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his Houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 12.

THE ORACLE.

YORK.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1802.

To the Printer of the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

SIR,

I With you would make it generally known, through your uſeful paper, for the ſatisfaction of the public, that Mr. Lafelle, who was ſo very dangerouſly wounded by Mr. Williams at Fort Erie, is ſo far recovered, that he has been permitted to croſs the Lake to viſit his friends at Detroit. It is but juſtice to obſerve, that this very extraordinary cure is principally owing to the ſkill and attention of James Muirhead, Eſq; ſurgeon, of Niagara. When we conſider the nature of the wounds, one of which was five inches deep under the arm, and the other quite through to the lungs, ſo that their action in reſpiration could be diſtinctly perceived, we muſt own the value and merit of the ſurgeon, whoſe ſkillful applications and care contributed ſo much to this cure; much the greateſt that has been effected ſince the province was eſtabliſhed. This praiſe will be more freely given, when we recollect, that on the ſafety of this life depended that of another.

I am, Sir,
your obedient humble ſervant,
JUSTUS.

MARRIED) On Thurſday laſt, by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. Samuel Heron of this town, to Miſs Sarah Cornott, of the ſame place.

YORK, 10*th December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg for the months of October November, December, January & February next enſuing, to deliver in their propoſals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Poſts, on or before the 1ſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame and the loweſt prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

☞ The Subſcription Liſt to the Aſſemblys is left at the Toronto-Coffee Houſe for thoſe Gentlemen that wiſh to ſubſcribe.

9*th Decr.* 1802.

Jordan Poſt,

CLOCK and Watch Maker, informs the Public that he now carries on the above buſineſs in all its branches, at the upper end of Duke-ſtreet; he has a complete aſſortment of Watch Furniture.—Clocks and Watches repaired, &c. on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms, together with every article in the Gold and Silver line.—N.B. He will purchaſe old Braſs. Dec. 11.

10 or 12 *Acres of Land,*

TO be Cleared, adjoining this Garrison.—Any perſon or perſons inclined to contract for Clearing the ſame, will apply to Mr. Geo. CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary.

York Garriſon, 10*th December,* 1802.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

AT their Store, at the Houſe of William Willcocks, Eſq; have juſt received a freſh ſupply of Merchandize, conſiſting in the following articles:—blue, grey, mixt, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel; black Ruſſell and Durants; Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Coating; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and ſeveral other ſorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, and Mittins; Hair-powder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Mackaſins; and an additional aſſortment of Tin Ware—alſo a few Mechanicks Tools. Alſo Brandy, Spirits and Whiſkey; beſides the aſſortment they had before, conſiſting moſtly of every article; all which they will ſell cheap for ready money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this country, taken in payment; alſo Furs and different Country Produce.

They have alſo Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheeſe, Chelnuts, hickery and black Walnuts, and Cranberrys. York, Dec. 11, 1802.

A Steer,

ABOUT two years old, came on the ſubſcriber's premiſes in June laſt, and has remained ever ſince. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

Dec. 11, 1802. JOHN KENDRICK.

UPPER CANADA.

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 6th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Township at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars earneſt on each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Quebec, 7th Oct. 1802.

THE regular Winter Expreſs Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be cloſed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thurſday 25th November.

Thurſday 23d Dec. | Thurſday 26 Feb.

Thurſday 22d Jany | Thurſday 26 Mar.

☞ The Port-Folio, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5*s.* 3*d.* N. York currency per ann. and the New York Herald, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3*s.* 4*d.* N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of Silveſter Tiffany, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK
CONTAINING:

Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Civil Liſt of Upper Canada, Liſt of General and Staff Officers as alſo the ſeveral Regiments ſerving in both Provinces, &c. &c. neatly printed on fine paper—Price 2*s* 6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 29th Nov. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

WILLIAM COOPER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has erected a large and convenient STABLE on his own Lot, oppoſite the Toronto Coffee-Houſe, and ſtored it well with HAY and OATS, of the very beſt quality.——Travellers will meet with genteel and comfortable accommodations at the above Houſe, and their Horſes will be carefully attended to.

He has juſt received from New-York,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
The beſt Wines, Brandy, Hollands, Shrub, freſh Lime Juice, London Porter, Oyſters, Anchovies, Red Herrings, Devonſhire, Navy and Cavin Sauces, Segars, Pipes, and Tobacco.

He has alſo received, a very general aſſortment of
GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,
Which he will ſell cheap for cash, or exchange for country Produce.

York, 26th Nov. 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE
PRINTING-OFFICE,
FOR CASH ONLY,
A Collection of very valuable
BOOKS,
TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwoods, pocket glaſſes, common glaſs inks, pocket ink cakes, other penknives, red ſealing wax, books, do. office tape, ſlates and ſlate pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black waters colored do. best writing paper, red and black ink powder, ſteel ſtands, best ſoolcap paper, ſands, R. G. W quills, pewter inks with cups, pewter ſtands, leadinks receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and ſhooting papers, thin wove post & ſoolcap do. meſſage and viſiting cards, copy and cyphering books, Recves colours, thin paper cakes, Orderly Books, Blank Books of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Plutarque Anglaiſe 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
Necker on executive power 2 vols. 8vo. ſheep.
Letters from Scandinavia 3 vols. 8vo.
Eaton's Lexicon, 8vo.
Cutteau's Sweden do.
Concert of Princes do.
China,—Hull's Tales, Grahle's Sacred Dramas 8vo.
Wood's Switzerland, Lake of Catharine, 2 vols. 8vo.
Steel on the Paſſions, Nugents Pocket Dictionary.
Young man's best Companion, Entick's Dictionary
Elegant Pocket Bibles,—Edinburgh edit. of do.
Bamberger's Travels, Voyages de Cyrus,
Juvenile Speaker, Blair's rife and progreſs of Geography—Salmon's Sheridan's Dictionary,
Percival or Nature vindicated 2 vols. 12mo. ſh.
New Theatrical Dictionary 12mo.
Raff's Natural Hiſtory 2 vols. 12mo.
Godfrey de Boulogne, Gallery of Portraits 2 vols.
Select Epigrams 2 vols. boards.
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols. 4to elegantly bound in calf.
Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland 3 vols. do. do.
Locks Eſſays 2 vols. 8vo.
Parkinſon's Medical admonitions 2 vols. 8vo.
Bell's ſurgery,
McCauley's Hiſtory of England 5 vols. 8vo. calf.
Hiſtory of the Bible,
Hiſtory of Wilts, Kaſt's account of Jeſſery,
Embaſſy to China, Washington's Letters,
Smith's Laboratory, Bryant's Affronomy,
Brookes's Gazetteer.—Army List 1802.
Monthly Preceptor, 13 Nos. ſtitched.
Imitation of Chriſt,
Dapper Subverſion of the Papal Government
Abſtract of proceedings in the Houſe of Commons.
Williams's Sketches 2 vols. 8vo.
Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia 2 vols. 8vo.
Corancez' Rouſſeau. Marten' or Smith Touſſil 5 vols. Walpoliana 2 vols.
Brygg's Travels in France.
Tomkin's Collections of Poems,
Denham's Poems,
Gomez and Elenora a Novel. 2 vols.
George Barnwell, do. 2 vols.
Palmira and Romance do 3 vols.
Phedora, do. 4 vols. Joſephus, do. 2 vols.
Edgar, do. 2 vols.
Engliſh Nun. Ladies Annual Regiſter.
Tooke of Eton.
Young Gentleman and Ladies Magazine, 2 vols.
Fabulaiſt, Gleaner and Aguilo.
Modern Traveller 4 vols.
Arthur Mervin, an American Novel.
Nugent's Oniſeant' Dictionary.
Jones's Sheridan,
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan
Catechiſms of the Church of Engliſh, &c. &c.
19th Oct. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

A Mr Donnell Esq
Sheriff
552

[VOLUME XII.] G. R. [NUMBER 34.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 606.] SATURDAY, December 18, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:*—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY NINTH day of November laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the ſeventeenth day of January next enſuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 10*th October,* 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10*th December,* 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their propoſals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Poſts, on or before the 1ſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame and the loweſt prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to inſtitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute

such Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 12th June, 1802.

From the London Gazette.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 11.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS UNDER THE CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas by the firſt article of the Convention, concluded at London, on the 8th day of January laſt, between his Majeſty and the United States of America, the ſaid United States, in ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the money which they might have been liable to pay, in purſuance of the proviſions of the ſixth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London, on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Majeſty and the ſaid United States, (which ſixth article was by the ſaid Convention, declared to be cancelled or annulled, except ſo far as the ſame might relate to the execution of the ſeventh article of the ſaid Treaty) engaged to pay, and his Majeſty engaged to accept, for the uſe of the perſons deſcribed in the ſaid ſixth article, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, payable at the city of Waſhington, in three annual inſtalments, of two hundred thouſand pounds each; and to ſuch perſon and perſons as ſhould be authoriſed by his Majeſty to receive the ſame; the firſt of the ſaid inſtalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the ſecond at the expiration of two years, and the third and laſt inſtalment at the expiration of three years, next following the exchange of the ratifications of the ſaid Convention: And by the ſecond article of the ſaid Convention, the fourth article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the 3d day of September, 1783, between his Majeſty and the ſaid United States, was, ſo far as reſpected its future operation, recognized and confirmed, ſo far as that the creditors therein deſcribed, ſhould thereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in ſterling money, of their *bona fide* debts.

All perſons claiming the benefit of the ſaid firſt article of the ſaid Convention, are hereby required to lodge without delay their ſeveral claims in writing, duly ſubſcribed by the reſpective claimants, or their agents, with *James William Hay*, Eſq. at the Office No. 7 Great-Marlborough ſtreet—and that they therein ſpecially ſet forth:

1ſt. Their national character, entitling them to claim as his Majeſty's ſubjects.—2dly. The nature and origin of their ſeveral debts and demands, and the total amount thereof, principal and intereſt, reduced to ſterling money, (the intereſt being ſeparately ſtated and diſtinguiſhed from the principal) with a reference to ſchedules annexed; the ſaid ſchedules to contain liſts or accounts of the particular debts, the names of the debtors, and their ſituations and circumſtances, ſo far as the ſame can be ſtated, at and ſubſequent to the concluſion of the peace between his Majeſty and the ſaid United States.—3dly. Whether the claimants have at any time proceeded, or are now proceeding at law, in America, for recovering payment of the ſaid debts; and if not, why they have not ſo proceeded, or are not ſo proceeding at law—And, laſtly, the evidence, written or parol, which they are ready, or undertake to bring forward in ſupport of their ſeveral ſtatements and demands. And all claimants who do not reſide in London, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, are required to appoint agents, there reſiding—and at the time of lodging their claims, to give notice of the names and places of abode of their ſaid agents at the ſaid office.

Further it is hereby required, that all relative or incidental repreſentations, ſtatements and applications, ſhall be made in writing, duly ſigned by the claimants, or their agents, and lodged at the Office, where all neceſſary enquiries reſpecting the above matter, and the proceedings therein may be made, and there only.

Office No. 7, Great-Marlborough-Street, Sept. 12, 1802.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

We learn by private letters from Paris, that an exemption is to be granted in favour of ſome one Engliſh newſpaper, which is to be admitted to a circulation in France.

Letters from Elſineur, ſtate, that the Danes are fortifying the Sound by new batteries, which, when completed, will mount 218 pieces of the heavieſt ordnance.

We are concerned to learn the loſs of the Fortunee frigate off the mouth of the Texel. That ſhip with the Diamond, Capt. Elphinſtone, was employed to convey the Dutch troops from Germany to the Helder. They ſailed from the Downs on Thurſday ſe'nnight and on the following day, off the mouth of the Pexel, experienced a moſt dreadful gale of wind. Both frigates drove over a ſand bank, but the Fortunee unfortunately ſtruck upon another bank, and ſtuck faſt. She is irrecoverably loſt.

We are concerned to ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Le Pomone, of 44 guns, Capt. L. L. Gower, which ſtruck on a rock near Jerſey, and ſoon after ſunk. We are however, happy to add no lives are loſt.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS—SEPTEMBER 17-24.

An Italian Philoſopher has ſtated in a late publication, as the reſult of his obſervations, that lightning never ſtrikes upon the north or north-eaſt of objects. Hence a Pariſian Journaliſt recommends people to take ſhelter in the north ſides of their houſes. We ſhould imagine, however, that if the ſouth-weſt ſide of a man's head were expoſed to lightning, his north-eaſt ſide would not be altogether ſafe!

A remarkable foot-race was run at Newton, in Lancaſhire, laſt week. A man from Saddleworth, in Yorkſhire, and another from Oldam, near Manchester, were the competitors; and the Yorkſhireman ſtaked the other fifty guineas to forty. The diſtance was three times round the Newton courſe, or three miles, which the Yorkſhireman ran in thirteen minutes and fifty ſeconds, having beaten his antagoniſt more than a quarter of a mile. At the concluſion of the race, he offered a conſiderable wager, that he would run round the courſe ten times more, at the ſame rate, which was not accepted. An immenſe concourſe of people were preſent, and bets to the amount of more than 2000l. were depending.

The Glatton is dropped down to St. Helen's. She has 170 female convicts, for Botany Bay, 27 of whom are not 20 years of age!

At the lower parts of a hill ſituated near the city of Catena, in Naples, many fiſſures have been lately perceived, which, more or leſs, emit flames and ſmoke, and ſome diſcharge quantities of lava, which runs into the neighboring valley. The land ſurrounding this hill is barren and ſtony, and incapable of growing vegetables. Phyſicians and Mineralogiſts have been ſent by government to examine the place, who have reported, in the firſt inſtance, that they have found circumſtances ſurpaſſing any thing hitherto met with in their reſearches.

A mine of amber, of the fineſt color, has been diſcovered a few leagues from Laon, in the department of l'Aiſne, in France. The pieces which have hitherto been found, do not preſent, in their interior, any veſtige of plant or inſect; ſeveral have been met with, incruſted with ſulphur of iron. Near the ſame place have alſo been found, ſeveral blocks of wood, almoſt converted into charcoal, ſuppoſed to be parts of trees that have lain in the earth a conſiderable time. Specimens of both have been preſented to the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

In a French journal it is mentioned that on the 16th September, Mr. Fox, and the party at Paris with him affiſted at the extraordinary fitting which took place at the tribunate. A few minutes before the opening of the fitting, citizen Boyer, captain of the guard at the tribune, advanced to Mr. Fox, who was in one of the adjoining rooms, and addreſſed him in the following terms: "I am one, ſir, of 200 French officers, who in the year 3 were priſoners at Porcheſter. We applied to you; you had the generoſity to exert your eloquence in our favour. On a ſudden our chains were broken, and we were almoſt free. This benefit will never be forgotten by my companions in misfortune; but I am at preſent happier than they are, becauſe I am able to declare to you publicly my gratitude. I entreat you to add to it, if it be poſſible, by condeſcending to accept my weak but ſincere expreſſion of it." Mr. Fox appeared to be much affected by this act of gratitude. He replied with a motion of expreſſive modeſty—"Oh, ſir,—yes—I recollect."

Number of deaths during the preſent year, 1802, in Philadelphia—January 217: February 170: March 147: April 148: May 141: June 163: July 261: Auguſt 262: September 284: October 289—Total 2082, of which 835 were children.

POETRY.

FROM PRATT'S GLEANINGS.

SONNET.

AH! why my heart thus nurſe a flame,
Which Reaſon ſhould remove!
Why dwells Remembrance on a name
I dare no longer love!

Yet, oh! the bands affection wove
Were twin'd with ev'ry thought;
While Hope to guard her bloſſoms ſtrove,
Her toiling Sunſhine brought.

And ſtill, though droops the Roſe of Love,
To wiſhing Fancy dear,
Nor can I from this heart remove
The thorn that rankles here.

Fond Memory cheriſhes each faded joy,
And Paſſion ſpares what Reaſon ſhould deſtroy.

It is related of the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia, that on the Chamberlain Wittoffof writing upon him to make a report, reſpecting a new inſtitution for the benefit of the poor, his Majeſty being very buſy, wiſhed to poſtpone it, but aſked what the buſineſs was? "It relates to the poor," replied the Chamberlain. "The affairs of the unfortunate," ſaid the Emperor, "ought to be conſidered before all others, I will attend to it immediately."

A ſea captain having made ſome material blunders in his reckoning, and finding that he could not diſcover the latitude, walked the deck in great deſpondence, wringing his hands, and crying out in a pathetic tone, "Oh! if my dear wife knew where I was."—"By——— (ſaid a ſurly tar) I would much rather, Sir, that you knew yourſelf."

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1802.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to give to the Inhabitants of this Town, the uſe of a Fire Engine, for which ſignal mark of his parental concern for the ſafety and welfare of the King's ſubjects, all ranks and deſcriptions of people ſeem highly grateful.

As a very ſmall token of their ſenſe of this indulgence, a ſubſcription was moſt cheerfully ſet on foot, which immediately filled, for the erection of a proper build.....in the Town for the preſervation of the Engine, and ſuch meaſures will be immediately adopted, as are beſt calculated to procure the moſt eaſy access to the Engine at all hours of the day and night.

Sheriff's Office, 13th Dec. 1802.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on the Eleventh day of January now next enſuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, High Conſtables, Conſtables and Bailiffs are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do thoſe things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEXR. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Doctor Baldwin

UNDERSTANDING that ſome of the Gentlemen of this Town have expreſſed much anxiety for the eſtabliſhment of a Claſſical School, begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he intends on Monday the third day of January next to open a School, in which he will inſtruct twelve Boys in Writing, Reading, the Claſſics and Arithmetic.—The terms are, for each Boy eight Guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly; one Guinea entrance, and one cord of Wood to be ſupplied by each Boy on opening the School.

York, Dec. 17, 1802.

Jordan Poſt,

CLOCK and Watch Maker, informs the Public that he now carries on the above buſineſs in all its branches, at the upper end of Duke-ſtreet; he has a complete aſſortment of Watch Furniture.—Clocks and Watches repaired, &c. on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms, together with every article in the Gold and Silver line.—N. B. He will purchaſe old Braſs.

Dec. 11.

10 or 12 *Acres of Land,*

TO be Cleared, adjoining this Garrison.—Any person or persons inclined to contract for Clearing the same, will apply to Mr. Geo. Crookshank, Commissary.

York Garrison,
20th December, 1802.

QUETTON St. GEORGE & Co.

AT their Store, at the House of William Willcocks, Esq: have just received a fresh supply of Merchandize, consisting in the following articles:—blue, grey, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel, black Russell and Durants; Irish and Russia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Coating; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and several other sorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, and Mittins; Hair-powder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Mackinaw; and an additional assortment of Tin Ware—also a few Mechanicks Tools. Also Brandy, Spirits and Whiskey; besides the assortment they had before, consisting mostly of every article; all which they will sell cheap for ready money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this country, taken in payment; also Furs and different Country Produce.

They have also Nuttmegs, Cinamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheese, Chesnuts, hickery and black Walnuts, and Cranberrys. York, Dec. 11, 1802.

A Steer,

ABOUT two years old, came on the subscriber's premises in June last, and has remained ever since. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

Dec. 11, 1802. JOHN KENDRICK.

UPPER CANADA.

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE sale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertised in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 5th instant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thursday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the said Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through these lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill Seats, as will be seen by the Plot of the Township at the day of sale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of said Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and conditions of sale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after sale; one third in six, and one third in twelve months, with legal interest. Twenty dollars earnest on each lot as struck off, to be allowed out of the first instalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the subscriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Quebec, 7th Oct. 1802.

THE regular Winter Express Mails for the Province of Upper Canada will be closed on the following days at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thursday 25th November.
Thursday 23d Dec. | Thursday 26 Feb.
Thursday 22d Jany | Thursday 26 Mar.

☞ The Post-Folio, a literary, and amusing weekly publication, & in high estimation, price 54s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the New York Herald, a newspaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including postage, may be had of Silvester Tiffany, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publisher of this paper specimens of each will be shewn, and subscriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly sums. None will be supplied without this compliance.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK
CONTAINING:

Epacts and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feasts, Eclipses, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil List of Upper Canada, List of General and Staff Officers as also the several Regiments serveing in both Provinces, &c. &c. Neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 27th Nov. 1802.

Toronto Coffee-House.

WILLIAM COOPER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has erected a large and convenient STABLE on his own Lot, opposite the Toronto Coffee-House, and stored it well with HAY and OATS, of the very best quality.—☞ Travellers will meet with genteel and comfortable accommodations at the above House, and their Horses will be carefully attended to.

He has just received from New-York,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
The best Wines, Brandy, Hollands, Gin, Rum, Lime Juice, London Porter, Oysters, Anchovies, &c. Herrings, Devonshire, Navy and Cayen Sauces, Segars, Pipes, and Tobacco.

He has also received, a very general assortment of
GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,
Which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country Produce.

York, 26th Nov. 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE
PRINTING-OFFICE,
FOR CASH ONLY,
A Collection of very valuable
BOOKS,
TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgewoods, pocket glasses, common glass inks, pocket ink cases, office pen knives, red sealing wax, black, do. office tape, slates and slate pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black waters coloured do. do. marking types, red and black ink powder, steel fillings, best London paper, fanded, R. G. W quills, pewter inks with tops, pewter stands, lead inks receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and blotting papers, thin folio post & foolscap do. meffage and visiting cards, copy and cyphering books, Reeves colours, hazil paper cafes, Orderly Books, Blank Books of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Plutarque Anglaise 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
Necker on executive power 2 vols. 8vo. sheep.
Letters from Scandavavia 1 vols. 8vo.
Eulers Letters 2 vols. 8vo.
Cutteau's Sweden do.
Concert of Princes do.
China,—Hall's Tales, Genlis' Sacred Dramas 8vo.
Wood's Switzerland, Life of Catharine, 2 vols. 8vo.
Steel on the Passions, Nugents Pocket Dictionary,
Young man's best Companion, Entick's Dictionary
Elegant Pocket Bibles,—Edinburgh edit. of do.
Dumberger's Travels, Voyages de Cyrus,
Juvenile Speaker, Blair's rise and progress of Geography—Salmon's Sheridan's Dictionary,
Percival or Nature vindicated 4 vols. 12mo. fh.
New Theatrical Dictionary 12mo.
Raff's Natural History 2 vols. 12mo,
Godfrey de Boulogne, Gallery of Portraits 2 vols.
Select Epigrams 2 vols. boards.
Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols. 4to elegantly bound in calf.
Lelland's History of Ireland 3 vols. fo. fh.
Locks Essays 2 vols. 8vo.
Parkinson's Medical memoirs on 2 vols. 8vo.
Bell's Surgery,
McCauley's History of England 5 vols. 8vo.
History of the Bastile,
History of Wales, Fall's account of Jersey,
Embassy to China, Washington's Letters,
Smith's Laboratory, Bryan's Almanack,
Brookes's Gazetteer,—Army List 1802.
Monthly Preceptor, 13 Nos. finished.
Imitation of Christ,
Daggers Subversion of the Papal Government
Abstract of proceedings in the House of Commons,
Williams's Sketches 2 vols. 8vo.
Voltaire's History of Russia 2 vols. 8vo.
Cumming's Roufseau, Mavers' or British Tourist 5 vols. Walpoliana 2 vols.
Bigge's Travels in France.
Tinkan's Collection of Poems,
Denham's Poems,
Games and Elenora a Novel. 2 vols.
George Barnwell, do. 3 vols.
Palmira and Emanco do 3 vols.
Phedora, do. 4 vols. Joselina, do. 2 vols.
Edgar, do. 2 vols.
English Nun. Ladies Annual Register,
Toilet of Flora,
Young Gentleman and Ladies Magazine, 2 vols.
Fabricator, Gleaner and Apollo.
Modern Traveller 2 vols.
Arthur Mervin, an American Novel.
Nugent's Cuifeaux' Dictionary.
Jones's Sheridan,
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan
Catechisms of the Church of England, &c. &c.

16th Oct. 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Mr Sheriff McDonell
556

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 35.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 607.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1802. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:*—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY NINTH day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you; and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of January next ensuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty third year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, *Secy.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, *15th October, 1802.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his leafe without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and fix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 20th *December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued.—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute

such Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed,

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq: Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN,

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good Liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his Houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 13.

European Intelligence.

LONDON, September 25.

The King is ſaid to owe his preſent excellent ſtate of health to a material change in his mode of living; for, inſtead of a vegetable diet, and water, he now dines upon fiſh and animal food, with which he takes four glaſſes of port wine. To this change of diet, his Majeſty's phyſicians aſcribe the happy improvement of his ſtrength and ſpirits.

September 27.

On Saturday diſpatches were received by government from the iſland of Malta. They were brought by the Carriere frigate, captain Maitland, which arrived at Portſmouth on Thurſday night. There are yet no accounts of the iſland being evacuated.

The Druid and Ceres alſo arrived at Portſmouth on Friday, from Jamaica; the former having on board part of the 63d regiment. The Diamond and Alceſte have arrived at the ſame port from the Texel. By theſe diſpatches we learn, that La Fortunee, which ſunk in conſequence of ſtriking on a ſhoal, has been weighed, and is now on her way home, accompanied by La Magicienne.

September 28.

Fire at Liverpool.—From the beſt information we have been able to obtain, the following is a pretty correct ſtatement of the loſs occaſioned by this event.

Franc's Warehouſes,	6—£26,000	
Dawſon's do.	- - 2— 8,000	
Front row of do. belonging to different perſons,	- - 8— 18,000	
In all 16 Warehouſes,		52,000
Sugar, about 1400 hhds. ſay	- -	51,000
Cotton, 1500 bales,		26,000
Coffee, and other W. I. &c. produce,		40,000
Grain,	- - - - -	110,000
Tallow, Hemp, &c.	-	16,000
		243,000
		295,000
Inſured, about	- - - -	90,000
Suppoſed loſs,	- - -	£205,000

EDINBURGH, Sept. 29.

Captain Whitehead, of the Eagle, revenue cutter, has brought into Newcaſtle a ſmuggling lugger, called the Reſolution of New-York, laden with 740 half anchors of Geneva, off Huntcliff foot, on the Yorkſhire coaſt, on Saturday laſt, and captured after a chaſe of ſix hours, Tynemouth Caſtle then bearing weſt, diſtant 25 miles. She is 76 feet long, and 15 feet 4 inches broad, and is ſuppoſed to have formerly been a privateer.

October 1.

The month of September has been in general remarkably fine and warm all over England, Ireland and Scotland, and its effects, in ripening and getting in the harveſt, have been aſtoniſhing, and call for the gratitude of the people.

GREENOCK, October 1.

The accounts from Switzerland become every day more and more intereſting. A dictator, it is ſaid, is about to be appointed, probably ſome creature of France, who, after bending the people to the yoke of the Great Republic, will confign them to the *paternal care* of the Chief Conſul.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

We are indebted to the politeneſs of a reſpectable merchant in this city for a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the night of October inclusive, received this morning by the arrival of the Britiſh Packet, Lord Cheſterfield, in 41 days from Falmouth. We did not get them in time to make many extracts from them for publication this day, and have indeed been able only to look haſtily over the lateſt.—It appears from them that the Emperor ſtill refuſes to agree to the plan of indemnities as propoſed by Ruſſia and France, and that the Firſt Conſul has grown quite impatient at the delay. In order to force the buſineſs to a concluſion of ſome kind, a note in the nature of an ultimatum has been diſpatched from the Bureau of the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs; which if not immediately acceded to, the French Miniſter Laforet, is directed to return home. In that event 30,000 troops are ſaid to be in readineſs to paſs the Rhine to urge the Emperor's compliance by the rhetoric of the *ultimatum ratio regum*, the bayonet. His Britannic Majeſty has acceded to the plan of indemnities ſo far as reſpects the Houſe of Brunſwick.

The work of a counter revolution in Switzerland appears to be very ſeriouſly progreſſing. The new government has been diſſolved, and the avowed object of its oppoſers is, the reſtoration of the old confederacy. The army conſiſts of 30,000 men and is commanded by Baron D'Erlach and M. D. Wattewille; it has gained an important victory under the walls of Berne, over the army of the government. How far ſucceſs may finally crown their efforts is quite problematical. The Firſt Conſul has interfered in the buſineſs in a pretty imperative manner; his proclamation on the ſubject has, however, been received at Paris with marks of very decided diſapprobation. What effect this may have, or how far the brave ſpirit which has, on former occaſions, ſupported Helvetic liberty, will now animate its followers and guide them to victory, are ſubjects on which we can form no ſatisfactory concluſion. An entire change in the French adminiſtration is about to take place; Lucien Bonaparte is to be miniſter of the marine and war; Joſeph Bonaparte is to be miniſter of the interior and exterior; Talleyrand Perigord is to be made intendant-general of the finances, and Regnier, the grand judge, is to diſcharge the functions of the miniſter of juſtice.

Nov. 23.

Capt. Allen, arrived here yeſterday from Madeira, informs, that the beginning of September, a Portugueſe ſhip of 44 guns, of the burthen of 1000 tons with 200,000 dollars, and a cargo valued at 90,000l. ſterling, was blown up in the harbour of Madeira—All the crew periſhed except the boatſwain and a boy, who were badly hurt. She belonged to John Crock of Liſbon.

November 27.

ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Appleton, arrived at Boſton, from Cape Francois, who ſailed from thence Oct. 16, mentions, that the affairs of the French in St. Domingo were in the moſt forlorn ſituation. Port-de-Paix had been burnt, and many whites maſſacred. The ſame fate was impending over Aux-Cayes. Oct. 14, near the Cape, a ſevere action took place between the blacks and the French.—The former were victorious, and took a fort. The evening previous to the engagement 4 negro generals and 2500 black ſoldiers deſerted from Le Clerc. The deſertion of Chriſtophe was expected to follow. A number of Americans, who ſerved, ſome voluntary, others by compulſion, were killed and wounded in this battle. The negroes were conſidered as 15,000 ſtrong; Le Clerck's army was reduced to about 4000. The General, who was without the Cape, doubting his ability to protect the city, ordered the ſick & wounded to be removed, and gave permiſſion for the women and children to depart. The valuable effects were removing on board the fleet. Buſineſs was ſuſpended. The acting American Conſul, Mr. Dodge, had embarked in a veſſel for Portſmouth. American veſſels were embargoed, and ordered off the bar.—Theſe meaſures indicated an expectation of being obliged to abandon the place, Capt. A. adds, that a few hours before he ſailed he was told by the proprietor of the American Coffee-houſe, that it was reported Le Clerc had agreed with the black Commander in Chief, that the French troops ſhou'd leave the iſland in three days—and that an armiſtice had of courſe taken place.

LOSS OF A SPANISH FRIGATE.

On Monday laſt arrived at Boſton, the ſhip Favorite, Captain Pourland, 33 days from Madeira and Teneriffe.—October 24, lat. 36, 44, long. 67, 16, fell in with the Spaniſh frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Buſtillos, commander, in great diſtreſs, making ſo much water that the greateſt exertions could hardly keep her free.—The Spaniſh captain requeſted captain P. to ſtay by him and aſſiſt in getting the frigate to the neareſt American land, at the ſame time putting on board 3 officers and 4 marines, with proviſions. Capt. P. accompanied the ſhip 3 days—on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he obſerved ſignals of greater diſtreſs and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as poſſible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and ſeemed almoſt in deſpair—and the ſhip roſled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her main-maſt went over her ſide, and her fore maſt fell alternately from ſide to ſide. Every effort was made to afford her aſſiſtance, but in vain. A log occaſioned captain P. to loſe ſight of her. In half an hour it cleared away, but the ſhip was no more to be ſeen.—Four hundred and thirteen perſons, including ſeveral women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 5.

Arrived this day, the Princeſs Amelia Packet, Capt. Stone, with mails from New York and Halifax, in 23 days.

[The following account, taken from the Monthly Magazine, records a ſingular procedure of the French National Convention. It will, we doubt not, be highly intereſting to our curious and learned readers.]

An account of the diſinterments, in the year 1793, of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princeſſes, and other illuſtrious perſons who had been interred at the Abbey of St. Denis, in France, during a previous period of five hundred years.

On Saturday the 12th October, 1793, the members compoſing the Municipality of Franciade, (formerly St. Denis,) gave the neceſſary orders for carrying into execution the decree of the National Convention, relative to the diſinterment of the coffins depoſited in the Abbey of St. Denais, which were to be ſtripped of the lead which they contained, for the purpoſe of its being manufactured into bullets.

The firſt tomb opened was that of Turenne.* The aſtoniſhment of the workmen and others who preſſed round the ſpot, eager to behold the remains of this great man, was extreme, when upon opening the coffin, Turenne was diſcovered in ſuch a perfect ſtate of preſervation, that not a feature of his countenance was altered. The aſtoniſhed ſpectators admired in theſe cold remains the victor of Turkeim; and forgetting the mortal blow which he received at Saltzbach, every one believed that they ſaw his ſoul again in arms to defend the rights of France. This corpſe, not in the leaſt decayed, was in the ſtate of a mummy, dry, and of a clear brown colour; and perfectly correſponded with the exiſting portraits and medallions of this great warrior.—Upon the ſuggeſtions of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, who were preſent, this mummy was entruſted to the care of the celebrated Hoff, keeper of the Abbey, who preſerved it in an oak box, and depoſited it in the little veſtry of the church, where he exhibited it to the notice of the curious for more than eight months; after which period it was removed to the Botanical Garden at Paris, on the earneſt requeſt of the learned Profeſſor Deſfontaines, a member of that inſtitution.

On the 24th Germinal, in the year 7, the Executive Directory decreed, that the remains of Turenne ſhould be again removed to the Muſeum of French monuments; and that they ſhould be depoſited in the monument erected in the Elyſian Garden of that eſtabliſhment.

On the firſt of Vendemiaire, in the year 9, conformably to a decree of the Conſuls, the body of Turenne was removed once more, and conveyed with great pomp to the Temple of Mars, formerly the Church of the Invalids, where it was afterwards placed in the interior of the monument, which was originally erected for it in the Abbey of St. Denais; and which had been preſerved from demolition in the Muſeum of French Monuments.

The tomb of the Bourbons was next

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* *To one ſide of the coffin was affixed a plate of copper, which appeared to be the ſame which had been placed upon the original coffin in which the body of Turenne was incloſed, and upon which was the following inſcription:*

"Here lies the body of the moſt ſerene Prince Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marſhal General of the light cavalry of France, Governor of Upper and Lower —, who was killed by a cannon ball the XXVII of July, in the year M, DC, LXXVII."

When the remains of Turenne was removed to the Muſeum of French Monuments, the following inſcription, engraved on a plate of copper, was placed in the inſide of the coffin:

"The remains of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viſcount Tourenne, killed by a cannon ball, the 27th July, 1675, at the 64 years, near the village of Saltzbach, removed from the Abbey of St. Denais where they had been interred, have been preſerved by the care of Alexandre Lenoir, founder of the Muſeum of French Monuments, executed from hiſtorians, conformably to a decree of the Executive Directory in the fourth year of the Republic one and indiviſible."

opened, on the side of the subterranean chapels; and the workmen began by taking out the coffin of Henry IV. who, according to the plate on his coffin, died in 1610, aged 57 years. The remains of this prince were in such a perfect state of preservation, that his countenance was not in the least changed. He was placed in the coffin of the lower chapels, wrapped in his mantle, which was in equally good preservation. Every one was at liberty to inspect the corpse till Monday the 14th, when it was removed into the choir, and placed on the lowest step of the altar, where it remained till two o'clock in the afternoon, when it was conveyed into the burial ground, called Des Valois, and deposited in a deep grave dug at the lower end of the ground to the right on the north side. This corpse, considered as a dry mummy, had had the skull opened, and the brains taken out; instead of which it contained a quantity of tow, steeped in a liquid essence of aromatics, which still retained its powerful smell, that it was scarcely possible to support it.

"A soldier who was present, inspired by a martial enthusiasm at the moment of opening the coffin, threw himself upon the corpse of the conquetor of the League, and, after a long silence of admiration, drew his sabre, and cut off a long lock from his beard, which was still fresh, exclaiming at the same time, in energetic and truly martial language—"*Et moi aussi, je suis soldat Français! Desormais, je n'aurai plus d'autre moustache*"—then placing the precious lock upon his upper lip; "*Maintenant je vais sur de vaincre les ennemies de la France, et je marche à la victoire.*"—He immediately retired.

On the same day, the 14th October, the workmen continued their labor, and opened several other coffins of the Bourbons—namely, Louis XIII. who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV. who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Medicis, second wife of Henry IV. who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. who died in 1656, aged 64 years; Marie Therese, Infanta of Spain, wife of Louis XIV. who died in 1688, aged 45 years; and Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

Several of these bodies were very well preserved, particularly that of Louis XIII.—Louis XIV. was also in good preservation; but his skin was as black as ink. The rest were in a state of liquid putrefaction, especially that of the Great Dauphin.

On the 15th of October, twenty-two coffins, also containing remains of the Bourbon family, were opened. These bodies presented nothing remarkable in their appearances, most of them being in a state of putrefaction. A thick and black vapour, attended with an infectious smell, arose from these coffins, which was dispelled by means of burnt vinegar. Several of the workmen were attacked by diarrhea and fever; but without any fatal consequences. Among the bodies disinterred this day, were found, the hearts of Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. who died at Fontainbleau, 20th December, 1766, and of Marie Joseph de Savoie, his wife, who died 13th March, 1767. The hearts were deposited in the cemetry with the other remains of the Bourbons: they were in cases of lead, and of silver, and silver gilt; the latter were delivered to the Municipality, and the former were configned to the commissary of government.

(To be Concluded.)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1802.

The following List of Exports and Imports at Quebec, for the present year, will convey to the Public an idea of the increasing Prosperity of this Province as well as of the Province of Lower Canada; its accuracy may be depended on, and it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying and interesting to our Readers.

EXPORTED from the PORT of QUEBEC in Summer 1802.

1441	Beaver Skins	15/	£1081	10 0
21808	Martin do.	1/	1361	0 0
1965	Otters do.	20/	1965	0 0
11148	Minks do.	2/	1114	8 0
6405	Fishers do.	4/	1281	0 0
7237	Foxes do.	20/	3618	10 0
28819	Bears do.	25/	35615	5 0
7847	Deer do.	4/	1569	4 0
24818	Racoon do.	1/	1241	6 0
23337	Cubs and spare Cat	5/	5835	2 0
7462	Elks do.	20/	1492	0 0
4363	Wolves do.	6/	1308	12 0
5936	Wolverines do.	1/	296	0 0
28189	Musquash do.	1/	1409	9 0
5713	Kitts do.	1/6	428	11 6
3358	Squirrels do.	1d	13	19 8
2832	Seals	4/	566	8 0
304	lbs Castoreum do.	5/	76	0 0
			233342	13 2
388413	Bushels Wheat	5/	64735	5 0
28257	Barrels Flour	30/	42424	10 0
23001	Cwt. Biscuit	18/	1761	16 0
422	Bushels Peafe	1/	10	0 0
1898	do. Oats	1/	189	0 0
3880	do. Barley	2/6	485	0 0
8009	do. Indian Corn	4/	1601	18 0
44	Barrels do. Meal	15/	33	0 0
4409	Bushels Linseed	4/	882	16 0
1141	Barrels Beef & Pork	70/	3993	0 0
400	Kegs Lard	6d	125	0 0
35	do. Tallow	4d	10	0 0
340	Boxes Soap	30/	479	0 0
316	Tierces Salmon	55/	868	0 0
112	Barrels do.	30/	168	0 0
414	Cwt. Codfish	18/	372	5 0
833	Tons Seal Oil	£40	3332	0 0
7498	Ft. Oak Timber	30/	2169	0 0
5079	Ft. Pine do.	12/	3047	5 0
847906	Staves & heading	£28	20000	0 0
1379	Handspikes	8d	328	19 2
388	Pcs. Oars	6/	77	4 0
8	Masts	£20	160	0 0
128	Spars	20/	128	0 0
17130	Hoops	10d	240	15 0
74000	Shingles	1/	29	14 0
389	Madeira Packs	15/	291	15 0
98334	Boards and Planks	60/	2950	0 0
10	Hhds. Lth. Spruce	30/	150	0 0
19	Boxes do.	15/	99	5 0
830	Hhds. Bone	70/	485	10 0
138	Hearths	£14	1946	0 0
11	Oxen	100/	55	0 0
38	Sheep	7/6	14	5 0
2	Hogs	20/	2	0 0
70	Stoves	80/	280	0 0
86121	cwt. Pot & Pearl Ashes	28/6	121736	3 8
92	Boxes Candles	50/	230	0 0
122	lbs. Ginseng	2/	18	8 0
	Small articles		5000	0 0
8300	Tons of Shipping built	20/	27000	0 0
			£618496	12 11

November 13th, 1802.

Since the foregoing.

Wheat	31830	Bushels
Flour	4	Barrels
Biscuit	20	Cwt.
Pease	4	Bushels
Barley	894	do.
Planked	633	do.
Boat and Pork	443	Casks
Soap	1	Box
Beer	1	Hhd.
Salt	7008	Bushels
Salmon	54	Barrels
Oak Timber	881	Pieces
Pine do.	12	do.
Cedar do.	8	do.
Oak Plank	2800	feet
Boards and Plank	6401	Pieces
Scantling	40017	feet
Staves	none	
Handspikes	32	
Oars	15	pcs.
Masts	25	
Spars	8	
Hoops	9300	
Stoves	4	
Starch	36	Boxes
Snuff	20	Cakes
Apples	45	Barrels
Turkeys	36	
Eggs	100	Barrels
Pot and Pearl Ash	8	Cwt

208 vessels Cleared—37305 tons Register.

Price 1s. Paris Bd.—Quebec Fish Oil Salmon Cod Fish

November 15th, 1802.

IMPORTED

140 Pipes	Madeira Wine.	
58 Qr. Casks		
341 Pipes	Portugal Wine.	
36 Casks		
479 Pipes	Spanish and Teneriffe do.	
417 Hhds.		
32 Qr. Casks		
185 Casks		
15 Tierces		
387 Hhds. Spanish do.		
55 Pipes Fayal do.		
230 Casks Brandy and Gin.		
1648 Puns.	Rum.	
214 Hhds.		
120 Bls. Rum		
561 Casks Molasses.		
231327 lbs. in 147 casks Loaf Sugar.		
About equal to Brown,	do.	
Do. 43,000 lbs. Coffee.		
Do. 180,789 lbs. Tobacco.		
Do. 90000 Minots Salt.		

The Mail from Lower Canada arrived here on Saturday last, brought no news of importance.

The Rev. Thomas, George Murphy, arrived at Quebec on the 19th October last from London, which port he left on the 26th August, having on board the following passengers and their baggage:—Capt Norton Lloyd, Clarinda, Lieut Fy, Mr. Ingpen, 49 Jerseys Royal Artillery; 27 do. 68th Regt.

On Sunday last the House of Mr. James Playter on Yonge Street, was formerly confirmed by fire, together with every article contained in it.

MARRIED] On Wednesday by the Rev. Geo. Okill Stuart, Mr. John Arnold to Miss Elizabeth Main both of Yonge street.

Jordan Post,

CLOCK and Watch Maker, informs the Public that he now carries on the above business in all its branches, at the upper end of Duke street; he has a complete assortment of Watch Furniture.—Clocks and Watches repaired, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, together with every article in the Gold and Silver line.—N. B. He will purchase old Metals.

Dec. 11.

Sheriff's Office, 13th Decr. 1802.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on the Eleventh day of January now next ensuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEXr. McDONELL, Sheriff.

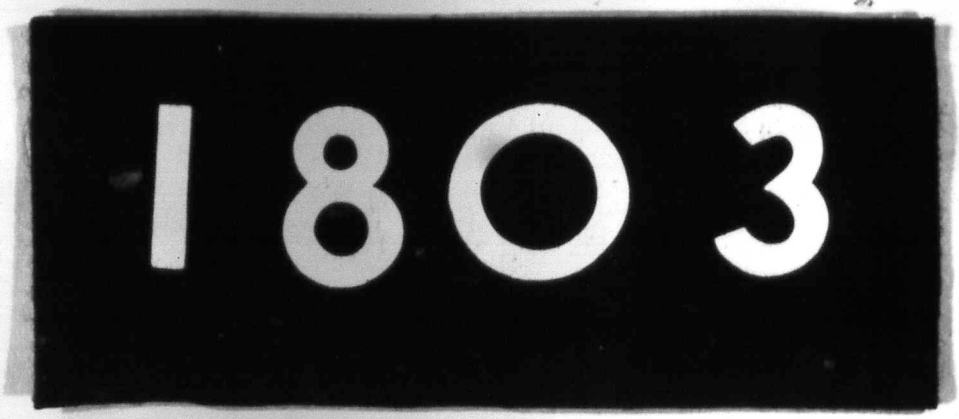
Doctor Baldwin

UNDERSTANDING that some of the Gentlemen of this Town have expressed much anxiety for the establishment of a Classical School, begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he intends on Monday the third day of January next to open a School, in which he will instruct twelve Boys in Writing, Reading, the Classics and Arithmetic.—The terms are, for each Boy eight Guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly; one Guinea entrance, and one cord of Wood to be supplied by each Boy on opening the School.

N. B. Doctor B. will meet his Pupils at Mr. Willcocks's House in Duke-Street.

York, Dec. 17, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN SENNETT.


1803

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[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 36.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 608.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor,

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING* :—



WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY NINTH day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of January next ensuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, York, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th *December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October November, December, 1802, and January and February, 1803, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorised to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them ; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard ; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners, to prosecute

such Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 05th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to the Houſe lately occupied by ALEXR. M'DONELL, Eſq; Sheriff, which he has fitted up in a convenient manner and opened as a

TAVERN,

where they may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—he will conſtantly be ſupplied with good Liquors, and hopes by attention to their commands to render his Houſe agreeable to thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

THOS. HAMILTON.

November 13.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

This morning we received Paris journals of the 19th inſt.

The intelligence from Switzerland continues to be very confuſed and contradictory. What is poſitively aſſerted in one quarter, is as poſitively denied in another. But when we conſider that Baſle is in the poſſeſſion of the partizans of the Helvetic government and of the Firſt Conſul, we are inclined to give more credit to the following ſtatements contained in a letter from that place of the 13th inſt. than to any other:

"It is confirmed, that citizen Rapp has not been able to perſuade the Oligarchiſts of Berne to conform to the proclamation of Bonaparte. The definitive anſwer ſent to the Delegate of Bonaparte, has been, 'That the Helvetic Diet of Schwitz would depute two of its members to Paris, to enlighten the mind of the Firſt Conſul.' The Commiſſion of Ten, eſtabliſhed by the government of Berne, has refuſed to diſarm the new Berneſe levies, and to reſtore the Helvetic Senate within the walls of their capital. It was generally aſſerted here yeſterday, that the Berneſe authorities were determined to oppoſe the French troops, if Bonaparte did not modify the diſpoſitions of his proclamation."

An Admiralty expreſs reached Plymouth on Thurſday morning, ordering all the tons of war lying in that port to take in ſtores and proviſions for four months, and prepare immediately for ſea.

L'Avanturiere ſailed with her diſpatches the ſame night.

October 21.

The funds experienced yeſterday a trifling riſe from the price of the preceding day, in conſequence of an application ſent to the Bank from the holders of Omnium, that the directors would delay the final redemption of it until after the Midſummer dividend of next year.

The riſe of the funds was alſo attributed by ſome perſons to the price of French Stocks, which do not appear to have felt the alarm reſulting from the preſent unſettled ſtate of Europe.

Government has received intelligence of very active preparations in the French ports, particularly at Toulon, where the utmoſt diligence is employed to repair the loſſes occaſioned by the victory of Aboukir. It is a faſt, that a greater quantity of naval ſtores of all kinds has been imported into France within the laſt fifteen months from the Baltic, than the amount of the whole ſupply in theſe articles during the 8 preceding years.

We have reaſon to give credit to the report ſome days ſince in circulation, of a compleat union between the Pitts and the Grenvilles, and that the latter are likely to withdraw their hoſtility to the preſent adminiſtrations in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament. The King's meſſengers have been recently employed in carrying letters backwards and forwards and it is ſaid Lord Grenville has alſo been for a few days at Walmer. We underſtand his Lordſhip was conſulted in the recent change of diſpoſition in our cabinet, in regard to the continent.

It is believed that Malta will at length be ſurrendered to the Emperor of Ruſſia. Certain it is, that it will not be reſtored either to the Knights or to the Neapolitans, which would be in fact throwing the iſland into the hands of France.

PARIS, October 18.

Private letter.—M. Lucien Bonaparte retired to his eſtate at Da Pleſſis, as ſoon as he found that calculations of prudence, or motives of jealouſy, deprived him of the hope of being Firſt Miniſter.

The report of an approaching war increaſes every day, and produces a great ſenſation.—The Conſul has received with much haughtineſs the remonſtrances made by M. de Markow, on the ſubject of his hoſtile plans againſt Switzerland; but this imperious tone may conceal conſiderable irreſolution as to the views of different Powers, and his own perſonal ſituation.

The Conſul anſwered M. de Markow in theſe terms:—"I had rather fall by nobly daring than by an excels of timidity."

The Counſellors of State, Siemme and Bernadotte, continuing to be abſent from the council of ſtate without having functions in the departments in which they reſide, it is reported they are in complete diſgrace, and that they have received orders to ſtay away from Paris till it ſhall be thought proper to recal them.

Orders have been given for repairing the Caſtle of Verſailles. The head quarters of the Legion of Honour will be eſtabliſhed at Fontainbleau.

The burning of the Corn Hall has produced the greateſt conſternation at Paris. There were in this magazine 8000 ſacks of flour, a great part of which is buried beneath the ruins of the dome, which fell in when one-half of the building was untouched. We dare not repeat all the conjectures of the populace reſpecting this event.

The Conſul has had Maſs ſaid every Sunday ſince he has been at St. Cloud, and every time he appoints thoſe who are to accompany him. All ſmile at his devotion, but yet are ſolicitous of the honour. He has not yet dared to render this Maſs quite ſimilar to that of the King, by forming a Chapel Orcheſtra, but this attempt will paſs with others more important which are preparing, in order to realize his pretenſions to Sovereignty and its prerogatives.

Meſſrs. Angereau and Maſſena, ſome days ago, went together to St. Cloud. Bonaparte perceiving them in the circle, approached them with eagerneſs. He took Maſſena apart, and ſpoke to him for ſeveral minutes with much emotion. It is reported that Maſſena will reſume the ſervice, but that Angereau has refuſed, becauſe he could not obtain a Command in Chief.

HAGUE, October 15.

The hiſtory of the pretended conſpiracy againſt the government, appears to have no exiſtence, except in the imagination of ſome weak and timid individuals. We are now aſſured that every thing is arranged to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

Premiums of Inſurance at London on American Ships.

From London to Florida, or Bahama Iſlands,	£. 2
From London to United States,	2
From United States to Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena,	3
From ditto to Canton, Madras or Bengal,	4
Ditto out and home,	8

DISINTERMENTS,

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE,

OF THE KINGS, QUEENS, PRINCES, PRINCESSES,

AND OTHER ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS,

Who had been interred at the Abbey of St. Dennis, in France, during a previous period of five hundred years.

(CONCLUDED.)

At ſeven o'clock, on the morning of the 16th, the workmen proceeded with the diſinterments in the vaults of the Bourbons. The firſt coffin opened was that of Henriette Marie de France, daughter of Henry IV. and wife of Charles I. King of England, who died 1669, aged 60 years. The ſecond was Henriette Stuart, daughter of Charles I. King of England, and firſt wife of Monſieur, brother of Louis XIV. who died in 1670, at the age of 26 years.

After removing 17 other bodies, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the workmen took up the coffin of Louis XV. who died 10th May, 1774, aged 64 years. It had been placed at the entrance of the vault over the ſteps, in a niche, formed in the thick part of the wall, a little on the right hand of the entrance. This was the preciſe ſpot where was interred the body of the laſt King of France, who died a natural death. The coffin was opened with great caution in the church-yard, upon the ſide of the grave. The body was incloſed in a lead coffin, and wrapped carefully in ſheets and bandages, it was in an entire ſtate, freſh and in good preſervation. The hair was white, the noſe of a violet color, and the hams were as read as thoſe of a new-born infant. This body was not embalmed in the ordinary manner, but floated in a liquid, formed of a ſolution of marine ſalt. It was thrown into the grave upon a bed of quick lime, and a layer of the ſame lime being laid upon it, the hole was filled up with earth.

On the ſame day were diſcovered the remains of Charles V. who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and thoſe of his wife, Jean de Bourbon, who died 1373, aged 42 years. In the coffin of Charles V. was found a crown of ſilver gilt, in excellent preſervation; a hand of juſtice of ſilver, and a ſceptre, about five feet in length, of curious workmanſhip, ſomewhat reſembling the Thyrſus, or javelin of Bacchus entwined with vine-leaves and ivy, as exhibited in Montfaucon, article *Sceptres*. This curious *morceau* was in admirable preſervation. In the coffin of the Queen were found part of a crown, her gold ring, ſome remains of bracelets or links of chains, a ſpindle or diſtaff of gilt wood, half rotten, and a pair of ſhoes with ſharp points, which, though partly decayed, ſtill retained viſible marks of the gold and ſilver embroidery with which they had been ornamented.—Nothing worthy of remark was diſcovered among the bodies diſinterred on the 17th or 18th. On the 19th was opened the coffin of Louis VIII. father of St. Louis, who died the 8th November, 1226, aged 40 years. This corpſe was almoſt wholly decayed.—Upon the ſtone cover of the coffin was engraved a Croſs in demi relief. In the coffin were found the decayed remains of a wooden ſceptre, and a diadem or crown, which was nothing more than a band of gold tiſſue with a large ſatin cap. It was in good preſervation. The body had been wrapped in a mantle of gold tiſſue, ſome pieces of which were remaining; and in this cloth it had been buried, ſewed up in very thick leather, which ſtill retained all its elaſticity. This was the only corpſe among thoſe diſinterred at St. Denis, which was found incloſed in leather.—At St. Germaine-des-Prez, a body was diſcovered which had been buried in a ſimilar manner. The cuſtom of ſewing up the dead in leather bags is very ancient. In Colchis, they interred only the females; and they incloſed the men in the hides of bullocks, and ſuſpended them to trees by ſtrong chains.

On the ſame day was diſcovered the entire ſkeleton of *Philippe le Bel*, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was incloſed in a ſtone coffin in the ſhape of a trough. There were found in it a diadem of gold tiſſue, and a ſceptre of copper gilt, about five feet long, and terminated by a bunch of leaves, on which was a bird, alſo of copper, colored after nature, ſuppoſed by its form and color, to repreſent the goldfinch, being a ſtriking reſemblance to that which is given in Montfaucon's Monarchie Francaiſe.

In the evening of the ſame day, by the light of flambeaux, the workmen opened the tomb of King Dagobert, who died in 638.—In a wooden cheſt about two feet long, lined with lead on the inſide, were found the bones of this prince, and thoſe of Nanthilde his wife, who died in 642. The bones of this pair were wrapped in ſilk ſtuff, and ſeparated from each other by a plank placed in the middle of the cheſt. On one ſide of the coffin was a leaden plate with this inſcription:—"*Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti.*"—On the other ſide another leaden plate with this inſcription:—"*Hic jacet corpus Nanthildis.*"

From the 19th to the 25th, incluſive, the workmen continued to open the tombs and coffins depoſited in the Abbey of St. Dennis. In the coffin of Philippe de Valois were found a crown and ſceptre of copper gilt, ſurmounted with a bird, alſo of copper gilt. In the coffin of Charles le Bel were found a crown of ſilver gilt, a ſceptre of copper gilt, ſeven feet in height; a gold ring; part of a hand of juſtice; a walking ſtick of ebony; and a pillow of lead, on which the head of the king was reclined.

The entire ſkeleton of Philippe le Long was diſcovered in a ſtone coffin. He had been interred in his royal robes. His head was covered with a crown of ſilver gilt, enriched with precious ſtones. His robe was ornamented with a claſp of gold in form of a lozenge, and a ſmaller one of ſilver. His hat was of ſatin ſtuff, faſtened with a buckle of ſilver gilt. His ſceptre was of copper gilt.

The laſt tomb opened was that of King John, who died in England in 1364, aged 56 years.

From the NEW YORK MORNING CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—

IF the obſervations of an odd fellow are not wholly ſuperfluous, I would thank you to ſhove them into a ſpare corner of your paper.

It is a matter of amuſement to an unintereſted ſpectator like myſelf, to obſerve the influence faſhion has on the dreſs and deportment of its votaries, and how very quick they fly from one extreme to the other.

A few years ſince, the rage was—very high crowned hats with very narrow brims, tight neckcloth, tight coat,

tight jacket, tight small-clothes; and shoes loaded with enormous silver buckles: the hair crisped, plaited, queued, and powdered in short, an air of the greatest finicalness and tightness diffused over the whole person.

The ladies, with their tresses neatly turned up over an immense cushion; with a yard long, braced up with stays into the smallest compass, and encircled by an enormous hoop: so that the fashionable belle resembled a walking bottle.

Thus dressed, the lady was seen, with the most bewitching langour, reclining on the arm of an extremely attentive beau, who, with a long cane, decorated with an enormous tassel, was carefully employed in removing every stone, stick, or straw, that might impede the progress of his tottering companion, whose high-heeled shoes just brought the points of her toes to the ground.

What an alteration has a few years produced!—We now behold our gentlemen with the most studied carelessness, and almost slovenliness of dress; large hat, large coat, large neckcloth, large pantaloons, large boots, and hair scratched into every careless direction, lounging along the streets in the most apparent listlessness and vacuity of thought, fluring with an unmeaning countenance at every passenger, or leaning upon the arm of some kind fair one for support, with the other hand crammed into his breeches pocket.—Such is the picture of a modern beau: in his dress stuffing himself up to the dimensions of a Hercules, in his manners, affecting the helplessness of an invalid.

The belle who has to undergo the fatigue of dragging along this sluggish animal, has chosen a character the very reverse: emulating in her dress and actions all the airy sprightliness of a sylph, she trips along with the greatest vivacity. Her laughing eye, her countenance enlivened with affability and good humor, inspire with kindred animation every beholder, except the torpid being by her side, who is either affecting the fashionable sang froid, or is wrapt up in profound contemplation of——himself.

Heavens! how changed are the manners since I was young!—then, how delightful to contemplate a ball-room; such bowing, such scraping, such complimenting; nothing but copperplate speeches to be heard on both sides; no walking out in minuet measure; nothing more common than to see half a dozen gentlemen knock their heads together in striving who should first recover a lady's fan or snuff-box that had fallen.

But now, our youths no longer aim at the character of PRETTY GENTLEMAN: their greatest ambition is to be called lazy dogs—careless fellows, &c. &c. Dressed up in the mammoth style, our buck lounters into the ball-room in a surtout, hat under arm, cane in hand—strolls round with the most vacant air; flops abruptly before such lady as he may choose to honour with his attention; entertains her with the common SLANG of the day, collected from the conversation of hostlers, lootmen, porters, &c. until his string of smart sayings is run out, and then lounges off, to entertain some other fair one with the same unintelligible jargon.

Surely, Mr. Editor, puppyism must have arrived to a *climax*: it *must* turn—to carry it to a greater extent seems, to me, impossible.

JONATHAN OLDSTYLE.

POETRY.

EPIGRAM.

WRITTEN EXTEMPORE,

DIVINE Berkenhout—forgive me speak
To praise the master touch you give;
He makes the fiddle almost speak;
A true Cremona as I live!
Hark me, thought Tom, what's this about,
(Tom made the fiddle in the Strand)
It's well it did not quite speak out,
'Twould spoil a privateer's fist to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS

From the Port Folio.

The following anecdote is extracted from a work of Madame Genlis, entitled Souvenirs de Felice:—During the early part of the reign of Louis XV. the young Count de Thiars was at Fontainbleau with the Court; he was lodged in an apartment of the palace under that of Madame de Mailly, who was not at that time the declared mistress of the King; she was not then even suspected of having an intrigue with him. The funnel of the chimney of the Count de Thiars' room opened into that of Madame de Mailly's, so that what was spoken near the fire-place in the lower room could easily be heard in the room above. One night the Count de Thiars was retiring rather late to bed, and going along the corridor, he met the Count de Bully, his brother, who walked with him to his room. It was the latter end of autumn, and the night was cold: the two brothers drew near the fire and began to converse about the King, whose character they treated with the utmost severity. Their conversation was however suddenly interrupted by a dreadful voice, roaring down the chimney, "Hold your tongues, insolent wretches." It was the King's voice. The two brothers remained for some moments silent and motionless; they gave themselves up for lost. When the first moments of surprise and terror were past, they began to consult about the means of securing their safety; at last they agreed that they must wait the event with patience and courage. They went, pale and trembling to the King's Levee next morning, expecting at least to be sent to the Bastile. The King looked at them with great sternness. Before this period the two brothers had been great favourites with the King, from that time till the period of his death, which was thirty years afterwards he never spoke to them, or took the least notice of them: they obtained no favors from the Court, but never experienced any other mark of the King's displeasure.

Sheriff's Office, 13th Dec. 1802.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on the Eleventh day of January now next ensuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEXR. MC. DONELL, Sheriff.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1803.

A considerable number of Emigrants from Scotland have lately arrived at Glengary, with a view of settling in this Province.—We understand they are proceeding to petition His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for land.

Died suddenly on Thursday morning last at her house near the Garrison, Mrs. Ledan, widow of the late Mr. Ledan, of this town.

The Printer respectfully congratulates his customers on the New-Year.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK
CONTAINING,
Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feasts, Ecliptic, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil List of Upper Canada, List of General and Staff Officers as also the several Regiments serving in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 27th Nov. 1802.

Doctor Baldwin

UNDERSTANDING that some of the Gentlemen of this Town have expressed much anxiety for the establishment of a Classical School, begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he intends on Monday the third day of January next to open a School, in which he will instruct twelve Boys in Writing, Reading, the Classics and Arithmetic.—The terms are, for each Boy eight Guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly or half yearly; one Guinea entrance, and one cord of Wood to be supplied by each Boy on opening the School.

N. B. Doctor B. will meet his Pupils at Mr. Willcocks's House in Duke-Street.

York, Dec. 17, 1802.

QUETTON St. GEORGE & Co.

AT their Store, at the House of William Willcocks, Esq; have just received a fresh supply of Merchandize, consisting in the following articles:—blue, grey, mixt, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel, black Russell and Durants; Irish and Russia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Coating; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and several other sorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Mittins; Hair-powder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Mackasins; and an additional assortment of Tin Ware, [illegible] a few Mechanicks Tools, [illegible], Spirits and Whiffey; besides the assortment they had before, consisting mostly of every article which they will sell cheap for ready-money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this [illegible] taken in payment; also Foreign Country Produce.

They have also Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheese, Chestnuts, hickery and black Walnuts, and Cranberries.

York, Dec. 11, 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

[VOLUME XII.] C. [NUMBER 609.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 609.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith*, &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY-NINTH day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of January next ensuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, York, 6th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be leased for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th December, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October, November, December, 1802, and January and February, 1803, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the above mentioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same as the Issues require. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation.

BY THE HONOURABLE PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Settling the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to prefer their Claims; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute

such Claims, or come unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that alſtarity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions iſſued under the Authority of the ſaid mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Office of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Mr. John Horton Baker, requeſts all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and all thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate may be indebted are alſo requeſted to produce their accompts duly authenticated to him, in order that the affairs relative thereto may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

WM. COOPER, Admr.

York, 24th June, 1802.

From the Gazette of the United States.

[The following extract of a letter from a young gentleman of character and intelligence, now travelling in Europe, to his friend in America, has been obligingly put into our hands for publication. Some further communications from the ſame ſource are already in our poſſeſſion, and others are expected. We make no doubt that they will be very acceptable to our readers.]

AMSTERDAM.

"This great city, which is ſometimes called Amſteldam, takes its name from the river Auſtel, which runs thro' it, compreſſed into a canal. There is no tide in the many waters here; a circumſtance which occaſions a hateful ſtench. They count nearly 300,000 inhabitants. The people are even more ſnavith, nigardly, and illiberal, than in the places we have already viſited. I went, between eleven and twelve laſt night, to a ſingular inſtitution.—By an ordinance of the government, there is a number of houſes in this town, to which women, who have no better means, are invited on the terms of a ſupport for life, upon condition that they immure themſelves, and without ſex or reward, retire with any man who requires them. I paid a ſmall ſum for an admiſſion to this meretricious nunnery. Its diſguſting inmates are numbered, and like ſtalled cattle, each one has her allotted place. They were generally ſqualid and ugly, and degrading to their ſex in their perſons, as much as in their ſituations. The room in which they were, was lighted and full. They were dancing minuets and waltzes, ſometimes with each other, and ſometimes with men as lewd as themſelves. When this abominable courſe of life is once entered upon, they are compelled to continue it, and ſeldom, if ever, and then with great difficulty, eſcape from the houſe in which they are confined, but abſolutely wear out in this deteſtable ſervice.

"Laſt night we all went to the Dutch Theatre, prepared to meet ridiculous objects; unfortunately we arrived too late for the Ballet, which is ſaid to be very well. The performance we ſaw was an Opera: the ſinging and acting not deſpicable. The ſubject ſeemed to be the introduction of a Wild Boy into the civilized world, and his inſtinctive admiration of a Female, to whom he was married of courſe.

"The Marine School, which we have viſited this morning, is an eſtabliſhment of more honor, perhaps than ſervice, to this country. There are in it 100 boys, who are inſtructed and practiſed in every thing relating to the *government* of a ſhip. In the yard there is a veſſel of 170 tons complete: the keel and lower part cut away, ſo as to reſt a flat bottom on the bricks. We ſaw the whole manœuvring, reefing, boiſting, and the Schools for Writing, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Arithmetic, and the hammocks in which the pupils ſleep. They remain in the School till they are deemed ſea-worthy, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years. They are then drafted into the public or merchants ſervice. The ſhip on which they are exerciſed is a preſent from Mr. H. Hope. The plan was originated in 1781, after the engagement off Dogger Bank, in which you know we were intereſted, from the ſurplus ſubſcriptions for the widows of the killed. This is all very well, but the Engliſh novitiate of actual buffeting by ſea, without any land theory, beyond an acquaintance with Mathematics and Aſtronomy, makes better ſailors.

"The Great Houſe is a noble monument of Dutch induſtry and opulence: it is an immenſe ſtone fabric, erected on 13,000 ſtakes or piles, driven into the marſhy ſoil on which this whole town is built; in and about it there are ſeveral fine ſtatues, particularly an Atlas ſupporting a large Britiſh World. Among the apartments there is one, 120 feet by 58 and 90 feet high, richly decorated, and having in one of the niches a counterpart Atlas to that on the top. We were refuſed admittance to the Court of Juſtice, becauſe the Judges were ſitting—a reaſon rather militating with the nature of a Court.

"We have this inſtant returned from North Holland, where we have been all day. At nine this morning we ſailed in a yacht, in which had been prepared chicken, cheeſe, tongue, claret, beer, excellent Rhenith, and other like particulars. We firſt croſſed the Y, to Sardania, a diſtance of 6 miles.—Sardam was once famous for its ſhipbuilding; but a garden now flouriſhes on the ſcite of the dock yard. The Chaumiet or Cottage, where the Czar Peter lived during his apprenticeſhip, is all this poor village now boaſts worthy the ſtranger's attention. This we went into. It is a ſmall hut, and of wood. From Sardam we ſailed to Buckſboot, from whence we took a carriage to Broeck, a village, inhabited for the moſt part by wealthy men, retired from buſineſs. The houſes are tiled and painted; the ſtreets are of tile and alſo painted; neither horſe nor coach is permitted to enter this little town; it is therefore extremely tranquil and clean. The inhabitants of North Holland are, if poſſible, greater ſticklers for the antiquated than their brothers of the South. Each houſe in Broeck has a garden before it, adorned with pagodas of ſhells and pebbles, and a box, wonderfully well likened, by trimmings, to ſtags, lions, dolphins, cats, and dogs, in different poſtures.—The laſt ſtyle of gardening, the taſty have very much cried down of late years. There is ſaid to be in this village a door in each houſe, that is never opened but on occaſion of a death, when the corpſe is carried through it.—A good *memento mori*.

FROM THE BALANCE.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Account of a method of preventing the decay of Peach Trees.—By J. ELLIS, *of New-Jerſey.*

"THE decay of peach trees is owing to a worm, which originates from a large fly, that reſembles the common waſp: this fly perforates the bark, and depoſits an egg in the moiſt or ſappy part of it. The moſt common place of perforation is at the ſurface of the earth, and as ſoon as the worm is able to move, it deſcends into the earth, probably from an inſtinctive effort to avoid the winter's froſt. This may be aſcertained by obſervation; the trait of the worm from the ſeat of the egg being viſible at its beginning, and gradually increaſing, in correſpondence with the increaſing ſize of the worm; its courſe is always downwards. The progreſs of the young worm is extremely ſlow, and if the egg is depoſited at any conſiderable diſtance above the ſurface of the earth, it is long before the worm reaches the ground.—The worms are unable to bear the cold of winter unleſs covered by the earth, and all that are above ground are froſt bitten, are killed.

By this hiſtory of the origin, progreſs and nature of the miſchief, we can explain the effects of any method, which is as follows:—In the ſpring, when the blooſoms are out, clear away the dirt, ſo as to expoſe the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; ſurround the tree with ſtraw about three feet long, applied lengthwiſe, ſo that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the but ends of the ſtraw reſting upon the ground at the bottom. Bind this ſtraw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the other at the ſurface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root with earth, laid preſs it cloſely round the ſtraw. When the white froſts appear, the ſtraw muſt be removed, and the tree ſhould remain uncovered until the blooſoms put out in the ſpring.

"By this proceſs the fly is prevented from depoſiting its egg within three foot of the root, and although it may place the egg above that diſtance, the worm travels ſo ſlow that it cannot reach the ground before froſt, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree."

"The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact:—I practiſed this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flouriſhed remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worms, for ſeveral years; I was then induced to diſcontinue the ſtraw with about twenty of them. *All thoſe which are without the ſtraw have declined, while the others which have had the ſtraw continue as vigorous as ever.*"

Mode of breaking Steers to the draft in a few days.

Let the farmer carefully yoke his ſteers in a cloſe yard or ſtable, and not move them till they get ſufficiently accuſtomed to the yoke, ſo that they will eat their food, when yoked; which will be in the courſe of a day. Let them again be yoked the ſecond day, and a pair of gentle horſes or oxen be faſtened before them, in which ſtation let them ſtand, until they become familiar with ſaid horſes or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the ſteers ſhould be uncommonly wild, which will occaſion a ſecond day's practice, after the ſame manner; and the next day, the ſteers may be yoked, the horſes or oxen put before them as uſual, and let them be faſtened to a waggon or any other carriage—they, fearing the carriage behind them, and being accuſtomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruiſed. By the above proceſs, the farmer will never fail of ſucceſs in having good working oxen.

A FARMER.

As one great object of our Paper is to ſpread, as far as we are able, every kind of information that tends to multiply the comforts and to preſerve the precious life of man, we are happy in having it in our power to re-publiſh a document from the humane ſociety, of Philadelphia; which is of ſuch vaſt importance to human life, that it ought to be frequently read and carefully preſerved in every family. [Edit. Bal.]

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD, FROM DROWNING.

"Firſt—As ſoon as the body is taken out of the water, it muſt be conveyed, with care and tenderneſs, to a houſe, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the uſual deſtructive methods of rolling it on a barrel, or placing it acroſs a log on its belly.

"Secondly—The clothes muſt be immediately ſtripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets well warmed.—It ſhould be laid on its back, with the head a little raiſed. If the weather be cold, it ſhould be placed near a fire; but if the weather ſhould be warm, it will be ſufficient to place it between two blankets well heated; taking care to prevent the room from being crouded with any perſons who are not neceſſarily employed about the body.

"Thirdly—As ſoon as it can poſſibly be done, a bellows ſhould be applied to one noſtril, while the other noſtril and the mouth are kept cloſed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the windpipe is preſſed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this ſituation, and when the breaſt is ſwelled by it, the bellows muſt ſtop, and the air muſt ſhould preſs the belly upwards to force it out. The bellows ſhould then be applied as before, and the belly ſhould alſo be preſſed upwards; and the proceſs ſhould be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, ſo as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as poſſible. Some volatile ſpirits heated, ſhould be held under the valve of the bellows, while it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, ſome perſon ſhould blow into one of the noſtrils, through a pipe or quill, while the other noſtril and mouth are cloſed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he ſhould blow into the mouth, while both noſtrils are cloſed—but whenever a bellows can be procured, it ſhould be preferred, as air forced in by this means, will be much more ſerviceable than air which has been already breathed.

"Fourthly—At the ſame time, the whole body ſhould be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woolen cloths. The rubbing ſhould be moderate, but continued with induſtry a long time, and particularly about the breaſt.

"Fifthly—During this time, a large quantity of aſhes, or ſalt, or ſand, ſhould be heated; and, as ſoon as it is milk-warm, the body ſhould be placed in it. The blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before, and when the aſhes, ſalt, or ſand are cooled, ſome warmer muſt be added, ſo that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

"Theſe methods ſhould be continued *three or four hours*—as, in ſeveral inſtances, they have proved ſucceſsful, though no ſigns of life appeared till that time. When the patient is able to ſwallow, he ſhould take ſome wine, or rum and water. Bleeding or purging ought not to be uſed, without conſulting a phyſician, who ſhould be called in as ſoon as poſſible."

Univerſal Mag.

From the Richmond Recorder.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman in this city was bitten above the knee by a Spider. This was about day light when he was in bed. He felt a ſmart

gentlemen like that of a pin; but did not pay attention to it. In a few minutes, he observed a pain shooting upwards from the Toe, which presently reached the spine, and gradually approached his heart. On turning up the bed-clothes, he perceived the spider.—Fortunately, he sent for a friend, who was acquainted with a cure for the poison. This was PLANTAIN LEAF. As an additional piece of good fortune, his friend knew where a quantity of it was growing. Some leaves were immediately got, and the juice bruised out of them. This was swallowed in mouthfuls. The progress of the poison was stopt, and finally, a cure was effected. The gentleman said, that but for this remedy, he did not think he could have survived an hour longer. Some oil was also poured down his throat, but Plantain leaf had the entire credit of his recovery. He was dreadfully swollened; and it seems almost inconceivable how much the whole mass of his blood had been corrupted by the bite of so small an insect. We had these particulars from the gentleman himself, who called at this office, on some business, a few days afterwards.—Some years ago, a gentleman in this neighbourhood was also bitten above the knee, by one of these venomous creatures, and was almost in danger of loosing his leg. It ought to be a general rule to kill all such vermin, wherever they are within reach.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The following most singular occurrence comes to us from a quarter perfectly authentic, and still forms the subject of conversation in Brittany.—During the utmost phrenzy of the French Revolution, there was a Curate at Rheims, whose purity and benevolence had so endeared him to people of all descriptions, that in the heighth of their rage and madness, the *Septembrizing* Committees dared not openly to attack him. Determined therefore on private assassination, they applied to their usual agents, but even their hands, long stained with blood, and hearts accustomed to massacre, turned away with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good Curate remained for some time protected by his own purity, till three bravoes were brought down from Paris, by whom was arranged the following plan for his destruction:—Two of them were at the dead of night to call up the Holy Man, in order to attend the last moments of a dying penitent. This ruse was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who, during the exhortations of the Priest, was suddenly and directly to dispatch him.—The arrangement so far succeeded, that the Curate was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, the body of the victim. To their astonishment, however, the object that first presented itself to them was the Curate, who thus his head and said, "Ah! my friends, you applied to me too late; for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already." The ruffians, struck with remorse and terror, fell on their knees, and confessed all their circumstances, imploring his forgiveness. The Curate, who now for the first time obtained a candle from the people of the house, and pulling down the bed clothes, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless murderer. The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witnesses of this extraordinary interposition, until the Municipality gave orders that the corpse should be taken away. The Curate then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of every one who knew him.

The person to whom this remarkable story applies is the Abbe C——, whose benevolent foundations at Soissons-town were so highly complimented and applauded some time ago by Monsieur, and the other French Princes at that time in England.

(London Traveller, Sept. 27.)

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1803.

Owing to the present scarcity of news, we have unavoidably been obliged to supply its place with useful miscellaneous matter; and hope it will be found acceptable to our readers.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amusing weekly publication, & in high estimation, price 5s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newspaper of great celebrity, price 3s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including postage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publisher of this paper specimens of each will be shewn, and subscriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly sums. None will be supplied without this compliance.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK
CONTAINING,
Epacts and Common Notes; Chronological Cycles, Movable Feasts, Eclipses, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil List of Upper Canada, List of General and Staff Officers as also the several Regiments serving in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper.—PRICE 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

Printing Office, 27th Nov. 1802.

Sheriff's Office, 13th Dec. 1802.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on the Eleventh day of January now next ensuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX^R. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Jordan Post,

CLOCK and Watch Maker, informs the Public that he now carries on the above business in all its branches, at the upper end of Duke-street; he has a complete assortment of Watch Furniture.—Clocks and Watches repaired, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, together with every article in the Gold and Silver line.—N. B. He will purchase old Brass. Dec. 11.

QUETTON St. GEORGE & Co. AT their Store, at the House of William Willcocks, Esq; have just received a fresh supply of Merchandize, consisting in the following articles:—blue, grey, mixt, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel, black Ruffell and Duroits; Irish and Russia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Corving; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and several other sorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, and Mittins; Hairpowder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Macrafins; and an additional assortment of Tin Ware—also a few Mechanicks Tools. Also Brandy, Spirits and Whiskey; besides the assortment they had before, consisting mostly of every article; all which they will sell cheap for ready money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this country, taken in payment; also Furs and different Country Produce.

They have also Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheese, Chestnuts, hickery and black Walnuts, and Cranberries. York, Dec. 11, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives; in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1900 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 2d, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

[VOLUME XII.] G. R. [NUMBER 38.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 610.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the TWENTY NINTH day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifth day of January, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the seventeenth day of January next ensuing, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.
York October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or further quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th *December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute

such Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated meaſures of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of *March*, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of Nia[illegible] on the Twenty-Fifth Day of Ap[illegible]—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the *Diſtrict of Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of [illegible]ngdown, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of *June*—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of London, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have to done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILL. JARVIS, Secy.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the Iſle of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, &c in high eſtimation, price 5s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, and ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

Letter from St. Domingo.

We learn by Mr. Roſs, who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Olivia from Cape Francois, the following intereſting news from that quarter:

That all the ports on the north ſide of the iſland, except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops—and that all the ports on the weſt ſide, except Port-au Prince and St. Mark's, had alſo been evacuated—moſt of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the brigands on the 14th, and again on the 26th of Oct. when they took poſſeſſion of all the outer forts—and it was ſuppoſed would finally ſucceed in reconquering the iſland.

That General Dellalines was killed on the attack at St. Mark's: and that all the other black Generals had gone over and joined the brigands.

That on the 2d of November General Le Clerc breathed his laſt—the next day his body was embalmed, and put on board the Swiftſure, of 74 guns; and on the 5th ſailed for France, under a moſt tremendous diſcharge of cannon from the ſhips of war in port, conſiſting of two 80 gun ſhips, two 74's, three frigates, two corvettes, and ſeveral others.

That General Rochambeau had ſucceeded Le Clerc; and when the Olivia came out, ſaw a 74 bearing up for the Cape, having the ſucceſſor of General Le Clerc on board; and

That from the 15th to the 29th of October, the ſtench, ariſing from the dead bodies in the harbor of the Cape, was inconceivably great, there having been hundreds of blacks deſtroyed by throwing them into the ſea, from on board of veſſels.

The embargo which had exiſted for a month, was taken off; but there was ſtill a difficulty in getting away; and it was ſuppoſed the embargo would be renewed.—*N. Y. G.*

December 14.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Roebuck, Captain Dawſon, in 52 days from Gibraltar. Captain Dawſon informs us, that on the 11th October, a great buſtle took place on board the Engliſh ſquadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in proviſions and water, for a ſix months cruize. When this work of preparation was completed, they ſailed in a great hurry up to the Eaſt, with a ſtrong head wind. This ſquadron conſiſted of ſix 74's and a brig. Their deſtination was unknown.

When Captain Dawſon was coming out, he met an Engliſh cutter with diſpatches, for Gibraltar.

There had not, Capt. D. informs us, been a convoy given to Amer ican veſſels for 12 weeks.

Two Sweediſh veſſels had been taken off Cape Pallas, the laſt of September, by Tripolitan cruizers.

On the 12th of September, the Tripolitans at Gibraltar applied to the Governor, (Prince Edward) for permiſſion to ſtop the United States' frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refuſed to do, and gave notice of it to Capt. Campbell, who at 6 P. M. that day, got his frigate under way, and has ſince continued cruizing between Gibraltar and Algeziras.

On the 10th of October, the Tripolitans had obtained a paſſport from the Emperor of Morocco, which was ſigned by all the chriſtian Conſuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a releaſe from blockade of the Tripolitan cruizers at Gibraltar. They were preparing for ſea, and it was expected they would not be moleſted by the American ſquadron, on the ground that any hoſtile meaſures on the part of the American ſquadron, would be a cauſe of a declaration of war againſt the United States, by the Emperor of Morocco.

On the 18th of October, an Engliſh cutter, of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was cauſed by two boys carelefsly playing with a candle, both of whom unfortunately periſhed.

This information was obtained from an officer of the ſhip Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spaniſh government.—*N. Y. G.*

The ſhip Lydia, arrived this morning from Greenock, in 38 days. She brings papers to the 2d of November, the one of this date we have juſt ſeen—It ſtates, that at a Cabinet Council it had been determined, that the Britiſh troops ſhould ſtill keep poſſeſſion of ſuch poſts as by the Treaty of Amiens were to have been given up, and which had not then been evacuated; and that orders for that purpoſe had accordingly been diſpatched.

LONDON, October 29.

Several letters have been received in town from Switzerland, all of which agree in the determination of the brave Swiſs to reſiſt to the laſt extremity.—The letter of the Chief Conſul was received at Berne with ſenſations of the utmoſt horror and indignation. In the audience given to Citizen Rapp, he declared that if the Swiſs did not immediately ſubmit to the will of the Chief Conſul, an army of 30,000 French had orders to march in five days into the country, and to lay Switzerland waſte by fire and ſword. He was referred to the Congreſs at Schwitz, but the Bernoiſe, as far as concerned themſelves, rejected the terms with diſdain.

A meeting of the Cabinet Council having been held on Saturday, a number of reports have in conſequence got into circulation, one of which is, that government has received an anſwer from Paris favourable to the cauſe of Switzerland. Of this, however, we cannot ſpeak with any confidence.

Bills have been poſted in Portſmouth and Gofport, for entering ſeamen for the Penelope and Apollo frigates.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 25—Sailed yeſterday, the St. Florenzo frigate, and Racoon brig, for Sea, with ſealed orders—the former ſuppoſed to be for the Weſt Indies, and the latter for the coaſt of Guinea.

GLASGOW, October 28.

A detailed account of Bonaparte's new Plan of Indemnities was received by a Dutch mail which arrived on Monday. By this plan, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, the Emperor's brother, gains little or nothing more than he had by the former one, and the Stadtholder's portion is diminiſhed.

The Anſwer of the Diet at Schwitz to Bonaparte, in conſequence of his Proclamation of the 30th September, addreſſed to the Swiſs Nation, declares, "that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland, are not the reſult of a ſpirit of party, and that the Swiſs nation has no other object in view than to make uſe of the right which the claims of giving herſelf a central and Cantonal Conſtitution, founded on her poſition and her wants—a ſacred and precious right, which you deſigned yourſelf, to enſure her by the Treaty of Luneville—The Swiſs have nothing more at heart, than to attain a ſtate of repoſe in which, under the ſhield of a mild and juſt government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and his exiſtence."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated September 29.

"Fouche has a very handſome retreat—he gets 50,000 livres a year for life as Senator, and 30,000 livres per ann. as a reward for his paſt ſervices.—There certainly was no miſunderſtanding between him and Bonaparte, only that the latter became every day more jealous of his power and influence.

"I underſtand that the French government intend to preſent a note to the Engliſh government, ſeconded by Ruſſia and Pruſſia, on the liberty of the preſs in England, which, no doubt, will become a ſubject of Parliamentary inveſtigation. I ſhould not at all be ſurprized to ſee Mr. Wyndham and his party in the minority on the ſubject of the liberty of the preſs. I refer you to the Journal des Defenſeurs de la Patrie of the 2d Vendemiaire; there is an article written by Barrere, by order of the government, on the liberty of the preſs in England. This you may conſider as the Avant Courier.

"The day before yeſterday, an act was committed not to be equalled in Conſtantinople or in Tunis, as no doubt the government of theſe protect their own merchants, and give every encouragement to commerce.—A Bank has been eſtabliſhed here ſome time, called the Ecaiſſe du Commerce, which gave great facility to the merchants, being then the only place in all France which would diſcount bills. About twelve months ago Bonaparte wiſhed to unite all the Banks, ſo as to make only one Bank, that is to ſay, that all diſcounts are illegal which are not diſcounted in the National Bank. The above eſtabliſhment refuſed the invitation for a long time, when the day before yeſterday a file of Janiſſaries entered the houſe in Rue Menares, drove the people out, ſhut up the houſe, and took away with them the Ledger and Caſh Book!!!—Not a Journal durſt inſert it.

"On the ſame day, after three o'clock, a file of ſoldiers entered the Exchange, and drove out all the merchants, ſaying, that no buſineſs ſhould be tranſacted there before two or after three."

December 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Juſt as our paper (*Spectator*) was going to preſs, we received Greenock papers the 2d ult. inclusive, by the ſhip Lydia, Treadwell. The affairs of Europe are conſtantly aſſuming a more warlike appearance. Every officer on England, on leave of abſence, belonging to the corps at Malta and in Egypt, has been ordered to join his corps without delay. All the packets at Falmouth were under ſailing orders; and the greateſt buſtle and activity proviailed in the different ports. The late hour at which we received the papers, prevents our giving copious extracts this day. The following are the moſt important articles they contain.

LONDON, October 26.

Yeſterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the guards; but the orders to that effect were countermanded; a ſignificant hint of the fears government entertain of a war.

By private letters from Malta, of the 14th ult. we learn that his Majeſty's ſhip Hector arrived there from Corfu, on the 10th ult. having relieved the Agincourt about two months before; that the Ruſſians had arrived at Corfu; that Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton was to hoiſt his flag on board a frigate; that the Braſſen and Pegaſus were ordered for Egypt, and the Cyclops on a cruize after the frigate that was to receive Admiral Sir R. Bickerton's flag; and that upon the arrival of the Liberty brig from England, the ſhips were ordered for ſea at a moment's notice.

The Moniteur has at length broken the ſullen ſilence it has ſo long preſerved upon the affairs of Switzerland: and the firſt uſe it makes of its ſpeech is to inſult the patriots and calumniate their leaders; men, whoſe names are coeval with the rocks of Switzerland, and whoſe anceſtors were the glory and ornament of their country ages before the name of Bonaparte was heard of.

October 29.

We have been informed that every officer whoſe regiment is either in Egypt or Malta, who is in this country on leave of abſence, has been ordered to join his corps with all poſſible ſpeed. Admiral Bickerton has ſailed from Gibraltar for the Mediterranean, and it is believed that the ſhips fitting out at home are deſtined to reinforce him.—This is a very commendable vigilance in the naval department. The French ports are known to be extremely active. At Toulon a ſquadron has been for ſome time fitting out, and troops are ſaid to have been ſhipped from the Iſle of Elbe in tranſports which are to be convoyed by that ſquadron. Where is it going? It has been ſuppoſed to Conſtantinople and the Black Sea; an idle ſuppoſition. Where is the neceſſity of ſending troops or men of war thither?—There is no hoſtile power in that quarter, and no garriſon to receive troops. Intelligence from Paris aſſerts, that every dock is occupied at Breſt, and alſo building on the ſtrand; at Orient eight ſhips of the line are building, and others repairing, at Havre, at Cherbourg, at Bourdeaux, at Marſeilles, the ſame activity prevails. It is added that not a ſingle French ſailor has been diſcharged. The intended journey of the Firſt Conſul is connected with theſe preparations. Undoubtedly the object of the journey muſt be important which takes him from Paris at this time, and in this ſtate of affairs. He will probably viſit all the ports of the weſtern coaſt of France, not only Havre and Cherbourg, but Breſt and Bourdeaux. The knowledge of theſe preparations has given riſe to very warlike rumors at Paris.

On our ſide, the different ports have aſſumed a more active appearance. On Wedneſday orders were received at Plymouth to get the Imogen ready to ſail with all poſſible ſpeed with diſpatches. The Lady Hobart packet ſailed on Tueſday evening from Falmouth with ſealed orders, which are not to be opened till her arrival at Barbadoes. Sealed orders are alſo to be forwarded immediately by the Princeſs Amelia packet, which are to be opened in a certain latitude. So urgent were the directions, that the packets which ſailed on Tueſday put to ſea, though the wind was quite contrary. All the packets at Falmouth are to be got ready to ſail at two hours notice.

A meſſenger ſailed yeſterday from Harwich for Cuxhaven. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Petersburgh.

We have received further accounts from Gibraltar, and they are interesting.—The men of war, which had been so much damaged by the thunder storm, mentioned in our last letters from that quarter, were repaired with wonderful expedition. The repairs were hardly completed, when they were ordered up the Mediterranean with the utmost haste, in consequence of dispatches to that effect having been received from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

Various opinions are entertained at Gibraltar, respecting the cause of this sudden sailing of the squadron; but the predominating one is, that Sir R.'s squadron thus reinforced, was destined to watch the motions of the French armament at Toulon, which was first assembled under the pretence of attacking Algiers, but which, notwithstanding, the differences between France and that State have been adjusted, appears still to be increasing.

Reinforcements continue to be prepared and forwarded for the Mediterranean. General Oakes is just appointed Commander in Chief of all our troops in that sea, and the Duke of York is busily engaged every day at the Horse Guards.

[From late Halifax Papers, received at Boston.]

HALIFAX, November 18.

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's ship Chichester, armed *en flute*, in 42 days from Martinique. The Chichester was bound to England, with a detachment of His Majesty's 85th Regiment. But it is with much concern we learn, that a distressing fever broke out on the passage, and that Captain Stevens, all the Lieutenants, the Surgeon and his Mate, two Midshipmen, the Boatswain, and 40 Soldiers, have fallen victims to it. The Master with 9 men are ill of the disorder; but 4 past of them are on the recovery. The Chichester, on her arrival, was under the command of the Master's Mate. It is very fortunate for the survivors that they have been able to reach this port, as they had scarcely able hands enough on board to bring the ship to anchor.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated November 2, 1802.

Died at this place, on the 28th of October last, William Coldwell, in the 108th year of his age—he was a native of England, remembered the Coronation of Queen Ann, served in the British navy upwards of ninety years ago, afterwards became a settler in New-England, and was one of the first adventurers on the Isle of Sable for the relief of the distressed, cast away there, was among the first settlers here in the year 1760, hath left behind him a numerous progeny, upwards of 100 of which (to the degree of Great Grand Children) reside in this place—he generally retained his health and bodily strength to that degree that he could cut wood and walk to his neighbours without a staff till last year, and till his death retained all his mental faculties to a surprising degree, and as he lived the life of a Christian, so as death testified his confidence in a blissful immortality.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1803.

At the last Sessions held in Quebec, several Canadians were indicted for riot at Beauport and an affault on the Curate of the parish, occasioned by the latter having suppreſſed the Fete (holiday) by direction of the Bithop—they were severally found guilty and fined 20l. Halifax each, imprisoned for three months, and to give security for their good behaviour during seven years.

A ſerjeant of the 49th was alſo tried for the murder of a ſailor, and acquitted.

We hear that the ſcarlet fever has been felt in Quebec and Mantteal, and that ſeveral people have fallen victims to it.

The moſt ſevere froſt experienced for many years, came ſuddenly on at Quebec about the 10th of laſt month, which laſted a fortnight.—On the 17th the Barometer ſtood at from 16 to 20 below 0. and on the 20th at 22 below 0.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT,

IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1802.

	Currency.	
Exchange	on London 8 to 12½ per cent. diſc.	
Wheat	per buſh. 5/8 to 5/9 ſterl. per Win. buſh.	
Oats	ditto 2/9 to 3/ per minot	
Barley	ditto 3/10 to 4/ per ditto	
Peaſe	ditto 5/8 to 6/ per ditto	
Rye	per cwt. 43/4	
Flour ſuperfine	per barrel 37/6	
Ditto ſecond	ditto 31/	
Ditto common	ditto 31/ to 30/	
Biſcuit common	per cwt 17/6	
Pork Irish meſs	per barrel 100/	
Ditto country cured	ditto 90/	
Ditto freſh	per cwt. 7/	
Beef freſh	ditto 3½/	
Butter country made	per pound 9d to 15d	
Spruce Beer	per gallon 8d	
Rum Jamaica	ditto 5/8 to 5/9	
Ditto Weſt India	ditto 4/6 to 4/9	
Muſcovado ſugar	per cwt 42/ to 48/	
Molaſſes	per gallon 2/6	
Coffee	per lb. 16d to 18d	
Porter Whitby	per gallon 3/	
Wine Madeira	per pipe £ 33 to £ 50	
Ditto Port	ditto £ 28 to £ 30	
Vinegar beſt	per gallon 3/6 to 3/	
Firewood	per cord 18/ to 20/	
Cords	per chaldron 28/ to 45/	
Candles mould	per pound 12d to 16d	
Ditto dipt	ditto 10d	
Oil lamp	per gallon 3/6	
Ditto linſeed	ditto 4/6 to 5/	
Hay	per cwt. 2/6 to 3/	
Hay	per 100 bundles 45/ to 50/	
Oak	per foot cubic 10d to 12d	
Ditto Plank	3 inch ditto freſh	
Ditto ditto	4 inch ditto ditto } 48 to 61	
Ditto ditto	5 inch ditto ditto }	
Pine inch to four long	per hundred 60/	
Staves, white oak	per thouſand £ 25	
Staves pipe	ditto £ 60	
Hoops, 12 to 16 feet long	ditto £ 6	
Oars 18 to 20 feet long	ditto 5/6 to 7/6	
Handſpikes do. and	ditto 7/6 to 8/	
Hickory ditto	ditto 7/6 to 8/	

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

AN HARVEST HYMN.

LORD of the Seaſons, we adore
The boundleſs ſkill and mighty pow'r;
Thy work, in every Seaſon, ſee
What ought to lead our thoughts to thee

In Spring, when earth is cloath'd in green—
In Summer, as thy goodneſs ſeen;
The Harveſt-Month—now ripe for toil
Which has ours ſpeed upon the ſoil.

To thee, we owe our annual bread;
The half ſtrech our tables ſpread—
Thou thy o'n Bleſſings God ſtill imparts
A mother ſtill, a TENDEREST HEART.

And while, O LORD, we eat the bread
With which our baking here are fed,
May we to ſtill better bleſſings look,
Which heal and feed th' immortal mind.

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26th Oct. 1802.

UPPER CANADA.

York, 18th September, 1802.

THE ſale of 45,700 Acres of Land Advertiſed in this Paper, at the Land Office in this Town, on the 6th inſtant, was adjourned for want of bidders, to Thurſday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the ſaid Land Office, when 15,000 Acres in one lot, and 7,000 in another lot, in the Township of Norwich, will be put up. Through theſe lots a large Creek runs, whereon are many Mill ſeats, as will be ſeen by the Plot of the Township at the day of ſale, or any time previous thereto. The remainder of ſaid Lands will be put up in lots agreeable to the bidders. Terms of payment and condtions of ſale, as formerly advertized in this Paper, viz.—one third in three days after ſale; one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months, with legal intereſt. Twenty dollars expected for each lot as ſtruck off, to be allowed out of the firſt inſtalment. Good Title Deeds warranted by the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN ELLNATT.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 39.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 641.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of December laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of *Upper Canada*, until the ſeventeenth day of January then next enſuing, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Twenty-fourth day of this preſent month of January, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this Fifteenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—*Greeting:*

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, paſſed in the thirty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal "certain parts of an Act paſſed in the "fourteenth year of His Majeſty's "Reign, intituled, "An Act for mak-"ing more effectual Proviſion for the "Government of the Province of Que-"bec, in North America, and to make "further Proviſion for the Govern-"ment of the ſaid Province;" it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that whenever any Bill, which ſhall have paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and by the Houſe of Aſſembly, in either of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, ſhall be preſented to His Majeſty's Adent, to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of ſuch Province, or to the Perſon Adminiſtering His Majeſty's Government therein, ſuch Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, ſhall, and is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his diſcretion, but ſubject never-the-leſs to the proviſions contained in the ſaid Act, and to ſuch inſtructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, that he aſſents to ſuch Bill in His Majeſty's Name, or that he with holds His Majeſty's aſſent from ſuch Bill, or that he reſerves ſuch Bill for the ſignification of His Majeſty's pleaſure thereon.—And it is further provided by the ſaid Act, that no ſuch Bill which ſhall be ſo reſerved for the ſignification of His Majeſty's pleaſure thereon, ſhall have any force within either of the ſaid Provinces reſpectively, until the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, ſhall ſignify, either by Speech or Meſſage to the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of ſuch Province, or by Proclamation, that ſuch Bill has been laid before His Majeſty in Council, and that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to aſſent to the ſame, and that an entry ſhall be made in the Journals of the ſaid Legiſlative Council, of every ſuch Speech, Meſſage or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof, duly atteſted, ſhall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept amongſt the Public Records of the Province; and that no ſuch Bill which ſhall be ſo reſerved as aforeſaid, ſhall have any force within either of the Provinces reſpectively, before His Majeſty's aſſent thereto ſhall have been ſignified as aforeſaid, within the ſpace of two years from the day on which ſuch Bill ſhall have been preſented for His Majeſty's aſſent, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of ſuch Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Act, entitled, "An Act to eſtabliſh the "Mode of Aſſeſſment and Payment of "the Militia Fines levied by the Le-"giſlative Councils and Houſes of Aſ-"ſembly, in the firſt Seſſion of the firſt Provincial Parliament of this Province, and was preſented, on the ninth day of July, in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, to one Peter Hunter, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, for His Majeſty's aſſent thereto, and was thus by me reſerved for the gratification of His Majeſty's pleaſure thereon, and was thereupon tranſmitted to one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the purpoſe of obtaining His Majeſty's ſignification thereon.

NOW KNOW YE, THAT I, PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of *Upper Canada*, do hereby ſignify, within two years from the ſaid ninth day of July, on which day the ſaid Act of the Parliament of this Province was preſented to, and reſerved by me as aforeſaid, that the ſame having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, the ſaid Lords of the Committee did report as their opinion to His Majeſty, that the ſaid Act of the Parliament of this Province was proper to be approved—His Majeſty was therefore pleaſed to declare his approbation thereof, and purſuant to His Majeſty's Royal pleaſure thereupon expreſſed, according to the form and effect of the ſaid Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* in that behalf, the ſaid Act of the Parliament of this Province is hereby and hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, in the Province of *Upper Canada*, this fourth day of Ja-

nuary, in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

[The Royal Assent to this Act, was promulgated by Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of his Majesty's reign.]

An ACT to allow Time for the Sale of Lands and Tenements by the Sheriff.

WHEREAS, it is expedient, in the present circumstances of this Province, that some time should elapse, after the issuing of Process of Execution against Lands and Tenements, before the Sheriff proceeds to expose the same to Sale—Be it Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an "Act passed in the fourteenth year of "his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An "Act for making more effectual pro- "vision for the government of the "Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*, "and to make further provision for "the Government of the said Pro- "vince," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the end of this present Session of Parliament, Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, shall not be included in the same Writ of Execution, nor shall any such Process issue against the Lands and Tenements until the return of the Process against the Goods and Chattels.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Writ against the Lands and Tenements shall not be made returnable in less than twelve months from the teste thereof, nor shall the Sheriff expose the same to Sale, within less than twelve months from the day on which the Writ shall have been delivered to him.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
16th *October*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty thillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty thillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10*th December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing "the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the 21st Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any Indian Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

HALIFAX, October 7.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

On Tuesday, the 14th of September, was held the first meeting of all the Governors of the New University of King's College, at Windsor, incorporated by His Majesty's Royal Charter, bearing date the 12th May, 1802.—They consist of his Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Bart. L. L. D. Lieutenant Governor of the Province; the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova-Scotia; S. S. Blowers, Esq. the Chief Justice; Alexander Croke, L. L. D. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court; R. J. Uniack, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly and Attorney General; J. Stewart, Esq. Solicitor General; and Benning Wentworth, Esq. Secretary to the Province. Upon this occasion the Charter was publicly read in the College Hall. It establishes, "At Windsor, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, one College, the Mother "of an University, for the education "and instruction of youth and students, in Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, and to be called "KING'S COLLEGE—by the name and "style of, *The Governors, President, and "Fellows of King's College, at Windsor, "in the Province of Nova-Scotia.*—The "College to consist of one President, "three or more Fellows and Professors, and twelve or more Scholars; "the Governors named in the Charter, and their Successors, to have "power to frame Statutes, Rules and "Ordinances for the good government of the said College, subject to "the approbation of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is constituted Patron, as the Bishop of Nova-Scotia is appointed Visitor of the "College."

The Charter further ordains, "That "the said College shall be deemed and "taken to be an University, and shall "have and enjoy all such and the like "privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities in the United Kingdom of "Great Britain and Ireland; and that "the Students in the said College "shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Batchelor, Master "and Doctor, in the several arts and "faculties, at the appointed times."

The Governors have appointed a Committee to frame and digest a body of Statutes, and also to procure, from the British Universities, men of learning, religion, and abilities, to fill the different stations. It is hoped that the whole will be accomplished, and the establishment completed for the admission of Students, in one year or less from the present time.

No Students will be admitted who have not a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and it will be required, in particular, that they should be able to construe Virgil and Horace, the Gospels in the Greek Testaments, Homer's Iliad, & Xenophon's Cyropædia, Memorabilia, or some other book of Greek Prose, that they be capable of translating English into Latin, and of making Latin verses.

And, in order to encourage Students throughout his Majesty's dominions in America, to prepare themselves with diligence for entering this College, a certain number of the Scholarships established by Charter, with a suitable stipend, will be conferred on such as shall most distinguish themselves for learning, on the examination for admission, upon the opening of the College; of which public notice will be given.

Meanwhile a Grammar-school, now in a very flourishing condition, is continued within the College, to qualify young persons for entering the University.

The terms are as follows:

Boarding, fuel and candles, in the public Hall, 20l. per annum.
Making beds, and cleaning rooms 2l. per annum.
Tuition 4l. per annum.
Total expence (exclusive of washing) 26l. per annum.
The Students find their own beds, and furniture for their rooms.

*** The Printers of Newspapers, in His Majesty's Colonies of North America and the West Indies, are requested to publish the above, for the information of those whom it may concern.

KINGSTON, (*Jam.*) Oct. 23—Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Honduras, dated Sept. 14, 1802.

"I am sorry I have but very little to trouble you with worthy your attention, not having been able to explore any distance in this vast continent.—I have been up the river Belize ninety miles, to view our mahogany works. The country is still in the state of nature, only where the mahogany cutters have their works. From what I have observed in regard to soil, and such information as I have gained, it would abound in every necessary for existence—and if allowed to be cultivated, would equal if not exceed our West-India Islands. Owing to the convenience of three different rivers, from the works of which every thing can be conveniently carried down to Belize, coffee, sugar, cotton, &c. would grow most luxuriently if cultivated, with the addition of mahogany, logwood, and fustic.

"Since the late war, the settlers cut wood 250 miles up the river Belize. If this settlement was to be colonized, it might be rendered a valuable one, provided they had the same privileges as the islands.

"I certainly think the Bay more healthy than Jamaica, and it would be still more so if the woods were cleared away; the only inconvenience is from the number of land flies, musquetos, and flies called doctors (I suppose from their bleeding the sufferers), but, as I observed, if the woods were cleared, the number of insects would greatly diminish. Tygers, antelopes, &c. are frequently seen in my path. On my journey up the river, I was agreeably surprized by the sight of the double-headed cabbage tree; I admire the beauties of nature in that tree."

PORTSMOUTH, October 11.

Last night, as the Moon rose, a large black body was discovered on the Goodwin Sands; it was supposed to be a ship with her masts cut away, and several boats launched from this place to her assistance, but on a near approach it was discovered to be a very large whale, which measured eighty feet long and twenty in diameter. The animal was alive a considerable time after it got on shore, and died through its violent exertions to get into the sea. The return of the tide washed it into deep water, and it has not been seen since.

There was launched the beginning of last week at Kingholm, about a mile below Dumfries, a vessel of a new construction, built agreeable to a patent granted to P. Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton. The vessels to be built under this patent are intended for carrying passen-

gers only, and will be named Life Packets, as they cannot sink. They afford much better accommodation than ships of any other construction of the same length can give. They are built entirely of fir wood, and draw very little water. When under sail, they are wrought and kept to windward by means of siders. They are moved through the water in calms and against light winds by wheels; and these wheels are so contrived as to be rigged or unrigged in a short time.

GIBRALTAR, September 23.

On the morning of the 19th, we had a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to our squadron in the bay, and which, if it had continued half an hour longer, would most probably have disabled the whole fleet, as none of the ships were provided with chain conductors to guard them from the effects of lightning.

The first ship that was struck was the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, and from the direction which the lightning took, close to the magazine, it seems almost a miracle that it was not blown up.—A tremendous flash of lightning struck the fore-top-gallant mast-head, split the fore-top-mast, and shivered the fore mast into a thousand pieces, driving large splinters as far aft as the quarter-deck. From the fore-mast it passed into the light-room, close to the magazine, shivering the whole of the strong plate glass to pieces; and from thence into the gunner's storeroom, where it completely destroyed several boxes of grape shot, after which, its progress could be traced no further. Fortunately only two men were hurt by the stroke—one of them, however, was severely touched.

A dreadful flash shortly afterwards struck the Active frigate, which split the top gallant mast, and carried away the main top mast, in a most singular manner; several feet of the whole body of the mast completely disappearing; not a vestige of that part of it was to be found after the explosion. The main mast was split in several places, & the ship's butler who was standing near it with his clever in his hand, was killed on the spot, and almost every person on deck was knocked down by the violence of the shock. The lightning was observed to play like a large stream of fire for a short time about the deck, and on disappearing, left a strong sulphurous smell behind.

The Superb and Dragon were also both struck; the former had her main-top-gallant, and also the binnacle on the quarter deck carried away; the latter ship was not injured, though the lightning passed all round the captain's cabin running along the bell-wires.

The Gibraltar and Active have both been obliged to go into the Mole to repair their damages, which is believed will amount to upwards of 3000l.

Greenock, (Scotland) Sept. 17.

MAGNETISM.

We recommend the following to the perusal of our Philosophical readers.

We have been favoured by a gentleman of this town with the perusal of a letter from his friend in Glasgow of date August 2d, from which we take the following extract:

"An affair of so much importance to mankind as the following, it were criminal in me to conceal; I therefore request of you to make it as public as possible among your learning and philosophical friends.

"Our mutual friend before his departure last fall for Philadelphia, constructed a machine, apparently simple, but which is infinitely more valuable to navigation than the compass. It was brought to me together with the log-book, by a fellow passenger homewards, who unluckily had paid no attention to the use of the apparatus, which was the more unfortunate, as our friend died within three leagues of land.

"It is a magnetic ball, floating in a basin of quicksilver. The ball is painted all over to keep the quicksilver from penetrating the pores, which might embarrass the revolutions, which costing I dare not destroy to examine the material of the ball; but from its weight it must be metallic, yet it floats high in the fluid. Since he took it from its place, I perceive he has marked it with lines of longitude and latitude, like a geographical sphere. This I presume he has done on his voyage out and, the journal of which he probably left in America. But this which I possess, begins with the exact point of latitude and longitude of Philadelphia, and records the zenith of every day, as accurately as if he had been all along on terra firma. In bed, he told the Captain his distance from the coast of Ireland to a minute, by looking at his machine.

"The properties of magnetism are not yet sufficiently known, and they have heretofore been applied to us only in the form of the needle. But it appears to possess, besides its' polarity, a propensity to retain its native relative position on the earth, that is to say, it turns upon its axis, like the earth one point always pointing at the pole star beyond the line, this point upon the ball is below the horizon, and on the shores of America the longitude line, which now is its meridian, was far down the side. So that if he had sailed round the earth, his little ball would have made a complete revolution upon its axis."

FLORENCE, September 24.

We hear from Naples, that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt there lately; on the preceding evening a smoke arose from Mount Vesuvius.

The apartments on board the Spanish Admiral's ship, which is to convey their Majesties to Spain, is fitted up with the greatest magnificence. The barge in which they are to be conveyed on board, is lined with solid silver gilt.

The Prince of Ruspoli, who has been elected grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born at Rome 1734. He went to Malta in 1780, and was appointed to the command of galleys of that order in 1785. Since then he has been travelling through the principal states of Europe. A Courtier has been sent to the Prince, who is supposed to be in Scotland, to inform him of his election.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We are very much indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman who this morning handed us some London papers, whose dates extend to the *Twenty-Third of October*—one day later than has been received elsewhere; it is from the last one that the extracts of this evening are taken.

The complexion of European politics seem strongly to confirm the predictions of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negociations at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the Preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the Definitive Treaty, bespeak, in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the most sullen reluctance.

ENGLAND is sending out clothing and stores for her army at Malta;—the officers belonging to the troops there, and who are absent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that Island, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbor of *La Valette*. From these measures it is pretty plainly inferable, that the administration have no thought of evacuating that place for the present.—Whether the rumor, very currently in circulation, that the Dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the English to keep possession of Malta as a counterpoise to these new acquisitions of her rival's or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally settled, or whether it is a precautionary measure preceding the renewal of open hostilities, every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumstances tend strongly towards the latter conclusion. The unknown embassy of Mr. Moore—the affairs of Switzerland, in which it is confidently affirmed the English Cabinet have interfered—the cutters which are daily sailing with secret dispatches—the orders given to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for sea; provided with four months stores and provisions—all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace. Reports are also prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the administration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles: these are however quite contrary; and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not resume the Ministerial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favorite wish of his heart—the demolition of the proud overgrowth of France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the usurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the British seem to correspond with the appearances we have noticed in England. The Emperor Alexander does not regard his new Ally Bonaparte with his accustomed complacency; he begins to perceive that the Emperor of Germany is not quite so unreasonable on the subject of the indemnities as he at first apprehended; he has, in fact, lately discovered that there is much force and justice in his pretensions; a change in the Ruffian ministry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the Emperor. Count Alexander Worontzow, a brother of the Ruffian Ambaffador at London, has been made Grand Chancellor and Principal Director of Foreign Affairs. Since this alteration, the Auftrian Minifter, Count Surau, has received a very marked degree of favor and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accuftomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the Courts of St. James and Petersburgh perfectly underftand each other, and are prepared to act in concert.

Nothing final has yet taken place at Ratifbon. The Batavian mail, which arrived at London on the 22d October, brought the lateft intelligence from that place. By this, it appears that a new plan of indemnities had been offered to the Diet, making feveral territorial arrangements, different from thofe in the old one. Ratifbon and Wetzlaer are to be given up to the Elector of Mentz, and feveral new members are to be added to the College of the Princes. It is alfo ftated that this fettlement will be guaranteed by France, Ruffia and Pruffia, and that it was expected it would be agreed to by his Imperial Majefty.

The Diet at Schwartz have fent a deputation to Bonaparte; their treatment will probably be fimilar to that of Mr. Markow. Submiffion abfolute and unqualified to him who afpires to be the RULER OF EUROPE, will alone gratify his pride and avert his vengeance.

From a Calcutta Paper of July 5.

We are much concerned to ftate, that accounts were received in town laft week, of Capt. Young, late of the veffel called the Onrooft, having been murdered by a Seacunnie on the paffage from Malacca to Madras, whither fhe was bound.—It appears, that the veffel having a confiderable quantity of treafure on board, induced the perpetration of this atrocious act, the Seacunnie hoping to poffefs himfelf of it, and carry the veffel to Pegue, where he expected to efcape with impunity.—Dubious, however, of being able to conduct her thither, the life of the officer was fpared, that he might navigate her to the defired port, which under pretence of doing, he directed her courfe to the Coromandel coaft, and fortunately reached Vizagapatam, where the murderer was fecured, and, no doubt, will meet with the punifhment due to his crime.

Comfortable Conſolation at the Cloſe of Life.

When the brave Sir GEORGE ROOKE was making his will, fome friends who were preſent expreſſed their ſurprize that he had no more to leave:—"Why, (ſaid the worthy man) I do not leave much; but what I do leave was honeſtly acquired, for it never coſt a ſailor a tear, nor my country a farthing."

For the remainder, ſee Supplement.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1803.

Tuesday laſt being the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth day, a Royal Salute was fired from the garriſon, ſucceeded by three vollies of ſmall arms—and general joy ſeemed to pervade all ranks of his Majeſty's ſubjects on the occaſion.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to ther to prorogue the Provincial Parliament to Monday the 24th inſt. as may be ſeen by the Proclamation to that effect in the firſt page of this Gazette.

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to a Fund for erecting a Church, in the Town of York, holden at the Government Buildings, on Saturday, the 8th day of January inſtant.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, in the Chair;

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That each ſubſcriber ſhall pay the amount of his ſubſcription by three inſtalments—the firſt being one moiety in one month from this day, the ſecond being a moiety of the reſidue in two months, and the remainder in three months.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That Mr. *William Allan* and Mr. *Duncan Cameron*, ſhall be Treaſurers, and ſhall receive the amount of the ſaid ſubſcriptions; and that they be jointly and ſeverally anſwerable for all monies paid into their hands upon the receipt of either of them.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That his Honor the *Chief Juſtice*, the Honorable Mr. *Ruſſell*, the Honorable Captain *M'Gill*, the Reverend Mr. *Stuart*, Doctor *Mac[illegible]*, Mr. *Cameron*, and the two Treaſurers, be a committee of the ſubſcribers, with full power and authority to apply the monies ariſing from ſubſcriptions, to the purpoſe contemplated—Provided nevertheleſs, that if any material difference in opinion ſhould ariſe among them, recort ſhall be had to a meeting of the ſubſcribers to decide.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Church be built of ſtone, brick, or framed timber, as the committee may judge moſt expedient, due regard being had to the ſuperior advantages of a ſtone or brick building, if not counterbalanced by the additional expence.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That eight hundred pounds, of lawful money, be the extent upon which the committee ſhall calculate their plan;—but, in the firſt inſtance, they ſhall not expend beyond the ſum of ſix hundred pounds, (if the amount of the ſums ſubſcribed and paid into the hands of the Treaſurers, together with the monies which may be allowed by the Britiſh government, amount to ſo much) leaving ſo much of the work as can moſt conveniently be diſpenſed with, to be completed by the remaining two hundred pounds—provided, however, that the ſaid ſix hundred pounds be laid out in ſuch manner that Divine Worſhip can be performed with decency, in the Church.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the committee do requeſt the opinion and advice of Mr. *Berczy*, reſpecting the probable expences which will attend the undertaking, and reſpecting the materials to be preferred; due regard being had to the amount of the fund, as aforeſaid; and that after having obtained his opinion, they do advertiſe their reſolves to receive propoſals conformable thereto.

N. B. The propriety of receiving contributions in labour or materials, is ſuggeſted to the committee.

A. MACDONELL,
Secretary to the Meeting.

Extract from the Liſt of Premiums offered by the Society inſtituted at London, for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the year 1802, inſerted in this Gazette for the information of the Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada.

Claſs 156. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada. To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp the greateſt quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not leſs than ſix arpents (each ſome fifths of a ſtatute acre, in the year 1802, and ſhall at the proper ſeaſon cauſe to be plucked the ſtaminate hemp (or male hemp bearing no ſeed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

157 To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp the next greateſt quantity of land in the ſame province of Upper Canada, not leſs than five arpents, in the year 1802, in the manner above mentioned, the ſilver medal, or eighty dollars.

158. For the next greateſt quantity of land in the ſame province, and in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than four arpents; ſixty dollars.

159. For the next greateſt quantity of land, in the ſame province, and in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than three arpents; forty dollars.

160. For the next greateſt quantity of land, in the ſame province, and in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the pluckings of the hemp, with a general account whether ſown broad caſt or in drills, the expence, ſoil, cultivation, and produce to be tranſmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and ſeal of the governor or lieutenant governor, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the ſeed, on or before the firſt Tuesday in November, 1803.

161, 162, 163, 164, 165. The ſame premiums are extended one year further. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be tranſmitted to the Society, on or before the laſt Tuesday in February, 1804.

166 to 176. Premiums equally ſimilar in all reſpects to thoſe held out for the province of Upper Canada, are alſo offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the ſame period.

the master of that veſſel, which ſhall bring to this country the greateſt quantity of marketable hemp, not leſs than one hundred tons, in the year 1803, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

1783. To the maſter of that veſſel which ſhall bring the next quantity, not leſs than fifty tons; the ſilver medal. Certificates ſatisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the maſter of the veſſel on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1804, to teſtify that ſuch hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

ZOOLOGY.

It is a curious fact, in the hiſtory of animals, that the naſteſt are the moſt long-lived. A ſwine, which is among the dirteſt of all creatures, will live twenty-five years—whereas a ſheep, which is a very neat animal, will live only ten years.

Thoſe ſpecies of fowls, which are moſt noted for longevity, are ſuch as feed on carrion. The raven and the eagle will live to the age of one hundred years; but a pigeon, which is a bird remarkable for its cleanlineſs and delicacy, will live only eight years. It is a remarkable arrangement in the ſyſtem of nature, that ſome kinds of animals ſhould feed deliciouſly on, and receive ſubſtantial nourithment from ſubſtances, which are both loathſome and poiſonous to others. Carrion is not only delicious to the palates of eagles and ravens, but is to them a moſt wholeſome food; otherwiſe it would not ſuſtain and prolong their lives to the extreme age of an hundred years. [*Balance.*]

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE OFFICE, AT YORK.

B
Burgen James—York
Burdick Freeman—Oſwego, Lower Treach
Bradley Rachard, Eſq.—Newark
Burk Franciſco—York
C
Caribeau Bonnet, 41ſt Regiment
Chiſwell, Lieut 41ſt do
D
Dimſdale Alle—Hadrimouth
Dewart William—Delaware, Upper Canada
Drake John, 4 letters—River Thames
D'Allegre, Colonel, 4 letters—Windham
F
Fraſer Thomas, to the care
Forſter Thomas.
Farwell William.
Fauſes Pierre.
Fiſcher Alexander—Darlington
Fauſt Henry George, Queen's Rangers.
G
Graham Hugh—Windham
Graham William, Capt. Artificers
H
Humphrey Caleb.
Hegenbothan David.
Hollingshead Anthony—York, January 21, 1803
Hoathe Mr.
Hyland William
J
Jackſon William.
L
Lippincott Mrs.
Lippincott Richard.
Lawrence Richard
Lockwood William.
M
M'Donald, Royal Canadian Volunteers
March William
M'Kenzie Kenrid.
M'Gregor James.
Officer Commanding Queen's Rangers, 2
R
Rouffeau St. Jean Baptiſte, 2 letters
Rubin John, Serj. Q. R.
S
Smith Thomas, Q. R.
Smith Silas, jun.
Shipman Paul
Spencer, Maj. R. C. V
Sutherland John
Sarpſon Robert
Sparrow Stephen
Sikon James.
Smith David and John.
Smith Samuel
Swallow Joſeph, Queen's Rangers.
T
Thomſon Peter.
W
Whitaker Thomas

Taken up,

BY the Subſcriber, a two year old BULL—dark red, with ſome white at the end of his tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JAS. RUGGLES.

January 22.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK.
CONTAINING
Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Civil Liſt of Upper Canada, Liſt of Civil and Staff Officers as alſo the general Regulations ſerving to both Provinces, &c. &c.—together is printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

☞ The POST-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5/4 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3/6 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good miſſ feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 38, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 to the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 1000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon: ſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE
PRINTING-OFFICE,
FOR CASH ONLY,
A Collection of very valuable
BOOKS,
TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF STATIONARY.

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwood's ſocket gliſſers, common glaſs inks, pocket ink cakes, office penknives, red ſealing wax, blockhole, office tape, ſlates and ſlate pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubbers, red and black waters, colored do. box marking ſtyptic, red and black ink powder, ſteel ſtamps, 6, 8 foolſcap paper, funds, R. G. W quills, printers inks with tops, powder ſtands, lead inks, receipt books, memorandums, Atlaſs, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy and blotting papers, thin ſatin poſt & foolſcap do. meſſage and viſiting cards, copy ſmall-pointing books, Ruſſel colours, batil paper caſes, Orderly Books, Blank Books of various ſizes and prices, &c. &c.

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Embaſſy to China, Wallington's Letters,
Smith's Laboratory, Beyonis Aſtronomy,
Brookes's Gazetteer.—Army Liſt 1802.
Monthly Preceptor, 12 Nos. ſtitched.
Imitation of Chriſt,
Duppers Subverſion of the Royal Government
Abſtract of proceedings in the Houſe of Commons.
Williams's Sketches 2 vols. 8vo.
Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia 2 vols. 8vo.
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Gomez and Elenora a Novel. 2 vols.
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Edgar, do. 2 vols.
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Toilet of Flora.
Young Gentleman and Ladies Magazine, 2 vols.
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Modern Travellers 2 vols.
Arthur Mervin, an American Novel.
Nugent's Cuſtreas' Dictionary.
Jones's Sheridan,
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan
Catechiſms of the Church of England, &c. &c.
18th Oct. 1802.

QUETTON St. GEORGE & Co.

AT their Store, at the Houſe of William Willcocks, Eſq. have juſt received a freſh ſupply of Merchandize, conſiſting in the following articles: blue, grey, mixt, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel, black Ruſſell and Duranis; Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Coating; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and ſeveral other ſorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, and Mittins; Hair powder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Mocaſins; and an additional aſſortment of Tin Ware—alſo a few Mechanics Tools. Alſo Brandy, Spirits and Whiſkey; beſides the aſſortment they had before, conſiſting moſtly of every article; all which they will ſell cheap for ready money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this country, taken in payment; alſo Furs and different Country Produce.

They have alſo Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheeſe, Cheſnuts, hickery and black Walnuts; and Cranberries.

York, Dec. 11, 1802.

[VOLUME XII.] G [NUMBER 583]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 612.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1803.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—*Greeting*:

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal "certain parts of an Act paſſed in the "fourteenth year of His Majeſty's "Reign, intituled, "An Act for mak"ing more effectual Proviſion for the "Government of the Province of *Que"bec*, in *North America*, and to make "further Proviſion for the Govern"ment of the ſaid Province," it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that whenever any Bill, which has been paſſed by the Legiſlative Council and by the Houſe of Aſſembly, in either of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, ſhall be preſented for His Majeſty's Aſſent, to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of ſuch Province, or to the Perſon Adminiſtering His Majeſty's Government therein, ſuch Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, ſhall, and is hereby authorized and required to declare, according to his diſcretion, but ſubject nevertheleſs to the proviſions contained in the ſaid Act, and to ſuch inſtructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, that he aſſents to ſuch Bill in His Majeſty's Name, or that he with holds His Majeſty's aſſent from ſuch Bill, or that he reſerves ſuch Bill for the ſignification of His Majeſty's pleaſure thereon.—And it is further provided by the ſaid Act, that no ſuch Bill which ſhall be ſo reſerved for the ſignification of His Majeſty's pleaſure thereon, ſhall have any force within either of the ſaid Provinces reſpectively, until the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, ſhall ſignify, either by Speech or Meſſage to the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of ſuch Province, or by Proclamation, that ſuch Bill has been laid before His Majeſty in Council, and that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to aſſent to the ſame, and that an entry ſhall be made in the Journals of the ſaid Legiſlative Council, of every ſuch Speech, Meſſage or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof, duly atteſted, ſhall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept amongſt the Public Records of the Province, and that no ſuch Bill which ſhall be ſo reſerved as aforeſaid, ſhall have any force within either of the Provinces reſpectively, unleſs His Majeſty's aſſent thereto ſhall have been ſo ſignified as aforeſaid, within the ſpace of two years from the day on which ſuch Bill ſhall have been preſented for His Majeſty's aſſent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of ſuch Province.

AND WHEREAS a certain Act, intituled, "An Act to allow time for the Sale of Lands and Tenements by the Sheriff," was paſſed in the 41ſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of *Upper Canada*, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an "Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of "His Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An "Act for making more effectual pro"viſion for the government of the "Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*," and to make further proviſion for "the Government of the ſaid Pro"vince," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the end of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, ſhall not be included in the ſame Writ of Execution, nor ſhall any ſuch Proceſs iſſue againſt the Lands and Tenements until the return of the Proceſs againſt the Goods and Chattels.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Writ againſt the Lands and Tenements ſhall not be made returnable in leſs than twelve months from the teſte thereof, nor ſhall the Sheriff expoſe the ſame to Sale, within leſs than twelve months from the day on which the Writ ſhall have been delivered to him.

[The Royal Aſſent to this Act was pronounced by Proclamation bearing date the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of his Majeſty's reign.]

An ACT *to allow Time for the Sale of Lands and Tenements by the Sheriff.*

WHEREAS, it is expedient, in the preſent circumſtances of this Province, that ſome time ſhould elapſe, after the iſſuing of Proceſs of Execution againſt Lands and Tenements, before the Sheriff proceeds to expoſe the ſame to Sale—Be it Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an "Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of "his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An "Act for making more effectual pro"viſion for the government of the "Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*, "and to make further proviſion for "the Government of the ſaid Pro"vince," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the end of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, ſhall not be included in the ſame Writ of Execution, nor ſhall any ſuch Proceſs iſſue againſt the Lands and Tenements until the return of the Proceſs againſt the Goods and Chattels.

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THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
10th October, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings or like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Loc. Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th *December*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Frith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that, after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 23th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

From a late London Paper.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Oct. 27.

LE MESURIER *vs.* THOMSON.

This was an act on a policy of insurance on goods on board the President, an American ship from New-York to Gibraltar. The loss was stated to have happened by capture.

Mr. Gibbs said, he appeared for the commissioners of the Victualling Board, on whose account the policy had been effected. About the beginning of the year 1801, a supply of provisions was wanted for our troops stationed at Gibraltar. It was judged better that this should be obtained from America than sent out from England. Accordingly the plaintiff was commissioned to purchase a quantity of flour at New-York, and actually made purchases to the value of 10,000l.—The ship Adventure was chartered to carry it across the Atlantic, and the cargo was insured for 9,300l. The Adventure sailed, was taken as she was entering Gibraltar by several Spanish boats, was carried into Algeziras, and was there condemned as lawful prize. Mr. G. declared himself altogether at a loss to conceive what defence was meant to be set up.—By *Admissions* it was allowed that the policy was duly effected; that the action might be sustained with regard to *interest*; that the ship was American built; that she was properly documented as an American; that she sailed, and that she was captured by the Spaniards. The sentence of condemnation was admitted too, and he understood the defence was to be rested upon this: it being stated in the sentence that the ship was condemned for attempting to enter Gibraltar then in a state of blockade. But the underwriters were informed that the Spaniards took all vessels entering Gibraltar with provisions. A notice of this fact was publicly stuck up at Lloyd's. The underwriters were quite aware of the risk they undertook, as the policy was done at eight guineas per cent. whereas upon goods on board a neutral or an ordinary voyage, the premium would not have been more than two or three.—After a great many ingenuous observations, Mr. Gibbs proposed to call witnesses to prove that the underwriters had been informed of the practice of the Spaniards in seizing neutrals carrying provisions into Gibraltar, but

Lord Ellenborough was of opinion that such evidence was not to be received. The word American in the policy was no doubt a warranty that the ship not only belonged to America, but would conform herself in every thing to the law of nations, and to the particular treaties between the United States and the King of Spain. He wished very much that it was otherwise, as great injustice would be prevented; but according to established cases, the sentence of the foreign Court of Admiralty was conclusive evidence of what ever it affected. It was impossible to receive parole evidence to explain away a written contract.

Mr. Gibbs contended, that between America and this country, there could be nothing illegal in a contract to supply the English troops at Gibraltar with provisions. There could be nothing illegal, therefore, in a policy of insurance to facilitate the execution of purposes, if a full and fair disclosure was made to the underwriters of the risk that would be run.

Lord Ellenborough afterwards thought, that as the word Gibraltar was in the policy, as well as *American*, it was not for the underwriters to allege that to go there was unlawful for an American, unless something had taken place subsequently to the date of the policy, rendering that unlawful which was lawful before.

Much curious argumentation took place, but as the point was not decided, we think it better to wait till the cause comes before a higher tribunal.

Mr. Erskine, for the underwriters, said he was ready to allow that the assertion, that Gibraltar was in a state of blockade, was an impudent lie. Still what was affirmed by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction could not be controverted.

It was at last agreed that a special verdict should be found, stating the policy and the sentence of condemnation.

Lord Ellenborough said, that the point would thus be raised very neatly, and that all parole evidence was unnecessary, as well as the treaty now subsisting between Spain and the United States of America.

MR. BARRETT'S BALLOON.

A long letter from Mr. Barrett has been transmitted to the Editors of the London papers, in which, after giving a very minute and detailed account of his operations, subsequent to his arrival at Swanfea, he proceeds thus:

"Accordingly last Friday (the 15th inft.) was the day fixed, and after getting the stage repaired, and all other materials ready, the day before, we commenced filling precisely at a quarter before ten o'clock; and by half past twelve, the balloon was sufficiently inflated barely to carry up my own weight. About this time a cask, which had been just charged with vitriol and water, burst, and let out the materials; this occasioned some delay, as well as a smart breeze, which sprung up from the north-east, occasioned a rent in the lower part of the balloon, owing to the great strain of part of the net across the silk of the machine to keep it steady: we lost a great deal of gas; but soon repaired this trifling accident. From the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of casks, we were obliged to empty and again charge the small casks, while our large refrigeratory, consisting of seven tubes and larger casks, were at work. About half past one, I went to my lodgings to get some roast leg of mutton, part of which I secured and put in my pocket handkerchief, in case of defending where no meat was to be had. I returned to the field; but in that space of time, (about fifteen minutes,) could not perceive much alteration in the fize of the balloon. I gave directions for the car to be flung. As our vitriol was all out, and the tubes flaccid, a little before three I got into the car, with fifty pounds ballast, a bottle of brandy, and a pound of leg of mutton, and bread, flags, &c. all of which I threw out before the balloon began to afcend, but the bottle, and that went foon after, to enable me to clear a hedge which the balloon got foul of: the populace then came up & bore me out the balloon upon their shoulders to the extremity of the field, when I found myself rising gradually, and for the first time in my life abandoned to a new element. However, the pleasure I enjoyed in the prospect of the town and its environs, as well as rising amidst the acclamations and applause of near 10,000 people, was but very short lived, for at the moment I was whirling round my cap to take leave of the multitude below me, to my very great mortification and disappointment I found the balloon defending, which it continued to do until it lighted gently by about four fields distance, after which it alternately afcended for the space of a quarter of an hour, carrying me over fields, trees, and hedges, and sometimes skimming a few feet above the surface of the earth. Finding all my endeavours to reafcend ineffectual, I got out of my cradle, and after opening the valve, the balloon, which was now lightened by 250lb. afcended with great velocity; till it appeared no larger than an acorn, taking its course directly over the fea, where it remained stationary, but soon after met with a different current of wind, which brought it within six miles of the place it first afcended from, where it fell gently in the middle of a field, after being up three hours, and all the while in sight.

"The balloon was seized by the country people, and cut through the middle to let me out as they alledged, whom they supposed nearly, or quite dead.

"FRAN. BARRETT."

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.

AT their Store, at the House of William Willcocks, Esq. have just received a fresh supply of Merchandize, consisting in the following articles:—blue, grey, mixt, drab and chocolate Cloths; Blankets, white Flannel, black Ruffell and Durants; Irish and Ruffia Sheeting; Shirts ready made; Overhawls ready made and Coating; Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs and several other sorts; Shawls, pocket Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, and Mittins; Hairpowder; ladies and mens' Shoes; Mackaws; and an additional assortment of Tin Ware—also a few Mechanicks Tools. Also Brandy, Spirits and Whiskey; besides the assortment they had before, consisting mostly of every article; all which they will sell cheap for ready money.—Approved Drafts on England, or any part of this country, taken in payment; also Furs and different Country Produce.

They have also Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves and Mace; Candles, Cotton Wick, Butter, Cheese, Chesnuts, hickery and black Walnuts, and Cranberrys.

York, Dec. 12, 1803.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1803.

In the absence of the Honorable David William Smith, Esq; the House of Assembly have made choice of Richard Beasley, Esq; as their Speaker, which his Excellency has been pleased to approve.

On Thursday last his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, and opened the Session with the following most gracious SPEECH from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen
Of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

YOU see now assembled at a season of the year, when I trust, your attendance upon your public duty will least interfere with your private concerns.

It is highly pleasing to me, that I have to congratulate you, on the termination of hostilities between our mother country and the other belligerent powers of Europe, in announcing to you, that since the last session, I have received official information of the signature of the definitive treaty of peace.

I have also particular satisfaction in notifying to you, the present prospect of an increase in that branch of our Revenue, which arises on the importation of merchandize from the United States into this Province—At the same time, I think it necessary to call your attention to a revision of that law, by which those duties were imposed, fully relying that your wisdom and exertions will be abundantly adequate to the introduction of such further regulations and provisions, as will ensure to the Province those duties, which according to the true spirit and meaning of the law, ought to be yielded.

I am also fully persuaded, that you will find it an object worthy your mature and deliberate consideration, to adopt such amendments in all our other Provincial laws, relating to our internal revenues, as will prove an efficient remedy against evasion and fraud (an evil now existing to too great an extent) and as will effectually enforce, a just and equitable collection of those very light and easy taxes, which have been imposed to meet the public exigencies, and which the resources of His Majesty's subjects of Upper-Canada are fully equal to discharge.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and I am persuaded you will bestow upon them that careful attention, which the nature of the subject requires.

Honorable Gentlemen
Of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Since I last met you in this place, I have issued a Proclamation, and caused as general a circulation of it throughout the Province as could be provided, notifying to the public, the times and places, when the Commissioners for ascertaining and securing titles to lands, will attend for the final accomplishment of that business, and I trust that the labors and exertions of those engaged in it, will ultimately secure the King's subjects in indisputable titles to their landed property, an object so truly essential to the interests and happiness of them and their posterity, as to be almost inestimable.

The confidence I have in your wisdom and experience, as well as in your knowledge of the present situation and circumstances of the Province, render it unnecessary, that I should point your attention to the enacting any particular laws in addition to our present code, resting fully assured, that giving energy to the King's government, and passing such statutes as will ultimately promote the happiness and prosperity of His people, will in all your deliberations, be the principal objects ever keps in view, the attainment of which I feel confident will engage your utmost assiduity and exertions.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1802.

	[Currency]
Exchange - - on London - -	per cent. adv. to par
Wheat - per bush.	5/6 to 5/9 dept. per Win. bush.
Oats - - - ditto -	2/9 to 3/ - - per minot
Barley - - - ditto -	3/10 to 4/
Pease - - - ditto -	5/8 to 6/
Flour superfine - - per barrel -	37/8 to 40/
Ditto fine - - - ditto -	35/ to 37/6
Ditto common - - - ditto -	27/6 to 32/
Biskuit common - - per cwt -	17/6
Pork Irish mess - - per barrel -	100/
Ditto country cured - ditto -	90/
Ditto fresh - - - per cwt -	35/ to 56/
Beef fresh - - - ditto -	20/ to 28/
Butter country made - per pound -	9d to 9d
Spruce Beer - - - per gallon -	3d
Rum Jamaica - - - ditto -	8/
Ditto West Indies - - ditto -	5/
Muscovado Sugar - - per cwt -	45/ to 56/
Molasses - - - per gallon -	3/8
Coffee - - - per pound -	1d to 1½d
Quebec Whisky - - - per gallon -	5/
Wine Madeira - - per pipe -	£ 33 to £ 70
Ditto Port - - - ditto -	£ 40 to £ 50
Vinegar bett - - - per gallon -	1/
Ditto common - - - ditto -	3/6 to 3/
Firewood - - per cord -	18/ to 20/
Coals - - - per chaldron -	45/
Candles mould - per pound -	1/ to 1/4
Ditto dipt - - - ditto -	1od
Oil lamp - - - per gallon -	3/6
Ditto sheathed - - ditto -	6/8 to 6/8
British Goods at cur. adv. 40 to 100 p. ct. & upwards	
Hay - - - - per 100 bundles -	45/ to 50/
Straw - - - of 36 lbs. each -	2/
Oak - - - per foot cub. -	10d to 1/
Ditto Plank, 3 inch - ditto sup. ft.	4d
Ditto deals - 4 inch - ditto ditto -	4d to 6d
Ditto ditto 1½ inch - ditto ditto -	
Pitch boards, 20 feet long - per hundred -	60/
Staves, white oak - per thousand -	£ 25
London pipe - - - ditto -	£ 40
Hoops, 12 to 14 feet long - ditto -	£ 4
Oars 18 in the rough - - ditto -	6s. to 7/8
H. adjusters do. and - - ditto -	6/ to 8/
Hickery ditto - - - ditto -	7/6 to 8/

MARRIED—on Tuesday evening last, EBENEZER WASHBURN, Esq. Member of the House of Assembly, to Mrs. HANNAH M'BRIDE, relict of the late Mr. JOHN M'BRIDE, of this town.



POETRY.

THE LAWYER AND CLIENT.

TWO Lawyers, when a knotty case was o'er,
Shook hands, and were as good friends as before.
"Say," cries the losing client, "how came you
"To be such friends, who were but yesterday foes?"
"Thou fool!" cry they, "our strife—Lawyers, tho' keen,
Like shears, ne er cut themselves, but what's between."

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803;
CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK.
CONTAINING
Eclipses and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feasts, Eclipses, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil List of Upper Canada, List of General and Staff Officers as also the several Regiments forming to both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.
Printing Office, Nov. 23rd 1802.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the present number will conclude the third half year, and that they will be shortly waited on for the amount of their respective Subscriptions.

J. BENNETT.

29th January, 1803.

Taken up,

BY the Subscriber, a two year old BULL—dark red, with some white at the end of his tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAS. RUGGLES.

January 22.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amusing weekly publication, & in high estimation, price 54s. 9d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newspaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including postage, may be had of SALVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the publishers, by whom, and the publisher of this paper specimens of each will be shewn, & subscriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly sums. None will be supplied without this compliance.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE
PRINTING-OFFICE,
FOR CASH ONLY,
A Collection of very valuable
BOOKS,
TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, OF STATIONARY:

BEST black lead pencils, common do. Wedgwoods, pocket glasses, common glass inks, pocket ink cases, office penknives, red sealing wax, black, do. office tapes, dates and flare pencils, camel hair pencils, India ink and India rubber, red and black waters combined do. box marking types, red and black ink powder, steel rings, best foolscap papers, fundi, R. C. W. quills, pewter inks with tops, pewter stands, leadines receipt books, memorandums, Atlas, Imperial, Royal Medium, Demy, and blotting papers, thin ditto post & foolscap do. memorandum and writing cards, copy and syphrasing books, Reeves colours, hard paper cakes, Ordnary Books, Blank Books of various sizes and prices, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Plutarchs Anglaise 12 vols. 8vo. calf.
Necker on executive power 2 vols. 8vo. bboards.
Letters from Scandinavia 4 vols. 8vo.
Eulers Letters 2 vols. 8vo.
Cuisenaux's Swedish do.
Conduct of Princes do.
China,—Hoji's Tales, Genlis' Sacred Dramas 8vo.
Wood's Switzerland, Life of Catharine, 2 vols. 8vo.
Steel on the Passions, Nugents Pocket Dictionary,
Young man's best Companion, Entick's Dictionary,
Sargent Pocket Bibles,—Edinburgh edit. of do.
Dumberget's Travels, Voyages de Cyrus,
Juvenile Speaker, Blair's life and progress of Geography—Salmon's Sheridan's Dictionary,
Festival or Nature vindicated 4 vols. 12mo. do.
New Theatrical Dictionary 12mo.
Buff's Natural History 2 vols. 12mo,
Geffrey de Bouigne, Gallery of Portraits 2 vols.
Select Epigrams 2 vols. boards.
Leland's History of Ireland 3 vols. do. do.
Locke Essays 2 vols. 8vo.
Parkinson's Medical admonitions 2 vols. 8vo.
Bell's Surgery,
History of Wines, Fall's account of Jerusalem
Embassy to China, Washington's Letters,
Smith's Laboratory, Bryan's Astronomy,
Brookes's Gazetteer,—Army List 1802.
Monthly Preceptor, 13 Nos. Bridged.
Phesers, do. 4 vols. Josellins, do. 2 vols.
Edgar, do. 2 vols.
George Barnwell, do. 3 vols.
Palmers and Romance do 3 vols.
English Nun. Ladies Annual Register
Toilet of Flora.
Young Gentleman and Ladies Magazine, 8 vols.
Tobacconist, Gleaner and Apollo.
Modern Traveller 4 vols.
Arthur Mervin, an American Novel.
Nugent's Duifeaux' Dictionary.
Jones's Sheridan,
Entick's Pocket Dictionary
Salmon's Sheridan's
Catechisms of the Church of England, &c. &c.
16th Oct. 1802.

YORK, (UPPER CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 41.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 613.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the United "States, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, "His Heirs and Successors, to and for "the uses of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "United States of America, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other "places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West bank of the River Ganaraque, in the Township of Leeds, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River Saint Lawrence—And on the North Bank of the River Cuppawa, in the Township of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively , and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
10th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said Term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such Assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th *December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh Beef of good quality to the Troops stationed at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Am-

herſtburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their propoſals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Poſts, on or before the 1ſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame and the loweſt prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly aſſembled, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce the activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon, but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Dec. 30.

Since our laſt publication, we were politely handed Glaſgow papers to the 19th of November, received by the General Carleton.

The complexion of affairs in Europe, (which appears very enigmatical) begin to excite much ſpeculation again in the commercial and political world, will be beſt known by a ſcrutiny of the details given in the following columns.

The Corporation of Dublin is purſuing active meaſures for checking rebellion in its ſource. On November 5th, a meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, was held, to conſider a charge againſt an Alderman for drinking as a toaſt, "*James Napper Tandy, General of Division, and ſucceſs to Freedom.*"—The opinions of the Recorder and Attorney General that the crime was punithable by indictment, were read. The Alderman attended, and offered full ſubmiſſion and ample apology for his rebellious conduct. The matter is not, however, at an end.

LONDON, November 10.

Orders were received at Dover on Tueſday, by the Agent victualler, to diſcharge all extra clerks, laborers, and ſupernumeraries of every deſcription, who were employed in the yard in conſequence of the war, and to reduce the victualling department here, exactly upon the ſcale of the laſt peace eſtabliſhment.

A plan is now under conſideration for the ſpeedy recruitment of the royal navy by means of regiſters, without having recourſe to the invidious and expenſive practice of impreſſing ſeamen.

An oppoſition is talked of to the reelection of Mr. Abbott, as ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Foſter has been named as a candidate for the Chair, as well as one or two others.

November 13.

Lord Whitworth arrived at Calais on Wedneſday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, where he was received with great diſtinction, as appears by the following letter from Calais, dated Nov. 10—"His Excellency Lord Whitworth arrived this day at three o'clock, after a pleaſant paſſage of four hours and a half. He was received, on his landing, by an immenſe concourſe of people, and with much huzzaing. The guns fired, and flags diſplayed on the church ſteeples, &c.—When his Excellency arrived at the Inn, where a captains guard mounted, he was complimented by the conſtituted authorities, conſiſting of the Mayors, the Commiſſary Gen. Monguard, the Judge de Paix, &c. After them came General Barbalanne, at the head of the officers of the garriſon. After dinner his Excellency and ſuite were formally invited to attend the theatre, in order, as it was ſaid, that the public might have an opportunity of ſeeing what had been ſo long and ſo ardently deſired, an Engliſh Ambaſſador in France. They were received with great enthuſiaſm, "God ſave the King," was ſtruck up and played for a quarter of an hour, but almoſt drowned by the applauſe of the whole houſe, who ſtood up whilſt it was playing in the good old Engliſh faſhion. A grand dinner was given by the Ambaſſador at Deſſin's Hotel, which was provided in a very ſumptuous manner. His Lordſhip proceeds on his route to Paris to-morrow morning, and it is ſaid that an eſcort of dragoons is ordered to attend him the whole of his journey."

Private letters from France contain intelligence of very conſiderable importance indeed!—After the ratification of the treaty of Amiens, Britiſh ſubjects having money in the French funds were of courſe to be paid, and were paid the arrears upon their ſtock which had accrued before the war, and during its continuance. The beginning of this week, however, ſome perſons making the cuſtomary applications to the French bankers, we know not, with certainty, whether to Perregeaux, Rocamier, Sir Robert Smith, or others, are ſaid to have received for anſwer—"that they were ſorry to inform them, that, under the preſent circumſtances and ſituation of the two countries, and as the Britiſh government had not thought proper to execute the whole of the treaty of Amiens on their part, the French government has deemed it neceſſary to iſſue a decree, ordering the payment of theſe arrears to be ſuſpended." Such is the intelligence which has been received. We give it as we received it.—*Courier.*

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning.

Our private correſpondent informs us, that the Dutch government has conſented to furniſh all the neceſſaries for the embarkation of the 15th and 17th brigades, which were in the pay of Holland, for Louiſiana.

They are to be embarked at Helvoetſluys. The quantity of ammunition, artillery, &c. which they are to carry with them is immenſe. From Helvoetſluys the troops are to proceed to Dunkirk, to join the remainder of the troops. General Victor is expected at the Hague to attend the embarkation.

Much has been ſaid within theſe few days of a final ſettlement having taken place between the Britiſh and French governments reſpecting Malta. It may be ſo, even admitting another ſtatement to be correct, which prevails in the miniſterial circles, namely, that it is finally to remain in the poſſeſſion of Britain. William Eton, Eſq. who arrived in town on Tueſday morning, with diſpatches for government from Malta, is ſaid to be the bearer of moſt important intelligence reſpecting that iſland and Egypt.

Private letters from Alexandria ſtate, that the Mamelukes and the Turks had almoſt daily encounters; and it was ſuppoſed that the Ottoman troops would be driven out of Egypt, excepting ſuch as took refuge in Alexandria, which, in theſe circumſtances, the Britiſh government has not thought it right to evacuate, as it is not able to fulfil the article of the treaty reſpecting the delivering up of that country to the Turks.

The Army.—the following particulars are from a morning paper of rather doubtful authority:—"All the regiments of infantry have orders to complete to their full eſtabliſhment, and to ſelect ſuch officers to recruit as are moſt likely to obtain men. The 61ſt regiment is ordered to Malta, and the 10th to Gibraltar. The 91ſt, 92d, and 93d, ordered to be diſbanded, are ordered to be recruited as faſt as poſſible. Circular letters, under date of Saturday, are iſſued to the colonels of each regiment of militia, to make immediate application for their full proportion of cloathing, and to apply "forthwith," to the Ordnance for any number of arms deficient of the quantity that will be required for the increaſed number of militia."

M. Otto has notified that he takes his departure from England on Monday week.

Circular letters have been ſent from Lord Pelham, Secretary of State, to all the Members of the Houſe of Peers, ſtating, that His Majeſty will go in ſtate on the 24th, to lay before both Houſes of Parliament, in a ſpeech from the Throne, the divers weighty and important affairs which have induced him to call Parliament together.

We have the greateſt ſatisfaction in aſſuring the public, that Mr. Pitt's health has been perfectly re-eſtabliſhed by even the ſhort uſe which he has made of the Bath waters. That great man never was in better health than at the preſent moment, and we have no doubt of ſoon ſeeing his unrivalled talents exerted in Parliament, in ſupport of the cauſe and the intereſts of his country.

NEW-YORK, January 8—12.

The intelligence from Europe, via "Folk, is 8 days later than our former accounts. A private letter from Glaſgow, dated the 17th November, ſtates, "that there were 19 ſail of the line at Toulon ready for ſea, having on board upwards of 20,000 troops, deſtination unknown, in conſequence of which the Britiſh government had ſent an expreſs to Sir R. Bickerton, who is with a ſtrong force off Malta, to keep a cloſe watch on their movements."

An article from Breſt, dated the 29th of October, ſays—"This day entered the harbor, the Romaine and Volontaire frigates, from New York. The former has a great quantity of negroes on board. The Salamander, en flute, has alſo arrived."

NEW PUBLICATION.

A new work has juſt appeared on the *Statiſtics* (or Political Œconomy) of *England*. The author has, in particular, collected from details on the hiſtory of its commerce ſince 1697. "Till that period," ſays he, "it is impoſſible for us to know the extent and progreſs of its commerce. At that time, the ſum in circulation was 512,000l. ſterling; a century afterwards, the ſum was reckoned at 11,960,000l. (above twenty times more than it had been before); from 1714 to 1718, its commerce had increaſed 8½ millions; from 1783 to 1798, twenty-two millions; its progreſs ſince has been ſtill more rapid.—Before the reign of George I. they had introduced a ſyſtem of finance that was founded on true principles of public œconomy. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the duties which were laid on commerce, were 25 per cent. The annual revenue under William III. was four millions, under Queen Anne, five millions; under George I. ſeven millions and a half; under George II. eleven millions and three quarters; under George III. 66,763,701 pounds ſterling.

During the preſent reign, they have encloſed received 1,804,000 acres of land, an there remains 51,176,643 acres of waſte lands. The preſent population of the three kingdoms, according to a late enumeration, is 15,894,493 ſouls. It has encreaſed during the eighteenth century, five millions. It had encreaſed only four millions and a half during the ſix centuries preceding the laſt."

—DIED—

Lately, at Kentiſh Town, England, aged 48, JOHN LITTLE. Some days previous to his death, his phyſicians perſuaded him to take a little wine, as indiſpenſibly neceſſary to recruit his decayed ſtrength, occaſioned by his miſerable and parſimonious living. Mr. Little, fearful of truſting his ſervants with the key of the wine cellar, inſiſted upon their carrying him down ſtairs to get a ſingle bottle; when the ſudden tranſition from a warm bed to a damp cellar brought on ſuch a fit of apoplexy, as occaſioned his death. On examination, it appeared that he poſſeſſed upwards of 25,000l. in the different funtines; 11,000l. in the 4 per cents. beſides 2,000 per ann. of landed property; which now devolves to a brother, to whom he never afforded the leaſt aſſiſtance, on account of his being married, matrimony being a ſtate in which he himſelf never entered, and for which he always entertained the greateſt deteſtation. He reſided upwards of 40 years in the ſame houſe, one room of which had not been occupied for the ſpace of 14 years: but which on his death was found to contain 173 pair of breeches, with a large proportion of other articles of wearing apparel, all of which were in ſuch a wretched ſtate of decay, that they were ſold to a Jew for a ſingle half guinea.—In the coach houſe were diſcovered, ſecreted in different parts of the building, 180 wigs, which had been bequeathed to him by different relations, and on which he ſet great ſtore.

According to the regiſter of Births and Deaths in the Pruſſian States for the year 1801, the number of Births were 406,650 (including 12,649 ſoldiers' children) which exceeded the number of Deaths by 103,283. The number of Marriages in the ſame year, was 89,309.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1803.

On Wednesday laft the Honorable the Legiſlative Council attended by their Speaker, waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with its Addreſs, in anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, which is as follows :—

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, the Members of the Legiſlative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to offer your moſt reſpectful thanks for the great attention ſhewn by your Excellency to our private convenience, by calling us together at this leaſt buſy ſeaſon of the year.

We are too ſenſible how very eſſential a ſtate of tranquility is to the proſperity of this Province, not to rejoice with your Excellency at the reſtoration of peace, and to pray moſt ardently for its continuance : And, animated by this hope, we anxiouſly look forward to the happy day, when the abundant products of a moſt fertile ſoil and genial climate, with the conſequent increaſe of commerce, ſhall enable Upper-Canada, through the favor of Providence, to provide for the internal expence of its government by its own reſources.

Your Excellency has made us happy by the information, that our trade with the United States, begins to open a proſpect of that branch of the revenue depending upon it ; and we ſhall not fail to uſe our beſt endeavors, to add ſuch further regulations and proviſions to the laws, by which duties were impoſed on merchandizes imported from thence, as may adhere to the Province every advantage it has a right to expect from them—nor ſhall our efforts be wanting moſt cordially to co-operate with the other branches of the Legiſlature, in adopting ſuch ſuperintendants to all our other Provincial revenue laws, as may moſt effectually guard againſt evaſion and fraud, and effectually enforce a full and due obedience to them.

The meaſures which your Excellency has taken, for notifying to the public the times and places when and where the Commiſſioners for aſcertaining and ſecuring titles to land, will attend for the final accompliſhment of that important buſineſs, ſtrongly evance how much your Excellency has the welfare of this Province at heart, and call for our moſt grateful acknowledgements. And we are happy in the aſſurance your Excellency is pleaſed to expreſs, that the giving energy by the King's government, and promoting the happineſs of His people, will employ our utmoſt aſſiduity and exertions, and be the ultimate object of all our deliberations.

By Order of the Houſe,
(Signed) H. ALLOCK, *Speaker.*
Legiſlative Council Chamber,
York, January 31ſt, 1803.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following REPLY :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

ACCEPT my thanks for this dutiful and loyal addreſs. Your aſſurances of concurrence in every neceſſary meaſure of our having cannot but be highly pleaſing to me ; and I regard your declaration, that the giving energy to His Majeſty's government, and the promotion of the happineſs of His ſubjects, will principally engage your future deliberations, as ſo many proofs of your ſincere attachment to His Majeſty and his family, and of your anxious concern for the welfare of His people.

The Honorable the Houſe of Aſſembly on Saturday 29th Jan. waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Addreſs in anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper-Canada, in Parliament aſſembled, return you our thanks for your Excellency's Speech, and for your conſideration in calling us together at a ſeaſon of the year, when our attendance upon our public duty is leaſt —— ſave with our private concerns.

We ſincerely rejoice with your Excellency, in the diſſemination of hoſtilities between the other belligerent powers of Europe and our mother country ; and we ſincerely hope, that the treaty of peace, of which your Excellency has had official information, may be a laſting one, by which means, we may continue to enjoy in tranquility the many advantages we poſſeſs under her protection

We are happy to find, that there is a proſpect of an increaſe of our revenue, ariſing on the merchandize imported from the United States into this Province, and knowing its importance, we aſſure your Excellency, that our moſt ſerious attention ſhall not be wanting to reviſe the law by which thoſe duties are impoſed, and that we ſhall endeavor to make ſuch further regulations and proviſions, as will enſure to the Province thoſe duties, which, according to the true ſpirit and meaning of the ſaid law, ought to be yeelded.

We are truly ſenſible that the taxes, impoſed by our other Provincial laws to meet the public exigencies, are light and eaſy on His Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province, and being well convinced that their reſources are fully equal to diſcharge them, our maſture and deliberate conſideration ſhall be beſtowed, in adopting ſuch amendments as will prove an efficient remedy againſt every fraud or evaſion which may exiſt, and as will enforce a juſt and equitable collection of the ſaid taxes.

We ſhall beſtow our moſt careful attention upon the Public Accounts, which your Excellency has been pleaſed to order to be laid before us, having due regard to the nature and importance of the ſubject.

We feel it our duty to thank your Excellency for your ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of the King's ſubjects in this Province, and their poſterity, evinced by your iſſuing a Proclamation, which has been ſo generally circulated, by which they have been notified of the times and places where the Commiſſioners for aſcertaining titles to land, will attend for the accelerating the accompliſhment of that buſineſs, which, by the labor and exertions of thoſe engaged in it, will ultimately produce the moſt happy effects in ſecuring to them indiſputable titles to their landed property, an object truly ineſtimable.

The happineſs and proſperity of His Majeſty's ſubjects muſt ever be our principal object in all our deliberations—and we aſſure your Excellency, our exertions ſhall always be uſed in enacting ſuch particular laws, in addition to our preſent code, as the ſituation and circumſtances of the Province render neceſſary, and as will give energy to the government under which we have the happineſs to live, and enjoy ſo many bleſſings.

(Signed) RICHARD BEASLEY, *Speaker.*
Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
York, 28th January, 1803.

To which His excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER :—

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs.—Your congratulations of the termination of hoſtilities in Europe are alſo highly acceptable to me, and your concurrence with my wiſhes for the amendment of our revenue laws, affords me great ſatisfaction.

I feel fully convinced of the ſincerity of your aſſurances, that the giving energy to His Majeſty's government, and the promotion of the happineſs of His ſubjects in this Province, will form the principal objects of your future deliberations.

A moſt diſtreſſing fire broke out in Portſmouth, (N. H.) on the 18th December laſt, by which numbers of families were deprived of their property and houſes, and even of the means of ſupport. It is ſaid about one hundred buildings, in the moſt valuable part of the town, including the Bank and Cuſtom-Houſe, have been conſumed. The loſs which this calamity has occaſioned, is conjectured to be upwards of 500,000 dollars.

Method of recovering the writing upon parchment decayed by time, and of making it legible.—Dip the parchment obliterated by time, into a veſſel of cold water, freſh drawn from the well ; in about a minute take it out, and preſs it between two papers, to prevent its cramping up in drying. As ſoon as it is moderately dry, if it be not legible, repeat the operation two or three times —The ſkin will then reſume its priſtine colour, and appear all alike.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5½s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

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THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
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CALCULATED for the MERIDIAN of YORK
CONTAINING
Epochs and Common Notes, Chronological Cycles, Moveable Feaſts, Eclipſes, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Civil Liſt of Upper Canada, Liſting General and Staff Officers as alſo the ſeveral Regiments ſerving in both Provinces, &c. &c.—neatly printed on fine paper—Price 3/6 N. Y. Cy.

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18th Oct. 1802.

Taken up,

BY the Subſcriber, a two year old BULL—dark réd, with ſome white at the end of his tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JAS. RUGGLES.

January 22.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN BENNETT.

Mr Shaw & McPhaile
3

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 44.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 614.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſame reſpectively." It is enacted, "That it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occaſion ſhould require, and as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwiſe, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the ſaid Act is particularly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for the uſes of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Canaſaraga*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—All, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively ſo, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, *10th December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Am-

hertsburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secty.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whole benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cale heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, ~~xxx~~ Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Lateſt Intelligence.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.

The London papers received this morning, ſtate, that the Cabinet had come to the reſolution of diſpatching orders to every part of the globe, to retain thoſe poſſeſſions which we ceded by the Treaty of Amiens, ſo far as not already given up. How theſe Journaliſts come to know the deciſion of a Cabinet Council, we are yet to learn.

November 3.

We received laſt night French papers to the 31ſt ult. It is with a mixed feeling of ſorrow and indignation that we announce the entrance of the French troops into Switzerland. The courier who carried Colonel Rapp's ſummons to the Diet of Schwitz to diſſolve itſelf, was to allow the Diet only one hour to come to a determination. The Preſident, Reding, returned for anſwer, "that having received the letter at ten o'clock at night, and conſequently too late to convoke the Aſſembly, and that having only one hour given him to reply, he had confined himſelf to acknowledge the receipt of the letter." As ſoon as this leconic anſwer was received at Berne, General Ney's aid-de-camp ſet off for Genoa; and in 24 hours afterwards the General himſelf arrived. On the evening of the 23d a battalion of French troops took poſſeſſion of Berne. A corps of 1600 men had taken poſſeſſion of Baſle two days before. Troops are alſo marching againſt Zurich, and the French army in the Italian Republic has entered the Griſons.

The Diet has ſent couriers to the different cantons to furniſh their contingents with all poſſible ſpeed. Not that Switzerland, unaided by a ſingle power, can expect to reſiſt with ſucceſs, the torrent of French force which will be poured upon her: but it is ſome conſolation to ſee that Liberty can ſtill inſpire her ſons with the gallant determination not to yield without ſtriking one blow for Switzerland.

Amidſt theſe events we are anxious to know what will be the conduct of the Emperor of Germany. He cannot be indifferent to the fate of Switzerland; and the moſt ſhallow politician muſt ſee that he has an intereſt in preventing France from acquiring the abſolute command of that country. We give no credit, therefore, to an article from Vienna, in one of the French papers, which aſſerts that his Imperial Majeſty has prohibited M. de Cobenzel from receiving the letters which the patriot leaders have addreſſed to him, and has expreſſed his perfect ſatisfaction at the reſolution adopted by the Chief Conſul. If this intelligence be true, the ſpirit of Auſtria is indeed broken; and we may truly ſay that ſhe has deſerved her humiliation.

The French funds are 50 8 10.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 2.

SIR,

As upon the meeting of Parliament, which is fixed for the 16th of this month, the Houſe of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the conſideration of other matters of importance, I take the liberty to acquaint you that a full attendance is highly deſirable at the opening of the ſeſſion—I ſhall have the honor to be, &c.

HENRY ADDINGTON.

DOVER, Nov. 5.

P. S. 4 o'clock.—I have this moment quitted the Pier head after ſeeing General Andreoſſi, Monſieur Portalis, his Secretary, and ſuite, landed: they will ſet off for town to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.

Laſt Monday arrived the brig Hannah and Sally, Capt. Sulger, 26 days from Cape Francois. We are obliged to Capt. Sulger, for the annexed information which he politely communicated:—

Capt. Sulger failed on the 16th Nov. but was brought too and detained until the 17th—on the morning of the 18th he heard the firing of guns, which he ſuppoſed to be a feu de joye occaſioned by the arrival of General Rochambeau, with 400 troops from Port Republican.

The inhabitants of the Cape are in the greateſt conſternation, and every hour apprehenſive of an attack from the brigands, whoſe main force under Clervaux and Chriſtophe, occupy a ſituation about twelve miles from the Cape.—Capt. S. confirms the account of the ſurrender of Gonaives, Petit Guave, and Fort Dauphin; and adds, that St. Marks had capitulated. Nothing but a want of ammunition prevents the brigands from renewing their attack upon the Cape; and we are confident, from our information, that freſh ſcenes of horror will ſoon be enacted.

Gen. Leclerc died on the 3d Nov. after an illneſs of five days—His body was embalmed and ſent to France, (by the Swiftſure, 74 gun ſhip) accompanied by Madam Le Clerc, ſiſter to Bonaparte.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From a Scotch Paper.]

We hear that a Mr. Brodie, at Upperkeith, has for ſome time paſt been paying particular attention to the improvement of his ſtock of ſheep, and has brought them to very great perfection. Indeed he has ſpared neither trouble nor expence in procuring principal ſheep from the firſt rate breeders, and has this year made an addition to his ſtock from the celebrated breeders of Meſſrs. M. and G. Culley, Northumberland, of twenty ewes, at *one hundred guineas*, and at the ſame time hired from them a ram at *ſixty guineas* for the ſeaſon. He has alſo in his poſſeſſion another ram, which was let for *eighty guineas* laſt ſeaſon, beſides ſeveral others of fine ſhape, one of which is grandſon to the famous Leiceſterſhire ram, hired to this country at no leſs a ſum than *three hundred guineas* a ſeaſon.—Our butcher markets have often ſtood indebted to Mr. Brodie, who was the firſt who introduced the feeding of Houſe Lamb.

APPLE TREES.

Account of the new Inſects ſo prejudicial to Apple Trees, and a method of extirpating them.

Within theſe few years, an inſect before unknown in this country has made its appearance in the Britiſh orchards, which, it means are not generally taken to root it out, will in a ſhort period deſtroy every Apple Tree in the kingdom.

It exhibits upon the trees a kind of white efflorescence like what may be ſometimes ſeen on the ſtones in fields; this ſeems, however, to be only the habitation of the inſects, which exiſt in millions wherever they have once lodged themſelves. On bruiſing the efflorescence like matter between the fingers, a deep red-coloured fluid, like blood, is expreſſed, and which probably is of that nature. Already have ſeveral valuable orchards been much injured by this inſect, which corrodes the Apple Trees in ſuch a manner as an laſt completely to deſtroy their organization, and to kill them without the proprietors, many on them at leaſt, once ſuſpecting the cauſe. We hope what we now ſtate will be the means of contributing to making the fact generally known, and of inducing every perſon intereſted to co-operate in rooting them out. We are happy in having it in our power to give them the receipt of a cheap compoſition diſcovered by William Forſyth, Eſq. his Majeſty's Gardner at Kenſington, which has been found effectually to anſwer the purpoſe; it is as follows:—To one hundred gallons of human urine add one buſhel of lime; add cow-dung to bring it to the conſiſtence of paint;—with this compoſition anoint the trees. The preſent is the proper ſeaſon for applying it. If the white efflorescence like ſubſtance in which the inſects are lodged has made its appearance, it ſhould previouſly be bruſhed off.

[Europ. Mag. Aug. 1802.]

MORALS.

There is a Being who fills all ſpace; whoſe goodneſs hovers round to ſmooth the paths which his wiſdom obliges us to tread, and make every pain an avenue to joy. He who proteſts in the careleſs ſlumbers of luxuriant health, will not abandon the couch of agony, nor withdraw from ſinking nature that hand which had poured unnumbered bleſſings on its hour of eaſe. On the ſolitary gloom his *interpoſing preſence* will pour ineffable brightneſs, and throng the deſolated intellect with delight, of which an idea was never conveyed by ſenſe, nor a glimpſe allowed to fancy in its moſt aſpiring excurſions. This is not the voice of enthuſiaſm—it is the promiſe of Eternal Truth—of God who deſcended as it, this time to leave new aids to labouring reaſon. To withdraw the veil from mortality, and atone for the deficiencies of obedient weakneſs. Man in ſociety was the great object of his care, and the reſtleſſneſs of the ſocial propenſity his ruling ſolicitude. He taught us to intereſt, for general happineſs, not mutual prey; amidſt the ſweets of intercourſe, to ſhun the depravation of nature, and keep ſenſibility alive to miſery as well as joy. In the effuſions of affection to loſe every ſentiment of aſperity—and glide in a reciprocation of beneficence down the ſtream of contemporary beings. In this great ſcene of benignity, he who ſtedfaſtly ſuſtains his part, will feel a ſecret influence aſſiſting his obedience, and, when called forever from the ways of men, is ſure to meet the *Comforter* in his paſſage.

FRENCH GUYANA.

One of the late *Magaſines* contains a long article, entitled,

"*Obſervations on the new limits of Frenſh Guyana, and on the beſt means of civilizing the Indians of that Colony—by Jean Baptiſte Leblond, an Inhabitant of Cayenne, Correſpondent of the Agricultural Society of the Department of the Seine.*"

The Government Agent at Cayenne being informed that the French limits were extended to the river Amazon, undertook a journey to Para, to announce to the Portugueſe Government that the Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned, and to aſcertain the advantages which might be derived from the ceded territory. Citizen Leblond was choſen to accompany him in this expedition, for the purpoſe of collecting ſuch information as could be procured relative to the qualities of the ſoil, the natural hiſtory and productions of the country.

The Arouari, the left bank of which forms the French boundary, is a large beautiful river. It falls into the Amazon by two mouths, more than fifteen leagues to the South of Cape North.—The narroweſt mouth, which is the moſt inward with reſpect to the river, is capable of admitting frigates. The left branch is defended by a Portugueſe fort, ſituated on the little iſland which ſeparates them. The Portugueſe Officer who conducted the French travellers, ſtated, that large veſſels could not go up this branch of the river. Under this pretext he made them anchor their ſhips in the current of the river Amazon, which runs very ſtrong, and where they loſt their anchors and cables.—Well informed Portugueſe, however, who were not intereſted in concealing the truth, aſſured them that merchantmen of all ſizes might go up either arm of the Arouari; and that there was an inland communication between it and the Macapa by other rivers and lakes. The ſame thing, indeed, takes place on the French ſide, with reſpect to the river of Mycacare and others. A Portugueſe Officer, who commanded an expedition undertaken againſt the French Settlements ſome years ago, and who took poſſeſſion of the Oyapoc, under the pretence that its right bank was the Portugueſe boundary, declared, that he had penetrated with his detachment from the Arouari, to the Oyapoc, without even coming in ſight of the ſea, or even quitting their canoes. The ſpace included between theſe two rivers is about 70 or 80 leagues.

The valuable productions of this part

of America, which the Portuguese produce from the Indians, are collected at the port of Macapa. They are there put on board veſſels belonging to the country, and tranſported to Para, whence they are finally ſhipped for Liſbon.

Citizen Leblond makes ſome intereſting remarks on the ſtate of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Guyana. It has been ſuppoſed that an example of a people in every reſpect ſuperior to theſe Indians, was ſufficient to civiliſe them. They have been left in the full poſſeſſion of their liberty, becauſe it was thought that our enjoyments, which they ſeemed to deſire, would create new wants, which would induce them to cultivate the ſoil, or reſort to ſome other ſpecies of profitable induſtry.—They have been ſupplied with cattle, inſtruments of agriculture, &c.—but no advantage has reſulted from theſe gifts.

It has not been perceived by thoſe who have wiſhed to civiliſe the Indians of this region, that there is nothing to induce them to alter their preſent mode of life. Every thing they ſee among us announces a ſucceſſion of care and accumulation of labour, from which they are exempt. If, therefore, the queſtion of a change is put to them, they naturally conclude that it is moſt reaſonable we ſhould embrace their manners. Thus the Indians of Guyana, with the exception of ſome of our vices, are nearly in the ſtate in which we found them.

The labourer in huſbandry in France, is obliged to work all the year round to procure food and cloathing, and a ſhelter from the rigor of winter. He is, therefore, under the neceſſity of employing himſelf uſefully; for, if he is idle, he muſt periſh in hunger and miſery.

The Indian of Guyana, on the contrary, has no need of cloathing: of the hardſhips of winter he can form no idea: wandering along the coaſt of the ocean, on the banks of rivers, or in the midſt of immenſe foreſts, which European cultivation has not reached, the pleaſures of the chace or of fiſhing ſupplies him with a ſufficiency of wholeſome food. The only kind of labour to which he ſubmits, is a ſort of amuſement for a fortnight in the fine ſeaſon. During that period, he employs himſelf in clearing and planting a field of Mango, which, with the banana, the ignama, the ſugarcane, the legumes, and fruits, which grow every where almoſt ſpontaneouſly, furniſh him eaſily and abundantly with that bread which coſts us ſo dear.

The author then urges the neceſſity of ſome means being adopted to induce the Indians to labour. He ſays, the example of their idleneſs is extremely injurious with reſpect to the Negroes. Theſe Africans are like them, without cloathing, live on the ſame food, and have the ſame habits; they are, therefore, naturally inclined to do as little work.

In pointing out the means which Citizen Leblond thinks calculated to produce the change he is deſirous of ſeeing brought about, he deſcribes the meaſures which have been adopted for the ſame purpoſe by the Spaniards. The Indians of Spaniſh America are ſubject to an annual capitation-tax of from five to ſeven piaſtres for each man from 18 to 50. This tribute being rigorouſly levied, they are under the neceſſity of performing ſome ſort of labour. To avoid this tribute, to which the Indians in the country only are liable, many reſort to Lima, Cuſco, Quito, Santa Fe, and other towns. There they become ſervants, or learn ſome profeſſion in common with the man of colour and the whites. The author ſays, he has ſeen among them good ſtatuaries, painters, muſicians, merchants, clerks, &c.; but he obſerves, that the Catholic Religion has been the moſt powerful means of civiliſing them. It has overcome their ancient prejudices, almoſt extinguiſhed their language, and ſo changed their ideas and habits, that they are now more Spaniards than Indians, the only remaining diſtinction being a ſhade of colour. The author, therefore, ſtrongly recommends the converſion of the Indians of Guyana, as an object of importance to the French Government. He thinks the influence of religion will be ſufficient, without reſorting to the forced capitation, which would eſtabliſh an odious diſtinction between thoſe exempt from it, and thoſe on whom it might be impoſed.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1803.

MARRIED.] Laſt Thurſday by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Mr. Frederick Herrick to Miſs Catharine Van Seyes; alſo Mr. John Dehart to Miſs Anna Van Seves, all of Yonge-ſtreet.

POETRY.

.....SONNET.....

CHILDHOOD! I love to watch thy cherub ſmile,
Thy ſpring clothe, and thy lively pace,
Anxious the painted infant to beguile,
With fear, hope, tranſport, pictured in thy face.

And if thou ſeeſt a Parent's ſorrowing eye,
Liſping will aſk to kiſs away the pain,
Let fall a trickling tear, thou know'ſt not why,
Then bid thee joyous to thy ſports again.

Ah! who would check the raptures of thy mind
With ſerious warnings of thy future doom;
Round infant brows a wreath of cypreſs bind,
And tear youth's flow'rets in their earlieſt bloom?

Few are the roſes that life's eve adorn,
Noon blights the bud that open'd with the morn.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
York, 9th February, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued out of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Mr. JOHN GRAY, of *Montreal*, Merchant, to me directed, I have ſeized and taken into execution, all the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, of *York*, Eſquire, conſiſting of a variety of Houſehold Furniture, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c. which I will diſpoſe of at Public Sale, on Monday, the twenty-firſt day of March, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Perſons who may be inclined to become purchaſers at the aforeſaid ſale, will pleaſe to obſerve, that the purchaſe money is to be paid immediately on the ſpot.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
February 12.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, &c in high eſtimation, price 5s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

Taken up,

BY the Subſcriber, a two year old BULL—dark red, with ſome white at the end of his tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JAS. RUGGLES.
January 22.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,
PETER RUSSELL.

[VOLUME XII.] G [NUMBER 643.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 615.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United "States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "his Heirs and Succeſſors, for and "during the ſpace of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great-Britain* and other "Places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River Genneſee, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*.—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
York, 10th December, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity; during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one years. For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty ſhillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties wiſh it without delay ſignify their aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch Aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

YORK, 10th *December*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Am-

hersburg for the months of October November, December, 1803, and January and February, 1804, to deliver in their proposals to the Officers commanding at the abovementioned Posts, on or before the 1st day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same and the lowest prices.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JAMES GREEN, Mily. Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute called in the Year One Thousand Seve ...dred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all: To this, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in affording to such repeated extentions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Nagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

KING's SPEECH.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

THIS DAY His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious SPEECH:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

"The internal prosperity of the country has realized our most sanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce and revenue of my United Kingdoms, is nothing without example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Constitution.

"In my intercourse with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace; it is, nevertheless, impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy, by which the interests of other states are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking, that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you;—and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which, it is a great satisfaction to me to think, may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplate, with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement; and you will readily lend your assistance in affording, to mercantile transactions in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honor of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the constitution in church and state, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them, you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my most earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

A private letter from Barcelona, speaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majesties into that city. This journey excited the attention of the kingdom, and attracted a vast concourse of people from every part. The King's suite comprised about 4000 persons, and was preceded by 500 light waggons, drawn by mules, carrying their cloathes, &c. The triumphal car, in which the Royal Pair entered the town, was covered with sheets of gold, sustaining at the top a crown of diamonds of immense value. The car was drawn by Knights richly dressed, and followed by the guards splendidly attired. The procession lasted upwards of two hours, and the enthusiasm of the people on the occasion was effective. On the day following, their Majesties went to hear mass, when the crowd was so great, that several persons were crushed to death.—Eight thousand persons dine daily at the King's table, and the expences are discharged in specie. A frigate has been sent round with several millions of piastres for the purpose.

Paris papers, to the date of November 20, inclusive, have been received. The principal article they furnish is, a proclamation by the Gallo-Helvetic Senate, and a curious *morceau* it is. It serves to explain the policy of the First Consul as effectually as if it had been intended for the purpose.—The citizens of Helvetia are to be required to furnish, by extraordinary contributions, supplies for the maintenance of those troops whom their errors have made to enter their territories. Thus France contrives to maintain large armies at the expence of her neighbours in Holland, Italy and Switzerland; ready at her call to scourge the rest of Europe, whenever the policy of her government may find it to their interest.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was not ignorant, more than other men, of the aggrandizement of France, not of its increasing power; but it must be something more than the argument which he heard to night that should induce him to think that war now would tend to reduce them.—War was a certain evil. Peace was a certain good; and it behoved us to take our chance for its continuance (*a cry of hear! hear!*)—Gentlemen had dwelt much upon the reduced state of our military and naval strength; but he desired the people to look to the state of the peace establishment in 1784, just after the American war. There they would find that the extent of the present establishment far exceeded it.—At present there was no reduction of the regular infantry, as was usual, after a definitive treaty, save that diminution of the militia which the existing laws required. In the cavalry some reduction certainly had taken place. In 1786, just after all our differences were amalled with Europe and America, our navy consisted of 115 ships of war, now it consists of 207. At the breaking out of this last war, the peace establishment consisted of 15,000 men, but now it comprised 46,000; at that time we had but 23 fail of the line in commission, now we have 55. As to our finances, we find that the amount of British exports in 1801, was 28 millions, whereas in 1802, it amounted to 27,500,000l. and the revenue for one year had increased upwards of 4,400,000l. Of the floating debt, which at the beginning of the year exceeded 38,000,000l. the two first quarters already reduced is to 23 millions; and he had every reasonable hope that, by the year ending the 5th January, 1803, it would be reduced to 14,400,000l. including 3,000,000l. due the bank, 1,500,000l. exchequer bills, and 400,000l. due on navy bills outstanding for the last year.

Thus stating the situation of this country, he had little to fear from the fate of Europe, but whatever might be the fate of Europe, he desired to know how much better Europe would be balanced by a war than it would be by a peace, or whether the dignity of man in any part of the world could be maintained by blood and ruin. He believed not—yet much as he abhorred war, he desired it might be as well known and understood, that sooner than the nation should lose an atom of her number, he would himself resort to the expedient stated by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wyndham). It was the policy of ministers to maintain and uphold, by every possible means, the sources of the national prosperity. They were watchful and prepared to resist every unjust demand. They were determined to preserve peace, whilst it could be done with due respect to the national dignity. A moral revolution had taken place in Europe, the effects of which they could not regret.—They did not mean to hurry the country into war, but should at the same time regard with a careful and vigilant eye, the interest of the nation.

Several other members delivered their opinions, after which the question on the address was put and carried unanimously. Adjourned.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 5.

His Majesty's Order in Council having directed a quarantine of 14 days on all vessels, ships, goods and merchandize from the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in America, on account of an epidemic fever raging in those places—His Royal Highness the Governor, has ordered such quarantine to be most strictly observed by this port.—No communication is, therefore, to be had with any vessel under quarantine, excepting through the intervention of the Health Officers; and any ship or boat that communicate with a vessel at sea, liable to such quarantine, the same shall, on entering this port, be put under like quarantine as the vessel with which she had communication, would have been liable to.

From the Bombay Courier, July 24.

We have of late had the satisfaction to announce the extirpation of the principal rebels who infested the southern division of the provinces of Malabar; and we are happy to add another instance of similar success, against a notorious offender and partizan of the Pyche Rajah, Elumbalen Cuyyan, whose devastations were chiefly confined, they fear of the Coorga Rajah's people, to the northern district. It appears that his reported offers of money, and a silver hilted sword to the Chieftain of Coorga, created suspicions, and upon being closely interrogated, he declared the object of his million thither, that when his principal the Pyche Rajah, had been driven from his retreat in Chourly by Colonel Stevenson, he was dispatched with about fifty men in search of treasure which had been treacherously carried off by some of his master's followers—the continuance of the army in that part of the country having prevented his rejoining the Rajah, and bearing also of the execution of several of the principal rebel chiefs, he was induced to take refuge in Coorga; the Chieftain of that Rajahdom, however, with that attachment which has ever conspicuously marked his conduct towards the British government, secured and surrendered the offender to our authority—a party had proceeded from Cannanoor to escort the prisoner from the Ghauts.

Thus a series of unsuccessful events, have at length obtained an entire suppression of that rebellious spirit which has so long pervaded the provinces of Malabar, and the happy consequences which the surrender of the daysmen

government has promised to this portion of the Company's petition, are now completely secured. This part both proved, and ever would have proved, the hot-bed of rebellion to the disaffected in Malabar—discouraged and unsupported, they now daily fall the unfortunate victims of their misplaced dependence.

FROM DEMARARA.

DECEMBER 2.

"On the 25th ult. His Excellency Governor Meertens and suite, with 1400 troops, arrived here from Holland, and landed yesterday;—the 11th British West India regiment, commanded by Colonel Hyslop, and the Orange troops, having previously embarked.—This morning a salute of 21 guns were fired, and the Rigs changed. Every thing was conducted with great order and regularity. We shall know in a few days the regulations of trade.—Upon the parade to-day six or seven soldiers dropped down, and were carried off the ground, and I am of opinion, that in six months, more than half of them will be dead. To convince you how much the English have enriched this country since they have had it in possession, I can assure you, from correct statements, that the exports from 1796 to 1802, have been 15,600,000 dollars—number of vessels loaded, 1,100; number of slaves imported, 30,453. I inclose you the new regulations of the Governor."

NEW YORK JANUARY 12.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands, in his Proclamation dated the 17th ult. permits the following articles to be imported into the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Long Island, and Saint George, in vessels belonging to the British colonies, viz. Corn, all sorts of Grain and Pulse, Flour and Bread, Rice, every species of salted provisions, Cattle, and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of Lumber, until further notice.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.

The oldest person living, can scarcely recollect a period when this town has been so frequently alarmed by the cry of fire, as it has within these few weeks. About day-light, yesterday morning, unequivocal evidences of an incendiary attempt, were discovered by Mr. John D. Howard, in a shed, improved by Messrs. Starr and Washburn grocers, on a wharf near Parson's. The smoke was seen issuing thro' the crannies, when, on opening the door, a hole filled with combustible materials, consisting of matches, tar'd canvas, and loose pieces of wood, was discovered on fire; which, in five minutes more, would have been communicated to the shed, and its contents. Mr. Howard, with assistance, immediately extinguished the fire. Not a doubt exists in the mind of the numerous citizens who have visited the spot, of its being the attempt of some diabolical incendiary to set fire to that part of the town.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1803.

Meteorological Observations.

There has not been a winter remembered in this country to changeable as the present. So many heavy rains, frosts, some hail and snow, thunder and lightning, sometimes mild and sometimes severe—in the night between the 7th and 8th inst. a gust of thunder and lightning passed over this town, attended with a heavy shower, a mixture of hail and rain—the lightning was very brilliant and vivid in different directions, and the thunder distinctly to be heard for a considerable time. Next day clear—at 2 o'clock P. M. mercury up at 46.

A few days in the December were so remarkable for their severity, as also for their mildness so immediately after, as to appear worthy of notice.

State of the Thermometer on the following days, viz.—

16th		17th		18th		19th	
Hours A. M.	Mercury at	Hours A. M.	Mercury at	Hours A. M.	Mercury at	Hours A. M.	Mercury at
7	0	7	15	7	25	7	35
10	7	9	8	10	30	10	40
12	10	11	3	P. M.	M	P. M.	M
P. M.	M	P. M.	M	4	33	2	42
4	23	1	60	7	30		
10	5	3	25				
		5	10				
		10	10				

P. S. Agreeable to an account from the Indians, the snow is from 5 to 6 feet deep about 80 miles north of this place—it is probable while we have had those heavy rains, it has been snow with them.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book Account, are requested to pay them to him, or to Mr. E. BEHAN, Merchant, York—Those indebted by Note, are requested to pay them to R. I. D. GRAY, Esq. immediately, to save costs.

SAMUEL HERON.

York, 19th Feb. 1803.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all those indebted by Note to Mr. SAMUEL HERON, to pay the amount of their respective Notes to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, in whose hands they lay, otherwise they will be put in suit.

JOHN GRAY.

York, 19th Feb. 1803.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 9th February, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Mrs. JOHN GRAY, of Montreal, Merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, all the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, of York, Esquire, consisting of a variety of Household Furniture, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c. which I will dispose of at Public Sale, on Monday, the twenty-first day of March, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Persons who may be inclined to become purchasers at the aforesaid sale, will please to observe, that the purchase money is to be paid immediately on the spot.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

February 12.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

THE following LANDS and TENEMENTS, at the prices marked opposite to the respective Lots—Viz:—

	Currency.
An improved Farm, being Lot 10, 3d Concession, Township of York, containing 242 Acres, with a House, Barn, &c. thereon,	£ 500
Lot 49, west side Yonge-Street, Township of Vaughan, 210 Acres,	5/ per Acre.
Rear of Lot 32, Con. B, and Fore of Lot 32, Con. C, Scarboro, 200	5/ do.
Lot 25, and west part of Lot 24, fourth Concession, Scarboro, 300	5/ do.
Lot 10, Con. D, ditto, 200	5/ do.
Lot 21, fourth Concession, and east half of 22, west of Yonge-street, York, 300 Acres,	5/ do.
Lot 26, fronting River Welland, Crowland, 200 Acres,	10/ do.
Lot 1, third Concession, Norwich, 200	7/6 do.
Lot 2, do. do. do. 200	7/6 do.
Lot 5, do. do. do. 200	7/6 do.
Lot 6, do. do. do. 200	7/6 do.
Lot 7, do. do. do. 200	7/6 do.
Lot 8, north side King's-Street, with a House, Store, &c. thereon,	£ 400
Lot 11, south side Hospital-Street,	£ 25

☞ These Lands will be Sold at the above prices—One half Cash, and the remainder in twelve months, or a proportionate deduction will be made of paying the whole in money. For further particulars, apply to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, who is fully authorised to grant the necessary conveyances.

JOHN GRAY.

York, 19th February, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennison now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less; the lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 32 and 33 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 600 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Tranche) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, in the 30th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 28th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionable less price will be expected, or the like for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, with plain, for the other. The prices may be known by application to the proprietor of York.

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BENNETT.

A Mr Donald Esq 39
Sheriff

[VOLUME XII.] G [NUMBER 44.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 616.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1803. [PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same respectively," it is enacted, "That it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion should require, and as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, On the West bank of the River Gananoque, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, as other Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same respectively," it is enacted, "That it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion should require, and as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

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UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Title to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authoriſed to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came on the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, November 23.

On the 17th Nov. General Andreoſſi, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, had his firſt audience of the King of Great Britain, to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

Mr. Abbott is elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons without oppoſition.

The intimacy between the Courts of London, Peterſburgh and Vienna, is increaſing; and there is reaſon to believe that the connection between the three courts will ſoon be eſtabliſhed upon terms ſtill cloſer.

The Engliſh and Turkiſh armies in Egypt, live together on very diſagreeable terms. The Mamelukes are in great force about Ghiza, and have defeated the Turks in ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes, with conſiderable loſs. It is the opinion of well-informed men, that the Porte will not be able to maintain its authority in that country after it ſhall have been evacuated by the Britiſh.

On the 18th November, a report prevailed in London, that the Toulon fleet had put to ſea, and had been joined by a Spaniſh ſquadron from Carthagena, which made the united force 27 ſail of the line. The authority for this report, and the particular deſtination aſſigned to the fleet, was not aſcertained.

Stocks—Conſols, 6⅞ 7-8.

(Merc. Adv.)

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Captain Sargent, from Malaga and Cadiz, arrived at Boſton, was informed by the Conſul at the former place, that two Tripoline corſairs were off Alicant, and had captured a Sweediſh veſſel in ſight of the ſhipping there. At Cadiz, great preparations were making to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Peace. The merchant ſhips were ordered from before the town, and the men of war brought out of dock to fire ſalutes.

We have to acknowledge our obligation to a friend, for the following important information:

"A ceſſation of hoſtilities has taken place between the King of Sweden and Bey of Tripoli for ſix months. It is expected a permanent peace will ſhortly be agreed on."—*Alex. Paper.*

On the 30th ult. the dwelling houſe of Mr. Wilſon, of Topſham, (Maine) was conſumed by fire; and Mrs. Wilſon's mother (widow of the late Gen. Thomſon) was burnt to death.

On Tueſday morning laſt, about ten o'clock, a ſhock of an Earthquake was felt at Salem—its duration was ſhort. On Wedneſday evening another ſhock was felt.

Captain Traverſe, of the ſchr. Arradondo, who arrived at Baltimore on Monday laſt in 15 days from St. Auguſtine, informs, that the day previous to his ſailing, the Governor of that place received official documents from the Lieutenant General of the Havanna, that "New-Orleans and Apalache were ceded to the French, and that they were in daily expectation of the arrival of French troops to take poſſeſſion."—Both of the officers (alluded to above) were directed to give the troops every aid which might be required of them.

January 31.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at New Orleans, dated Dec. 18, 1802.

"Being preſent this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following Royal Order was tranſcribed, I ſeize the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have tranſlated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

"The Miniſter of War has communicated to me the following:—"In a letter of the 15th inſt. Don Pedro Cevallos, informs me as follows: Whereas his Majeſty has ceded to the French Republic, the colony or province of Louiſiana in all its preſent extent and as it was held by the French when ceded to his Majeſty, I adviſe you thereof, by his royal order, that you make the neceſſary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, who being duly authorized by the government, may preſent themſelves for the purpoſe. Which royal determination I have made known to the Captain General of Louiſiana, informing him at the ſame time that it is his Majeſty's pleaſure with reſpect to the regiment of the place, and the military that garriſon the province, that individuals who voluntarily wiſh to remain under his Majeſty's dominion, ſhall after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havanna, where other poſts will be allotted them. Of this I adviſe you by royal order, that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you. God preſerve you many years.

SOLER,
Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

To the Intendant of Louiſiana.

Madrid, July 20, 1802.

In addition to the above we can ſtate, on the authority of a gentleman who left Paris on the 9th of October, that the ceſſion was univerſally there known to have taken place; that companies formed for the purpoſe had purchaſed large tracts of land in the territory, of the French government, and had opened ſubſcription books at various places in Paris, to obtain purchaſers who were to embark for, and become ſettlers in the territory.

(Gaz. U. States.

Captain Welch from New Orleans, informs that on the 26th December, a French Commiſſioner arrived there from Havanna, to claim the prizes taken by French privateers, and which were in the Governor's poſſeſſion. The port of New Orleans continued ſhut, but the Governor had given permiſſion to the lighters to come down the river, and diſcharge their cargoes on board American veſſels only; but for ſome time back the lowneſs of the tides had prevented the lighters from getting to New Orleans. French troops were expected there daily.

February 1.

A very ſingular occurrence lately happened in Weſt Cheſter County. A labourer's wife in attempting to draw water from a well about ten feet deep, unfortunately fell into it. Her huſband inſtantly ran to the well, and ſeeing part of her cloaths, immediately went down, drew her from the water, and by aſtoniſhing exertion brought her up without any aid. Having then obtained aſſiſtance, he carried her into the houſe, and laid her (apparently lifeleſs) body on a bed before the fire, which was rubbed for nearly an hour before any ſymptoms of life appeared. Finally, however, ſhe began to reſpire, and the circulation of her blood recommenced; but the pains of returning, were far greater than thoſe of departing life. Her ſcreams and convulſions at firſt were great, but ſoon after the became more compoſed, and in a day or two was able to attend to her concerns, as before this almoſt fatal accident.—*(Daily Adv.*

Extract of a letter of the 10th January, from Lexington, (Virg.)

"I have now to mention a moſt unfortunate circumſtance: Waſhington Academy took fire after ten o'clock laſt night, and is deſtroyed—nothing remains but the bare walls. This muſt have happened, it is apprehended, from the fire taking from the top of the chimney, or otherwiſe, communicated thro' ſome ſmall opening in the chimney to the roof. The library was chiefly ſaved; there is a conſiderable loſs ſuſtained in the philoſophical apparatus; the ſtewards were all in bed, and moſtly aſleep. The fire was diſcovered by ſome of them, who gave the alarm in time for all them to get out ſafe, with the moſt of their property. The Academy was fortunately inſured but ſix or eight weeks before the burning. The truſtees have it in proſpect to procure houſes in Lexington to anſwer the purpoſe till the Academy can be repaired; the improvement of the ſtudents will not be obſtructed."

CHARLESTON, January 10.

Nothing has occurred for a long time paſt, that appears more to have intereſted the public attention, than the late attempt to rob the Bank of South-Carolina. Curioſity is awakened, and every man ſtands on the tip-toe of expectation to learn ſome further particulars of this extraordinary undertaking. The conſequence of which is that many idle tales are afloat; and to obtain correct information, it is neceſſary to trace a thouſand little tales, moſt of which are indebted for their origin merely to the genius of invention!

In addition to the particulars publiſhed on Saturday, we cannot at preſent only add, that Withers ſtates, that on the night of the 9th October, he entered the drain in Queen ſtreet, whence he proceeded as far as the grating in Broad-ſtreet, where he was furniſhed by his accomplices with the neceſſary tools; and nightly ſupplied with proviſions.—It appears ſcarcely poſſible, and yet we are told no doubt remains of the fact, that this wretched being remained immured in the ſubterraneous paſſage he had formed, ſeven feet below the ſurface of the earth, for the ſpace of three months, during all which time he never ſaw the cheering light of day. It adds a ſtrong confirmation to the many proofs already adduced of the powers of the human mind, when bent upon the accompliſhment of any fixed object.—his perſeverance is truly aſtoniſhing.

We hope to be able in ſome future number, to detail the minutæ of the proceedings of this moſt extraordinary man.

On Monday laſt, the trial of William Weathers and William Bonner came on in the Court of Seſſions, charged with an attempt to rob the South-Carolina Bank. As no perſon lived in the Bank Houſe, the Attorney-General could only indict them for a miſdemeanor.—The trial took up upwards of eight hours; the jury remained out for a conſiderable time on Monday night, and yeſterday morning returned a verdict of William Weathers, guilty; William Bonner, not guilty. We underſtand that an arreſt of judgment will be moved in favor of Weathers, on the ground that the verdict is contrary to Law.

Abner Robinſon, who was apprehended on ſuſpicion of being an accomplice, was diſcharged, nothing having appeared againſt him on which an indictment could be founded.

MISCELLANY.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN EUROPE, TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Glaſgow.

GLASGOW is a conſiderable town, bearing the appearance of a great ſtir of buſineſs, and a thronged population. It is rapidly advancing in manufactories, and conſequently, commercial importance. The old town bears but a ſmall proportion compared with the buildings erected within the laſt 20 or 30 years. The modern houſes are built in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance. There is one whole ſtreet, the houſes of which conſiſt of wrought ſtone, each about 50 feet front, with columns from the baſement ſtory, and pediments after the beſt Grecian and Italian models.

The cotton manufactories have done wonders for this place. I was this morning admitted to examine one of the largeſt of theſe eſtabliſhments, the property of a Mr. Patterſon. The impelling force of their machinery is derived from a ſtream, which is capable of working thirty-two thouſand muſle-ſpindles, and gives employment to 700 people. To behold this vaſt congregation of machinery all at one time in operation, is a ſublime ſpectacle, calculated to excite the moſt exalted ideas of the powers of human invention.

. . . . . .

Edinburgh.

IN proceeding from Hull, we were induced by a wiſh to ſee the celebrated Iron Bridge over the River Wier, to take Sunderland in our courſe. On its firſt opening to our view, the ſight was at once a matter of aſtoniſhment and delight. Its immenſe arch, its light conſtruction, and extraordinary height from the water, gave it the appearance of a bridge hanging in the air. The arch is 236 feet in the clear, and the under ſide of the crown 100 feet from the water. Three large brigs, with all their maſts up, were lying under it at the time.

At Edinburgh we were gratified by

many objects of magnificence and curiosity. The hange of scenery, which is different from every other city in the world, the immense height of the houses, which are all of stone, and appear as if you saw the hill to be built one upon the other, with their gable ends to the streets, would lead us to suppose that we were in another world. The street where we are, exhibits a range of bodies three quarters of a mile in length, with uniform fronts of hewn stone, in the most elegant style of workmanship, having rustic calements and areas, and palisadoes in front. The pavements are laid with flag-stones, about twelve feet wide. It is as handsome a street as any London can produce.

The castle at this place is a very ancient fortress. Every part of it is in a high state of preservation, and kept in excellent order.—The 42d Highland regiment are now quartered here. This is the regiment who did themselves so much honor in Egypt, by destroying Bonaparte's Invincible Legion, and capturing their colours. They are indeed a fine brave set of soldiers.

We next made an excursion through Holyrood house, formerly the place of the Kings of Scotland, and of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Here is a long gallery of paintings of the hundred and ten kings of Scotland, from the foundation of monarchy to the last of the Stuarts. We were shewn the drawing room and bed chamber, occupied by Queen Mary, with all the original furniture as she brought it from France. We were also in the room where Queen Mary and her favourite Rizzio were at supper when Darnley and his companions broke in and stabbed Rizzio, in her presence. There are stains remaining on the floor said to be of Rizzio's blood.—At present this gorgeous palace is occupied by the Duc d'Artois, brother to the late King of France. It is said the English court allows him 12000l. a year. He is held in high estimation throughout Edinburgh, for his conciliating and correct deportment.

The ladies of Edinburgh have fine healthy complexions, but are not remarkable for elegance of person or the display of taste in their dress. They are extremely modest, domestic, easy in their manners, affable, intelligent—and an uncommon proportion of them possess highly cultivated minds, and are extensively acquainted with literature.

EPIGRAM
ON A BULL AND NO BULL.

From an European Publication.

"A Wig having waged with Teague half a crown,
About how many figns of the Bull were in town:
Teague fwore there were three—which was flatly denied,
And to point out a Bull more than two was defied:
When he thus began to count—"There's the Black Bull in Foregate,
That's one; then the fecond's the white Bull in Norgate;
And as for the next, which makes *three* you'll allow,
In the very next lane, there's the little brown Cow."
"A right ftinking blunder!" fays each ftander by.
"And the bet you have loft"—"Tut" fays Teague "that's a lie!
I'll be bound, ftead of loling my wager I win it,
For that blunder's a BULL, or the Devil is in't!"

Epitaph on a gentleman, more remarkable for his loquacity than his veracity, written in the fifteenth century:

Here's old Johnny Anderfon lying in duft,
Or lying old Anderfon, chufe which we truft:
To fay he lies dead, can do him no wrong,
For we all know old Johnny *lied* all his life long.

BON MOT.

The late Lord KELLY, who was very remarkable for the rubicundity of his nofe, having fpoken very difrefpectfully of a gentleman in the army, an Irifhman prefent obferved, "That if any man that ever lived, or ever had lived, or ever could live, had faid the fame, he would have pulled him by the nofe."—"Yes," replied FOOTE, "I dare fay you would, but in the prefent cafe that would not do—there are ways enough of revenging an infult, without running one's hand in the *fire*!"

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1803.

MARRIED.] On Tuefday laft, by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. Ifaac Mitchell, to Mifs Margaret Hutton, both of the township of Etobicoke.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
York, 9th February, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, iffued out of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, at the fuit of Mr. JOHN GRAY, of *Montreal*, Merchant, to me directed, I have feized and taken into execution, all the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, of *York*, Efquire, conſiſting of a variety of Houſehold Furniture, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c. which I will diſpoſe of at Public Sale, on Monday, the twenty-firſt day of March, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Perſons who may be inclined to become purchaſers at the aforeſaid ſale, will pleaſe to obſerve, that the purchaſe money is to be paid immediately on the ſpot.

ALEXR. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
February 22.

Advertiſement.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Book Account, are requeſted to pay them to him, or to Mr. L. BEMAN, Merchant, York—Thoſe indebted by Note, are requeſted to pay them to R. I. D. GRAY, Eſq. immediately, to ſave coſts.

SAMUEL HERON.
York, 19th Feb. 1803.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all thoſe indebted by Note to Mr. SAMUEL HERON, to pay the amount of their reſpective Notes to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, in whoſe hands they lay, otherwiſe they will be put in ſuit.

JOHN GRAY.
York, 19th Feb. 1803.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE,

THE following LANDS and TENEMENTS, at the prices marked oppoſite to the reſpective Lots—Viz:—

	Currency.
An improved Farm, being Lot 36, firſt Conceſſion, Township of York, containing 242 Acres, with a Houſe, Barn, &c. thereon,	£. 500
Lot 40, weſt ſide Yonge-ſtreet, Township of Vaughan, 210 Acres,	5/ per Acre.
Rear of Lot 32, Con. B, and front of Lot 32, Con. C, Scarboro, 200	5/ do.
Lot 13, and weſt part of Lot 14, fourth Conceſſion, Scarboro, 300	5/ do.
Lot 16, Con. D, ditto, 200	5/ do.
Lot 21, fourth Conceſſion, and eaſt half of 28, weſt of Yonge-ſtreet, York, 300 Acres,	5/ do.
Lot 28, fronting River Weſtand, Crowland, 100 Acres,	10/ do.
Lot 1, third Conceſſion, Norwich, 200	7/ do.
Lot 2, do. do. 200	7/ do.
Lot 4, do. do. 200	7/ do.
Lot 6, do. do. 200	7/ do.
Lot 7, do. do. 200	7/ do.
Lot 8, north ſide King's-ſtreet, with a Houſe, Store, &c. thereon,	£———
Lot 11, north ſide Hoſpital-ſtreet,	£———

☞ Theſe Lands will be Sold at the above prices—One half Cash, and the remainder in twelve months, or a proportionate deduction will be made on paying the whole in money. For further particulars, apply to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, who is fully authorized to grant the neceſſary conveyances.

JOHN GRAY.
York, 19th February, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots Nos. 2 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BENNETT.

Alex McDonell Esq
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[VOLUME XII.] C. [NUMBER 45.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 667.] SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſame reſpectively," it is enacted, "That it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occaſion ſhould require, and as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwiſe, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intituled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the taking thereof, was empow-

cted to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the laſt three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the laſt Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Nagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, to the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the iſle of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 13th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, & in high eſtimation, price 5s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SYLVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

EAST-INDIES.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Juſtice is adminiſtered with no leſs purity in the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, than in the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall. The following curious report is extracted from "The Government Gazette of Madras." The caſe originated from a perſonal inſult and injury, ariſing from the arbitrary exerciſe of a well known cuſtom among mariners when they have on board an ill-fated paſſenger, who has never *croſſed the line.* The argument of the Counſel for the proſecutor, and the opinion of the learned Recorder muſt ſatisfy every *well governed* mind. The ſailor is uſually a generous, nay an amiable character. He has a tear for pity, and a heart, open as day to melting charity. But when from a ridiculous precedent, he aſſumes the right of *drenching* with filthy water and thavving with a *jagged* blade, it is right and decorous that this Tarpaulin tyranny be overthrown by the Laws.]

Lately came on to be tried in the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay, before Sir William Syer, Kt. *Recorder*, Edward Atkins, Eſq. *Mayor*, and Alexander Adamſon, Eſq. *Alderman*, *a cauſe wherein* Nathaniel Caſſleton Maw *was Plaintiff*, and Charles Learmouth *and other Defendants.*

This was an action of aſſault and battery brought by the plaintiff, a lieutenant on the military eſtabliſhment at Bombay, againſt the defendants, two of whom are officers, and the reſt ſeamen of the ſhip Scaleby Caſtle of that port.—The caſe was as follows:

When the Scaleby Caſtle on her paſſage from England to Bombay croſſed the line, the ſailors according to cuſtom, inſiſted that the whole of the paſſengers, ſhould undergo the ceremony of ſhaving and ducking. The plaintiff being averſe to the ceremony, declared he would do his utmoſt to reſiſt it, at the ſame time offering to purchaſe his exemption, but his offers were refuſed, and he was compelled to ſubmit to the operation.

Mr. Threipland for the plaintiff, in a very able ſpeech which occupied the attention of a crowded court for upwards of an hour and an half, after making many ingenious obſervations on this abſurd cuſtom, which was "much more honored in the breach than the obſervance," ſaid, that if the proceedings on board the Scaleby Caſtle on the 28th of September 1801, had been kept within reaſonable bounds, had Neptune, as he was called, and his attendant Deities confined themſelves to throwing a few pails full of their own element about the ſhip, or exacted any moderate fine or forfeit from thoſe who were landſmen, enough to prefer the comforts of a dry ſkin, theſe proceedings would never have been the ſubject of complaint—but when amuſement degenerates into brutality, when under colour and pretext of ſport, proceedings take place revolting to every man of common ſenſe and feeling, when young gentlemen, paſſengers on board a merchant veſſel, and intitled to reſpect and attention, are not ſuffered to purchaſe their exemption from injury and outrage, but are forced, at the point of naked cutlaſſes, to ſubmit to both, it was high time for the country to interfere, and to teach thoſe who were ignorant of it before, that it extends its protecting arm to thoſe who travel by water, as well as thoſe who journey by land.

Mr. Threipland then drew the attention of the Court to the character and general conduct of his client, inſiſting that in proportion as his mind and manners, his habits and his rank in life intitled him to reſpect and attention, in that proportion was the aggravation of the injury of which he complained.

He then deſcribed the treatment his client had met with, and which was the ſubject of the action. It appeared that the plaintiff had made repeated offers both of money and ſpirits to the men, on condition that they ſhould not moleſt him, and finding theſe offers contemptuouſly rejected, ſhut himſelf up in his cabin, which he barricadoed in the beſt manner he was able, and took the further precaution of lowering his port, to prevent intruſion from without—A gang, however, whoſe characters had been previouſly caſt, began attempting to force open the door, but not ſucceeding in this ſo eaſily as they expected, they all, with one accord, went on deck, as if for further orders—accordingly, Mr. Raymond, the third mate, deſired ſome of them to go below and take the door off the hinges, and ſuggeſted that others might get in at the port; while one party went down with the carpenter for the firſt of theſe purpoſes, a ſailor of the name of Edwards was let down the ſide of the ſhip, brandiſhing a naked cutlaſs in one hand, while he held a bludgeon in the other. By the aſſiſtance of the latter weapon, the plaintiff's port was lifted up, and Edwards ſtretching the arm which held the cutlaſs into the cabin, made thruſts in every direction, which the plaintiff for ſome time parried with his ſword, but abſtained from doing Edwards any injury. He at length got into the cabin, his aſſociates at the ſame inſtant ruſhing in at the door, they then preſſed round the plaintiff, wreſted his ſword from him, and dragged him upon deck—There he clung for ſome time to the poſt of the cuddy door, and ſeeing no hopes of protection, but the contrary, from the firſt and third mates, who were upon deck, called out for the captain of the ſhip, but from the tumult of the moment, and from the circumſtance of the door of his apartment being ſhut, he heard nothing, as he afterwards declared, of this appeal to his protection, which otherwiſe there could be no doubt from his diſapprobation of the proceedings, when informed of them, would not have been made in vain.

Such was now the agitation of the plaintiff's mind, that he actually made an attempt to eſcape from farther outrage by throwing himſelf overboard, and would have effected his fatal purpoſe but for the active humanity of a friend—He was at length dragged along the quarter-deck to the waiſt, and forcibly fixed in a boat half full of ſalthy wate', his eyes were bandaged with a dirty napkin, a nauſeous compoſition of tar and pitch was rubbed over his face, and taken off again by means of part of a rufty hoop, partaking more of the nature of a few than of a razor—He was then puſhed back with violence in to the boat, and there held ſtruggling for ſome ſeconds, with his head under water—In conſequence of this treatment, the plaintiff was to ill as to require the aſſiſtance of the ſhip's ſurgeon.

Evidence was adduced in ſupport of the plaintiff's caſe.

Mr. Dowdeſwell, for the defendants, obſerved, that no particular injury was proved to have been done to the plaintiff, that the other paſſengers voluntarily underwent the ceremonies of the day, and conſidered them as a joke.—The cuſtom had ſo long prevailed, that if it did not juſtify the defendants, it would, he truſted, exempt them from the payment of large damages. General notice had been given by captain Gardiner, that if any paſſenger diſliked to partake of the paſtimes of the day, he might go into his (captain Gardiner's) cabin. The plaintiff, inſtead of availing himſelf of ſuch protection, had come upon deck, armed with a cutlaſs and piſtols, bidding defiance, by ſuch defiance he had brought the injury, if he could be ſaid to have ſuffered any, upon himſelf—It was the character of Britiſh ſailors to revolt at ſuch defiance—In reſpect to the two mates, Mr. Learmouth and Mr. Raymond, they were mere paſſive ſpectators, and had not to anſwer for a neglect of duty to a ſuperior officer.

Mr. Dowdeſwell then ſtated ſome further circumſtances in extenuation of the conduct of his clients, and in mitigation of damages.

The Recorder, in delivering judgment, ſaid, the Court HIGHLY APPROVED of the plaintiff's conduct in bringing the preſent action. When the indulgence of one man's mirth is made the medium of violence or injury to another, it was highly proper that it SHOULD BE RESTRAINED—ſomething had been ſaid of juſtifying or at leaſt extenuating the proceedings complained of, on the ground of cuſtom and uſage, but he hoped it never would be ſuppoſed that THAT COURT WOULD entertain the idea, THAT CUSTOM OR USAGE, COULD LEGALISE OR JUSTIFY OPPRESSION OR INJUSTICE OF ANY KIND. The proceedings in the preſent inſtance had been carried much beyond even former uſage. It did not indeed appear that the plaintiff ſuffered greater violence than the other gentlemen, or that he received any very important perſonal injury, but the dirt and filth to which he was ſubjected, was extreme in the higheſt degree, and added to injury, the greateſt INSULT TO THE FEELINGS OF A GENTLEMAN.

The Court were of opinion that the charge was brought home to the defendants Learmouth and Raymond, it was ſufficient that they were privy to, and preſent, and concurring in the general deſign.

With reſpect to the other defendants, the Court ſaw no reaſon to acquit any of them, they all ſeemed to have formed part of Neptune's Gang, and to have taken more or leſs active parts in the tranſaction.

The Recorder lamented that the defendants were ſo numerous; encouraged by their officers, the blame imputable to the men was comparatively ſmall, but on that ground the Court could not ſever the damages, or apportion them to any particular perſon's guilt—The damages given muſt be entire. The plaintiff might however do, what the Court could not—he might levy them on which of the defendants he pleaſed, leaving it to them to call on the others to contribute their proportion, ſo that the damages would ultimately fall where they ought.

With reſpect to the quantum, the defendants did not appear to be in a ſituation to pay very heavy damages, it

was however proper that the plaintiff should be reimbursed all the expences of the suit, and that the damages should not only be sufficient for that purpose, but such as MARKED THE DISAPPROBATION OF THE COURT OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the DEFENDANTS, and would prevent a repetition of similar practices in future.

The Court gave the plaintiff 430 DOLLARS DAMAGES.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

STATISTICAL REMARKS.

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or city is almoft renewed every thirty years; and, in a century, the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and fuppofe the world to be only five thoufand feven hundred years old, there appears to have been one hundred and feventy-one generations fince the creation of the world to the preſent time, one hundred and twenty-four fince the deluge, and fifty-three fince the Chriſtian æra; and as there is not a family that can prove its origin even ſo far back as the Emperor Charlemagne, it conſequently follows that the moſt ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther b[illegible] than thirty generations. Very few indeed can trace ſo far, without diving into fiction.

Out of one thouſand infants, who are nurſed by the mother, about three hundred die; of the ſame number, committed to the care of ſtrange nurſes, it is calculated that five hundred periſh.

Among the one hundred and fifteen deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed; but only one of four hundred dies in labour.

The ſmall-pox, in the natural way, uſually carries off eight out of one hundred.

By inoculation, one dies out of three hundred.

It is remarked, that more girls than boys die of the ſmall-pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of three thouſand one hundred and twenty ſix reaches the age of one hundred.

More people live to a greater age in elevated ſituations than in thoſe which are lower.

The probability is, that a new-born child will live to the age of thirty-four years and ſix months.

	Years.		Years.	Months.
Out of	1	will live	41	9
	3		45	7
	5		46	4
	10		44	8
A perſon of	15		41	6
	20		38	3
	24		35	5
	30		32	5
	35		29	6
	40		26	8
	45		23	0
	50		20	11
	55		17	0
	60		14	8
	65		12	5
	70		9	11
	75		6	8
	80		4	10
	85		3	3
	90		2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to thoſe of men is, one hundred to one hundred and eight; the probable duration of a man's life is fifty years.

Married women live longer than thoſe who are not married.

By obſervations made during the ſpace of fifty years, it has been found that the greateſt number of deaths has been in the month of March; and next to that, the months of Auguſt and September. In November, December and February, there are the feweſt deaths.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1803.

ARTICLES IMPORTED

TO LOWER-CANADA, FROM KINGSTON IN UPPER-CANADA, IN THE YEAR 1802.

11,442 bbls of Flour—192 do. Pot and Pearl Aſhes.
191 bbls. of Pork—43 do. of Beef.
510 buſhels of Peaſe—4,475 lbs. Butter.
8,322 lbs. Hogs lard—727 lbs. Hams.
112 lbs. Cheeſe—2 bbls Eſſence of Spruce.
18,576 feet Black Walnut Boards and Planks.
357 feet Red Cedar Timber.
Some ſmall quantities of Staves and Oak Timber, not exactly aſcertained.

Of thoſe Articles, the following quantities were received from Niagara and the Head of Lake Ontario

4,161 barrels of Flour
96 barrels of Pot and Pearl Aſhes,
320 lbs Butter—112 lbs. Cheeſe.
350 lbs. Hams—6 barrels of Pork.
18,576 feet of Black Walnut Boards and Planks, and 435 barrels of Pork; were alſo furniſhed at Kingſton, for the uſe of the Troops.

The following was communicated by a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability in the Weſtern Diſtrict, to his friend in this Town.

"The firſt year's experiment in the culture of Hemp, on the River Thames, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, has moſt decisively aſcertained the advantages and profits which every Farmer in the country may command if he pleaſes; for I do not imagine there is a farm in the Province, in which eight or ten acres, fit for the cultivation of this article, may not be found.

"Mr. FREDERICK ARNOLD and his ſon CHRISTIAN, began on the firſt of May to plough and prepare twelve acres for Hemp, in drills, eighteen inches apart, and they have furniſhed me with an account of the labour employed upon it, as underneath—viz:

9	Days work,	a Man & a pair of Horſes, Ploughing.
1	Do.	a Man & a pair of Oxen, Harrowing.
4	Do.	three Men, with pair Horſes, Seeding.
58	Do.	three Men, Weeding & Pulling Hemp.
11	Do.	one Man, Cutting the Seed Hemp.
4	Do.	one Man and a pair of Horſes.
18	Do.	one Man, Threſhing & Cleaning Seed.

The Seed Cleaned, and fit for Sale, Meaſured 148 Buſhels.

"The above account was accompanied with a certificate, that the ground on which the Hemp grew was in Lot No. 3, firſt Conceſſion, of the Townſhip of Howard, the property of F. Arnold.

"To the above account is to be added the labour of rotting, breaking, and preparing the Hemp for ſale, which, by the calculation given me, will amount to fifty-four dollars for every ton of merchantable Hemp.

"Mr. Arnold ſays he expects five tons clean Hemp, the produce of the above-mentioned twelve acres.

"The account will ſtand thus, allowing a dollar a day for each man, and a dollar a day for each pair of horſes or oxen:—

HEMP ACCT. DR. | CONTRA. Cr.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
To 93 days labour, with men and cattle,	93	By 148 buſh. Seed, at 2½ dollars,	365
To rotting and breaking Hemp, and preparing it for market, at the rate of 54 dollars per ton on five tons,	270	By 5 tons Hemp, at 200 dols. only,	1000
		By Prov. bounty on 5 tons,	125
	363	Dollars,	1490
Balance, profit to the Farmer,	1127		
Dollars,	1490		

"Here appears a ſum of 1127 dollars profit on the cultivation of twelve acres of Hemp.

"To clear that ſum in the cultivation of Wheat, it would require ſixty-five acres or thereabouts, allowing a produce of twenty-five buſhels to each acre.

"Let it not hereafter be ſaid, that the expence of raiſing Hemp is more than that of Grain; for it is evident, that the labour required to cultivate ſixty five acres of Wheat, is twice as much as is required to cultivate twelve acres of Hemp—and yet the produce of theſe twelve acres in Hemp, is equal to what may reaſonably be expected from ſixty-five acres in Wheat, after the labour is deducted from the produce of the latter, which I have calculated at eleven dollars per acre, including the Seed.

"It is alſo neceſſary to obſerve, that when Mills are eſtabliſhed for breaking the Hemp, (which at preſent is done by hand) the greateſt part of the labour will be avoided, and the expence conſequently ſaved."

☞ We have to apologize for the omiſſion of ſeveral Advertiſements, on account of the lengthy Documents with which this day's Gazette is occupied—but which ſhall be punctually attended to in our next.

MESSIEURS

Quetton St. George & Co.

BEING about to leave this Town for ſome time, in order to import a freſh aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, inform the Public, that they WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR PRESENT STOCK, at nearly FIRST COST.

☞ Nothing, however, will be received in payment but Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Furs.

March 5.

For Sale,

BY the Subſcriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

Sheriff's Office, 1ſt March, 1803.

Home Diſtrict, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York, on Wedneſday the 30th day of March inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day—at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BENNETT.

Supplement to the Upper-Canada Gazette.....No. 45.

YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

THIS DAY, at one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to Prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by Meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, His Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills with the exception of No. 6:—

No. 1. An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to licence Practitioners in the Law.

No. 2. An Act to declare the Rights of certain Grantees of Waſte Lands of the Crown.

No. 3. An Act to enable Married Women having real Eſtate more conveniently to alien and convey the ſame.

No. 4. An Act to encouraging the deſtroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province.

No. 5. An Act to repeal for a limited time, part of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majeſty's reign, entitled, an Act for the Regulation of Juries.

No. 6. An Act to declare valid and effectual four ſeveral fines, levied, or intended to be levied, in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench of this Province.

No. 7. An Act to authorize the Attorneys now practiſing, or hereafter, to be duly admitted to practiſe, and to take ſuch number of Clerks as therein mentioned.

No. 8. An Act for the better ſecuring to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.

No. 9. An Act to extend the proviſions of an Act, paſſed in the thirty fourth year of His Majeſty's reign, entitled, an Act to reſtrain the cuſtom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horſes, Sheep and Swine to run at large.

No. 10. An Act the more conveniently to collect the compenſation to the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly for their attendance in their duty in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the parliament of this Province, in the thirty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, an Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments & Rates within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Houſe of Aſſembly.

No. 11. An Act particularizing the Property Real and Perſonal, which during the continuance thereof ſhall be ſubject to Aſſeſſments and Rates, and fixing the ſeveral valuations at which each and every particular of ſuch propeſty ſhall be Rated and Aſſeſſed.

No. 12. An Act to explain and amend an Act paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, "to and for the uſes of this Province, the like Duties on Goods "and Merchandize brought into "this Province from the United "States of America, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize "imported from Great Britain and "other places," and to provide more effectually for the collection and payment of Duties on Goods and Merchandize coming from the United States of America into this Province, and alſo to eſtabliſh a Fund for the erection and repairing of Light Houſes.

After which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament.*—

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

AFTER ſo very long an attendance upon your Parliamentary duty, it becomes neceſſary and expedient to cloſe the preſent Seſſion.

I truſt that when the Laws which you have been occupied in framing ſhall be publiſhed, His Majeſty's Subjects of Upper-Canada, will form a due eſtimation of the importance of the different topics, which have principally engaged your attention in the diſcharge of your public duty.

A very ſhort experience has evinced that the induſtry which has already been exerted in the export trade of the country, has even in the preſent infant ſtate of the Province, produced advantages beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations, and no doubt can be entertained, but that a ſteady perſeverance in that induſtry, and an aſſiduous attention to the facilitating the mode of tranſport to the Lower Province, will eventually and rapidly raiſe this part of His Majeſty's Dominions to a ſtate of opulence and importance, and I truſt that the culture and exportation of Hemp will be found, to be among the objects moſt worthy your future attention.

I cannot diſmiſs you without ſtrongly recommending and urging to you the neceſſity of promoting by your own example in your reſpective Counties and Diſtricts, habits of Sobriety and Morality, as the ſureſt foundation of the future welfare of the Province, for whatever found and wholeſome Laws may be paſſed for the government of a people, yet the wiſdom and experience of ages has taught, that a virtuous and religious example in the higheſt orders of ſociety, is indiſpenſibly eſſential to the giving due effect to thoſe Laws, and the introduction of good order and decorum among the great body of the people.

[VOLUME XII.] G. [NUMBER 46.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 618.] SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 12.

On Saturday laſt, at one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to Prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by Meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, with the exception of No. 6:—

No. 1. An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to Licence Practitioners in the Law.

No. 2. An Act to declare the Rights of certain Grantees of Waſte Lands of the Crown.

No. 3. An Act to enable Married Women having real Eſtate, more conveniently to alien and convey the ſame.

No. 4. An Act to encouraging the deſtroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province.

No. 5. An Act to repeal for a limited time, part of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Regulation of Juries."

No. 6. An Act to declare valid and effectual four ſeveral fines, levied, or intended to be levied, in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench of this Province.

No. 7. An Act to authorize the Attorneys now practiſing, or hereafter, to be duly admitted to practiſe, and to take ſuch number of Clerks as therein mentioned.

No. 8. An Act for the better ſecuring to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.

No. 9. An Act to extend the proviſions of an Act, paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to reſtrain the cuſtom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horſes, Sheep and Swine to run at large."

No. 10. An Act the more conveniently to collect the compenſation to the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly, for their attendance in their duty in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of this Province, in the thirty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments and Rates within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Houſe of Aſſembly."

No. 11. An Act particularizing the Property, real and perſonal, which ſhall be ſubject to Aſſeſſments and Rates, and fixing the ſeveral valuations at which each and every particular of ſuch Property ſhall be Rated and Aſſeſſed.

No. 12. An Act to explain and amend an Act, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for the uſes of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and to provide more effectually for the collection and payment of Duties on Goods and Merchandize coming from the United States of America into this Province, and alſo to eſtabliſh a Fund for the erection and repairing of Light Houſes.

After which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament*:—

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

AFTER ſo very long an attendance upon your Parliamentary duty, it becomes neceſſary and expedient to cloſe the preſent Seſſion.

I truſt that when the Laws which you have been occupied in framing ſhall be publiſhed, His Majeſty's Subjects of Upper Canada, will form a due eſtimation of the importance of the different topics, which have principally engaged your attention in the diſcharge of your public duty.

A very ſhort experience has evinced that the induſtry which has already been exerted in the export trade of the country, has even in the preſent infant ſtate of the Province, produced advantages beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations, and no doubt can be entertained, but that a ſteady perſeverance in that induſtry, and an aſſiduous attention to the facilitating the mode of tranſport to the Lower Province, will eventually and rapidly raiſe this part of His Majeſty's Dominions to a ſtate of opulence and importance, and I truſt that the culture and exportation of Hemp will be found, to be among the objects moſt worthy your future attention.

I cannot diſmiſs you without ſtrongly recommending and urging to you the neceſſity of promoting by your own example in your reſpective Counties and Diſtricts, habits of Sobriety and Morality, as the fureſt foundation of the future welfare of the Province, for whatever ſound and wholeſome Laws may be paſſed for the government of a people, yet the wiſdom and experience of ages has taught, that a virtuous and religious example in the higher orders of ſociety, is indiſpenſibly eſſential to the giving due effect to thoſe Laws, and the introduction of good order and decorum among the great body of the people.

[Paſſed the 5th Day of March, 1803.]

AN ACT,

Particularizing the Property, Real and Perſonal, which, during the continuance thereof, ſhall be ſubject to Aſſeſſments and Rates, and fixing the ſeveral Valuations at which each and every particular of ſuch Property ſhall be Rated and Aſſeſſed.

WHEREAS, the preſent mode of laying Aſſeſſments has been found inconvenient, Be it therefore enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the

same, That from and after the first Monday in the month of March, in this present year one thousand eight hundred and three, all and every the Rates imposed under and by virtue of two several Acts, passed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the Reign of His present Majesty, the one intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates in every District within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly," and the other intituled, "An Act to amend certain parts of an Act, passed in the thirty third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates in every District within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly," shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable; and the first nineteen clauses, except so much thereof as relates to the application of the Rates, and the twenty-eighth and thirtieth clauses of the said first mentioned Act of this Province, and the whole of the last mentioned Act of this Province, are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the following property, real or personal, shall, after the said first Monday in March, as well in the present year as for every subsequent year during the continuance of this Act, be deemed rateable property throughout this Province, and shall be rated at the rate or valuation herein after specified, that is to say, every acre of arable meadow or orchard land, one pound; milch cows, per head, three pounds; oxen, of the age of four years and upwards, per head, four pounds; horned cattle, from the age of two years to four years, per head, one pound; horses, of the age of three years and upwards, per head, eight pounds; swine, of the age of one year and upwards, per head, ten shillings; grist mills, wrought by water, with one pair of stones only, one hundred and fifty pounds, and for each and every additional pair of stones, three hundred pounds; every saw mill, one hundred pounds; every merchants' shop, two hundred pounds; every store-house, for the reception and storing of merchandize, one hundred pounds; every acre of uncultivated land, one shilling; every house in town, forty pounds; every town lot, situate in the several towns herein after mentioned, viz. Sandwich, Amherstburg, Queenstown, Niagara, York, Kingston, Johnstown and Cornwall, ten pounds; every house in the country, having two fire-places, and no more, forty pounds, and every house, whether in town or country, having more than two fire-places, ten pounds for every additional fire-place; every tavern, or house of public entertainment, over and above the rate paid for the same as a house, one hundred pounds; every still, used for the purpose of making spirits from grain or other materials, one pound, for every gallon contained in every such still; Provided, that any apartment in a dwelling house, usually occupied for the purpose of vending merchandizes, be rated as a merchant's shop, and not as an additional apartment in the house. Provided also nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be taken or construed to extend, to any property, goods or effects, matters or things herein above mentioned and enumerated, which shall belong to or be in the actual possession or occupation of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the persons nominated and chosen as Assessors, in each and every Parish, Township, reputed Township or place, shall, during the continuance of this Act, have power and authority, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and required, to demand and receive, of and from each and every inhabitant resident within the Parish, Township, reputed Township or place, for which they shall be so nominated and chosen, a list of all the rateable property, real and personal, in his, her, or their possession, which list shall be taken annually during the continuance of this Act, between the first Monday in March and the setting of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace then next enluing: And the said Assessors shall make a return of all the inhabitants, with a true list of all their rateable property, real and personal, as aforesaid, at the foot of which the said Assessors shall subscribe their names, and after putting up a copy thereof in some public and conspicuous place within the Township in which the same shall be made, shall return the same to the Clerk of the Peace, so as that the same may be by him laid before the said Court of Quarter Sessions.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Assessors, yearly and every year during the continuance of this Act, to demand and receive of and from the Treasurer of the District, a sum of money not exceeding three pounds, for every hundred pounds contributed and rated in and by their respective Townships, reputed Townships or places, for the year during which they shall serve that office, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser sum or sums, and the Treasurer of each and every District is hereby authorized and required to pay such Assessor as aforesaid.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Magistrates so assembled as aforesaid, are hereby authorized, impowered and required, after having ascertained the sum of money required to be raised for defraying the Public Expences of the District, to divide and apportion the same upon each and every person in the said Rate List named, and liable to the Rates aforesaid, so that every person shall be assessed in a just proportion to the List of his or her rateable property, real and personal, according to the Rates herein before specified; And having ascertained the quota, dividend, or sum of money which each and every person so assessed shall pay for the current year; they shall direct the Clerk of the Peace to transmit forthwith a certified Copy of such Assessment Roll, so rated and ascertained as aforesaid, to each and every Collector within the District, and for each of which he shall be intituled to ask, and the Treasurer of the District is hereby required to pay to him the sum of Ten Shillings of lawful Money and no more, and such copy certified by the Clerk of the Peace as aforesaid, shall be to each and every Collector sufficient authority for collecting the proportions or dividends within their respective Townships, reputed Townships, or Places: Provided always that the sum levied shall in no one year exceed one penny in the pound upon the sum herein before specified, as the valuation at which each species of the property before mentioned shall be rated.

VI. And whereas several persons may have rateable property in different Townships and in different Districts of this Province; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that every inhabitant is hereby required to give in a List of all such Rateable Property to the Assessors of the Township wherein he or she shall reside, the Collector whereof shall have Authority to Collect for the same; and such Person to Assessed and having paid the Rate, shall not be liable to pay the same in any other Township or District.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all and every the Provisions contained in the said Act of the Thirty third year of His Majesty's Reign, concerning the application of the Monies to be raised under that Act (excepting so far as relates to Bears) and also the Twentieth, Twenty second, twenty-third, twenty fourth, twenty fifth, twenty sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty ninth Clauses of said Act shall be, and the same, and each and every of such Clauses are hereby declared to be in full force, and all and every such Provisions and Clauses shall be held deemed and construed to be legally applicable to the enforcing Payment by the Inhabitants of this Province; and the regulation in all respects of the Rates and Assessments hereby intended to be imposed, and of every matter and thing relative to such Rates and Assessments. Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in each and every District in this Province, shall, and he is hereby required to transmit, before the end of the month of November in every year, to the Clerk of the House of Assembly for the time being, an aggregate account of the said Assessment, which shall contain a full and true statement of every species of property in respect of which such Assessment was made; And the said Clerks of the Peace respectively, are hereby authorized to demand, and the Treasurers of each District are hereby respectively required to pay to each of the Clerks of the Peace, for their trouble in making up such aggregate account, the sum of ten shillings, which account may be in the form hereunto subjoined.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District shall, and every of them are hereby required to transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government for the time being, on or before the first Monday in November, yearly and every year, a true and just copy of the account, to be, under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act, delivered unto the Justices at their Quarter Sessions, and a copy of which said account the said Treasurer is hereby required, at the said time in every year, to put up at the Court House, in each and every District in which such Treasurer shall reside.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any of the persons to be appointed as Assessors or Collectors under the authority of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty imposed upon them and each of them by the provisions herein contained, in manner and form as is herein specified and declared; or if any person or persons liable to pay any of the Rates by this Act imposed, shall neglect or refuse to deliver in a true list of his, her, or their Rateable Property, real and personal, to the Assessors, in manner and form herein before specified, or shall wilfully mistate such Rateable Property, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not less than forty shillings, nor more than five pounds for the first neglect or refusal, and ten pounds for the second, to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, and upon complaint of such neglect, the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, shall hear and determine the same, and upon sufficient proof being produced to them of such neglect or mis-statement, they shall issue such warrant as aforesaid, and such sum of money when collected, shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and towards the support of the government of this Province, to be accounted for to his Majesty through the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to the uncultivated Lands of any infant under the age of twenty-one years, or of any married woman, but all the other rateable property herein before described and specified, and belonging to such infants or married women, shall be held liable to contribute and to pay to the Rates aforesaid, and shall and may be liable to be distrained and sold under a Magistrate's Warrant for that purpose to be obtained, in like manner as Warrants are herein before directed to be obtained, in other cases of negligence, or refusal to pay as aforesaid.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Assessments of the Rates hereby imposed, may be in the form hereunto subjoined.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and continue to be in force four years from and after the first Monday of March in this present year, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

FORM OF AN ASSESSMENT,

For the Township of *for the Year commencing* *and ending*

NAMES.	Acres of Land: Cultivated	Acres of Land: Uncultivated	Acres of Land: Town Lots	Houses: In Town	Houses: In Country	Houses: Additional Fire Places	Grist Mills: Having 1 pair of Stones	Grist Mills: Additional pairs Stones	Saw Mills	Merchants Shops	Store Houses	No. of Horses	No. of Oxen	No. of Cows	No. of young horned Cattle	No. of Swine	Taverns	Gallons contained in Stills	RATE	£	s	d
A.																						
B.																						
C.																						
D.																						

A. B. C. D. } Assessors.

FORM of a GENERAL ACCOUNT of all the RATEABLE PROPERTY in the District of from the Day of to the Day of inclusive.

Two Hundred Persons (or as the case may be) in the above named District, have the Property hereunto enumerated.

	Aggregate of each Article.	Valuation.	Rate per pound.	£.	s.	d.
		£ s. d.				
Acres of Uncultivated Lands,		0 1 0				
Acres of Arable Meadow, or Orchard Land,		1 0 0				
Horses of the age of three years and upwards,		8 0 0				
Oxen of four years and upwards,		4 0 0				
Milch Cows,		3 0 0				
Young Horned Cattle, from two years to four years,		1 0 0				
Number of Swine, of one year and upwards,		0 10 0				
Grist Mills, having only one pair of Stones,		150 0 0				
Additional pairs of Stones,		300 0 0				
Saw Mills,		100 0 0				
Houses in Town,		40 0 0				
Town Lots,		10 0 0				
Houses in the Country,		40 0 0				
Additional Fire Places,		10 0 0				
Gallons contained in Stills,		1 0 0				

Total.....£.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

QUEBEC, 8th Feb. 1803.

This day his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went in ſtate to the Legiſlative Council, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage from his Excellency to the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſignifying his pleaſure, that they ſhould immediately attend him in the Council Chamber. The Aſſembly being come thither accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech.

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

THE official communication of the ratification of peace, received ſince I laſt met you in this place, affords me a renewed occaſion of congratulating you upon an event, in which every friend to humanity cannot but rejoice.

The termination of thoſe ſanguinary conteſts, which ſo long baraſſed the world, and the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, might well have compenſated for ſome conſiderable declenſion of that commerce which had been rapidly advancing in this part of his Majeſty's dominions during the war.

With what ſatisfaction therefore, muſt we look to the happy ſituation of this province, with what affection to the ſoſtering kindneſs of the Parent State, with what gratitude to the protecting hand of Providence, when we find that ample ſource from which we have derived ſo many benefits continuing to riſe, and to extend itſelf, under circumſtances by which, it has been heretofore found, to be reſtricted and depreſſed, when to the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace are added the diffuſive advantages of a ſtill increaſing commerce.

I think it proper to inform you that preſentments from the Grand Juries of Quebec and Montreal have been laid before me, which very clearly demonſtrate the inſufficiency and inſecurity of the preſent gaols, and the urgent neceſſity for providing houſes of correction in their reſpective diſtricts.

At Montreal the gaol is altogether inadequate to the ſafe cuſtody of the priſoners; at Quebec it is unequal to the furniſhing ſuch accommodations as both humanity and policy require.

This ſubject demands your immediate and ſerious attention.

I am perſuaded you will agree with me, that the beſt ſecurity againſt the perpetration of ſuch crimes as moſt deeply affect the peace of ſociety, is to be found in the regular application of the laws to the correction of minor offences: that the preſervation of the public morals is a primary object of Legiſlation, and that theſe important ends can never be attained until a ſuitable proviſion be made for fit and ſufficient gaols, and for houſes of correction in the different diſtricts of the province.

Feeling as I do the great utility of the Militia Acts, I cannot but alſo feel it incumbent upon me to remind you that they will expire with the preſent ſeſſion, and to recommend an early renewal of their ſalutary proviſions.

The experience which you have had of their important advantages, will I am confident induce you not only to make a timely proviſion for their continuance; but will ſuggeſt alſo ſuch improvements as may enlarge their beneficial tendency, ſo as fully to meet any future emergency.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I ſhall order ſtatements of the civil expenditure of the laſt year and of the provincial revenue of the Crown to be laid before you; and I cannot but obſerve with peculiar ſatisfaction the augmentation which has been effected in the latter.

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

To recommend to you a hearty zeal for the public ſervice and a vigorous proſecution of ſuch objects as may promote the true intereſts of the province, is in effect, nothing more than to recommend a ſteady perſeverance in the ſame line of conduct that you have hitherto laudably purſued.

I ſhall therefore only remark to you, that the activity and attention, ſo eſſential to the due diſpatch of public buſineſs, will bring with them the additional advantage, of enabling you to return at an early period to the occupation and comforts of your reſpective private ſtations.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1803.

At the annual Town Meeting, held at Miles's Tavern, on Monday the 7th of March, 1803, the following perſons were elected Town and Pariſh Officers, viz.

Wm. Bond, Town Clerk.—*John Cameron* and *Ephraim Payſon*, Aſſeſſors.—*John Mc. Beath*, Collector.—Overſeers of the Highways and Fence Viewers; *John Aſhbridge*, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough; *Samuel Sinclair*, from the Bay Road to the Don Mills; *Benjamin Davis*, for the Circle on the Humber; *John Everſon*, from No. 25 to Big Creek and half the bridge; *John Kendrick*, from half the Big Creek to No. 15; *David Thompſon*, for the weſt end of Scarborough; *Aaron Scrivener*, for the eaſt end of Scarborough to the Highland Creek; *John Van Zandt* and *Thomas Hamilton*, for the town of York; *Richard Wilſon*, for Etobicoke.—Pound Keepers, *Joſeph Willcocks*, for the town of York; *William Sterrett*, for the Don; *Wm. Chambers*, for the Humber; *James Everſon*, for Yonge Street; *James Fidmer*, for Scarborough.—*Wm. Allan, Eſq.* and *Jacob Herchmer*, Town Wardens.

Fences to be five feet high, and only four inches to be between the rails to the height of three feet of the ſame.—Hogs to run at large in the country.

WM. BOND, Town Clerk.

MARRIED on Tueſday, Mr. George Rippenbarch to Miſs Catharine Clock, of York.

At Kingſton on the 19th February laſt, Mr. Richard Robiſon to Miſs Mary Seacord.

The Mail from Lower Canada brought no news of importance.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to ſubſcribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work publiſhed at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilſon, may ſee the Proſpectus and a ſpecimen of the work by calling at this Office, where ſubſcriptions will be received.*

"The price of Subſcriptions will be half a Guinea for ſix months; payable at the end of the term: and no ſubſcriptions will be received for leſs than ſix months."

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
York, 9th February, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued out of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, at the ſuit of Mr. JOHN GRAY, of *Montreal*, Merchant, to me directed, I have ſeized and taken into execution, all the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM WILCOCKS, of *York*, Eſquire, conſiſting of a variety of Houſehold Furniture, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c. which I will diſpoſe of at Public Sale, on Monday, the twenty-firſt day of March, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Perſons who may be inclined to become purchaſers at the aforeſaid ſale, will pleaſe to obſerve, that the purchaſe money is to be paid immediately on the ſpot.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
February, 12.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all thoſe indebted by Note to Mr. SAMUEL HERON, to pay the amount of their reſpective Notes to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, in whoſe hands they lay, otherwiſe they will be put in ſuit.

JOHN GRAY.

York, 19th Feb. 1803.

[VOLUME XII.] G [NUMBER 41.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 619.] SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

[Paſſed the 5th day of March, 1803.]

AN ACT *for the better Securing to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, the due Collection and Receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS, the regulations and uſages which have heretofore been eſtabliſhed and hitherto obſerved in the iſſuing of Licences to perſons, to ſell by retail Wine and Spirituous Liquors, or to uſe and employ Stills for the Diſtillation of Spirituous Liquors, have been found dilatory and circuitous, and thereby injurious to His Majeſty's Revenue ariſing therefrom, for remedy thereof, Be it therefore enacted, by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act "to repeal certain parts of an Act, "paſſed in the fourteenth year of "His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effec"tual proviſion for the Government "of the Province of Quebec, in "North-America, and to make fur"ther proviſion for the Govern"ment of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the fifth day of April now next enſuing, ſuch parts and ſo much of five ſeveral Acts, which heretofore have paſſed in the Parliament of this Province, that is to ſay, an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to eſtabliſh a further fund, for the payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legiſlative Council and the Houſe of Aſſembly, and for defraying the contingent expences thereof;" an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to lay and collect a duty upon Stills;" an Act paſſed in the ſame thirty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for regulating the manner of Licencing Public Houſes, and for the more eaſy convicting of perſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors without Licence;" an Act paſſed in the thirty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating the manner of Licencing Public Houſes, and for the more eaſy convicting of perſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors without Licence;" and an Act paſſed in the thirty-ſeventh year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to encreaſe the Revenue, and to compel the accounting more regularly for the ſame to the Treaſurer of the Province," as regard, or in any wiſe reſpect the Secretary of the Province, his Agents or Deputies, or any of them, or which authorize the ſaid Secretary, his Agents or Deputies, or any of them, to receive, diſtribute, or account for any Licence or Licences, iſſued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government for the time being, for the purpoſes and to the intents in the ſaid ſeveral five laſt recited Acts, or in any of them mentioned and contained, or which require or direct any application or written requiſition to be made to the ſaid Secretary, his Deputies or Agents, or any of them, touching, or in any wiſe concerning any purpoſe, matter or thing in ſuch Acts, or any of them contained, ſhall ceaſe and determine, and ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby, ſeverally and reſpectively, repealed accordingly.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful, from time to time, and at all times hereafter during the continuance of this Act, to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government in this Province for the time being, by an inſtrument in Writing, under his Hand and Seal, to authorize, commiſſion, and appoint, during pleaſure, in each and every Diſtrict in this Province, four fit and diſcreet perſon to be inſpec

tor, who shall, in the District for which he shall be so appointed, superintend, collect and account for (as herein after provided) His Majesty's Revenue, arising from and by such Licence or Licences, as from and after the said fifth day of April now next ensuing, shall and may at any time or times thereafter, issue to any person or persons within the District in which such person shall be so appointed Inspector to or for any of the purposes, ends or intents in the said last five recited Acts, or in any one of them mentioned or contained, which Inspectors, when so authorized, commissioned and appointed as aforesaid, shall severally, within their respective Districts, have, hold and possess all and singular the powers and authorities, and shall, and are hereby severally required to exercise, perform and fulfil, all and singular the duties required of or imposed upon the said Secretary of the Province, his Deputies or Agents, or any of them, by any of the said last five recited Acts, except so far as such duties are varied, or are otherwise provided for by this Act.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in all cases not otherwise provided for in and by this Act, each and every person desirous of obtaining a Licence or Licences, under the provisions of the said last five recited Acts, or any of them, shall under the respective restrictions and penalties therein severally specified and contained, and in manner and form therein and thereby respectively directed, make such application, and in and by a written requisition, furnish such specification to the Inspector of the District wherein any such applicant may be desirous of being licenced, as in and by any of the said Acts it is specified, directed and provided to be made or done to the said Secretary, his Agents or Deputies, or any of them.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of each and every Inspector to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, in the District in which he shall reside, and each and every of them is hereby required to ascertain by every means in his power, whether there is or are any person or persons in such District, who sell, vend, or barter directly or indirectly, any wine or spiritous liquors by retail without a licence, or who shall have in his, her or their possession any still or stills, used in distilling any spiritous liquors, without licence for so doing, or whether any person or persons having received a licence for any still or stills, do make use of any still or stills, other than such as shall have been so licenced, or shall use any still or stills, of greater capacity than such as shall have been specified by the person or persons using the same, to the said Inspector, and if it shall appear to the said Inspector that there is, or are any such person or persons selling any wine or spiritous liquors without Licence by retail, or shall have in his, her or their possession, and shall use any still or stills without licence, or shall use any larger still or stills than such as shall have been licenced as aforesaid, the said Inspector is hereby authorized and required to proceed against such offender or offenders in the same manner and form as any complainant is directed in the before recited Acts, or any of them, and such offender or offenders, shall be convicted in the same manner and form, and be subject to the same Pains and Penalties, as directed and imposed by the said before recited Acts, or any of them, and the said Penalty and Penalties so inflicted or imposed shall be disposed of and paid in the same manner as directed and required by the said Acts, or any of them.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every Inspector, and he is hereby required to render a just, true and faithful account of all Monies which he shall collect and receive under and by virtue of this Act, to the Inspector General of this Province, once in every three months; and such Inspector shall twice in every year, pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all such Monies, as he shall so receive, that is to say, once on or before the first of October, and once on or before the first day of April.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every Inspector, out of all and every the sum or sums of Money which under, and by virtue of this Act he shall Collect, receive and account for, from any person or persons to be licenced to Sell or Distill any Spirituous Liquors under and by virtue of the before recited Acts or any of them, to take and retain over and above such sum or sums of Money, as is or are herein after allowed him, to his own use and benefit, a sum not exceeding Ten pounds for every Hundred Pounds which he shall so collect, receive and pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province as herein before directed, and so in proportion for every greater or lesser sum.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for, and each and every Inspector who shall be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, is hereby required, before he shall enter upon the execution of his said Office, to take and subscribe the following Oath, which Oath shall be taken before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District in which such Inspector shall be so appointed, who are hereby authorized and required to administer the same, and to transmit a Certificate of such Inspector having taken such Oath before them, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being.

"I *A. B.* do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will well and truly execute, do and perform the duty of Inspector of His Majesty's Revenue, arising from Shop, Tavern, and Still Licences, and will duly and impartially superintend the Collection thereof, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, and in all cases of Fraud, or suspicion of Fraud that shall come to my knowledge, I will spare no person from favor or affection, nor will I aggrieve any person from hatred or ill will, and that I will in all cases faithfully do, execute and perform, to the best of my skill and knowledge, all and every the duties imposed upon me, by an Act passed in the Provincial Parliament, in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned."

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Inspector to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, shall enter upon the execution of his office, until he shall have given security by two sureties, in two hundred and fifty pounds each, and himself in five hundred pounds, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the due performance of his office.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every Inspector to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, and he is hereby allowed to demand, and to take the following fees: For filing every requisition for a Still Licence, one shilling and three-pence; for issuing the Licence, two shillings and six pence; for filing the Certificate of the Magistrates and Clerk of the Peace, to the person requiring Tavern Licence, one shilling and three-pence; for issuing the Licence, two shillings and six-pence; for issuing a Shop Licence, two shillings and six-pence. Any thing contained in the said before recited Acts, or any of them, or in any other Law, Usage or Regulation, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province to demand and take the sum of Forty Shillings, on delivery of each and every Commission granted under and by virtue of this Act.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be, and continue to be in force for and during Two Years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

NEW YORK, February 16.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the arrival at this port of the ship Delaware, Beche, 36 days from Greenock, & the Packet Queen Charlotte, from Falmouth.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Financial statement of the Minister, on Friday, afforded so flattering a prospect of our national prosperity, as to cause a rise in the funds of upwards of two per cent. on Saturday. It appears that both our import and export trade are regularly on the increase, that in consequence, our revenue is augmenting in the same proportion, and that the equalization of the yearly income of the nation to its expenditure is speedily approaching. The clear distinct manner in which this statement was made out by the minister, appears to have had such an effect on the house that not a whisper of discontent was heard from the opposition.—We cannot help remarking upon the spirited manner in which Mr. Addington has, for the first time, replied to the attacks which have been so repeatedly made upon him. He does not reply by retorting invective, but by a statement of incontrovertible facts; and surely we can demand no better testimony of a Minister's abilities, than that the nation flourishes beyond all precedent under his administration.

The Dey of Algiers is stated to have had an interview, some time since, with the British Consul and Sir Hugh Dalrymple, when he demanded a change of the British passports, and the payment of a debt which he asserted to be due him, to the amount of 500,000l. sterling, threatening war, in the case of a refusal, or of delay beyond the close of the present year.

It is the general opinion at Gibraltar that Malta will be retained, for the present at least, by the British government, and that the troops preparing to leave Alexandria, will probably be sent to strengthen the garrison of La Valette.

From Lisbon, under date of the 2d inst. we learn, that a convention has been signed at Madrid between the Agents of America and Spain, for the appointment of commissioners, to sit at Madrid, for the indemnification of those who have suffered losses or injuries in consequence of excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the law of nations. It is added, that five Tripolitan vessels were at Ferrol recruiting against the American trade.

The Dutch mail of the 8th inst. arrived yesterday, and Paris Journals to the same date have also come to hand. By a letter from Petersburgh, it appears that the shock of the late earthquake, which is reported to have destroyed a great part of Constantinople, was felt on the same day at Warsaw, Moscow, and the Russian capital. Though the effects of this dreadful convulsion of nature may have been greatly exaggerated, we, nevertheless, fear its ravages will prove to have been very considerable.

December 20.

The accounts from Constantinople inform us, that the Turks in Egypt, unable to make a stand against the Mamalukes, and defeated in seven engagements, implored the assistance of the British troops, who rescued them from total destruction.

The letters and papers by the Dutch mail mention, that advices have been received at the Hague, dated on the 23th of August from the Cape, stating the arrival of several ships of war and transports with troops, to take possession of that settlement. It was to be restored to the Dutch three drys after the date of these letters.

December 22.

His Excellency Count Woronzow, Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia to this country, landed on Monday at Dover. His Excellency arrived at London on Tuesday.

Government on Tuesday received dispatches from Malta and Egypt, bro't by Captain Pasham, of the 28th regiment of foot, and Mr. Rooke. They left Egypt on the 16th of October, at which time the British remained at Alexandria, and the Beys, continuing to increase in force, were the undisputed masters of the rest of Egypt.—The contents of the dispatches from Malta have not yet transpired.

December 27.

The Emperor of Morocco lately sent a vessel of 16 guns to Lisbon, to demand from the Portuguese government a number of cables and anchors, which were of necessity, immediately furnished.

December 28.

A private letter from Paris says, that a new expedition of not less than 20,000 men, are about to be sent from France to St. Domingo.

The special commission for the trial of Colonel Despard, and the other prisoners, in custody on a charge of high treason, &c. is now passing the Great Seal, and will be opened on or about the 20th of January, when copies of the indictment will be given to the respective prisoners, with a list of the witnesses and jurors, ten days (exclusive of Sundays) before their trials.

AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

The following are extracts from a letter, written by an Officer belonging to the British Army at Alexandria, of date September 20.

"We did expect that the arrival of General Stewart from Constantinople, which took place the 27th of last month would have decided the period for our evacuating this country. But no communication has come from him on the subject; nor do we know for what purpose we have remained here so long. The conjectures are various; some imagine that we are to keep possession of the country, and that the garrison is to be re-inforced; while others think that we are only waiting for vessels to convey us home. Something, however, is going forward, the object of which we do not know.

"General Stewart, immediately on coming here, sent off Lord Blantyre, his Aid de-Camp, to Cairo, with dispatches to Achmet Pacha, by whom he was kindly received. The Pacha feasted him, and the officers who accompanied him, each with an elegant sabre, and sent a guard of Turkish soldiers to escort them down the Nile, on which several pirate-boats had made their appearance since the overflowing of that river. They were fired upon by one of these boats without sustaining any injury. His Lordship then ordered the men in the boat to fire over the pirates, upon which they fled, and the party were not disturbed during the remainder of the journey.

"On the return of Lord Blantyre to Alexandria, I learned the following particulars relative to the war that has for some time been carried on between the Turks and the Mamalukes in Upper Egypt. Both parties having several severe skirmishes, and being extremely harassed, they mutually agreed upon an armistice for some days. In this interval the perfidious Turks, disregarding the solemn engagement they had entered into, formed the design of entering the camp of the Mamalukes by night, and putting every man of them to the sword. In the mean time the Mamalukes were informed of the whole plan by an Arab; and as soon as the night appointed for this work of treachery arrived, they silently retired from their camp, and formed an ambuscade. When the Turks arrived, and found the camp deserted, they immediately began to plunder. During that scene of disorder and confusion, which soldiers so employed must necessarily be in, they were attacked by the Mamalukes, and not a soul of them escaped. There were not twenty of the assailants killed. The Turks acknowledged the loss of 2000; but it is thought that this falls far short of the real number destroyed on the occasion. This disaster, together with the report that the English were going to declare war against them, has very much damped the spirits of the Turks at Cairo.

"Alexandria is very quiet at present. The English and Turks agree very well. They are, however, full jealous of stopping here; but they dare not molest us. No vigilance or precaution is wanting on our part.—About three weeks ago, several vessels with Turkish troops on board came to the harbour. The troops, however, were not suffered to land; the vessels were ordered out; and guards were stationed at different places, to prevent Turkish soldiers from entering into Alexandria without a pass.

"The Nile has not risen within several feet of its usual height this season, it is now on its fall; in consequence of which, an embargo is to be laid on the exportation of grain from the country. Provisions of every kind are to be got in abundance here, and cheap; but all foreign articles are immensely dear, particularly English, such as cheese, butter, porter, wine, and all articles of wearing apparel.

"We learn by letters from Malta, that Lady Elckerton, who had just arrived there, met with very uncivil treatment in France, through which she passed. Before the embarked for Malta, all her baggage and effects were searched, lest she should carry any papers or Gazettes out of that country.—Such is the reason assigned for the ungallant behaviour. Sir Richard Bickerton is gone on a cruize, with four or five ships from Malta, but to what place is not known.

GREENOCK, January 4.

A Dutch Mail arrived on Friday morning, but it does not bring any intelligence of importance. Paleown Oglou is conducting himself with the greatest fidelity to the government; but a new adventurer has started up, who has assumed the title of Sultan—he is the son of a Pacha, but his forces are not very numerous.

Another expedition has sailed from Brest for St. Domingo; it consists of four sail of the line and two frigates—but the number of land forces is not mentioned. They are commanded by General Bideu.

FIRE AT HAMBURGH.

On the night of Thursday, 7th Dec. between twelve and one o'clock, the whole town of Hamburgh was alarmed by a violent conflagration breaking out in a sugar baker's, in the Herren Graben, which in the course of two hours destroyed that and part of two adjoining houses, and from the magnitude of the damage, became an object of public comment during the whole of the succeeding day; when, strange to relate, on the very night after, of the Friday, at the same hour, the drums and alarm bells again woke the whole city, and called the Senators together to the Town house, another sad fire having broke out in the identical street, within ten doors of the preceding night's conflagration. The lower part of the house being first in flames, the family who slept above, not being able to penetrate thro' the smoke below stairs, presented a most melancholy spectacle from the window of the second story, from whence the proprietor and his wife at length precipitated themselves in despair into the street; the former breaking both his legs, and is since dead of the bruises. The servant maid was unfortunately burnt to death in the premises. A young Frenchman, 18 years of age, who was on a visit to the house, and intended in a few days proceeding to England, is likewise missing. Still more melancholy is the fate of another countryman of his, named Le Sueur, by profession a painter; this artist lodged in the house, and escaped safe on the first alarm into the street, half naked: when looking round him, and not perceiving his wife, he immediately

dividual to go again through the burning house to seek her up stairs, not aware that she had already found her way out of the premises. Distracted at not meeting with her in the apartment, he rushed down again amidst the scorching fire, and had strength to gain the street a second time, when he fell down a miserable and mangled victim to the impulse of conjugal affection. A fireman while boldly directing his engine pipe, from the top of some rafters, likewise unfortunately perished, by the wood burning from under him, and precipitating him into the dreadful volcano, in full view of the shuddering multitude below. The pecuniary damage sustained upon this occasion is considerable.

THE ORACLE.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1803.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1803.

	[Currency.]
Exchange — on London 5 to 5½ disc. 60 days sight.	
Wheat..... per bush.	5/6 to 5/6 sterl. per Win bush.
Oats..... ditto.....	3/9 to 4/ per minot
Barley..... ditto.....	4/
Pease..... ditto.....	5/8 to 6/
Flour superfine..... per barrel.....	37/6 to 40/
Ditto fine..... ditto.....	35/ to 37/6
Ditto common..... ditto.....	32/6
Biscuit common..... per cwt.....	17/6
Pork 13th mess..... per barrel.....	100/
Ditto country cured..... ditto.....	90/
Ditto fresh..... per cwt.....	30/ to 35/
Beef, fresh..... ditto.....	20/ to 22/
Butter country made..... per pound.....	7½d to 9d
Spruce Beer..... per gallon.....	3d
Rum Jamaica..... ditto.....	4/
Ditto West India..... ditto.....	3/ to 3/6
Muscovado Sugar..... per cwt.....	40/ to 45/
Molasses..... per gallon.....	4/6
Coffee..... per pound.....	18d
Cheshire Whisky..... per gallon.....	5/
Wine Madeira..... per pipe.....	£ 40 to £ 70
Ditto Port..... ditto.....	£ 40 to £ 50
Vinegar bull..... per gallon.....	2/6 to 3/
Firewood..... per cord.....	15/6 to 20/
Coals..... per chaldron.....	45/
Candles moulds..... per pound.....	1/ to 1/6
Ditto dips..... ditto.....	10d
Oil, hemp..... per gallon.....	3/6
Ditto linseed..... ditto.....	5/8 to 6/
British Goods, remit. adv. 40 to 100 p. ct. & upwards	
Hay..... per 100 bundles.....	45/ to 50/
Straw..... per 36 lbs. each.....	2½/
Oak..... per foot cubic.....	10d to 1/
Ditto Planks, 3 inch - ditto fuperf. -	4d to 6d
Ditto ditto 2 inch - ditto ditto -	
Ditto ditto, 1½ inch - ditto ditto -	
Pine inch Boards, 20 feet long per hundred	60/ to 70/
Staves, white oak } per thousand.....	£ 21
London pipe..... }	
Hoops, 12 to 14 feet long - ditto -	£ 6
Oars alh in the rough..... ditto.....	3/6 to 7/8
Handfpikes do. and Hackery ditto..... }	- - ditto - - 5/8 to 6/

Extract of a letter from Montreal, to a gentleman in this Town, dated the 27th February, 1803.

"The detention of the Courier from Burlington, which ought to have arrived here on the 26th inst. will plead my apology for addressing a few lines to you, with some hints of news. A person arrived last week from New-York, which place he left on the 13th inst. and brought us news by the British Packet to the 16th of December, and arrivals from Glasgow to the 4th of January. Parliament had adjourned to the 3d of February, having completed the business of the House in regard to the supplies for the year, and the establishment of the Army and Navy, both on a large scale, the latter to consist of 50,000 men. The following is extracted from a Glasgow paper of the 4th January.—A private letter from Paris says, "Some very important changes, definitive as every change here is said to be, are on the eve of being carried into effect. They are said to be founded on the last Constitution: but they can be reconciled with that or any other Constitution. It would be difficult to explain the question, and has been for some days before the Senate, which after long discussion, has come to an affirmative resolution, on the propriety of changing certain denominations." This resolution may be said to have passed with unanimity, as the Senator *Sanguinati* stood alone in resisting the innovation.

"The object is, to proclaim the First Consul 'EMPEROR OF THE GAULS'—the Cisalpine, or Italian Republic, being to form an integral part of his Empire. *Cambaceres* is to be named Grand Chancellor; and another high office, not yet specified, is to be conferred on the Third Consul. There are to be many subordinate changes, the particulars of which have not yet transpired; the plan is announced from the Bureau of the Council of State, and from those of the different Ministers. It has occasioned a lively sensation even in the languid bosoms of the Parisians. The opinions are different on the subject, but, generally speaking, the measure is received with approbation.—The rich Proprietors and Creditors of the State, see more stability in the title of Emperor than in that of Consul.—The mass of the people are pleased with the novelty, and the BEAU MONDE anticipates the splendors of the new appointment. Some profound politicians seem to think also, that the respect will be given to title which has been refused to talent.

"It appears also by the Glasgow papers, that the First Consul means to annex Switzerland to his Empire, in two departments. A large armament is fitting out at Brest for St. Domingo, said to be 20,000 men—about 3000 men have arrived there lately from Toulon.

"In consequence of the appearance of the continuation of peace with France, Stocks had rose in London on the 1st of January, 3 per cent. Conf. for Acc. 73 3-8 to 1-4; 3 per cent. red. 71 5 8 to 3-4; Omnium 4 1-4 Disc. *Corn-Exchange, Dec. 29th.*—Wheat, 43s. 47 and 56s. per quarter; Fine, 57 to 58s. per quarter."

MARRIED, On Monday last by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. Joshua Leach of York, to Miss Mary Dexter of Yonge Street.

Sheriff's Office, March 15, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803.

Sheriff's Office, 18 March, 1803.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Affize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Building) in the town of York, on Wednesday the 30th day of March inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day —of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
York, 9th February, 1803.

Home District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *feri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Mr. JOHN GRAY, of *Montreal*, Merchant, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, all the Goods and Chattels of WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, of *York*, Esquire, consisting of a variety of Household Furniture, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c. which I will dispose of at Public Sale, on Monday, the twenty-first day of March, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Persons who may be inclined to become purchasers at the aforesaid sale, will please to observe, that the purchase money is to be paid immediately on the spot.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
February 12.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE,

THE following LANDS and TENEMENTS, at the prices marked opposite to the respective Lots—Viz:—

	Currency.
An improved Farm, being Lot 10, first Concession, Township of York, containing 242 Acres, with a House, Barn, &c. thereon, }	£. 500
Lot 49, weft side Yonge-ftreet, Township of Vaughan, 210 Acres, }	5/6 per Acre.
Rear of Lot 32, Con. B, and front of Lot 32, Con. C, Scarboro, 200 }	5/ do.
Lot 15, and weft part of Lot 14, fourth Concession, Scarboro, 200 }	5/ do.
Lot 16, Con. D, ditto, 200 }	5/ do.
Lot 21, fourth Concession, and eaft half of 22, weft of Yonge-ftreet, York, 200 Acres, }	5/ do.
Lot 26, fronting River Welland, Crowland, 100 Acres, }	10/ do.
Lot 1, third Concession, Norwich, 200	1/8 do.
Lot 2, do. do. 200	1/8 do.
Lot 4, do. do. 200	1/8 do.
Lot 6, do. do. 200	1/8 do.
Lot 7, do. do. 200	1/8 do.
Lot 8, north fide King's-ftreet, 200	1/8 do.
Houfe, Store, &c. thereon, with a Lot 11, north fide Hofpital-ftreet, }	£. 450

☞ These Lands will be Sold at the above prices —One half Cash, and the remainder in twelve months, or a proportionate deduction will be made on paying the whole in one For further particulars, apply to the SOLICITOR GENERAL, who is duly authorized to grant the necessary conveyances.

York, 19th February, 1803. JOHN GRAY.

MESSIEURS
Quetton St. George & Co.

BEING about to leave this Town for some time, in order to import a fresh assortment of MERCHANDIZES, informs the Public, that they WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR PRESENT STOCK, at nearly FIRST COST.

☞ Nothing, however, will be received in payment but Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Furs.

March 5.

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BENNETT.

G. R.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 48.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 620.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the Defence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

[Passed the 5th Day of March, 1803.]

AN ACT

To Explain and Amend an Act, passed in the Forty-First Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for Granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the Uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now Paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other Places, and to Provide more effectually for the Collection and Payment of Duties on Goods and Merchandize coming from the United States of America into this Province," and also to Establish a Fund, for the Erection and Repairing of Light-Houses.

WHEREAS, the Laws at present in force, for the securing the due collection and payment of the Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, have been found inadequate to the purposes for which they were intended, it is therefore become expedient to amend such Laws, and to provide additional remedies and security against the evasion of such Duties; Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, whenever any ship or vessel, from whatever port or place she may have sailed, containing Goods, Wares or Merchandize, shall arrive at any port or ports of entry or clearance in this Province, the cargo or load whereof is intended to pass by such port or ports without breaking bulk there, in order to pass to some other port or ports of entry in this Province, and there to break bulk; or, in order to pass through the Province, without breaking bulk, into some part or parts of the United States, the Master, or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, or the Agent or Agents for the Proprietor or Proprietors of such cargo or load, or the Consignee or Consignees thereof, shall forthwith, upon arrival at any port or ports of entry or clearance as aforesaid, make a report and declaration thereof to the Collector or his Deputy stationed at such port or ports of entry, which report and declaration shall state the particulars specified and directed to be contained in the report and declaration which Masters and Commanders are required to make, by an Act passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandizes brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and which report and declaration shall be verified upon oath or affirmation, in like manner and under the like pains and penalties as in and by the said Act of this Province directed; and in case such Master or Commander shall not intend to break bulk within this Province, then such declaration shall so state, and shall also state to what place in the said United States it is intended that such cargo or load shall be transported or conveyed, and in cases in which

it is intended that ſuch cargo or load ſhall paſs to ſome other port or ports of entry and clearance in this Province, and then break bulk, ſuch declaration ſhall ſtate the particular port or ports, place or places of entry or clearance at which it is intended ſuch bulk ſhall be broken; and as well in thoſe caſes in which it ſhall be declared it is intended to break bulk at ſome other port or ports of entry and clearance in this Province, as in caſes in which ſuch declaration ſhall ſtate that it is intended to paſs into, and tranſport and convey ſuch cargo and load into ſome part or parts of the United States, without breaking bulk in this Province, the ſaid Maſter or Commander, or the Agent or Agents of the Proprietor or Proprietors of ſuch cargo or loads, or the Conſignee or Conſignees thereof, ſhall, and he and they is and are hereby required to enter into Bond, in a penalty of double the amount of the Duties with which ſuch cargo or load would, if for conſumption in this Province, be charged or chargeable, which Bond ſhall be conditioned not to break bulk, or ſuffer bulk to be broken, till the arrival of the ſhip or veſſel at the port or place at which ſuch declaration ſhall ſtate that ſuch bulk is intended to be broken, and conditioned alſo for producing the permit herein after mentioned, at every port of entry or clearance at which ſhe ſhall arrive, or through which ſhe ſhall paſs, till ſhe ſhall arrive at her ultimate port or place of deſtination.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That after ſuch Bonds ſhall have been ſo given as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Collector or his Deputy, who has taken ſuch Bond, to give and grant to the Maſter, Owner or Commander of ſuch veſſel, boat, raft or carriage, a Permit to proceed upon his voyage, by virtue of which ſuch Maſter, Owner or Commander ſhall and may, and he is hereby authorized to proſecute his voyage with the ſaid cargo and loading, and to paſs unmoleſted to the next port or place of entry or clearance, where he ſhall be entitled, in caſe the condition of the ſaid Bond ſhall not have been broken, and his voyage ſhall not be completed, upon preſentation of ſuch Permit as ſhall have been obtained under the authority herein before ſpecified, to demand and receive another Permit, and in like manner ſhall continue to apply for and receive Permits at every place or port of entry or clearance, till he ſhall arrive at his ultimate deſtination, any thing in the ſaid recited act of this Province, or any other law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding. But in caſe any Maſter, Owner or Commander ſhall, after having given ſuch Bond as aforeſaid, land or attempt to land, or cauſe or permit to be landed, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize as aforeſaid before the arrival of the veſſel, boat, raft or other carriage at the port or place of entry and clearance ſtated or mentioned in the ſaid declaration to be given under the directions of the ſaid recited Act of this Province and this Act, then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be liable to ſeizure and condemnation, in like manner as if no entry had ever been thereof made, by the Maſter, Owner or Commander of the veſſel, boat, raft or other carriage containing the ſame: Provided always nevertheleſs, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to prevent or hinder any Maſter, Owner or Commander of any veſſel, boat, raft or other carriage, from breaking bulk at any port or place of entry or clearance, at which he may arrive, or from landing or unloading part of his cargo, and proceeding further with the remaining part thereof, provided ſuch Maſter, Owner or Commander ſhall firſt pay or ſecure to be paid in manner by this Act and the ſaid recited Act of this Province required, the duties on ſuch part of ſuch cargo ſo to be landed, and procure or obtain the neceſſary Permit and Certificate for landing or permitting the ſame to be landed, from the Collector of the ſaid port or place of entry or clearance, or his Deputy, and provided the ſaid Maſter, Owner or Commander, ſhall in all reſpects comply with and act in conformity with the requiſitions of the ſaid recited Act of this Province and this Act. Provided alſo neverthleſs, That the words ſhip or veſſel herein before contained, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any batteau, boat, raft, or other craft or carriage, employed for the tranſport of any Goods or Merchandize from Lower Canada to this Province, or which ſhall be only employed in the inland trade of the country and ſhall not have arrived from the United States of America, nor ſhall this Act extend to compel or oblige the Maſter, Commander or Owner of any ſhip or veſſel bound from any port or place in this Province to Queenſtown direct, to make any ſuch report or declaration as aforeſaid at the port of Niagara, unleſs ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall call anchor at the ſaid port of Niagara, and remain there at anchor for the ſpace of two hours, or attempt to land any part of her cargo, or break bulk there. And provided alſo, That whenever any ſhip or veſſel paſſing the port of Niagara on her way to Queenſtown, ſhall come to an anchor in the intermediate diſtance between the ſaid ports, ſhe ſhall not unlade or break bulk, until the Maſter or Commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have reported as aforeſaid to the Collector of the port or place of entry then neareſt to where ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall then be.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That each and every Collector to be appointed under the authority of the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or any other Act now in force in this Province, or to be appointed under any other Act hereafter to be paſſed, ſhall, and he is hereby required, from and after the paſſing of this Act, to render to the Inſpector General of this Province, four times in every year, a juſt, true and faithful Account of all Duties which have accrued due at the port or place, ports or places of Entry and Clearance, at which ſuch Collector or his Deputy or Deputies ſhall be ſtationed, the firſt of which accounts ſhall be delivered in immediately after the paſſing of this Act, and ſhall compriſe all duties which ſhall have accrued due ſince the laſt Account rendered up to the Thirty-firſt day of December now laſt paſt incluſive, and the next Account ſhall be delivered in, on or before the Twentieth day of May next, and ſhall compriſe all Duties which ſhall have accrued due between the Firſt day of January and the Thirty firſt day of March in this preſent year, both days incluſive, and ſo ſhall continue on or before the expiration of Forty days next after every ſucceeding three months, to render a like Account to the ſaid Inſpector General, which Accounts ſhall ſeverally compriſe a faithful ſtatement of all Duties paid or ſecured, or which ſhall have accrued due within the periods following (that is to ſay) between the Firſt day of January and the laſt day of March, the Firſt day of April and the laſt day of June, the Firſt day of July and the laſt day of September, and the Firſt day of October and the laſt day of December, and that the firſt and laſt days in each of ſuch ſeveral periods of three Months ſhall be included in ſuch ſeveral Accounts, and immediately after ſuch Accounts ſhall have been ſo reſpectively rendered paſſed and approved by the ſaid Inſpector General, ſuch Collector ſhall, and he is hereby required to pay the full amount of all the Duties which ſhall be ſtated in ſuch Accounts to have come to his hands, to His Majeſty's Receiver General of this Province for the time being, and in caſe the ſaid Collector ſhall neglect or refuſe to render his ſaid Accounts, or to pay in ſuch Duties in manner herein before required, ſuch Collector ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall not be at liberty to retain any part of the per centage allowed to the ſaid Collector in and by the ſaid recited Act of this Province, but ſhall, and he is hereby required to pay in the full amount of all the Duties by him received, or to be received for the three Months for which ſuch Collector ſhall neglect or refuſe to render ſuch Account, or pay in ſuch Monies as hereby required, without any deduction on account of ſuch per centage, or on any other account whatſoever, any thing in the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or this Act, or any other Act, Law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in all caſes in which the Duties by the ſaid recited Act of this Province impoſed, ſhall exceed in amount the ſum of Twenty Pounds, the ſaid Collector ſhall and may (if required) and he is hereby authorized, in caſe he ſhall deem it meet ſo to do, to accept and take of and from any Maſter, Commander, or Owner of any veſſel, boat, raft or carriage in which ſhall be contained any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, which by Law are Dutiable, a Bond, with one or more ſurety or ſureties, as ſuch Collector or his Deputy ſhall judge neceſſary, due regard being had, and a ſound diſcretion uſed, as to the amount of the Duties ſo to be ſecured, which Bond ſo to be given, may be in the form hereunto ſubjoined, and ſhall be taken in double the amount of the Duties intended to be thereby ſecured, and ſhall be conditioned for the payment of the full amount of the ſaid Duties, at or before the expiration of one month from the time of the arrival of any ſuch veſſel, boat, raft or carriage in the port or place of entry and clearance where ſhe ſhall break bulk, and where ſhe ſhall fully or in part diſcharge and land her cargo or loading; which Bonds ſo to be taken as aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall not have been paid and ſatisfied at the time of delivering in ſuch three month's accounts as aforeſaid, the ſaid Collector, and each and every of them, is and are hereby required to inſert in, and make part of the then next three month's account, as ſo much of the duties which have accrued ſince the previous account rendered and remaining unpaid upon ſuch ſecurity as aforeſaid.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, at any time when it ſhall be found neceſſary, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, to expend at each, every or any of the port or ports, place or places of entry and clearance within this Province, ſuch reaſonable ſum or ſums of money out of the proceeds of the Duty collected, or to be collected, under the authority of the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or any other Act of the Province, or any future Acts to be paſſed for the purpoſe of laying Duties on imported Goods and Merchandize, as ſhall be deemed ſufficient for the purpoſe of erecting Cuſtom-Houſes and Store-Houſes, for the ſtoring the Goods, Wares and Merchandize liable to pay ſuch Duties as aforeſaid, and for the accommodation of the Collector or Deputy at ſuch port or ports, place or places of entry and clearance, and for the tranſacting of all buſineſs relative to the collecting and ſecuring the due payment of ſuch Duties: Provided nevertheleſs, that the ſums to be expended in any one year on the erection and repairing of Cuſtom-Houſes and Stores, ſhall in no one year exceed one-fourth of the amount of the preceding year's collection of the ſaid Duties within this Province.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in all caſes of ſeizure, under any Act of this Province, when the value of the Goods ſeized ſhall not exceed twenty pounds, (of which value the ſaid Collector or his Deputy is to form a judgment, according to the beſt of his ability, and to depoſe to the ſame on Oath, before the Magiſtrate granting the Summons hereafter mentioned) the ſeizure ſhall and may, in a ſummary way, be proceeded upon, and be examined into, heard, adjudged and determined by the Magiſtrates in Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, in order whereto, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace within the Diſtrict where any ſuch ſeizure as laſt mentioned ſhall be made, to cauſe the Maſter, Commander, or Owner of any veſſel, boat, raft, or other carriage, or the perſon reputed or appearing to be ſuch Maſter, Commander or Owner, whoſe Goods, Wares or Merchandize ſhall be ſo ſeized as laſt aforeſaid, to be ſummoned and appear at the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be holden in and for ſuch Diſtrict, next after ſuch ſeizure; And the Magiſtrates in ſuch Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, are hereby fully authorized, empowered and required, upon the appearance or default of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be ſummoned, to examine into the cauſe of ſuch ſeizure or ſeizures, and thereupon to proceed to give judgment for the condemnation of ſuch Goods, Wares or Merchandize, as upon due examination ſhall be found to be forfeited, by virtue of the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or this Act, together with the veſſel, boat, raft, or other carriage containing the ſame, and to iſſue out a Warrant or Warrants for the ſale of ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandize ſo to be condemned as laſt aforeſaid, and of the veſſels, boats, rafts, and other craft or carriages containing the ſame, and ſuch ſales ſhall be made accordingly, and all ſuch judgments ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be good, valid and effectual in the Law, and final to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, and not liable to any appeal, or to be removed by any Writ or Writs of Certiorari; and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſales, ſhall be applied in ſuch and the ſame manner as are directed with reſpect to monies ariſing from ſeizures, under the ſaid recited Act of this Province, any Law, Statute or Proviſion to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. Provided nevertheleſs, That if any Maſter, Owner or Commander ſhall be diſſatisfied with the valuation put upon any Goods, Wares or Merchandize ſo to be ſeized as laſt aforeſaid, or ſhall be minded or deſirous that the merits of ſuch ſeizure ſhall be tried and determined in His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and will, previous to the Magiſtrates proceeding thereon, enter into a Bond, with a ſufficient ſurety, before the ſaid Magiſtrate, in the penalty of Sixty Pounds, conditioned for the payment of all coſts, charges and expences attending the condemnation of ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandize laſt mentioned, in His Majeſty's ſaid Court of King's Bench, in caſe ſuch condemnation ſhall in ſuch laſt mentioned Court be pronounced; then the ſaid Magiſtrates in Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, ſhall not proceed to hear or decide on the legality of ſuch ſeizure, but ſuch ſeizure and the merits thereof ſhall be heard, determined and decided upon in His Majeſty's ſaid Court of King's Bench, in like manner as other ſeizures above the value of Twenty Pounds are, by the ſaid recited Act and this Act, directed to be determined. Provided alſo, that in all caſe of ſeizure, where the value of the Goods ſeized ſhall not exceed the value of Fifty Pounds, if the Maſter, Commander or Owner of the veſſel, boat, raft, or other carriage, ſhall be minded or deſirous that the Goods, Wares and Merchandize ſeized, ſhall not be detained till the condemnation thereof, or the determination of the merits of the ſame, and ſhall ſo ſignify to the Collector or his Deputy ſeizing the ſame, and ſhall tender to the ſaid Collector or his Deputy a Bond, with ſufficient ſureties, in the penalty of One Hundred Pounds, conditioned for the payment of the value of ſuch Goods to the ſaid Collector or his Deputy; in caſe the ſame ſhall be condemned, then and in ſuch caſe it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Collector or his Deputy, to reſtore ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandize to the Maſter, Commander or Owner of the veſſel containing the ſame, without waiting the determination of the merits of the ſaid ſeizure, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided nevertheleſs, That in caſe any diſpute ſhall ariſe reſpecting the value of any ſuch Goods, Wares and Merchandize as laſt mentioned, and the Owner, Maſter or Commander of the veſſel containing the ſame, will produce before a Magiſtrate, two indifferent and credible witneſſes,

who will upon Oath declare, that according to the best of their judgments, they respectively believe that such Goods, Wares and Merchandize, as last mentioned, are not of above the value of Fifty Pounds, such declaration shall be final and decisive as to such value; And if any such witness or witnesses shall, in depoſing to the value of any such Goods, Wares and Merchandize as last mentioned, wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her or themselves, he, she and they, and each of them, shall incur all the pains and penalties which by the Criminal Law of England, are attached to wilful and corrupt perjury.

VII. And whereas it will be neceſſary and eſſential to the ſafety of veſſels, boats, rafts and other craft paſſing from Lake Ontario into the River Niagara, and paſſing by the Iſland called Iſle Foreſt, and likewiſe into the Port of York, that there ſhould be a Light Houſe erected near to each of the ſaid laſt mentioned places, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in order to provide for the expence of erecting and repairing ſuch Light Houſes, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Collector or his Deputy at the p[illegible] to which any veſſel, boat, raft or other craft ſhall arrive next after having paſſed the ſaid Lake into the ſaid River or the ſaid Iſland, or which ſhall come into the port of York, and ſuch Collector or his Deputy is hereby authoriſed and required to demand and receive of and from the Maſter, Commander or Owner of each and every ſuch veſſel, boat, raft or other craft the following rate, that is to ſay, for every veſſel, boat, raft or other craft of the burthen of ten tons and upwards, the ſum of three pence for every ton of which ſuch veſſel, boat, raft or other craft is of burthen, and which burthen is hereby required to be computed by ſuch Collector or his Deputy, and the monies by ſuch tonnage rate accruing, when collected, the ſaid Collector is hereby required to pay into the hands of his Majeſty's Receiver General of this Province at the ſame time he pays the other duties by him collected, and all which ſaid ſums of money ſo to be collected upon the ſaid tonnage, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province, is hereby authoriſed and empowered by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of the Province, to lay out and expend or cauſe to be laid out and expended, in the erection and keeping in repair and other incidental charges attending three Light Houſes, one to be erected and built upon the South Weſternmoſt point of a certain Iſland called Iſle Foreſt, ſituate about three leagues from the town of Kingſton, in the Midland Diſtrict; another upon Miſſiſſagua Point, at the entrance of the Niagara River, near to the town of Niagara, and the other upon Gibraltar Point.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in order to aſcertain whether any ſuch veſſel, boat, raft or other craft has paſſed the ſaid Iſland, or the ſaid Miſſiſſagua Point, or Gibraltar Point, each and every Owner, Commander or Maſter of each and every veſſel, boat, raft or other craft, who ſhall paſs ſuch Iſland or Points, or either of them, and arrive at the ports of Kingſton, Niagara or York, is hereby required to inſert it in, or add it to the Declaration by the ſaid recited Act of this Province and this Act required to be made, that he has ſo paſſed the ſaid Iſland, or Miſſiſſagua Point, or Gibraltar Point, and in caſe ſuch Owner, Commander or Maſter ſhall refuſe to pay the tonnage hereby intended to be impoſed, the Collector of the ſaid Diſtrict or his Deputy, is hereby empowered and required to ſummon ſuch Owner, Commander or Maſter before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Diſtrict, where the ſame ſhall happen, and ſuch Magiſtrate is hereby empowered and authoriſed in a ſummary way, to hear and determine the complaint to be thereof made by the ſaid Collector or his Deputy, and if the ſaid Juſtice ſhall order payment to be made of the ſaid tonnage according to the rates by this Act impoſed, and the ſaid Owner, Commander or Maſter ſhall not forthwith pay the ſame to the ſaid Collector or his Deputy, together with the coſts and expences of the ſaid proceeding before the ſaid Juſtice, ſuch Juſtice is hereby empowered and authoriſed to iſſue his warrant to levy ſuch tonnage and coſts, by ſale of any part of the cargo contained in any ſuch laſt mentioned veſſel, boat, raft or other craft, or any of the tackle or apparel thereof, or of any other the goods and chattels of the party or parties complained againſt, reſtoring the ſurplus of ſuch monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, if any ſuch ſhall be, to ſuch party or parties after deducting the ſaid tonnage and the ſaid coſts and the charges and expences of ſale. Provided nevertheleſs, That no ſuch tonnage ſhall be payable for any veſſel, boat, raft or other craft which by ſtreſs or ſeverity of weather, or other diſaſtrous event, ſhall be compelled to return into the ſame harbour whence the laſt departed, without having perfected her intended voyage. And the ſaid Juſtice is hereby authoriſed to charge, demand and take the following fees for hearing and determining the ſaid complaint, and no more; for his ſummons, two ſhillings; for judgment, two ſhillings and ſix pence; warrant to deſtrain, five ſhillings; for the perſon ſerving the ſummons, two ſhillings; mileage for every mile, four pence; executing warrant of diſtreſs and return thereof, five ſhillings.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in caſe any proceedings ſhall, after the paſſing of this Act be had for the condemnation of any goods, wares or merchandize, or for or in reſpect of any thing done, or neglected to be done, contrary to the proviſions of the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or this Act, or of any Act or Acts of this Province now paſſed, or hereafter to be paſſed, reſpecting any Duties impoſed, or to be impoſed, upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize coming into this Province from the ſaid United States, that as well in caſes where the Goods ſeized ſhall be adjudged to be reſtored, or if condemned, ſhall be inſufficient to pay the coſts and expences of the proceedings had reſpecting the ſame, as in all other caſes, where the proceedings by or againſt the Collectors or Deputies ſhall be for or on account of any thing done, or omitted to be done, by ſuch Collector or Deputy, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province for the time being, and he is hereby empowered and authorized (if he ſhall ſee fit ſo to do) to diſcharge, ſatisfy and pay all ſuch coſts and expences out of any monies which ſhall be then in the hands of His Majeſty's Receiver General of this Province, and which ſhall have ariſen out of any Duties impoſed, or to be impoſed, on any Goods, Wares and Merchandize coming from the ſaid United States, and the ſaid Receiver General is hereby required to pay and diſcharge all ſuch Warrant and Warrants as ſhall for ſuch purpoſes be iſſued by the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province for the time being.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed to eſtabliſh the Office of the Collector of the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, in any place within the Harbour of Newcaſtle, which he may judge more convenient than the Town of Newcaſtle, until a Goal and Court-Houſe be erected in the ſaid Town, and no longer. Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or vary all or any of the proviſions contained in the ſaid recited Act of this Province, or any other Act of this Province, unleſs in ſo far as ſuch proviſions are and will be neceſſarily varied by the proviſions in this Act contained, in order to give due force and effect to this Act, and no further. Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing in any part of this

[For the remainder see Supplement.]

YORK, (UPPER-CANADA:)—PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BENNETT.

Act contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any ſhip or veſſel, boat, raft, canoe or other craft or carriage, now belonging, or which may at any time hereafter belong to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs or Succeſſors; Any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

FORM OF THE BOND
Herein mentioned.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *that WE A. B. C. D. and E. F. are held and firmly bound to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in the ſum of for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourſelves and each of us by himſelf for the whole, our and each and every of our Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators firmly by theſe Preſents; Sealed with our Seals, dated the day of in the year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord*

The condition of this Obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden A. B. C. D. and E. F. or any or either of them, do and ſhall well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid to our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſum of on or before the day of next, then this Obligation to be void, or elſe to remain in full force.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEECH *of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 2, in reply to Mr. T. Grenville, on the report of the Vote on the Navy Eſtabliſhments.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I truſt the Houſe will do me the juſtice to believe, that I do not aſſe, in conſequence of the menace with which the Right Hon. gentleman has concluded, to ſupport a propoſition which is founded on the recommendation of His Majeſty's Speech. The right Hon. gentleman has charged Miniſters with a diſpoſition to treat the Houſe with diſreſpect, but I have no doubt that ſuch a charge will meet the fate of ſimilar charges from the ſame Bench. If there was any criminality in the ſilence which prevailed in the Committee yeſterday, that right hon. gentleman who complains of it, was himſelf an acceſſary—for he was preſent, he never attempted to diſturb that ſilence, to aſſert the diſgrace, which, in his apprehenſion, it muſt attach to this Houſe. After the confident expectations of ſecurity which His Majeſty's Speech was calculated to excite, was not the propoſition of a conſiderable force naturally to be expected. Such was the object of the Speech, ſuch its legitimate meaning, and ſuch, according to the right hon. gentleman's own ſtatement, the country looked for. But the right hon. gentleman and his friends vary their charges ſo frequently, that one is ſcarcely heard, when it is deſtroyed by another. Some time ſince it was argued that a large eſtabliſhment in the navy and army was indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and it was aſſerted that Miniſters had moſt improvidently reduced the public force, though in point of fact the navy now actually retained exceeded that in the firſt year of the laſt War, as in June 1793, the Houſe voted only 45,000 ſeamen, for gentlemen, in their ardent anxiety to abuſe, could not ſtop to examine facts. The right hon. gentleman could not complain of want of time to examine the eſtimates. They were ſome days on the table, and due notice was given of the day the reſolution he now objects to was to be propoſed. But the right hon. gentleman is highly diſcontented that his objections were not adverted to one day ſooner, & he vents his anger upon Miniſters. I did expect the right hon. gentleman's Speech yeſterday. I looked for ſome queſtions from himſelf or his friends, and was fully ready to anſwer them. I was perfectly prepared to enter into the diſcuſſion. I appeal to the Houſe whether Miniſters have, upon any occaſion, indicated the leaſt wiſh to evade the inveſtigation of any meaſure they propoſed, or to give the moſt ſatisfactory explanation? Did Gentlemen mean to ſupport this propoſition—that Miniſters loſt ſight of their duty, becauſe they declined to enter into the explanation of a neceſſity which all men admitted, and which they themſelves were particularly anxious to diſlate upon, and too often forward to exaggerate? Could ſuch ſilence be conſidered as a breach of the privileges of the Houſe of Commons by a diſſertation on the ſtate of Europe, in order to prove that which was obviouſly right and proper, namely—that we ſhould provide for our own defence? Indeed the chief doubt of the right hon. gentleman ſeemed to be, whether our naval force ſhould not be greater, elſe why ſuch pains taken to alarm the Country by deſcriptions of danger? If they believed in their own deſcriptions, the force I propoſe requires no juſtification, to them, at leaſt. With reſpect to the right hon. gentleman's alluſion to the peace of 1783, though His Majeſty's ſpeech of that day ſpeaks confidentially of peace, yet 26,000 ſeamen were voted for the navy. [Hon. Mr. Addington detailed the different changes made in the amount of the army and navy, from the ſigning of the preliminaries to the concluſion of the definitive treaty in 1783, and added] I contend that theſe reductions, comparing the difference of the periods, as to the relative ſtate of England, were made upon the ſame principles of policy. I truſt it will never be maintained by impartial men that the preſent government have ſhewn any want of proper firmneſs or attention, or becauſe they were not diſpoſed to give way to a too precipitate ſenſe of danger, they ſhould be thought too credulous in the pacific deſigns of France. The grounds upon which the right hon. gentleman oppoſes the preſent vote, are rather ſingular, conſidering his frequently expreſſed deſire to keep up a ſtrong defenſive force. Such is alſo the deſire and purpoſe of government, but reduction would be thought unadviſable for ſome time, and in a few days my right hon. friend (the Secretary at War) will ſubmit a propoſition to the Houſe for a larger eſtabliſhment for the army than ſeems to be in the contemplation of ſome gentlemen—an eſtabliſhment beyond any thing ever known in time of Peace. I am not diſpoſed to ſhrink from the declaration, that in the preſent ſituation of Europe, ſuch an eſtabliſhment is neceſſary—that it is neceſſary to maintain a ſtrong defenſive ſyſtem. Does the right honorable gentleman ſuppoſe that I would repoſe implicit reliance on the peaceful aſſurances of France? My opinion is, as it ever has been, that we muſt beſt conſult our ſafety by providing for our defence, that our beſt ſecurity will conſiſt in the ſufficiency of our ſtrength. On that principle I have acted, and with that view I propoſed this vote, an explanation of which, the right hon. gentleman ſays, ſhould be forced from us. I hope the Houſe will bear teſtimony that no force has been found neceſſary to obtain any information required by the Houſe from His Majeſty's Miniſters. The right hon. gentleman demands an explanation, yet as, upon his own admiſſion, more ſhould not be voted, unleſs for war, and he would not go with me in that, it follows, that 50,000 men are juſt enough in his conception. With reſpect to the manner in which this number of ſeamen is to be engaged, I beg to remark that our fleet in the Weſt-Indies, which muſt be occaſionally relieved, and which could not prudently for ſome time to be reduced, will require a great proportion of this force; but I wiſh to reſt the juſtification of this vote on a broader principle; the opinion of expediency, the propriety of adopting defenſive meaſures, on ſuch a ſcale, as to be prepared for any emergency, and to afford the country the faireſt proſpect of the permanency of peace. I have no objection to follow the right honorable gentleman in his review of the ſtate of Europe. In the firſt ſtep, however, as to Peterſburgh, the right honorable gentleman will pardon me, if I decline to give him any preciſe anſwer on that ſubject; I ſhall give no poſitive contradiction to what he has ſtated: but I will ſay, that the right honorable gentleman ought to have conſidered and inquired a little further before he hazarded a poſitive aſſertion, which muſt be heard from him with ſurpriſe and regret. The right honorable gentleman has miſconceived the ſtatement of my noble friend, on a former day, reſpecting the victory of Copenhagen. He did not ſay, as the right honorable gentleman aſſerted, "that that victory created the difficulties of the negotiation with the Northern Confederacy," but, "that even after that victory, which never was ſurpaſſed in full ſea bravery, or the beginning of its conſequences, many difficulties remained to be adjuſted—that that victory did not get rid of the difficulties;" Such were the words really uttered by my noble friend. The right honorable gentleman has objected to the activity of the Dutch to recruit their navy—And is that a matter of wonder, that a power which, at one period of the war, muſtered a reſpectable fleet, and which, at the termination of the war, only retained 16, ſhould be anxious to repair her fleets? Though the increaſe of every fleet likely to any period to be employed againſt us, may be ſubject of lamentation, yet it formed no ground of complaint againſt Miniſters, unleſs that degree of exertion in foreign powers ſhould be met by ſimilar meaſures on our part—But was that the caſe? Could any ſuch imputation attach? I feel confident that it cannot. The right honorable gentleman was in error when he ſtated, that the navy of France and the navy of Europe were ſynonymous terms. He certainly was not juſtified in conſulting the navies of Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, with that of France. I admit that recent experience and preſent appearances naturally induce the belief that thoſe of Spain and Holland are intimately attached to France; but whatever be their force, connection or activity, are we unable or unprepared to meet them combined? Have Miniſters neglected their duty ſo far as to omit any exertion to eſtabliſh and to maintain our ſuperiority? No.—For the inſult to the Britiſh officer, in the port of Liſbon, to which the right honorable gentleman has alluded, the moſt ample and complete ſatisfaction was readily given; the perſons who offered that inſult were immediately impriſoned and puniſhed. No diſtinction was ſhewn on the part of the Portugueſe government to make the fulleſt amends for the honor of the Britiſh officer; and in proof that the atonement was deemed ſufficient, no complaint has been ſince made. In further corroboration of the ſuperiority of our fleet to any that is ready to ſail from the ports of the combined powers, I have to ſtate, in contradiction to rumours circulated by ſome from ignorance, by others from fear, and by others perhaps from worſe motives, that Admiral Bickerton, who is at preſent commands on ſail of the line in the Mediterranean, writes home that there are only five ſail of the line ready for ſea in the port of Toulon; from which reports have for ſome time ſtated, that a conſiderable fleet was about to be diſpatched. The Admiralty alſo ſtated, that a ſtill inferior force appeared in the harbor of Car bagena—ſo much for our ſecurity in the Mediterranean. Now I beg to correct a miſtake of the right honorable gentleman as to Malta. I never did ſay that Ruſſia would guarantee the independence of Malta—I only ſaid that it was to expected. The right honorable gentleman has taken a view of our external dangers and internal ſtrength—I ſhall follow him; but I will be more minute, and I hope more ſatisfactory to the Houſe, in my detail. The fleets of France, Spain and Holland, ſtood thus at the beginning of the war: France, 105 ſail of the line; Spain, 79; and Holland, 27.—What was the relief of thoſe wars, which covered this country with ſo much glory? Why, that thoſe fleets which conſiſted of 200 ſail of the line at the beginning of the war, were reduced to 123, and a comparatively greater reduction took place among their frigates and ſmall craft. What increaſe their powers may have ſince made in their naval force, by building new ſhips, I am not prepared to ſay; but their actual ſtate at the concluſion of the war, was what I have ſtated—France 30, Spain 68, and Holland 18. What addition there can have been made, by building new ſhips, to ſuch a force, to exceed the higheſt ſtate in the breaſt of an Engliſhman, when I ſtate that we have at preſent upon ſail of the line, 109 frigates, 129 ſloops, and 243 ſmaller craft; in all 773 ſhips of war. With an exceſs then, of 60 ſail of the line, above the combined fleets of France, Spain and Holland, what have we to fear, and what apprehenſion can be felt for our ſafety, when it is known, that by the prudent and wiſe conduct of our laſt Lord of the Admiralty, ſuch arrangements are made, that in caſe of the renewal of hoſtilities, fifty ſail of the line can be prepared for ſea, within one month, and even a larger number, ſhould the exigency be preſſing? Thus are we ſituated, ready for any event. Whether this ſtate of preparation proves inexpenſive, inactivity, and lethargic torpor, proves that want of vigor and energy on the part of adminiſtration, which the right honorable gentleman and his

SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
[NUMBER 48.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

friends would not have to them. I shall leave it to the friends and the country to determine; and whether they deserve the foul, opprobrious epithets, and the diabolical accusations which are frequently printed at their expence. It is our business with cool resolution to maintain peace; but if the honor of the country should be torn asunder, or its security endangered, it is our duty to be unanimous, and determined to meet the enemy with firmness. This is the manner with which we demand this vote, and that the purpose to which we shall, if necessary, apply it. Is that a satisfactory answer to the right honorable gentleman's question? We shall be prepared to meet war if unavoidable; and we shall meet it without apprehension. Our idea of the necessity for precaution, and for this vote, does not arise out of the exaggerated accounts of danger with which the right hon. gentleman and his friends have so long agitated the public, nor from such views of the country as are only calculated to terrify and dismay, but from a sober, just, and attentive consideration of all the circumstances of Europe. I recollect what I did say in reply to a gentleman on the other side of the house, that the peace establishment would consist of a some-thing between, but I recollect also, that I said so with such reserve and qualification, as any man incapable of fixing into futurity ought to have done. I hope that this establishment I now propose will not long exist—I should be sorry to consider it in the permanent peace establishment. When the circumstances of England shall render it proper to reduce our force to the most economic standard, I shall feel most inwardly happy, but the arrival of that period, and the security of peace, will depend much on the acquiescence of the house in this vote. Having stated so much as to the grounds of this proposition, I hope I have given full satisfaction to the right hon. gentleman and his friends. Such I assure them is my wish; but least they should suppose that the force proposed is with any view to a war establishment; or tend to put the country, in that state from which they were so unwilling to have it released; or that the expence being so considerable, parliament and the country might the more easily be persuaded to accede to the renewal of hostilities, I beg to undeceive them, for our only object is to be enabled, on any sudden emergency, to put forth such a force, as might be sufficient to avert all danger, to the w our power and might if necessary, render to keep that power on such a solid foundation, as should never be shaken. I feel that I owe no apology to the house for so long trespassing on their time, to define a necessity which seemed to be generally admitted, and to advocate a proposition which seemed to be generally called for; but the right hon. gentleman has endeavoured to impute a motive to my actions which I never entertained, which, like other imputations from this same quarter, I hope the house will bear me out in saying, had no pretensions to justice, had no foundation in fact.

LONDON, December 8.

A letter from Paris, dated Dec. 2, states as follows:—

"A dreadful circumstance took place here yesterday. The lots have lately been drawn to determine which of the Conscripts should join the armies in the ensuing year. The new regulations respecting the Conscripts are so various, and encumbered with so many forms, that the difficulties are almost insuperable. A number of young men were yesterday collected at the Hall of the Municipality. They demanded loudly a more practical method of providing substitutes, and from clamours were proceeding perhaps to violence, when the order was given for calling in the Ministerial Guard. The Conscripts being enraged, seized on the desks, tables and chairs of the Halls, and piled them up as a barricado. From behind this they insulted the dragoons, and threw at their heads the books, the inkstands, and the fire-wood. The dragoons, being incensed in their turn, rushed in upon and tore down the barricado, and then fell on the unarmed Conscripts with their sabres. No less than eight of these unfortunate young men were literally cut to pieces."

The following is an extract of another letter from Paris, of the same date:

"Yesterday I was witness to a most melancholy scene, but which, in this country, is passed over very slightly.—A young man, who had been drafted among the Conscripts, wished to find a substitute—This produced some altercation between him and one of the Serjeants; the latter, in a rage, thrust him through the body. The rest of the Conscripts, of whom there was a large party, instantly dispatched the Serjeant. A conflict ensued between the Conscripts and the Military. The Guards were called, who fell upon the Conscripts with great fury, and cut them down. Five-and-twenty were killed, besides several wounded. Two or three of the Guards likewise lost their lives. This took place in the public street, in *la Rue St. Martin*.—'Tis yours to comment—I only state facts."

December 10.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 7th instant.

Lord Whitworth presented his Letters of Credence at the Diplomatic Audience of the First Consul, on Sunday, and at the same time presented thirty-six English Noblemen and Gentlemen. Mr. Merry likewise delivered his Letters of Recall, and had his Audience of Leave.

In consequence of the late affray between the Conscripts and the troops of the line, the recruiting service is conducted with more care and vigilance.—The prefect now presides in person during enrollment, and the drawing of lots is carried on under his immediate superintendance, or that of the Mayor of Paris.

The Deputation of the Empire held its thirty-first Sitting on the 25th ult. and was to assemble again on the 27th, when it was expected to adjourn for some time. The Definitive *Conclusum* of the Deputation has been published, which, after recapitulating the various events which have taken place respecting the indemnities, finally adopts the general plan, with its subsequent modifications.

There is little intelligence of moment from Switzerland. Tranquility, such as it is, has been generally re-established in that country. The Cantons of Uri and Schwitz have not yet proceeded to the nomination of Deputies to the Helvetic *Consulta*. The Elections in the other Cantons are complete.

"It is reported, that during the visit of the Chief Consul at Havre, one of the soldiers in the corps of Mamalukes, made an attempt to assassinate him; the soldier is stated to have nearly drawn his sword, when his arm was arrested by some of the attendants of the Chief Consul—the fellow was hurried to a dungeon, and Bonaparte is stated to have directed that no mention should be made of the occurrence.

January 2.

A Dutch mail arrived on Friday, but brought no intelligence of importance. General Victor and Caesar Berthier have arrived with orders from the First Consul, for the expedition fitting out in the ports of that country, to sail immediately; but it is presumed that it cannot put to sea for a fortnight.

Dispatches have been received at Constantinople from the Pacha of Cairo, who states, that he has defeated the Beys, and blocked them up in Upper Egypt, where, from the want of provisions and the great ravages which the plague is making amongst their troops, he expects they will soon be compelled to surrender.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 27.

The Townsend, Dodd, and Duke of Kent, (packets) Dennis, will take out the mails of next month for Jamaica, New York and Halifax.

OSNABURGH, Nov. 12.

Our fate is at length decided, and our wishes accomplished: this country passes under the sovereignty of the King of England. On the 8th of this month, Col. Hassel, at the head of a battalion of Hanoverian Infantry, entered our city with two pieces of cannon, and lighted matches; two squadrons of cavalry were placed at Belm, a league from thence. The next day the citizens appeared under arms, to receive Mr. D'Arnswaldt, Minister of the Cabinet. The Burgomaster at the head of the Senate, received him at the gate of the city, addressed him, and presented him with the five keys of the city. The Minister accepted them, and immediately returned them, saying, that the Magistrates would guard them with as much honor as they had hitherto done.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has published a manifesto, by which he renounces in favor of his august Father, the Sovereignty of the country of Osnabugh.

BRIGHTON, Dec. 27.

The weather here yesterday was unusually tempestuous throughout the day and the greater part of last night. A brig, in great distress, was observed in the offing, about ten o'clock A. M. but the sea ran too high for any assistance to be afforded them from the shore.—The vessel at length, after firing many guns to obtain relief, anchored in the midst of the breakers, at three P. M. about half a mile to the west of the harbour's entrance of New Shoreham. A boat, containing 14 men, was soon after put off, which reached the shore in safety; but a second with three men only, following the example of the first, was not fortunate; it was presently overwhelmed, and those on board perished; seven others, who remained in the vessel, were preserved. The ship proves to be French, had left Dunkirk but the day before, with ammunition and artillery stores for Louisiana.

Sheriff's Office, 18 March, 1803.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
to wit. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the town of York, on Wednesday the 30th day of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 15, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 49.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 621.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United "States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, "His Heirs and Successors, to and for "the uses of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, to passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Cur-

rency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties, without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Application of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorised to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to subscribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work published at Sackville by Mr. J. Nielson, may see the Prospectus and a specimen of the work by calling at this Office, where subscription will be received.*

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JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

LONDON, January 2.

The presents which the Tunisian Ambassador carries to Paris for Madam Bonaparte, consist of two very elegant Moorish female dresses, richly embellished with diamonds; for the First Consul, he carries ten beautiful horses, some lions, &c.

January 8.

The trial of Col. Despard and his associates, will commence about the 20th next month, at the new Session House, Newington. A commission for that purpose is now making out, and will pass the Great Seal in a few days. Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, it is supposed, will preside on the occasion, assisted by the Judges Lawrence, Le Blanc, Chambre and Thompson.

England is wisely endeavouring, before she orders her troops to evacuate Egypt, to procure the adoption of such a system as shall prevent any foreign power from attempting to wrest that province from the Porte. Letters from Constantinople of the 14th of November, the contents of which are given in the Paris papers to the 31st ult. which we received this morning, state, that Lord Elgine has proposed a triple alliance between Turkey, Great Britain and Russia, the principal object of which shall be to prevent a descent upon Egypt, and to stipulate that the Porte shall not grant permission to any power to send troops thither. Russia is said to be friendly to the proposition. But the Porte hesitates, through fear of giving offence to France. If Russia, however, who must always possess the most influence at Constantinople, be really desirous that such a treaty should be concluded, the Turkish government must of course accede to it.

It was believed at Ratisbon, on the 20th ult. that the Convention relative to the Grand Duke of Tuscany's indemnities, had been ratified by His Imperial Majesty.

The French funds are 56.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburgh. Letters from Constantinople, dated November 25, state, that the Porte has received intelligence from Egypt, that the Beys of Upper Egypt lately attempted to break the line of Turkish troops, by which they were surrounded, and to join the English; but that the Pacha of Cairo successfully resisted their enterprize.

Colonel Sebastian takes the title of Envoy Extraordinary of the French Republic for the whole Levant.

These letters are silent upon the subject of the triple alliance said to have been propoled to the Porte by Lord Elgine.

Mr. Merry, our late Ambassador to the French Republic, arrived yesterday at Dover.

The Journal des Defenseurs, of Tuesday last, contains the following article, which appears to bear a relation to what has been stated in private letters from Paris, with respect to the inauguration of Bonaparte as Emperor of the Gauls.

There is now preparing in the Palais de Justice, in the ground saloon formerly called Des Libraires, where the Grand Judge is to sit, a Chapel placed at one of the extremities, opposite the stairs, according to the Tribunal of Correction. Amongst its decorations are four ionic columns, which have been restored for this purpose. This vast hall is divided in the middle by arcades, which are covered with superb tapestry from the manufacture of the Gobelins. The place is the same where formerly was celebrated the mass, known by the name of La Mass Rouge. A place is prepared in the same hall for the purpose of containing a great number of Musicians. In that part of the hall which belonged to the Tribunal of Appeals, opposite to the seats, there are a number of ascending judges, evidently reserved for the constituted authorities, to be invited to a ceremony, which, judging from the preparations that have been made, will be heightened by a degree of pomp suited to its importance.

A new treaty of amity and commerce, calculated still further to unite the Cabinets of London and Petersburgh, is confidently spoken of.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

We learn from the Hague, that the embarkment of the 5th and 17th demibrigades of French troops, destined for Louisiana, will take place immediately, that already forty vessels for transports, have arrived from Dunkirk at the mouth of the Meuse, to take them on board and carry them to the place of destination.

The citizen Muller, of Mulbee, has been acknowledged by the court of Vienna, in quality of Charge des Affaires of the Helvetic republic, and Mr. Dreffbach who still withed to be acknowledged as the representative of the Swiss confederation, has been dismissed and obliged to depart for Vienna.

LONDON, November 23.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The following letter, respecting the loss of the Dutch Transport the *Vreide*, is written by a young gentleman residing at Folkstone, dated November 24:—

"Yesterday I witnessed a most melancholy and distressing sight. About seven o'clock in the morning, I beheld the waves running mountain high.

"About one o'clock I observed many casks floating, and the people running along the beach towards the rock, to procure whatever might fall in their way; before I could get to the point, the body of a fine young woman was driven upon the rock, she was entirely naked except one stocking and a leather garter, which was buckled below her knee.

"About a quarter of an hour after another female came in, with many different articles, such as cartouch boxes, puncheons, canteens, and soldiers' caps. I heard that the wreck was at a place called Brookman's Barn, between Hyrth and Dimchurch. I rode over there, and beheld such a spectacle as I hope I never shall witness again—The ship had passed Dimchurch about 8 o'clock in the morning, though the sea was dreadful, and appeared to be all well: about half an hour after, she was driven on shore upon the land, where she stuck fast, and almost instantly parted. There were upwards of 400 souls on board, out of which (dreadful to relate) only nine were saved, one of whom died yesterday evening, and three others were not expected to recover.

"I rode for two miles along the coast from the wreck, towards Sandgate, which was covered with puncheons, musical instruments, muquets, &c. as also dead bodies of fine handsome men—the soldiers appear principally to be marines. There has been a great number of them carried away to the Church: in a mile and a half's ride I counted the bodies of 120. The seamen were observed handing seven or eight females up the shrouds, the most probable means of saving them, but shortly after the mast went by the board, and they were all plunged in the devouring element. There were near 100 poor fellows on a piece of the wreck, and very near shore, when a most tremendous sea came and swept every one off. A Mr. Kemp, of Hythe, saved one of them from death, by running into the sea.—He was very near an officer, and had just got hold of him, when he perceived an amazing swell approaching, with a large piece of the wreck, and had only time to save himself, for immediately the timber knocked out the brains of the officer. On my return to Folkstone, I found two more women, and two or three infants, had come ashore; I also saw a sweet little girl, this morning, about 8 months old. Not an officer or female is saved; every person here is busy on the beach picking up what they can; some find watches, money, skins, &c.

"It is astonishing that every woman who came on shore are all quite naked."

Another letter on this melancholy subject, dated Dover, November 25, states as follows:—

"The Dutch Indiaman Vreide, formerly the Melville Castle, an old crazy ship, which passed Dover Roads in distress on Monday evening, having lost her mainmast, made signals for assistance, but the pilot-boat which put off never reached her, as it came on dreadfully thick and tempestuous, so that she was soon lost sight of. In this helpless situation the crew were unable to keep her off the land, and about one in the morning she was driven on shore near Hythe, by the fury of the wind. It is supposed that out of the whole number on board, most of which were troops, and which amounted with the crew to above 400, not more than 73 have been saved. Every officer has perished; the floating bodies of the sufferers are as distressing to the eyes as their shrieks during a dark and stormy morning, were to the ear of humanity; and no attempt could be made to save them, that was not certain to involve in a similar fate all who should undertake it. The captain's wife was on board, and perished with her husband.

"The following list of the crew is taken from one of the survivors:—Soldiers, 320; Officers, 42; Seamen, 61; Women, 22; Children, 7; Passengers, 20—Total, 472."

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.

STORM AND INUNDATION.

The tempestuous weather experienced from Wednesday night until late on Thursday, together with the heavy and unremitting rain during that period, have produced various disastrous occurrences near this city. The backs, weirs, &c. at Old Bawn paper mills, are entirely swept away: the works, which were very extensive, it is feared will be stopped, and the people ruined. Nearly an acre and a half of Mr. Wildridge's meadow, adjacent to the mills, has been severed from the rest by the violence of the flood, and carried completely off.

At Ringsend, the bridge, a fabric apparently of very solid and judicious construction, has yielded to the impetuous force and accumulated weight of the waters, the centre arch and that next the city being destroyed, excepting so much on the side towards the docks, as to admit of foot passengers.

Last night, a little after ten, the

bridge at the Coal-quay gave way. Providentially no perſon was paſſing at the moment. Two of the arches were torn from the centre before eleven o'clock, and by morning the remainder was nearly deſtroyed. Watchmen were ſtationed at both ſides the water to prevent accidents.

The bridges of Lucan and Celbridge have been alſo deſtroyed.

This day various articles of houſhold furniture, implements of huſbandry, &c. were ſeen floating down the river.

The parts of the town ſituated within the influence of the Poddle-ſtream, were yeſterday inundated at an early hour, to a conſiderable depth, Patrick-ſtreet and its vicinity in particular. In the former ſtreet ſeveral boats were employed till evening; and though the inhabitants had anticipated the event which took place, they nevertheleſs have ſuſtained ſerious injury, from the impracticability of removing the entire contents of their ſtores and cellars.—The flood extended to New ſtreet, the Coombe, Black Pits, Cork-ſtreet, &c. and frightful torrents diverged from Patrick-ſtreet into Bride's-alley, Dull alley and the lanes lying on a ſimilar level.

Much diſtreſs was alſo experienced, though not in the ſame degree, by the inhabitants of other parts of the city.

The lower Caſtle-yard was rendered impaſſible to any but horſemen, high carriages, and even to thoſe with difficulty. Through Palace-ſtreet a torrent ruſhed across Dame-ſtreet into Crampton-court, which cauſed cars, gingles, &c. to ply there for hire; in that immediate neighbourhood, and as far as College-green, the kitchens were inundated to a conſiderable depth, and ſimilar inconvenience was experienced in ſome degree in every quarter of the city, but to-day the inundation has entirely ſubſided.

The damage ſuffered at ſea, we fear, will ſwell the catalogue of calamity to a moſt affecting degree.

BOURDEAUX, Dec. 8.

The frigate Furieuſe, and other veſſels, have left the port of Breſt, to join the naval expedition deſtined for Louiſiana; ſhe has on board a number of perſons who are to be employed in that colony.

Foreign accounts ſtate that Conſtantinople was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake on the 26th Oct. laſt.—The ſeraglio and a great part of the city are ſtated to have been ſwallowed up. The earthquake was productive of the moſt extenſive miſchief in ſeveral parts of Turkey, particularly in Wallachia and Romelia.

PARIS, Jan. 16. The ſquadron which ſailed from Toulon, viſited St. Domingo, has on board 3000 Poles, 1800 Infantry, two companies of riflemen, two companies of Hanoverians, and a detachment of artillery.—All theſe troops have been in the war of Italy. Troops in ſeveral ports of France are getting ready to ſail for the Weſt Indies.

AN ACCOUNT OF MULY MOLUC.

When Don Sebaſtian, King of Portugal, had invaded the territories of Muly Moluc, Emperor of Morocco, in order to dethrone him, and ſet the crown on the head of his nephew, Moluc was wearing away with a diſtemper which he knew was incurable. However, he prepared to meet ſo formidable an enemy. He was indeed ſo far ſpent with his ſickneſs, that he did not expect to live out the whole day, when the laſt deciſive battle was given, but knowing that fatal conſequences would happen to his children and people, in caſe he died before he put an end to the war, he commanded his principal officers, that if he died during the engagement, they ſhould conceal his death from the army, and that they ſhould ride up to the litter in which he was carried, under pretence of receiving orders from him as uſual. Before the battle begun, he was carried through all the ranks of his army in an open litter, as they ſtood drawn up in array, encouraging them to fight valiantly in defence of their religion and country. Finding afterwards the battle to go againſt him, though he was very near his laſt agonies, he threw himſelf out of his litter, rallied his army, and led them on to the charge; which afterwards ended in a complete victory on the ſide of the Moors—He had no ſooner brought his men to the engagement, but finding himſelf utterly ſpent, he was again replaced in the litter, where laying his finger on his mouth to enjoin ſecrecy to his officers, who ſtood about im, he died in that poſture.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1803.

Among the moſt important tranſactions of the American Congreſs was the authorizing a detachment of 80,000 militia for the Miſſiſippi ſervice; for which a million and a half of dollars are appropriated: and 25,000 dollars for building arſenals on the Weſtern waters.

Bills of Indictment for high treaſon were found on the 20th January, againſt Col. Deſpard and 12 others charged with a conſpiracy, their trials were to take place on the 5th and 7th February.

POETRY.

FROM THE BALANCE.

A COMPARISON.

NOW cheering Autumn leaves the plain,
And dark December's gloomy reign
Commences o'er our land;
No more the fanning zephyrs blow,
The bubbling fountains ceaſe to flow
At Winter's loud command.

The beardleſs ſtalks—the naked trees,
And ſailing fort declare,
They ſhrink before the ſhivering breeze,
Beneath the piercing air.

Ah! who can view
The ſad adieu
Of Nature, without pain;
Who would not here
Indulge a tear,
And wiſh her back again.

Cold as December's Wintry Skies,
And dreary, all my proſpects riſe;
Oh! when will genial Spring,
With ſmiles allay ſtern Winter's wrath,
And ſtrew with flowers my thorny path;
And new enjoyments bring.

The Sun-ſhine of my early days
No more illumes my way;
But clouds obſcure the vernal rays,
And chace their light away

Kind hope, to thee
I bend the knee,
Imploring ſtill thy aid,
Leave not this breaſt
Devoid of reſt,
Where grief too long has prey'd

TO THE LADIES.

The following are humbly recommended as neceſſary requiſites for a Lady's Toilet:—A fine eye-water, *benevolence*—Beſt white paint, *innocence*—A mixture, giving ſweetneſs to the voice, *mildneſs and truth*—A waſh to prevent wrinkles, *contentment*—Beſt Rouge, *modeſty*—A pair of the moſt valuable ear-rings, *attention*—An univerſal beautifier, *good humor*—A lip ſalve, *cheerfulneſs*.

TO PARENTS.

LETTER, from a boy at ſchool, to his too indulgent father—"Dear father, I write this on *Monday*, to go by the poſt to-morrow *(Tueſday,)* and it will reach you on *Wedneſday*. I expect you will ſend me money on *Thurſday*, ſo that I may receive it on *Friday*; if not, I ſhall ſet out on *Saturday*, and be with you on *Sunday*."

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

NATURE has formed America, particularly with reſpect to rivers, on a much larger ſcale than the other quarters of the globe. Among its moſt noble rivers is that of St. Lawrence. This river, beginning at Lake Ontario, and extending to the ocean, is ſeven hundred and forty-three miles in length—At its mouth, it is ninety miles wide. At Cape Cat, which is one hundred and forty miles from its mouth, the St. Lawrence is thirty miles wide. At Quebec, which is four hundred miles from its mouth, it is five miles wide. Up to this diſtance from the ocean, the river is navigable by ſhips of the line. At and near Kingſton, which is ſituated at the ſource of the St. Lawrence, *that is*, ſeven hundred and forty three miles from the ocean, the river is ſaid to be from two and a half to ſix miles wide. The channel of this river, it is reported, is better now than it was when the river was firſt diſcovered by civilized people. During the ſpring-floods, the waters from Lake Ontario ruſh down with ſuch rapidity and irreſiſtible force, as to remove the beds of gravel and even large ſtones in the St. Lawrence; whereby its channel is gradually cleared, extended and deepened.

When the lands on either ſide of this vaſtly extenſive river ſhall be cultivated, immenſe will be the quantities of produce which it will waft to the ocean.

[Balance.]

The laſt Leipzig fair was attended by upwards of 36,000 foreigners, among whom it was computed there were 13,600 Jews.—*Monthly Mag. Sept.* 1802.

The mode of Preſerving Butter in Turkey.

"The butter, which is moſtly uſed in Conſtantinople, comes from the *Crim* and the *Cuban*. They do not ſalt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a flow fire, and ſcum off what riſes; it will then preſerve ſweet for a long time, if the butter was freſh when it was melted. We preſerve butter moſtly by ſalting. I have had butter, which, when freſh, was melted and ſcummed in the Tartar manner, and then ſalted in our manner, which kept two years, good and fine taſted.

Waſhing does not ſo intirely free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is neceſſary to do in order to preſerve it, as boiling and melting; when, then, ſalt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the beſt proceſs for preſerving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not diſcolour or injure the taſte."—*Balance.*

Sheriff's Office, March 15, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the twelfth day of April now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, High Conſtables, Conſtables and Bailiffs are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do thoſe things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 30.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 622.] SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same respectively," it is enacted, "That it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion should require, and as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the use of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Genesee*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—and on the North Bank of the River *Chippewa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Cur-

...ney, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners; to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts.—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto.—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Sheriff's Office, March 25, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of April now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London and Greenock papers to the 22d ult. were yesterday received in this city by the arrival of the ships Jesse, Boag, from Greenock, and Washington, Noyes, from Liverpool.

Accounts from the Hague state, that the most active exertions are making to complete the expedition of Louisiana, and that a number of additional transports have been engaged. Gen. Caffy Berthier is appointed chief of the staff on this expedition.

Madam Le Clerc, and the body of her husband, had arrived at France.—The First Consul put on mourning, which he was to wear ten days. He received compliments of condolence from all the constituted authorities and foreign ambassadors.

An English paper of the 17th ult. says, the Chief Consul is certainly going to the Netherlands almost immediately, and a camp of 12,000 men is to be formed in the vicinity. The object, a secret.

The general constitution for Switzerland has been adopted by the consulta at Paris. It was the result of one day only. Switzerland is so completely subjugated, that it is deemed unnecessary to preserve even the forms of free deliberation upon a question the most interesting that can be submitted to a people or their representatives.

A report was in circulation in London on the 12th of January, that a Spanish officer had repaired to the English settlement in the Bay of Honduras, and made a formal demand of its surrender in the name of His Most Catholic Majesty. It was not publicly known whether any notification of this demand had been made by the court of Spain to the British Cabinet. Some points of serious importance are said to remain unadjusted between the two courts; and this circumstance, it is added, retards the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conclusion of the treaty that has been long in discussion.

The First Consul, it is said, lately sent some French engineers to examine the Bay of Tetuan, and ascertain the practicability of converting it into a harbour, with a design of purchasing it from the Moors as a check upon the British commerce in the Mediterranean.

A violent gale the beginning of January had occasioned considerable damage in the channel. The Hindostan East Indiaman was totally lost in Queen's Channel, Margate Roads. The Hindostan was 1248 tons burthen, destined to Madras and China, it was her fourth voyage, and the first of her commander, Captain Bilton. She had on board private bullion to the amount of 45,000 ounces, and was one of the finest ships in the service. Three midshipmen and about twenty seamen were drowned or frozen to death, the remainder of the crew, about 120 in number, were rescued by boats; fortunately few of the passengers were on board, many were waiting at Deal, and others had gone to Portsmouth to embark. The Active, West Indiaman was lost at the same time, within two miles of Margate, and 7 or 8 persons on board were drowned.

LONDON, January 23.

The States of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

All the French officers of rank in Holland, have repaired to Paris, in order to assist at something important which is soon to go forward.

A new conspiracy is reported to have been discovered against the First Consul. Several persons have been arrested. Fouche is implicated. When the First Consul went to the theatre the guards were doubled.

The inhabitants of Hamburgh, celebrated this year, the thousandth anniversary of the existence of that place as a free commercial city.

The body of George Foster, who was executed on Monday last for murder, was conveyed to a house not far distant where it was subjected to the Galvanic process, by professor Aldini, under the inspection of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpue, and several other professional gentlemen. Mr. Aldini who is the nephew of the discoverer of this most interesting science, shewed the eminent and superior powers of Galvanism to be far beyond any other stimulant in nature. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the process, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion.—It appeared to the uninformed part of the by standers as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life. This, however, was impossible, as several of his friends who were under the scaffold had violently pulled his legs in order to put a more speedy termination to his sufferings. The experiment in fact, was of a better use and tendency. Its object was to shew the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied. In cases of drowning or suffocation it promises to be of the utmost use, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby kindling the expiring spark of vitality. In cases of apoplexy or disorders of the head, it offers also most encouraging prospects for the benefit of mankind.—The professor, we understand, has made use of Galvanism, also in several cases of insanity, and with complete success. It is the opinion of the first medical men, that this discovery, if rightly managed and duly prosecuted, cannot fail to be of great, and perhaps, as yet, unforeseen utility.

The total loss by the late fire at Gottenburg, amounts to little less than 500,000l. sterling.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 19th inst. from them we select the following articles:—We hear from Genoa, that the Polish brigade, which is there, expecting to embark for Saint Domingo, is about 2800 strong.

Letters from Berne, of the 7th Jan. state, that information had been received there from Paris, relative to the future fate of Switzerland—but nothing had transpired. Attempts at destroying houses and property are renewed in several cantons. A burning engine was found some days ago; it was immediately sent to the regency, on account of the singular ingenuity with which it was constructed. This event excited much alarm. Great quantities of gun powder are every day carried clandestinely away from the magazines by the disaffected.

Two blacks of consequence passed through Dijon on the 14th, under the escort of a captain of Gendarmerie, who was conducting them to Besançon; it is presumed, they were of the number of Toussaint's superior officers.

Madame Le Clerc was every day expected at Dijon, in her way to Paris. Orders have been issued to have a guard of honor ready to receive her. This lady, who has all along been one of the most affectionate wives ever known, cut off her hair on the death of her husband, to be bound round his body, and received in return that of the deceased.

Very important changes are effected in the administration at Vienna. The Archduke Lewis is to have the government of Bohemia; the Archduke Victor Antony, the government of the Venetian states; and the Archduke Charles is to assume the title of Prime Minister. The Archduke Regnier is to embrace the ecclesiastical state, in expectation of hereafter being raised to the dignity of Coadjutor of the elector Arch Chancellor and of the Teutonic Grand Master.

The King of Prussia intends visiting his new and former possessions in Westphalia early in the ensuing spring. The cabinet of Berlin proposes to erect a line of fortresses on the frontiers.

From Rastadt, 9th inst. we learn, that it is still in agitation to unite the canton of Lemain, and a part of that of Basle to France.

The Pope held a Secret Consistory on the 20th ult. at which it was proposed to nominate to several episcopal sees in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Spanish America, and the East Indies. The College of Cardinals has lost another of its members, in the person of Cardinal Martiniano, Bishop of Velletri.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange has in his new official style, assumed the style and title of reigning Prince of Fulda, Corvey, &c.

General Menou is appointed Director General of Piedmont, in the room of General Jourdan, now a Counsellor of State.

On the 27th of Nov. it was decreed, that every year there shall be produced, at the expence of the French Government, four historical paintings, and two statues. The subject of the paintings shall be some part of the French history, to be fixed on by the French Government. The statues are to represent such Frenchmen as have rendered important services to their country, and the individuals to be thus represented are to be named by the French Government.

Drama at Paris.—Seventeen theatres open their doors every evening for the entertainment of Paris, where the population does not exceed 628,000 souls. It may be calculated that the spectacles of the city occupy, on an average, the leisure of 20,000 individuals, or nearly one thirtieth part of the whole.

From Constantinople, Dec. 8, we learn, that the Reis Effendi has just had two conferences with the English Ambassador; that it was generally believed that it related to the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops;—but that Great Britain before it evacuates that province, demands from the Porte a reimburtement of the expences incurred in conquering Egypt by the English troops, which it makes to amount to 36,000,000 piastres.

DUBLIN, November 27.

INTERESTING CASE.

Thomas Edward Bellamy, found guilty of passing to a Mr. Sparrow, a bill on Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, of London, army agents, for 30l. sterling, with the names of their gentlemen

forged, as acceptors to it, was put to the bar to receive sentence. He appeared strongly affected—and holding up a written paper, intreated the court would permit their officer to read it aloud, as from the agitated state of his feelings, he was incapable of addressing the bench himself. The paper, with consent of the court, was read by the acting clerk of the crown. Its contents were to the following effect:

"That the culprit had been justly found guilty of a crime, which distressed in his family, almost unexampled, had, in a moment of despair, compelled him to commit—that he entered the army as commissioned officer in the year 1794, in which he remained in active service, principally in Ireland, till the heads of the late rebellion were crushed—that he became acquainted with his present afflicted wife in this country, and from a mutual attachment which ensued, married her; that a growing family was the consequence, for whose support, he, for a long time, used every honest and active exertion in his power: finding the army too expensive, he quitted his regiment to seek some decent civil employment, the highest object of his ambition.—For this purpose he procured letters of recommendation to Lord Westmorth, and to Mr. Hawkins Brown, in England, a distant relation of his wife. In several applications he made for employment, he uniformly failed, and from his repeated disappointments his family had been involved in new scenes of calamity and distress—he was at length obliged to accept an ensign's commission in a sensible regiment, in which he remained for some time, struggling with fresh trials of adversity, and increasing accumulated debts, which the necessary support of his family induced; when, to avoid the horrors of a prison, which he saw inevitable, he quitted the army again, and was thrown on the world, without a single guinea or a single friend. The distresses of his family were such, that they were obliged to live for a considerable time deprived of all sustenance except what they could derive from scanty and precarious meals of bread and tea—that the last time his wife was so fixed in child-bed, a single shilling she did not possess. Lodging in an obscure garret, she was delivered without surgical aid, and destitute of every species of those conveniences almost indispensable with females in her condition, being herself without clothes, and to procure a covering for her new-born infant, all their resources were exhausted. In this situation his wife and child must inevitably have starved, were it not for the loan of five shillings, which he walked from London to Blackheath to borrow; he made a most solemn appeal to heaven, as to the truth of every particular he stated—and that so far from wishing to exaggerate a single fact, he suppressed many more instances of calamity scarcely to be paralleled, which delicacy forbad him to mention, however excusable the relation of them might be in his present situation—that after the disgrace brot upon himself by this single transaction, life could not be a boon he would be anxious to solicit, but that nature pleased in his breast for a deserving wife and helpless child!—It was not from a principle of ill-timed pride that he was obliged to declare she was a gentlewoman reared in affluence, with refined sentiments and every amiable propensity—she was at present so far advanced in her pregnancy, as to expect to be delivered in February next—he therefore, humbly supplicated the humane interposition of the court, at least to have the execution of his sentence suspended until after that event, as otherwise he had just reason to apprehend that the lives of his unhappy partner, from the state of her spirits, and unborn babe, would also become sacrifices for his crime."

Mr. M'Nally, as counsel for the crown, addressed the court on behalf of his client, Mr. Sparrow, who instructed him to avail himself of the first opportunity of stating to their Lordships, that a sense of public justice alone had compelled him to institute this prosecution; that he felt for this unhappy gentleman's distresses, which he knew to have been such in life as few in life encounter, and that this statement of them was far short of his actual sufferings of his unfortunate family.

At the reading of this calamitous case, their Lordships seemed in a peculiar manner to be struck with that sympathy which the subject had universally excited. Judge Finucane addressed the prisoner in a very feeling style, informed him, that the court felt it their duty not only to forward to government for his Majesty's pardon, the recommendation of the jury in his favor, but the affecting statement of his case, together with the representation which Mr. M'Nally made from the prosecutor—He hoped he would be more fortunate than others in similar circumstances had been, in applying for Royal Mercy in Great Britain, where the crime of forgery is held in particular abhorrence. He exhorted the prisoner, however, to prepare for the worst, and lamented the necessity of pronouncing the fatal sentence of the law, which was death.

The prisoner's whole demeanor was truly affecting. He had the address of a gentleman, and the aspect of one whose heart and feelings were borne down by compunction and adversity.

It will no doubt afford some relief to our readers to learn, that the worthy and benevolent Colonel Latouche, called at the New Prison, Dublin, some days before the execution of Mr. Bellamy, (a gentleman, says an Irish paper, the crime for which he suffered excepted, formed for all the elegant offices of life) and desired to be communicated to Mr. Bellamy, with a view to add to the resignation he shewed to his fate, that he (the Colonel) and his family, would take care that Mr. Bellamy's wife and children should be provided for. On hearing this, Mr. Bellamy uttered with inexpressible joy, an ejaculation of thanks to God, and prayed for blessings on that family, exclaiming, "that now his consolation was complete." He was only 27 years of age, and of very gentlemanly manners.

From a late London Paper

REVENUE.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we learn, that at no preceding period of either Peace or War, was the Revenue of the Kingdom in so flourishing a state as during the present year. The following account will substantiate these assertions.

Exports of British Produce & Manufactures.

1801.	REAL VALUE.
Quarter ending 5th April,	£.4.716.416
Do. ending 5th July,	4,024 414
1802.	
Quarter ending 5th April,	8,343.961
Do. ending 5th July,	5.678 446

Exports of Foreign Merchandize.

1801.	
Quarter ending 5th April,	£1,109.608
Do. ending 5th July,	1,161,814
Gross amount for six months of home and foreign produce,	£3,712,250
1802.	
Quarter ending 5th April,	1,782,067
Do. ending 5th July,	1,369,756
Gross amount for six months of home and foreign produce,	£7,174,230

Thus we see that the value of British and Foreign Produce, exported for the last half year, ending the 5th of July, amounts to above Seventeen Millions—a period that comprehends the commencement only of our happy æra of Peace. What may we not expect will be the increase of our commercial prosperity, as Peace continues to expand her golden pinions.

Imports into the Port of London.

Half year, ending 5th of July.	£.4.427,776

From the foregoing statements we may perceive, that the unprecedented largeness of our exports, for the short interval specified, is not the only circumstance in the account that affords cause of proud exultation to every real friend to his country's welfare.

The Excise has been productive in a proportionate degree. During the last two months, it has averaged *Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds per week*, being at the rate of above *Fourteen Millions a year*. We hope this statement will not be prohibited in the French newspapers.

☞ THE Subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who have so kindly favored him with their custom and support, and humbly solicits a continuance of their favors.

He requests all those in arrears, either for Newspapers, Books, or otherwise, whose Accounts ought long since to have been paid, to prepare for settlement. Evasive measures (although current) will not be considered by his Correspondents as *Cash*, or enable him to carry on business with any degree of credit. The articles necessary for Printing, must be paid for at stated periods, either in Cash or good Bills, without which the Press cannot move with its wonted celerity.

Produce will be received as payment from Country Subscribers, if more convenient to themselves.—It is therefore hoped, that the present notice will have the desired effect.

J. BENNETT.

N. B. The Printer declines giving further Credit, for reasons which may be deduced from the above.

April 9. 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL persons who wish to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the present Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the same on applying to W. ALLAN, Inspector.

April 9. 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

[VOLUME XII.] G. R. [NUMBER 511.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 623.] SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:*—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Eighteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly:—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority to vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled: "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United "States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority to vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, at

tablished by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing "the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſaid of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

An ACT *to declare the Rights of certain Grantees of Waſte Lands of the Crown.*

[Paſſed 5th March, 1803.]

WHEREAS ſeveral grants of Waſte Lands of the Crown, did, previous to the firſt day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, paſs the Great Seal of this Province to two or more perſons and their heirs; and whereas it was his Majeſty's gracious intention, and alſo the underſtanding of the Grantees, that ſuch perſons ſhould hold their lands under ſuch grants as tenants in common; but ſuch grants were erroneouſly ſo drawn and iſſued as to convey to the grantees eſtates in joint tenancy; and whereas the rights of many perſons may be thereby affected, and the gracious intention his Majeſty fruſtrated, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of April, in this preſent year one thouſand eighthundred and three, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any married woman having real eſtate in this Province, and being above the age of twenty-one years, with the knowledge and conſent of, and by any Deed or Deeds jointly with her huſband, to alien, depart with, and convey the ſame to ſuch uſe and uſes as to her and her ſaid huſband ſhall ſeem meet, which conveyance ſhall be as valid and effectual in the law, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the were ſole, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in ſuch Deed contained, ſhall have any force or effect to bar ſuch married woman or her ſaid huſband, or her heirs, during the continuance of the co-verture, or after the diſſolution thereof, or ſhall be held to have any force or effect whatſoever, unleſs ſuch married woman ſhall appear in open Court, in the Court of King's Bench, or before any Judge thereof at his Chambers, or before a Judge of Aſſize, at the Sittings for the Home Diſtrict, or on his Circuit, and be examined by the ſaid Court or Judge, touching her conſent, and ſhall freely and voluntarily, and without coercion, give her conſent, before ſuch Court or Judge, to alien and depart with ſuch eſtate, nor unleſs ſuch examination ſhall take place within ſix months from the time of the execution of ſuch Deed of Conveyance as herein before ſtated.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in caſe it ſhall appear to the ſaid Court or Judge, that ſuch married woman doth fully and freely conſent to depart with, alien and convey her ſaid real eſtate, without coercion, or fear of coercion on the part of her huſband, or any other perſon, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Court or Judge, and they are reſpectively hereby required to cauſe a Certificate thereof to be endorſed on the Deed ſo executed by her and her ſaid huſband as aforeſaid, which Certificate ſhall ſtate the day on which ſuch examination is taken, and ſhall be ſigned by the Chief Juſtice, or in his abſence by the ſeniot puiſne Judge of the ſaid Court, or by the ſaid Judge before whom the ſame ſhall be taken at the ſaid Sittings, or on the Circuit, or at Chambers, for which Certificate the Clerk of the Crown, when the examination ſhall be taken in term time, ſhall be intitled to demand and receive the ſum of five ſhillings, and no more, and when taken by a Judge during the Sittings, or upon the Circuit, or at Chambers, the Judges Marſhall ſhall be intitled to demand and receive the like ſum of five ſhillings, as a fee for ſuch Certificate.

IV. Provided alſo, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued to give to ſuch Deeds ſo executed as aforeſaid, ſo far as relates to the married woman or the intereſts of herſelf, or thoſe claiming under her, any greater or other force or effect, than the ſame would have had in caſe ſuch married woman had been ſole at the time of executing the ſame.

An ACT *to enable Married Women having Real Eſtate, more conveniently to alien and convey the ſame.*

[Paſſed 5th March, 1803.

WHEREAS, by the laws of England, married women can only alien and convey their real eſtates by fine, or other matter of record, and there being as yet no expreſs proviſion made for levying fines in this Province, it has become expedient that ſome mode of conveyance ſhould be by law adopted, to enable ſuch married women to alien their ſaid real eſtates; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of April, in this preſent year one thouſand eighthundred and three, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any married woman having real eſtate in this Province, and being above the age of twenty-one years, with the knowledge and conſent of, and by any Deed or Deeds jointly with her huſband, to alien, depart with, and convey the ſame to ſuch uſe and uſes as to her and her ſaid huſband ſhall ſeem meet, which conveyance ſhall be as valid and effectual in the law, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the were ſole, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in ſuch Deed contained, ſhall have any force or effect to bar ſuch married woman or her ſaid huſband, or her heirs, during the continuance of the co-verture, or after the diſſolution thereof, or ſhall be held to have any force or effect whatſoever, unleſs ſuch married woman ſhall appear in open Court, in the Court of King's Bench, or before any Judge thereof at his Chambers, or before a Judge of Aſſize, at the Sittings for the Home Diſtrict, or on his Circuit, and be examined by the ſaid Court or Judge, touching her conſent, and ſhall freely and voluntarily, and without coercion, give her conſent, before ſuch Court or Judge, to alien and depart with ſuch eſtate, nor unleſs ſuch examination ſhall take place within ſix months from the time of the execution of ſuch Deed of Conveyance as herein before ſtated.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in caſe it ſhall appear to the ſaid Court or Judge, that ſuch married woman doth fully and freely conſent to depart with, alien and convey her ſaid real eſtate, without coercion, or fear of coercion on the part of her huſband, or any other perſon, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Court or Judge, and they are reſpectively hereby required to cauſe a Certificate thereof to be endorſed on the Deed ſo executed by her and her ſaid huſband as aforeſaid, which Certificate ſhall ſtate the day on which ſuch examination is taken, and ſhall be ſigned by the Chief Juſtice, or in his abſence by the ſeniot puiſne Judge of the ſaid Court, or by the ſaid Judge before whom the ſame ſhall be taken at the ſaid Sittings, or on the Circuit, or at Chambers, for which Certificate the Clerk of the Crown, when the examination ſhall be taken in term time, ſhall be intitled to demand and receive the ſum of five ſhillings, and no more, and when taken by a Judge during the Sittings, or upon the Circuit, or at Chambers, the Judges Marſhall ſhall be intitled to demand and receive the like ſum of five ſhillings, as a fee for ſuch Certificate.

IV. Provided alſo, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall be taken or conſtrued to give to ſuch Deeds ſo executed as aforeſaid, ſo far as relates to the married woman or the intereſts of herſelf, or thoſe claiming under her, any greater or other force or effect, than the ſame would have had in caſe ſuch married woman had been ſole at the time of executing the ſame.

An ACT *for further altering and amending an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to encourage*

the Destroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province."

[Passed 5th March, 1803.]

TO encourage more effectually the destroying of Wolves, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province," as provides that the said Act shall not extend, nor be construed to extend to the Western District of this Province, nor have any force or operation whatsoever therein, be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That each and every certificate granted in pursuance of the said last recited Act, for having destroyed a Wolf or Wolves, shall be a lawful tender to the full value and amount therein specified, for and towards the discharging of any District rate or assessment, to be collected of, or from any person or persons within the District wherein such Wolf or Wolves shall have been destroyed, and shall accordingly as such be accepted and taken as equivalent to so much of the current gold or silver coin of this Province, by the Collector of each and every township within such District respectively throughout this Province, and as such shall and may by each and every Collector respectively, be paid and delivered over to the District Treasurer, by whom the same shall in like manner be taken and accepted as a lawful tender, and as equivalent to so much of the aforesaid current coin of the Province.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as any person or persons possessed of any such certificate as aforesaid, shall present the same to the Treasurer of the District wherein such Wolf or Wolves shall have been destroyed, he the said Treasurer shall forthwith pay and satisfy the County to which such certificate shall intitle the person or persons presenting the same, provided the district fund in his hands at the time, do enable him so to do; and if the district fund in his hands at the time do not enable him the said District Treasurer to pay and satisfy such bounty forthwith, then and in such case, he the said District Treasurer shall pay and satisfy the same out of the first monies of the district which shall next thereafter come into his hands.

An ACT to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to Licence Practitioners in the Law.

[Passed 5th March, 1803.]

WHEREAS, great inconvenience has arisen and is now experienced by his Majesty's subjects in several parts of this Province, from a want of a sufficient number of persons duly authorized to practice the profession of the Law, and unless the number can be speedily increased, justice will in many places be with great difficulty administered: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to authorize by licence under his hand and seal, such and so many of his Majesty's liege subjects, not exceeding six in the whole, as he from their probity, education and condition in life shall deem fit and proper to practice the profession of the Law in this Province; and that upon producing every such licence to the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in this Province, the name of such person so licenced shall be inscribed on the roll of Attornies of the Court of King's Bench, and each and every person whose name shall be so inscribed, shall, after having been admitted a member of the Law Society in manner herein after mentioned, be authorized to practice the profession of the Law, as fully to all intents and purposes as any Barrister and Attorney now practices the same in this Province.

II. Provided always nevertheless, That before any person shall apply to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, for such licence as aforesaid, such person shall apply to the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and shall procure from that Court a certificate, under the hand of the Chief Justice, or in his absence of the senior puisne Judge of the said Court, that such Court is satisfied of the ability and fitness of the party so applying to be admitted to practice as a Barrister and Attorney in this Province.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That from and after the enrollment of any such person or persons under the authority of this Act, he shall offer himself to the Law Society of this Province, and shall offer to subscribe and conform to the existing rules and regulations of the said Society, and such Society is hereby required to admit him a member of the same.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Secretary of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to demand and receive the sum of two pounds, on the delivery of each and every such licence as aforesaid, and for the said Clerk of the Crown and Pleas to demand and receive the sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence, for inscribing the name of each and every person so licenced upon the said roll.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, December 1.

The Members of the secession who are, it is rumoured, to pass from the opposition side of the House and to join Mr. Addington, are Messrs. Grey, Tierney, and Erskine. Mr. Fox remains neutral, excepting only as to his support of the Peace. Earl Moira, it is understood, is to join the party of the Minister in the House of Lords.

December 4.

So splendid are the Consular Apartments in the Thuilleries at Paris, that in the bed-room of Bonaparte, an Englishman observed, the only thing that had an appearance rather mean, was the bed-carpet, which was of crimson velvet edged with a deep fringe of gold! The wash hand basin, and every utensil for personal use, was formed in the Grecian taste, and of solid gold. In the *Petits Apartments de Madame* Bonaparte, is a bathing vessel of silver; the pipes which conduct the water are of the same precious metal, and the cocks of solid gold. If the Consul imitates Alexander in his battles, he does not fail to emulate Solomon in his Palaces.

December 6.

A new silver coinage has just been issued in France. On one side the figure of Hercules is placed between those of Liberty and Equality, with the surrounding inscription, "*Union et force.*" On the reverse is merely the value of the coin, viz. "5 *francs*," and underneath, "*L'An* 11," neatly encircled with a laurel wreath.—"*Republique Francaise.*"—Round the edge are the words, "*Garantie Nationale.*"

December 23.

Some of the letters add, that Breda, Bergen op zoom, and some other fortresses in Holland, had been taken possession of by the French troops.

January 1.

All doubts whether the Cape has or has not been surrendered, have been removed by a letter we received from Holland this morning.

Our private correspondent at the Hague has informed us, that a letter has been received from the Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, assuring the government that the colony was restored, as indeed all the other Dutch and French colonies have been, in the most flourishing condition.

Lord Elgin left Constantinople for London on the 20th of November.

January 3.

A new treaty of amity and commerce, calculated still further to unite the Cabinets of London and Petersburgh, is confidently spoken of.

It was yesterday reported, that Lord Hawkesbury was forthwith to be called up to the House of Peers. If this should turn out to be the fact, it would serve to explain the doubt that hangs over the political arrangements of the day.

January 13.

A letter has been received from our settlements in the Bay of Honduras, to the following effect:—"The Spaniards have suddenly warned the British settlers in the Bay of Honduras and the other parts adjacent, to quit their settlements immediately, adding, that but little time will be granted for carrying this order into full effect; and that orders had already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be used to carry this order into full effect."

The letter concludes by recommending that no more stores be sent to that quarter for the present.

January 14.

A Cabinet Council sat on Friday or Saturday last, on business of great importance, according to the whispers in the upper circles. Whether the subject of its deliberations was intelligence received from Holland, or the news from Honduras, we know not. Important private advices from Holland were received last week, respecting the designs of Bonaparte on that Republic; and we know, the first of the letters from Honduras, which was received in London more than a week ago, has been laid before Ministers.

January 15.

Among other reports, it is said, as soon as Bonaparte shall be declared and established Emperor of the Gauls, he will be divorced from Madame Bonaparte, on the plea of state necessity, namely, that it is necessary to preserve the peace of his Empire that the succession should be settled. With a view of having an heir to the Imperial throne, he will marry a daughter of the Prince of Baden, a most beautiful girl. By this means he will become brother-in-law to the Emperor of Russia, who is married to one of the Princesses of Baden; and through the Wirtemberg family, he will be even related to the King of Great Britain. Bonaparte will royalize himself most wonderfully by this match. With regard to Madame Bonaparte, she will be provided for in the handsomest manner. She will probably be made a Princess, or rather, perhaps a Countess of Liguria, the Valais, or some other little Republic.

A very extraordinary and important article of intelligence has been received from Milan. It states, that after the departure of the King of Etruria, a Tuscan deputation waited upon the French General Clark, at Florence, to express the wish of the country, that they might be allowed to receive again the Grand Duke, as their Sovereign, or if that could not be complied with, that the First Consul would be pleased to place himself at the head of the Government of Tuscany, in the same manner as he is in the Italian Republic. General Clark is said to have received this deputation very favorably, and to have assured them that he would transmit their wishes to the First Consul. If this intelligence be true, Etruria will either be annexed to France or to the Italian Republic. We recollect that private accounts from Paris some months ago, mentioned the Chief Consul was not satisfied with the conduct of his Etrurian Majesty.

GREENOCK, January 21.

The Porte has received the melancholy news, that the Turkish army in Egypt, which was under the command of the Pacha of Cairo, has been entirely defeated by the Beys. The accounts which the Government and the Embassador Lord Elgin, have received from Egypt, come down as late as the 2d of November, and confirm the intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.

To-day we have received advices from Egypt, that a French frigate and corvette has arrived at Alexandria. On board the frigate was the well-known Colonel Sebastiani, who was lately sent from Paris to Constantinople and Algiers. Immediately after his landing he had a conference with the English General Stewart, to whom he declared, that he had it in commission from the First Consul to enquire into the situation of affairs in Egypt, and that he wished to be informed of the reason why the fulfilment of the Treaty of Amiens, by the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops, was delayed?

To this General Stewart answered, that political zealous and motives were no part of his business; that he waited for orders from his Government, and when they arrived he should obey them.

Citizen Sebastiani immediately dispatched the corvette to France, with the answer of the English General, and proceeded himself to Cairo.

GIBRALTAR, November 3.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's Birth-day, it was celebrated with uncommon demonstrations of joy by all ranks of people here. Numerous entertainments were given on the occasion, and in the evening the whole town was illuminated, with a degree of splendor never before remembered; every individual seemed to vie in their endeavours to manifest their affection for a Prince under whose mild government and fostering hand this place bids fair to attain a degree of prosperity superior to any thing it has ever hitherto experienced.

The conduct of his Royal Highness since his arrival among us, has been marked with great judgment, moderation and integrity; and no means could have been adopted so likely to contribute to the welfare of the town, as the measures pursued by him. Every inhabitant, whilst obedient to the laws, now enjoys all the freedom and protection he could wish, and is subject to no constraints but such as are unavoidable in every garrison town.

Passports to travel into Spain or Barbary, either for business or pleasure, can at all times be obtained, signed by his Royal Highness himself, without delay, or without any fees of office being taken, as was the custom formerly.

The trade of this place has been freed from all restraints, and wisely left to its own natural channel, as the most likely means of promoting its increase. Permits for loading or shipping goods are indeed required, to ascertain the annual amount of the exports and imports, but they can always be had, gratis, at the Secretary's Office, the instant they are applied for.

The beneficial consequences of his Royal Highness's Government have already strongly manifested themselves in an astonishing increase in the value of landed property, and the avidity with which people from all quarters solicit permission to settle here; and such are the happy effects of a free Government, when administered with justice, that on this barren rock there is not a foot of ground in the town fit to build upon, that does not bear at least double the price the same quantity of ground would sell for in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-Square.

QUEBEC, March 9.

The following vessels are mentioned in Lloyd's List of Dec. 10, to arrived from Quebec:—Henry, Pearson; Mariner, Smith; Thompson, Tiffin, at Liverpool; Quebec Packet, at Hull; City of London, Dover; Fame, Cummings, and Atlanta, Sloan, at Clyde; Aurora, Wood, at Dartmouth; the Rebecca, Nesbling, at Plymouth.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1803.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT,
IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1803.

[Currency.]

Exchange - on London - 8 to 9 usc. 60 days sight.		
Wheat....per bush.		5/ to 5/6
Oats.....ditto.		2/9 to 3/
Barley.....ditto.		4/
Pease.....ditto.		5/6 to 6/
Flour superfine.....per barrel.		31/6 to 40/
Ditto fine.....ditto.		35/ to 37/6
Ditto common.....ditto.		27/6 to 30/
Biscuit common.....per cwt.		17/6
Pork Irish mess.....per barrel.		100/
Ditto country cured.....ditto.		90/
Ditto fresh.....per cwt.		35/ to 55/
Beef fresh.....ditto.		20/ to 28/
Butter country made.....per pound.		7½d to 9d
Spruce Beer - - - per gallon - -		8d
Rum Jamaica - - - ditto - -		3/10 9/
Ditto West India - - - ditto - -		6/6 to 7/
Muscovado Sugar - - per cwt. - -		45/ to 56/
Melasses.....per gallon.....		3/3
Tea.....per pound.....		5/6
Quebec Whisky - - - - per gallon - - - -		5/6
Wine Madeira - - per pipe - -		£. 40 to £. 70
Ditto Port - - - - ditto - - -		£. 40 to £. 50
Vinegar best - per gallon		2/6 to 3/
Ditto common ditto		
Firewood.....per cord		15/ to 17/6
Coals - - - - per chaldron - - - -		40/ to 45/
Candles mould.....per pound.		1/ to 1/4
Ditto dipt.....ditto.		10d
Oil lamp - - - per gallon - - -		3/9
Ditto linseed - - - ditto - - - -		6/6 to 9/
British Goods, p. cent. adv. 40 to 100 p. ct. & upw.		
Hay - - - - per 100 bundles - - - -		40/ to 45/
Straw - - - of 16 lbs. each - - - -		2½d
Oak.....per foot cube.....		10d to 1/
Ditto Plank, 3 inch - ditto supd. -		
Ditto ditto 2 inch - ditto ditto -		40 to 60
Ditto ditto 1½ inch - ditto ditto -		
Pine inch Boards, 10 feet long per hundred		60/ to 70/
Staves, white oak	per thousand	£. 25 to £. 26
London pipe.....		
Hoops, 12 to 14 feet long - ditto -		£. 6
Oars ash in the rough.....ditto.....		5/6 to 7/6
Handspikes &c. and	ditto -	2/6 to 3/
Hickory ditto.....		

On Tuesday night last the Saw Mill situate on the Humber accidentally caught fire and was entirely consumed.—We have not yet learnt how the fire originated.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XII.] [NUMBER 92.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 624.] SATURDAY, April 23, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the fifth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Eighteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them ; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard ; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years ; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all ; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1809.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1809.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1809.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1809.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1809.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1809.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1809—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1809.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring in their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grosly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United "States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, "His Heirs and Successors, to and for "the ules of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Ganaraque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any Indian Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Lateſt Intelligence.

[Received at New-York, by the arrival of the British Packet Lord Auckland, from Falmouth, and the ship Atlantic, Chew, last from Cork.]

LONDON, February 9.

The Moniteur of the 5th, contains an official paragraph, which, to those which know the fact, will excite considerable surprize. It is a statement that on the news of Le Clerc's death and the neceſſity of reinforcements, no leſs than 60,000 veterans volunteered to go to St. Domingo. Theſe brave veterans formerly were quit for the thanks of the government, as it ſeems 15,000 men have already failed. The veterans appear to have been much leſs alarmed at the news from St. Domingo than the Conſcripts, who, by the accounts in the Moniteur a few days ago, had ſhewn no ſmall averſion to Weſt-India ſervice.

Citizen Briſt, ex-deputy of the Council of Five Hundred, is appointed Commiſſary General of the Iſle of Elba.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has given orders for equipping two veſſels to ſail in a few weeks on a voyage of diſcovery. The object of this voyage is particularly to make diſcoveries on the northern coaſts of Aſia and America.

Admiral De Winter is to go to Liſbon after a ſhort ſtay at Toulon, about the beginning of February; there he is to finiſh his cruiſe, and to return home—He obſerves that the coaſts of Italy are entirely abandoned by the Barbary pirates. The Batavian flag has been highly diſtinguiſhed by the Archipelago.

There is a report in the Italian papers, that unleſs the Britiſh troops immediately evacuate Malta, freſh troops were to march to Naples. It is by no means improbable that the French would employ ſome method of this kind to compel us to abandon their deſtined prey. We do not believe, however, that any ſuch meaſure was in contemplation. Naples is too nearly connected with the imperial family, to be at this moment attacked.

February 7.

A letter from Vienna ſtates, that a Courier had paſſed through that city, on his way to Conſtantinople, with inſtructions to General Brune to demand of the Porte that it ſhould cauſe Egypt to be evacuated by the Engliſh.

It is ſaid that Sir Sidney Smith and another gentleman, are ſhortly to be ſent to Egypt with a ſpecial commiſſion.

M. Otto has, it is ſaid, declined the Embaſſy to the United ſtates of America, in conſequence of which General Bernadotte has been appointed in his ſtead, who will ſet out immediately.

February 10.

The trial of the other priſoners finiſhed at eight this morning, when the following were found guilty: John Francis, John Wood, Thos. Broughton, Thomas Newman, Daniel Tindall, James Sedgwick Wrantten, William Lander, Arthur Graham, John M'Namara.

Col. Deſpard was brought into Court, and ſentence paſſed upon him, and the other 9 convicted. A few minutes after 3 o'clock the Court broke up.

Jan. 27. The following is at preſent the military poſition of the French in Switzerland:—Gen. Nay, Commander in Chief and French Miniſter, with 2000 men in the city of Berne, 1000 more in its dependencies; General Serrars, with 2000 men in the Canton of Lucerne; General Boneau, with 4000 men in the Canton of Zurich, 4000 more in the Pays de Vaud, and 2000 in the North of Switzerland; ſingle battalions occupy Baſle, Friburgh, and Soleure; and the Helvetic troops are under the direction of the French, and chiefly employed in levying contributions.

Numberleſs applications for legal paſſports are made every day to Citizen Mour, miniſter for foreign relations at Berne. Amongſt others were preferred, on the 13th of this month, applications from four families of the Pays de Vaud, who are leaving their country for America. In the number were heads of families of both ſexes, of the age of ſixty.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hull has, to the ſurpriſe of the mercantile and ſhipping intereſts, ſignified that it is adverſe to any abolition of the Tonnage Duty.

February 1.

There is certainly a negociation relating to the final and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of objects which have been rather vaguely arranged by the treaty of Amiens, now on the tapis between our government and that of France. The return of Mr. Benjaſield, from Paris, has not, we learn, been cauſed by ill health; he was charged with important diſpatches for Lord Hawkeſbury, and the ſubject of them was diſcuſſed in a Cabinet Council, held laſt Saturday.

Both Houſes of Parliament will meet this week, more *pro forma*, than for the diſpatch of important buſineſs—One of the principal attacks to be brought forward by the Grenville party, will, it is underſtood, relate to the finance of the country. An attempt is to be made to refute Mr. Addington's late ſtatement reſpecting the flouriſhing ſituation of our revenue and commerce.

NEW YORK, March 29.

In the London Gazette of the 29th January, is announced the appointment by his Majeſty, of Anthony Merry, Eſq. as Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

William Drummond, Eſq. Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte;

Hugo Elliot, Eſq. Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples;

Edward Thornton, Eſq. Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

A violent eruption lately proceeded from Mount Ætna, which cauſed much damage in the neighbouring country of Catania, and much terror in Meſſina.

The Britannia, of Liverpool, from Demerara, with 200 of the 21th Weſt-India regiment on board, was wrecked the 23d of Dec. on Hog-John Point.—All the lives, ſhip and cargo, loſt.

The Legiſlature of Nova-Scotia have enacted, that any perſon convicted of ſtealing from any veſſel wrecked on the coaſt of that province or the Iſle of Sable, or of obſtructing any perſon of ſuch veſſel in attempting to ſave his life, *ſhall ſuffer death.* They have alſo declared it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any perſon willfully to caſt away or deſtroy a veſſel.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

A very important, and no leſs ſingular than important, occurrence took place at the Cape of Good Hope, previous to the ſailing of the ſhip Portſmouth, which arrived on the 15th inſt. and it is not a little ſurpriſing that it ſhould not have been tranſmitted a little ſooner to the public. We have it upon the beſt authority, that although the Dutch governor was by capitulation to have had poſſeſſion of the Cape on the 18th of January, the Britiſh troops had, notwithſtanding, poſſeſſion of the place at the time of the Portſmouth's ſailing.

The circumſtances were theſe:—The commander of the Britiſh forces had propoſed that the Dutch governor ſhould take poſſeſſion of the forts and works on the 20th of December. As, however, the firſt day of the New Year was at hand, the latter preferred poſtponing to that day, expecting probably that the feſtivity of the moment would give an eclat to his new government among the peoples. In the mean time, the Britiſh troops, to the number of 1600, had all embarked, except one company left on ſhore as a reſerve guard, and to take care of the works till the Dutch, who were then landing, to the number of 2500, ſhould march into them. As fate would have it, however, on the night of the 31ſt of December, a veſſel arrived with diſpatches from England, enjoining it upon Gen. Dundas, if he had not ſurrendered the place to the Dutch, to retain poſſeſſion of it. A great buſtle immediately took place in the fleet; and early on the morning of the 1ſt of January, the day when the Dutch troops were to have entered the works, the Britiſh forces were ſeen debarking with all the expedition in their power, and marching with fixed bayonets back again to the fortifications, of which they took poſſeſſion, and kept out the Dutch. This manœuvre occaſioned, it may be ſuppoſed, no ſmall conſternation to the Dutch governor, whoſe imprudent procraſtination may be attend-

ed with the final loss of the colony to his country.

How far this occurrence may have connection with the recent declaration of war by Algiers against France, and be the precursor of a renewal of hostilities in Europe, is left to the speculation of our readers.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE EYE.

WHEN the tongue dares not speak, not cold language impart,
Each tender emotion that glows in the heart,
When the whole look be mute, that the bosom beat high,
How expressively eloquent then is the *Eye*.

The letter may paint forth a moment of mirth,
Elegize or loosen the flame to rehearse;
I with neither (excuse me) poem, nor
I read volumes at once in a glance of the *Eye*.

When *Phillida* sings, and the dulcet strain drown
From each auditor's lips unbounded applause,
I envy her not, not to rival her try,
When I fing my reward in a glance of the *Eye*.

In whatever I fay, in whatever I do,
This fliftful reward I keep in my view,
And when I do right, how delighted am I,
To read approbation in ——— 's *Eye*.

When the glafs paffes round, and the fpirits are gay,
When on Pleafure's light pinions old times flit away,
I juft touch the glafs, but I pafs the wine by,
I drink draughts of delight from a glance of the *Eye*.

'Tis my hearty confolation, my joy and delight,
Its memory oft cheers the drear hour of night,
But whither for comfort or joy fhall I fly,
When unkindness no more by a glance fram the *Eye* ?

[*The following beautiful Lines, tranflated from the German of* LESSING, *are extracted from the Port. Folio.*]

I ASK'D my fair, one happy day,
What I fhould call her in my lays—
By what fweet name, from Rome or Greece,
Thalestris, Delia, Chloris,
Lesbia, Lalage, Delia, Doris,
Dorothea, or Lucatee?

Ah! replied the gentle fair,
Beloved, what are names but air?
Take thou whatever fuits the line,
Celia, Amaryllis, Chloris,
Lalage, Lesbia, Delia, Doris,
But don't forget to call me—thine.

INK.—Mr. W. CLOSE has made a great variety of experiments, in order to afcertain the beft method of making Ink, which fhall not be difcharged by time or chemical proceffes, as the refult of his enquiries, he recommends for Black Ink—"2 Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 96 grains, lamp black from two and a half to three grains: with the affiftance of a gentle heat diffolve the copal in the oil of lavender, in a fmall glafs phial, and then mix the lamp black with the folution upon a marble flab or other fmooth furface." The compofition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it muft be diluted with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alchol. For *Red Ink*—"Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal powder 17 grains, red fulphuret of mercury 60 grains." Both thefe compofitions poffefs a permanent colour; the oil of lavender being diffipated with a gentle heat, colour is left on the paper furrounded with copal, a fubftance infoluble in water, fpirits, acids, or alkaline folutions. A manufcript written with them, may therefore be expected to the procefs commonly ufed for reftoring the colour of printed books, without the fmalleft injury to the writing; and, in this manner all interpolitions with common Ink may be removed. [*Lond. Pap.*]

A RECENT INVENTION

FOR RENEWING THE VIGOUR OF FRUIT-TREES.

A compofition has been invented for regenerating fruit trees, by which they will bear fruit of the moft delicious flavor. This compofition has alfo been applied to oaks and other timber. An experiment has been recently made upon a particular cherry tree in Kenfington Gardens, from which his Majefty remembered to have gathered cherries when very young, of the flavor of which he was very fond. This tree, which had been brought into England in the reign of King William, had borne very little fruit, and appeared almoft dead. It was, by the King of England's command, dug round, and one or two roots, with a piece of the bark about three inches in breadth, were found alive. By cutting away the decayed parts and applying the compofition to the found, this tree in three years bore as well as any other tree in the garden, and the fruit was of a moft delicious flavor, and appeared remarkably fine.

The inventor of the above is a Mr. Forfythe, who has got from the S. A. Four Thoufand Guineas for the invention. The whole is communicated to the public in a book written by Mr. F. and now in the poffeffion of many gentlemen in America.

Amongft the number of *names* one meets with in the metropolis, that are profeffionally appropriate to the avocations of their owners, not the leaft ftriking are the following:—In Smithfield, a multifarious profeffor fports the infcription of "*Catchpole*, hair dreffer, peruke maker, and undertaker."—In Clerkenwell Green, we meet the fignboard of "*J. Grammar's* Academy."—In Dyott-ftreet, St. Giles's, a profeffor of the fable robe announces his avocation by "Chimnies fwept, and night work performed *here*, by *Timothy Bruft*."—A window near Clare-Market, exhibits a label, inferibed "*Thomas Smith*, portering and meffages performed here"—and an Hibernian lady, who keeps an *Oratium* in High-ftreet, St. Giles's, writes up, "Freth eggs every day, by me *Catherine Clark*"—and in High-ftreet, in the Borough, an active agent of the law defignates his refidence by the words "*Grip*, Officer to the Sheriffs of Kent." [*Lond. Pap.*]

☞ Gentlemen who may be inclined to fubfcribe to the BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, a very valuable Periodical Work publifhed at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilson, may see the Profpectus and a fpecimen of the work by calling at this Office, where other papers will be received.

* The price of Subfcription will be half a Guinea for fix months payable at the end of the term—and no fubfcription will be received for lefs than fix months.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL perfons who wifh to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the prefent Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the fame on applying to W. ALLAN, Infpector.

April 5. 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellant dwelling houfe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Dennifon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poffeffion given to the purchafer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceffion of Weft Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are fome very good mill-feats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ft conceffion of Eaft Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or lefs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceffions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the fecond and third conceffions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ft, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceffion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceffions of Townfend, containing 1000 acres; the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ft and 2d conceffions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ft conceffion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trenich) containing 800 acres; the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceffions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with mill feats thereon: and alfo, the lots Nos. 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ft, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceffions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill feats thereon.

The terms are either cafh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchafe, in which cafe a proportionably lefs price will be expected, or the fame for one moiety of each purchafe, and bonds properly fecured for principal and intereft, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amufing weekly publication, & in high eftimation, price 54s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newfpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poftage, may be had of SILVESTER BRITANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publifher of this paper fpecimens of each will be fhewn, & fubfcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly fums. None will be fupplied without this compliance.

For Sale,

BY the Subfcriber, the HOUSE this Town, now occupied by Mr ALLAN MCNABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 18.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 625.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proroga-tion bearing date the fifth day of March laft, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this prefent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Eighteenth day of May next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire our Lieutenant Governor of our faid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

W. JARVIS, *fec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paffed in the Year of Our Lord One Thoufand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, at any time during the fpace of three years from the paffing thereof, was empowered to iffue Commiffions, and the Commiffioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cafes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iffued—AND WHEREAS, Commiffions were accordingly iffued, and the Commiffioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon fome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perfons, during the fpace of the faid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceffary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the faid Commiffioners to profecute fuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceffary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eflential to the eftablifhment of their faid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perfon or by Agent, or to take any proper ftepa for afcertaining their Titles in manner by the faid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithftanding fuch manifeft inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majefty's Subjects, the faid Act was, by another Statute paffed in the Year One Thoufand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but fuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thofe for whofe benefit the Law was paffed.

AND WHEREAS, by the laft Seffion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiflature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may affert their Claims, in all Cafes where the Faith of Government ftands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iffued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiffions were iffued, and the Commiffioners duly attended at the refpective times when the Affizes were held for the feveral Diftricts of this Province, but fome of the Parties, who had given notice of afferting Claims, came in the fame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; fo that, if fuch grofs negligence and inattention is perfevered in, the Induftry and benevolent Intentions of the Crown in aflenting to fuch repeated extenfions of, or indulgent a Law, will be altogether difappointed and fruftrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majefty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiffioners named in the feveral Commiffions, iffued under the Authority of the laft mentioned Statute, will, for the purpofe of deciding on all fuch Claims as aforefaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diftrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firft Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diftrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diftrict of *Newcaftle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diftrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diftrict of *Johnftown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaftern* Diftrict, on the Firft Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diftrict of *London*, at the Affizes, which will be held for that Diftrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weftern* Diftrict, alfo at the time of the Affizes, which will be held for that Diftrict in the faid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perfons intereffed will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Parties who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing—will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interests, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed grain amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed grain amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the said Act is particu"larly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the Interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, "His Heirs and Successors, to and for "the uses of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Ganaraque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and sixpence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 19th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of removing the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency.
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 19th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any Indian Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Latest Intelligence.

[Received at New-York, by the arrival of the ship Two Friends, Captain Vose, in 29 days from London.]

EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Yesterday morning at four o'clock, the drum beat at the Horse Guards, as a signal for the cavalry to assemble, and no less than four regiments of different descriptions are stated to have shortly after assembled. As soon as day light appeared the military took their different stations.—Two troops of horse were stationed at the Obelisk. Others intended the roads from the Obelisk to the Elephant and Castle, and down the Borough road. About five o'clock the populace began to pour in numbers along the Westminster and City Roads to Horsemonger-lane, and by six the lane was completely crowded. There were few houses in front of the prison, but of them, however, were filled with spectators.—The Dyer's Ground to the left of the prison were gradually filled, till at last all the parts that had a view of the scaffold were completely crammed. We suppose that 20,000 persons might be assembled. At five o'clock St. George's bell began to toll, and continued for about an hour. At half past six the prison bell rang, the signal for the unlocking of the cells. Mr. Wintworth, the clergyman of the prison, and Mr. Griffith, the Roman Catholic Priest, the same gentleman who attended Quigley when he was executed, came to the prison, and were immediately admitted to the prisoners. At seven o'clock 6 of the prisoners, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood, & Wintworth, went into the chapel; Colonel Despard refused to attend, remaining in his cell; and Macnamara, being a Roman Catholic, prayed in his cell with the Friests. The five former conducted themselves with much decorum in the chapel. They attended to the prayers with great earnestness, but at the same time without seeming to lose that firmness which they had displayed since their trial. Before they received the sacrament, four of them confessed they had done wrong, but not to the extent charged against them in the evidence. The fifth, Graham, said, he was innocent of the charges brought against him; but that he had attended two meetings, the second at the instigation of Francis. It was Emblyn, he added, who called on him, to take him to the meeting, by Francis's desire. For some time the Clergyman resisted to administer the sacrament to Francis, because he persisted in declaring that he had been guilty of no crime. The Clergyman said to him, "You admit you attended meetings." He replied, "Yes." "You know they were for the purpose of overturning the Constitution and Government of the Country. I by no means wish you to enter into acknowledge generally." Francis then smiled, and answered, "Ladmit I have done wrong in attending those meetings." The Clergyman then asked each of them "how they found themselves?" Francis, Wood, Broughton, and Wintworth, replied, "they were never happier in their lives." Graham remained silent. The sacrament was then administered to them. The service in the chapel lasted three quarters of an hour. Before it was over, Colonel Delpard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. Delpard walked up and down before the chapel door, but did not enter the chapel. Macnamara walked about in earnest conversation with the Roman Catholic Priest, and with a book in his hand. Whilst Despard was at the door of the chapel, the High Sheriff, Mr. Peppen, addressed himself very humanely to him, and asked him if he could render him any service? The Colonel thanked him, and replied that he could not. The Sheriff added something in a low tone of voice, which we believe, but are not quite certain, related to Mrs. Delpard. Whilst the Clergyman was gone out of the chapel to prepare for the sacrament, the five prisoners in the chapel rose, on hearing the Colonel's irons being knocked off near the door. They asked each other "Where is he?" and seemed anxious to see him. After they had received the sacrament they were brought out of the chapel, and their irons were knocked off. The execution then tied their arms and hands in the same manner as he had before bound Colonel Delpard and Macnamara.

Notice was then given to the Sheriff that they were ready. Colonel Delpard who stood the first, retired behind, and made a motion to Francis, who was making way for him, to go before him. The hurdle had been previously prepared in the outer court-yard. It is the body of a small cart, on which two trusses of clean straw are laid. It was drawn by two horses. The procession moved in the following order:—

The Sheriff of Surrey.
The Clergyman in his robes.
Mr. Ives, the keeper, with a white wand.
High Constable,
Other Constables,
The Executioner with a drawn sword.

Macnamara and Graham were first put into the hurdle, & drawn to the Lodge where the inner gates were opened, and they were conveyed to the Scaffold, that leads up to the Gallows. The hurdle then returned and brought

Broughton and Francis.

Then Wood and Francis.

Last of all Colonel Delpard was put to

to Graham.

Macnamara formed Latent upon the book in his hand. Graham remained silent. Broughton just said how the hurdle shifted, and looked up to the Scaffold. Wood and Francis both smiled, and all of them, throughout the awful scene with much composure. Delpard took hands with a gentleman, as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the Scaffold with a smile on his face as they had all been instructed in the hurdle to the hurdle that leads to the scaffold, they were removed by one by one in the order before mentioned.—The Sheriff, Sir Richard Ford, the Clergyman, Mr. Wintworth, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, Mr. Griffith, preceding them. Seven coffins, of sheets, which had been previously placed in a room under the scaffold, were brought up and placed on the platform on which the drop is erected. A bag of saw-dust, to catch the blood when the heads were severed from their bodies, was placed before them. The block was near the scaffold. There were nearly one hundred persons on the platform, including the magistrates and officers. The greatest order and silence was observed.

As soon as the prisoners were placed on the hurdles, St. George's bell tolled for half an hour. It was nearly three quarters full eight, when the first procession was brought up to the scaffold, the rest followed slowly. When the cord was fastened round the neck of the first, the second was brought up, and so on till the cord was round the neck of all the sufferers. Macnamara and the first brought up a book in his hand, and when the cap was placed round his neck, he continued with the greatest devotion, "Lord Jesus have mercy upon me. Christ Jesus look down with pity upon me." Graham came second. He looked pale and ghastly, but spoke not. Wretches was the third; he ascended the scaffold with much firmness.—Brought on the fourth, fainted as he ran up the scaffold stairs, but as soon as the rope was fastened round his neck, he turned pale and fainted no more. He joined in prayer with much earnestness.—Wood was the fifth, Francis the sixth. Francis ascended the scaffold with a composure which he preserved to the last.—Wood and Broughton were equally composed. Of all of them Francis was the best looking, tall, handsome and well made. He and Wood were dressed in the uniform of the Foot Guards, and Francis, when he came on the scaffold, had on his full regimental cap. The rest were in colored clothes.—Colonel Despard was brought up the last, dressed in boots, a dark brown great coat and red waistcoat, his hair unpowdered.—He had previously desired to speak with the Sheriff and Sir Richard Ford, to whom he communicated his wish to address the spectators. They told him they had not the least objection to his carrying that wish into effect. The Colonel ascended the scaffold with great firmness. His countenance underwent not the slightest change while the awful ceremony of fastening the rope round his neck, and placing the cap on his head, was performing. He looked at the multitude assembled with perfect calmness. The Clergy—— who attended the scaffold

after the prisoners were tied up, spoke to him a few words as he passed. The

the place of execution at a very early hour in the morning. About six the Horse Guards fell into rank, and marched to the place of execution. The Bow-street mounted troops, a strong body of constables, took their stations in the avenues leading to the scaffold, while a long train of carriages, filled with distinguished company, were admitted to inclose the area. At half past seven o'clock Mr. Jervis arrived at Newgate, and soon after the Sheriffs, attended by their officers, proceeded to the room where the unfortunate men were confined, and demanded them of the Keeper. They were brought down stairs, and placed in the carriages, attended by the Ordinary, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Wontner, the Governor's secretary. A procession of Horse Guards, with a kettle-drum and trumpet, then, amid the loud acclamations of the populace, proceeded to the Old Bailey, where they were joined by the Sheriffs' officers, and the whole proceeded at a slow pace to Tyburn. The Sheriffs' carriages were followed by those of the Aldermen, and other distinguished persons. On the road, one of the Sheriffs' carriages broke down, and another division of the Horse Guards was ordered to attend the procession. The whole formed an interesting and impressive spectacle to a humane mind. Across the Criminal Line of England, taking its rise, awful source! in the breast of the supreme Conservator of the universe, upon which [illegible] forms an [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Edward Marcus Despard, J. Wood, J. Francis, Thomas Broughton, J. Sedgwick Wreiten, Jun. A. Graham, and J. Macnamara, by their being drawn and hanged, and having their heads [illegible] from their bodies, according to the [illegible] sentence only, at the usual place on Monday next the 21st of February; and for so doing, this shall be your warrant.—Given at our Court at St. James's this 16th day of Feb. 1803, in the 43d year of our reign. By his Majesty's command. (Signed) PELHAM.

Annexed is a copy of the order for the Respite:

Whitehall, Feb. 16, 1803.

SIR,

"I am commanded to signify to you the King's pleasure, that the Execution of the Sentence of Death passed upon Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, and William Landers, now in the jail of the county of Surrey, be respited until further signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

"I am, Sir,

"your most obedient

"humble servant,

(Signed) "PELHAM."

To our trusty, &c.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1803.

A dispute of an ephemeral nature has latterly made its appearance at Guadaloupe and Corrected, and misconduct of persecution are taken to prevent its total dissipation [illegible] the United States.

A congratulatory Address to the King, on the [illegible] detention of the Five agreeing this Majesty's title, containing assurances of the most affectionate attachment and unshaken loyalty of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, was moved and unanimously adopted.

The British forces have left the [illegible] fortifications at the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th Feb.—The Dutch remained in two [illegible] which they were placed by the mutual agreement on the 4th of February, and were to daily evacuation of the Cape.

On the 4th inst. an attempt was made by [illegible] the prison to escape from the State Prison in New-York, by forcing their way in part of the building. One of the prisoners was shot dead by the guards, another mortally wounded, and several others slightly; three of the offenders regained their liberty

☞ *THE Settlers in the Home District are hereby informed, that HEMP SEED is now ready to be delivered to Cultivators, on application to the Commissioners.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 2.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 646.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the fifth day of March last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the Eighteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ELEVENTH Day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued, for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all: So that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the refpective Diftricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cauſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and Intitled to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particularly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been alcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercife of the powers and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will have liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

The firſt Statute paſſed in the Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada, intituled, "An Act to "repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the "fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intitu"led, "An Act for making more effectual pro"viſion for the Government of the Province of "Quebec, for North America—and to introduce "the Engliſh Law, as the rule of deciſion in all "matters of controverſy relative to property and "civil rights."

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America," it was among other things provided, "That in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhould be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame;" ſuch proviſion being manifeſtly and avowedly intended for the accommodation of his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects: And whereas ſince the paſſing of the Act aforeſaid, that part of the late Province of Quebec now comprehended within the Province of Upper-Canada, having become inhabited principally by Britiſh ſubjects, born and educated in countries where the Engliſh laws were eſtabliſhed, and who are unaccuſtomed to the laws of Canada, it is neceſſary that the proviſion aforeſaid contained in the ſaid Act of the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty, ſhould be continued to this Province; Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, the ſaid proviſion contained in the ſaid Act in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, and the authority of the ſaid laws of Canada, and every part thereof, as forming a rule of deciſion in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, ſhall be annulled, made void, and aboliſhed throughout this Province, and that the ſaid laws, or any part thereof, as ſuch, ſhall be of any force or authority within the ſaid Province, nor binding on any of the inhabitants thereof.

II. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to extinguiſh, releaſe or diſcharge, or otherwiſe to affect any exiſting right, lawful claim or encumbrance, to and upon any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the ſaid Province, or to reſcind or vacate or otherwiſe to affect any contract or ſecurity already made and executed conformably to the ſaid laws of Canada.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of England as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame.

IV. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or vary any of the ordinances made and paſſed by the Governor, and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, previous to the diviſion of the ſaid late Province of Upper and Lower Canada, otherwiſe than as they are neceſſarily varied by the proviſions herein mentioned.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That all matters relative to teſtimony and legal proof in the inveſtigation of facts, and the forms thereof, in the ſeveral courts of law and equity within this Province, be regulated by the Rules of evidence eſtabliſhed in England.

VI. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall vary, or interfere with any or the ſubſiſting proviſions reſpecting eccleſiaſtical rights or dues in this Province, or with the forms of proceeding in civil actions or the juriſdiction of the courts already eſtabliſhed, or to introduce any of the laws of England reſpecting the maintenance of the poor, or reſpecting bankrupts.

[*For the information of the Public, the Printer has been directed to inſert the Engliſh Statute of the 26th Geo. 2d. Chap. 33. intituled,*]

AN ACT

For the better preventing of Clandeſtine Marriages.

'WHEREAS great miſchiefs and inconveniences have ariſen from clandeſtine marriages;' for preventing thereof for the future, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four, all banns of matrimony ſhall be publiſhed in an audible manner in the Pariſh Church, or, in ſome public Chapel, in which public Chapel banns of matrimony have been uſually publiſhed, of or belonging to ſuch Pariſh or Chapelry wherein the perſons to be married ſhall dwell, according to the form of words preſcribed by the rubrick prefixed to the office of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer, upon three Sundays preceding the ſolemnization of marriage, during the time of morning ſervice, or of evening ſervice (if there be no morning ſervice in ſuch Church or Chapel upon any of thoſe Sundays) immediately after the ſecond leſſon: And whenſoever it ſhall happen that the perſons to be married ſhall dwell in divers Pariſhes or Chapelries, the banns ſhall in like manner be publiſhed in the Church or Chapel belonging to ſuch Pariſh or Chapelry, wherein each of the ſaid perſons ſhall dwell; and where both or either of the perſons to be married ſhall dwell in any extraparochial place, (having no Church or Chapel wherein banns have been uſually publiſhed) then the banns ſhall in like manner be publiſhed in the Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging to ſome Pariſh or Chapelry adjoining to ſuch extraparochial place: And where banns ſhall be publiſhed in any Church or Chapel belonging to any Pariſh adjoining to ſuch extraparochial place, the Parſon, Vicar, Miniſter or Curate, publiſhing ſuch banns, ſhall, in writing under his hand, certify the publication thereof in ſuch manner as if either of the perſons to be married dwelt in ſuch adjoining Pariſh; and that all other the rules preſcribed by the ſaid rubrick concerning the publication of banns, and the ſolemnization of matrimony, and not hereby altered, ſhall be duly obſerved; and that in all caſes where banns ſhall have been publiſhed, the marriage ſhall be ſolemnized in one of the Pariſh Churches or Chapels where ſuch banns have been publiſhed, and in no other place whatſoever.

II. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, That no Parſon, Vicar, Miniſter or Curate ſhall be obliged to publiſh the banns of matrimony between any perſons whatſoever, unleſs the perſons to be married ſhall, ſeven days at the leaſt before the time required for the firſt publication of ſuch banns reſpectively, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to ſuch Parſon, Vicar, Miniſter or Curate, a notice in writing of their true Chriſtian and Surnames, and of the houſe or houſes of their reſpective abodes within ſuch Pariſh, Chapelry or extraparochial place as aforeſaid, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited or lodged in ſuch houſe or houſes reſpectively.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Parſon, Miniſter, Vicar or Curate ſolemnizing marriages after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty four, between perſons, both or one of whom ſhall be under the age of twenty one years, after banns publiſhed, ſhall be puniſhable by Eccleſiaſtical cenſures, for ſolemnizing ſuch marriages without conſent of parents or guardians, whoſe conſent is required by law, unleſs ſuch Parſon, Miniſter, Vicar or Curate ſhall have notice of the diſſent of ſuch parent or guardians; and in caſe ſuch parents or guardians, or one of them, ſhall openly and publicly declare, or cauſe to be declared in the Church or Chapel where the banns ſhall be ſo publiſhed, at the time of ſuch publication, his, her, or their diſſent to ſuch marriage, ſuch publication of banns ſhall be abſolutely void.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, That no licence of marriage ſhall, from and after the ſaid twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four, be granted by any Archbiſhop, Biſhop, or other ordinary or perſon having authority to grant ſuch licences, to ſolemnize any marriage in any other Church or Chapel, than in the Pariſh Church or public Chapel of or belonging to the Pariſh or Chapelry, within which the uſual place of abode of one of the perſons to be married, ſhall have been for the ſpace of four weeks immediately before the granting of ſuch licence; or where both or either of the parties to be married, ſhall dwell in any extraparochial place, having no Church or Chapel wherein banns have been uſually publiſhed, then in the Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging to ſome Pariſh or Chapelry adjoining to ſuch extraparochial place, and in no other place whatſoever.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Pariſhes where there ſhall be no Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging thereto, or none wherein Divine Service ſhall be uſually celebrated every Sunday, may be deemed extraparochial places for the purpoſes of this Act, but not for any other purpoſe.

VI. Provided always, That nothing herein before contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to deprive the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, and his and their proper officers, of the right which hath hitherto been uſed, in virtue of a certain Statute made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Eighth, intituled, *An Act concerning Peter Pence and Diſpenſations*; of granting

special licences to marry at any convenient time or place.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, no Surrogate deputed by any Ecclesiastical Judge, who hath power to grant licences of marriage, shall grant any such licence before he hath taken an oath before the said Judge faithfully to execute his office, according to law, to the best of his knowledge, and hath given security by his bond in the sum of one hundred pounds to the Bishop of the diocese, for the due and faithful execution of his said office.

VIII. *And whereas many persons do solemnize matrimony in Prisons and other places without publication of banns or licence of marriage first had and obtained*; Therefore, for the prevention thereof, Be it enacted, That if any person shall, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, solemnize matrimony in any other place than a Church or public Chapel, where banns have been usually published, unless by special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury; or shall solemnize matrimony without publication of banns, unless licence of marriage be first had and obtained from some person or persons having authority to grant the same, every person knowingly and wilfully so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations in America for the space of fourteen years, according to the laws in force for transportation of felons; and all marriages solemnized from and after the twenty fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, in any other place than a Church or such public Chapel, unless by special licence as aforesaid, or that shall be solemnized without publication of banns, or licence of marriage from a person or persons having authority to grant the same first had and obtained, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

IX. Provided, That all prosecutions for such felony shall be commenced within the space of three years after the offence committed.

X. Provided always, That after the solemnization of any marriage, under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of the actual dwelling of the parties in the respective Parishes or Chapelries wherein the banns of matrimony were published; or where the marriage is by licence, it shall not be necessary to give any proof that the usual place of abode of one of the parties, for the space of four weeks as aforesaid, was in the Parish or Chapelry where the marriage was solemnized; nor shall any evidence in either of the said cases be received to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, That all marriages solemnized by licence, after the said twenty fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, where either of the parties, not being a widower or widow, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, which shall be had without the consent of the father of such of the parties, so under age (if then living) first had and obtained, or if dead, of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of them; and in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother (if living and unmarried) or if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then of a guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery; shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XII. And whereas it may happen, 'that the guardian or guardians, mother or mothers, of the parties to be 'married, or one of them, so under 'age as aforesaid, may be *Non compos mentis*, or may be in parts beyond the 'seas, or may be induced unreasonably, and by undue motives to abuse 'the trust reposed in him, her, or 'them, by refusing or with holding 'his, her, or their consent to a pro'per marriage;' Be it therefore enacted, That in case any such guardian or guardians, mother or mothers, or any of them, whose content is made necessary as aforesaid, shall be *Non compos mentis*, or in parts beyond the seas, or shall refuse or with-hold his, her, or their consent to the marriage of any person, it shall and may be lawful for any person desirous of marrying, in any of the before-mentioned cases, to apply by petition to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, who is and are hereby impowered to proceed upon such petition, in a summary way; and in case the marriage propoted shall upon examination appear to be proper, the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, shall judicially declare the same to be so by an order of Court, and such order shall be deemed and taken to be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the guardian or guardians, or mother of the person so petitioning, had consented to such marriage.

XIII. And it is hereby further enacted, That in no case whatsoever shall any suit or proceeding be had in any Ecclesiastical Court, in order to compel a celebration of any marriage in *facie Ecclesiæ*, by reason of any contract of matrimony whatsoever, whether *per verba de præsenti*, or *per verba de futuro*, which shall be entered into after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. And for preventing undue entries and abuses in registers of marriages; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, and from time to time afterwards as there shall be occasion, the Churchwardens and Chapel-wardens of every Parish or Chapelry shall provide proper books of vellum, or good and durable paper, in which all marriages and banns of marriage respectively, there published or solemnized, shall be registered, and every page thereof shall be marked at the top, with the figure of the number of every such page, beginning at the second leaf with number one; and every leaf or page to numbered, shall be ruled with lines at proper and equal distances from each other, or as near as may be; and all banns and marriages published or celebrated in any Church or Chapel, or within any such Parish or Chapelry, shall be respectively entered, registered, printed, or written upon or as near as conveniently may be to such ruled lines, and shall be signed by the Parson, Vicar, Minister or Curate, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction; and such entries shall be made as aforesaid, on or near such lines in succesive order, where the paper is not damaged or decayed, by accident or length of time, until a new book shall be thought proper or necessary to be provided for the same purposes, and then the directions aforesaid shall be observed in every such new book; and all books provided as aforesaid shall be deemed to belong to every such Parish or Chapel respectively, and shall be carefully kept and preserved for public use.

XV. And in order to preserve the evidence of marriages, and to make the proof thereof more certain and easy, and for the direction of Ministers in the celebration of marriages and registering thereof, Be it enacted, That from and after the twenty fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, all marriages shall be solemnized in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, besides the Minister who shall celebrate the same; and that immediately after the celebration of every marriage, an entry thereof shall be made in such register to be kept as aforesaid; in which entry or register it shall be expressed, That the said marriage was celebrated by banns or licence; and if both or either of the parties married by licence, be under age, with consent of the parents or guardians, as the case shall be; and shall be signed by the Minister with his proper addition, and also by the parties married, and attested by such two witnesses; which entry shall be made in the form or to the effect following; that is to say,

A. B. of [the / this] Parish

and *C. D.* of [the / this] Parish

were married in this [Church / Chapel] by [Banns / Licence] with consent of [Parents / Guardians] this day of in the year

by me *J. J.* [Rector / Vicar / Curate]

This marriage was solemnized between us *A. B.* *C. D.* in the presence of *E. F.* *G. H.*

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, with intent to elude the force of this Act, knowingly and wilfully inter, or cause to be inserted in the register book of such Parish or Chapelry as aforesaid, any false entry of any matter or thing relating to any marriage; or falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or act or assist in falsely making, altering forging or counterfeiting any such entry in such register; or falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any such licence of marriage as aforesaid; or utter or publish as true any such false, altered, forged or counterfeited register as aforesaid, or a copy thereof, or any such false, altered, forged or counterfeited licence of marriage, knowing such register or licence of marriage respectively, to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited; or if any person shall, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, wilfully destroy, or cause or procure to be destroyed, any register book of marriages, or any part of such register book, with intent to avoid any marriage, or to subject any person to any of the penalties of this Act; every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy.

[☞ For the residue, see SUPPLEMENT]

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

XVII. Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to the marriages of any of the Royal Family.

XVIII. Provided likewise, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, nor to any marriages amongst the people called Quakers, or amongst the persons professing the Jewish religion, where both the parties to any such marriage shall be of the people called Quakers, or persons professing the Jewish religion respectively, nor to any marriages solemnized beyond the seas.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be publicly read in all parish churches and public chapels, by the Parson, Vicar, Minister or Curate of the respective parishes or chapelries, on some Sunday immediately after Morning Prayer, or immediately after Evening Prayer, if there shall be no Morning Service on that day, in each of the months of September, October, November and December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, and afterwards at the same times, on four several Sundays in each year, (that is to say) The Sundays next before the twenty-fifth day of March, twenty-fourth day of June, twenty-ninth day of September, and twenty-fifth day of December respectively, for two years, to be computed from and immediately after the first day of January in the said year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, February 23

Letters from Hague mention, that M. Schimmelpenninck, the Ambassador to our Court, has received instructions relative to the negociation of a Commercial Treaty between this country and Holland. The Dutch are also negociating a Treaty of Commerce with the French. At present the duties upon goods exported from Holland to France are enormously high, and the Dutch have almost abandoned the Commercial Navigation of the Rhine, on account of the extraordinary custom duties demanded by France. That navigation is now almost wholly in the hands of the Prussians, who are more favoured than the Dutch.

March 1.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, have presented the boat's crew of the Lord Nelson's Margate boy with the sum of 500 guineas, as a reward for their gallant and daring rescue of 105 men from the wreck of the Hindostan.

On the 15th instant, as the Acasta frigate was coming to Portsmouth from Leith, she was driven by adverse winds on the French coast, where she struck on the Flemish banks, and afterwards dropped anchor; a boat was hoisted out, with Lieutenant Galway, the master, and eight men, to make soundings, when one upset, and every soul perished. The ship arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, without the least damage.

March 5.

The Hercules, of 74 guns, has sailed from Portsmouth, with sealed orders, supposed for the Westindies.

The Dutch Republic has instituted a new mode of voting. Every person writes his vote at home, which is called for by proper officers, and deposited by them in the office of the Inspections, where the result is made known.

According to letters from Gibraltar of the 8th ult. it was generally believed there, that the Donnegal, Sir R. Strachan, which sailed from that place on the 5th, was destined, with other ships on the Mediterranean Station, to bring home the British troops in garrison at Malta. This report is not entitled to much credit. The instructions taken out by the Donnegal could only be communicated to the Admiral on that station, and were certainly unknown to the Captain and Officers of the ship. The supreme probably ordered Strength from the fleet they made by the Donnegal at Gibraltar, having arrived on the 4th, and put to sea the following day.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

ROBBERY.

The following interesting account of a most barbarous and atrocious robbery has been communicated for publication by a respectable gentleman from Wilkinsport, Pennsylvania.

The unhappy sufferer is a young lady, about eighteen years of age, by the name of Esther M'Dowell. The history of her misfortune is thus related by our correspondent.

Miss M'Dowell is the daughter and only child of Dr. John M'Dowell, who, about three years since, removed from Montreal to Kentucky, where he has purchased an estate. He left this daughter to reside with an aged aunt who has since died and left her niece heir to a considerable property. Upon the death of her aunt, the young lady expressed to her father a wish to remove and reside with her parents in Kentucky. Accordingly he sent a man, who had been brought up from infancy in his family, and in whose fidelity and honor he had the most implicit confidence, to conduct her home. She proceeded with him from Montreal, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Williamsport on Monday evening the 21st of March last. During the day the villain had taken pains to avoid observation as much as possible, by leaving the public road and passing through obscure and unfrequented paths. They continued to travel till about ten o'clock in the evening, when he suddenly dismounted, dragged the lady from her horse, and presenting a pistol to her breast, demanded her money, and threatened to murder her if she attempted to give an alarm. She implored his mercy, offering him all she possessed upon the condition of sparing her life. At that instant he tore off her bonnet, and gagged her mouth, to prevent her from speaking. He then proceeded to strip her of every article of cloathing, and tying her hands behind her, made her fast to a tree while he packed up her apparel in the saddle bags. Having done this, he removed her to a more distant part of the woods and tying her fast to a tree in a close thicket, made off with the horses and all the property that she had with her.

In this deplorable situation she remained entirely naked, exposed to the severe cold of the night until about the break of day, when, by her struggles she loosened herself from the tree, and with much difficulty made her way through the woods to a house about eighty rods distant, where she was kindly received, and supplied with such things as were immediately necessary. It was not until after a considerable time that she was able to speak and relate the particulars of the disaster.

She is now, as our correspondent informs, at the house of the Rev. Isaac Grier, who lives near the place where the inhuman crime was perpetrated.—Though nearly a hundred persons have been engaged in pursuit of the villain, we are sorry to say that no certain intelligence has been obtained. A description of the perpetrator, and of the property lost will be found in the following advertisement:

200 Dollars Reward for apprehending
BENJAMIN CONNET.

He is about 22 years of age [illegible] middle size, swarthy complexion [illegible] long black hair, tied with a ribbon [illegible] a very notable large mole above his left eye-brow, which he takes pains to conceal by suffering his hair to grow long upon his forehead; had on a light coloured great coat, fawn-down jacket, light coloured cassimere pantaloons; took with him two horses, one of which is grey, the other black, and about four years old; a woman's saddle new, with a piece of bear skin fastened to the seat, and two portmanteaus, or saddle-bags, in one of which were upwards of one thousand guineas. He took also a gold watch with the owner's name Esther M'Dowell, at full length on the inside of the case, and the initial letters of her father's name J. M. on the outside.

Any person that will apprehend the villain and secure him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward and all expences paid by

ESTHER M'DOWELL.

From the New-York Herald.

STATE PRISON, APRIL 5, 1803.

Mr. Coleman,

Agreeably to your request, I send you the following account of the Riot which took place in the Prison.

JOHN PRAY, Keeper.

Monday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, word was brought to the keeper of the back door, by Jacob Barnet, a convict, that a riot had begun in the yard, and that the prisoners were attempting to scale the walls of the prison; this was communicated to the front, and the alarm bell was rung.—The following are the particulars relating to the riot, as reported by the keepers of the different halls and workshops. Daniel Thorne, keeper of hall No. 5, reports as follows: "That the rioters locked the door leading from the dining hall into the large room, and to prevent the alarm being given at the front, contrived to get the black boy, who was employed there, into the large room; this gave no suspicion, until Donald M'Donald (having on a keeper's watch coat) came to him and said, we are determined to have our liberty, or die in the attempt; therefore, take care of yourself, and make no opposition, and you shall not receive harm, and then called upon some person to take charge of me, upon which two or three persons stepped up and offered their service; these men were friendly, and opposed the rioters."

The keeper was then escorted to the large prison room at the west end of the south wing, where he was defired to remain quiet. Abraham Burlingame, John Hollenbeck, and many other prisoners who refused to join the riotous party, were driven into the room with the keeper, and the rioters (supposed to be about forty in number) remained in possession of the large working hall. Some of these fell back from their purpose, but about thirty repaired to the yard; soon afterwards, some returned from the yard and imperiously commanded every man in the hall to go down and join the disaffected party, but could prevail upon none. Comfort Carpenter, prisoner for life, was seized by two of the rioters, who insisted he should join the party, but he broke their hold, and [illegible]

a skirmish of the parties was prevented. Some of the rioters set fire to the beds and bustks in two of the rooms, with intent to burn the prison, which was, however, extinguished by the well-disposed prisoners.

Stephen Baker, keeper in the workshops in the yard, reports as follows—That Donald M'Donald, Benjamin Nicholson, Oliver Sprung, and several others, came into the yard with drawn knives, upon which Jesse Smith, prisoner for life, gave him the alarm: he then repaired to the yard, and addressed the rioters to know their business, upon which they directed him to go with them to hall No. 5; he accompanied them near to the door, and then attempted to go to the front, but was prevented by some of them, who, with dreadful imprecations, threatened his life; he then returned to the shops, which he traversed to the lower end, and was soon after confined with two other keepers, who were forbid to remove from their stations.

After the keepers were confined, the rioters (about twenty) proceeded to erect a scaffold, in order to scale the wall. The alarm at this time became general, the great bell was rung, the centuries fired in the air, and immediately afterwards, the soldiers appeared and repeatedly called on the rioters to desist, but they answered by throwing stones, hammers, &c. upon which the guard fired on them; one man, but not a rioter, was killed on the spot, and four very dangerously wounded; the riot was then quelled, and the rioters retreated to the shops for shelter. Thomas Hartly, a keeper, requested to be heard, and addressed them to the following effect: "Let me entreat you to desist from further violence; consider the danger you are in; you are spoiling away your lives as of no value; see that poor unhappy being, who is now apparently breathing his last, and who was with you a few minutes ago; put a stop to your hazardous attempt now, and it may be a means of alleviating your future punishment."

The bell in the yard, which is used every evening to call in the prisoners, was soon after rung, when the prisoners repaired to their different halls, and quietly suffered themselves to be locked in their rooms.

Thomas Hartly further reports, that Daniel Smith threatened to take his life, but Maffenburg stepped up and declared he would protect him, and that he would risk his life in his defence.—He adds, that James Weatherly, a prisoner for life, gave him the first intimation of the riot.

John Bailey, keeper in the workshops, reports, that three of the convicts, viz. Daniel Callahan, George Thompson, and James Dougherty, told him that they would stand by him, and as far as was in their power, prevent him from receiving any injury.

The rioters called on the men in the lower shops to join them, who all refused, except John Smith, John Farmer, William Merchant, and Felix Connor, and remained remarkably peaceable and quiet, and offered freely to protect the keepers—Connor was violently outrageous.

The following prisoners set fire to the prison:—Oliver Sprung, William Straight, and Moody Duston.

Isaac Lytle, jun. a flipper-maker in the work shops in the yard, went to shops, merely from curiosity, and was there killed on the spot. He was uniformly a well behaved man, and did not discover the least disposition to join the riot, or to have any kind of concern with the rioters.

Henry Maffenburgh, John Farmer, Jedediah Gilbert, and David Brith, were dangerously wounded, and Farmer died this morning.

On the first notice of the alarm, the assistant keepers were stationed in different parts of the prison, and were exceedingly active and alert throughout the whole, and manifested a steady and firm determination to do their duty.

After making the strictest enquiry, it does not appear that there were more than about fifteen prisoners who came from the south wing, and four or five who joined them from the shops in the yard, who were actively concerned in the riot; although there were in the south wing about ninety men, and in the hops in the yard nearly two hundred.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, May 7, 1803.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT,
IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1803.

	(Currency.)
Exchange on London 2 to 3 days, 60 days sight.	
Wheat...per bush.	5/ to 5/6
Oats.....ditto.	2/9 to 3/
Peafe.....ditto.	5/6 to 6/
Flour superfine.....per barrel.	37/6 to 40/
Ditto fine.....ditto.	35/ to 37/6
Ditto common.....ditto.	27/6 to 30/
Biscuit common.....per cwt.	17/6 to 18/.
Pork Irish meſs.....per barrel.	100/
Ditto country cured...ditto.	90/
Ditto freſh.....per cwt.	35/ to 50/
Beef freſh.....ditto.	28/ to 32/
Butter country made...per pound.	7½d to 9d
Spruce Beer - - - - per gallon - - - -	8d
Rum Weſt India - - ditto - -	5/ to 7/6
Madeiraado Sugar - - per cwt - -	45/ to 65/
Coffee.....per pound.	1/6
Quebec Whisky - - - - per gallon - -	5/ to 5/6
Wine Madeira - - per pipe - -	£ 40 to £ 70
Ditto Port - - - - ditto - -	£ 40 to £ 50
W - beft - per gallon	3/6 to 4/
D - ommon, ditto	
- ewood.....per cord.	15/ to 17/6
Coals - - - - per chaldron - - - -	40/ to 45/
Candles mould.....per pound.	1/ to 1/4
Ditto dipt.....ditto.	10d
Oil lamp - - - - per gallon - - - -	5/9
Ditto linſeed - - - ditto - - -	6/6 to 7/
British Goods, p. cent. adv. 40 to 100 p. cr. & upw.	
Map - - - - per 120 bundles - - - -	42/
Straw - - - of 16 lbs each - - -	2/
Oak.....per foot cube.	10d to 1/
Ditto Plank, 3 inch - ditto ſuper.	
Ditto ditto 2 inch - ditto ditto -	4d to 8d
Ditto ditto 1½ inch - ditto ditto -	
Pine per foot Cube, 3d. to 9d.	
Pine inch Boards, to feet long per hundred	60/ to 70/
Staves, white oak	per thouſand - £. 26 to £. 28
London pipe	
Hoops, 12 to 14 feet long - ditto -	£. 6
Oars alſo in the rough.....ditto.	6/6 to 7/6
Handſpikes do. and	- - ditto - - 7/6 to 8/
Hickery ditto.	

☞ THE Settlers in the Home District are hereby informed, that HEMP SEED is now ready to be delivered to Cultivators, on application to the Commissioners.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pearcey; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.

J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, consisting of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, situate in North Gwillimsbury, on the East side, in front of Lake Simcoe—As for goodness of Soil, Fish, Fowl, and Pasturage, none exceeds it. For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, at Lake Simcoe.

May 7, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THE

PRINTING-OFFICE,

For Cash only,

ATLASS, Imperial, Royal, Medium and Sloating Paper.
Black and red Sealing Wax, Lead and Pewter Inkstands, and Sand Boxes.
Black, red and colored Wafers, Office-tape, Slates and Slate Pencils.
Ink-ghalls and Powder, black and red Ink Powders, Indigo and visiting Cards, Quills, Pocket Ink Cases, Copy and Cyphering Books.
Bank Paper-cases, Orderly, Blank, Memorandum and Receipt Books, Camel-hair Pencils, &c. &c.

Alſo, the following Books remaining on hand:

Plutarque Anglaise, 12 vols. 8vo. Calf.
Letters from Scandinavia, Wahlington's Letters, 2 vo.
Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 3 vols. 4to. Calf.
Locke's Eſſays, Hull's Tales, Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia,
Wood's Switzerland, Chatteau's Sweden, Comte of Princes,
Steel on the Paſſions, Bygge's Travels, Embaſſy to China,
Dembarger's Travels, Theatrical Dictionary, Britiſh Tourift, 4 vols. 12mo.
Godfrey de Bulloign, Tomkin's Poems, Denham's Poems,
Wapellan, Riſe and Progreſs of Geography,
Subverſion of the Papal Government,
Gale on Electricity, Anecdotes of Rouſſeau,
Ladies Annual Regiſter, Bibles, with a variety of Novels.

May 7.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION,

At the Toronto Coffee-Houſe, on Monday the 23d of May,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Feather Beds, Mens and Womens' Wearing Apparel, two Silver Watches, and a number of other Articles.

ALSO—A neat well built two ſtory HOUSE, with three rooms on a floor, a good Cellar under the ſame, and one Acre and four-fifths of Land belonging thereto, ſituate in Dutcheſs-ſtreet, near Mr. Henderſon's Brewery.—The terms of payment will be, one-third in three months, one-third in ſix months, and the laſt third in nine months. A good title will be made to the purchaſer immediately, on giving ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe money.

May 7. WM. COOPER.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms, a Location of Two Hundred Acres of LAND. Enquire of the Printer.

May 7, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL perſons who wiſh to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the preſent Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the ſame on applying to W. ALLAN, Inſpector.

April 9, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to ſubſcribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work publiſhed at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilſon, may ſee the Propectus and a ſpecimen of the work by calling at this Office, where ſubſcriptions will be received.*

"The price of Subſcription will be half a Guinea for ſix months paſſable at the end of the term: and no ſubſcriptions will be received for leſs than ſix months."

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a literary, and amuſing weekly publication, &c in high eſtimation, price 54s. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 36s. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 3.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 647.] SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the eleventh day of April laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued till the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in THE Province; but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Courts of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, *for the Diſtrict of Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, *for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River Ganaroque, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Proviocial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Haliſax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

The firſt Statute paſſed in the Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America," and to introduce the Engliſh Law, as the rule of deciſion in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights."

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the governments of the Province of Quebec, in North America," it was among other things provided, "That in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhould be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame;" ſuch proviſion being manifeſtly and avowedly intended for the accommodation of his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects: And whereas ſince the paſſing of the Act aforeſaid, that part of the late Province of Quebec, now comprehended within the Province of Upper-Canada, having become inhabited principally by Britiſh ſubjects, born and educated in countries where the Engliſh laws were eſtabliſhed, and who are unaccuſtomed to the laws of Canada, it is inexpedient that the proviſion aforeſaid contained in the ſaid Act of the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty, ſhould be continued in this Province; Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, the ſaid proviſion contained in the ſaid Act in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, and the authority of the ſaid laws of Canada, and every part thereof, as forming a rule of deciſion in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, ſhall be annulled, made void, and aboliſhed throughout this Province; and that the ſaid laws, or any part thereof, as ſuch, ſhall be of any force or authority within the ſaid Province, nor binding on any of the inhabitants thereof.

II. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to extinguiſh, releaſe or diſcharge, or otherwiſe to affect any exiſting right, lawful claim or incumbrance, to and upon any lands, tenements or hereditaments within the ſaid Province, or to reſcind or vacate or otherwiſe to affect any contract or ſecurity already made and executed conformably to the uſages preſcribed by the ſaid laws of Canada.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, in all matters of controverſy relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of England as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame.

IV. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or vary any of the ordinances made and paſſed by the Governor, and Legiſlative Council of the Province of Quebec, previous to the diviſion of the ſame into the Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, otherwiſe than as they are neceſſarily varied by the proviſions herein mentioned.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That all matters relative to adultery and legal proof in the inveſtigation of ſuch, and the forms thereof, in the ſeveral courts of law and equity within this Province, be regulated by the rules of evidence eſtabliſhed in England.

VI. *Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall vary, or interfere with any of the ſubſiſting proviſions reſpecting eccleſiaſtical rights or dues in this Province, or with the forms of proceeding in civil actions in the juriſdiction of the courts already eſtabliſhed, or to introduce any of the laws of England reſpecting the maintenance of the poor, or reſpecting bankrupts.

[*For the information of the Public, the Printer has been deſired to inſert the Engliſh Statute of the 26th Geo. 2d. Chap. 33, intituled,*]

AN ACT

For the better preventing of Clandeſtine Marriages.

'WHEREAS great miſchiefs and inconveniences have ariſen from clandeſtine marriages;' for preventing thereof for the future, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four, all banns of matrimony ſhall be publiſhed in an audible manner in the Pariſh Church, or in ſome public Chapel, in which public Chapel banns of matrimony have been uſually publiſhed, of or belonging to ſuch Pariſh or Chapelry wherein the perſons to be married ſhall dwell, according to the form of words preſcribed by the rubrick prefixed to the office of matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer, upon three Sundays preceding the ſolemnization of marriage, during the time of morning ſervice, or of evening ſervice (if there be no morning ſervice in ſuch Church or Chapel upon any of thoſe Sundays) immediately after the ſecond leſſon: And whereſoever it ſhall happen that the perſons to be married ſhall dwell in divers Pariſhes or Chapelries, the banns ſhall in like manner be publiſhed in the Church or Chapel belonging to ſuch Pariſh or Chapelry, wherein each of the ſaid perſons ſhall dwell; and where both or either of the perſons to be married ſhall dwell in any extraparochial place, having no Church or Chapel wherein banns have been uſually publiſhed, then in the Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging to ſome Pariſh or Chapelry adjoining to ſuch extraparochial place, and in no other place whatſoever.

II. Provided always, and be it hereby further enacted, That no Perſon, Vicar, Miniſter or Curate ſhall be obliged to publiſh the banns of matrimony between any perſons whatſoever, unleſs the perſons to be married ſhall, ſeven days at the leaſt before the time required for the firſt publication of ſuch banns reſpectively, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to ſuch Perſon, Vicar, Miniſter or Curate, a notice in writing of their true Chriſtian and Surnames, and of the houſe or houſes of their reſpective abodes within ſuch Pariſh, Chapelry or extraparochial place as aforeſaid, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited or lodged in ſuch houſe or houſes reſpectively.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Parſon, Miniſter, Vicar or Curate ſolemniſing marriages after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty four, between perſons, both or one of whom ſhall be under the age of twenty-one years, after banns publiſhed, ſhall be puniſhable by Eccleſiaſtical cenſures, for ſolemniſing ſuch marriages without conſent of parents or guardians, whoſe conſent is required by law, unleſs ſuch Parſon, Miniſter, Vicar or Curate ſhall have notice of the diſſent of ſuch parents or guardians; and in caſe ſuch parents or guardians, or one of them, ſhall openly and publicly declare, or cauſe to be declared in the Church or Chapel where the banns ſhall be ſo publiſhed, at the time of ſuch publication, his, her, or their diſſent to ſuch marriage, ſuch publication of banns ſhall be abſolutely void.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, That no licence of marriage ſhall, from and after the ſaid twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-four, be granted by any Archbiſhop, Biſhop, or other ordinary or perſon having authority to grant ſuch licences, to ſolemnize any marriage in any other Church or Chapel, than in the Pariſh Church or public Chapel of or belonging to the Pariſh or Chapelry, within which the uſual place of abode of one of the perſons to be married, ſhall have been for the ſpace of four weeks immediately before the granting of ſuch licence; or where both or either of the parties to be married, ſhall dwell in any extraparochial place, having no Church or Chapel wherein banns have been uſually publiſhed, then in the Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging to ſome Pariſh or Chapelry adjoining to ſuch extraparochial place, and in no other place whatſoever.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Pariſhes where there ſhall be no Pariſh Church or Chapel belonging thereto, or none wherein Divine Service ſhall be uſually celebrated every Sunday, may be deemed extraparochial places for the purpoſes of this Act, but not for any other purpoſe.

VI. Provided always, That nothing herein before contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to deprive the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, and his and their proper officers, of the right which hath hitherto been uſed, in virtue of a certain Statute made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Eighth, intituled, *An Act concerning Peter Pence and Diſpenſations*; of granting

special licences to marry, at any convenient time or place.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, no Surrogate deputed by any Ecclesiastical Judge, who hath power to grant licences of marriage, shall grant any such licence before he hath taken an oath before the said Judge faithfully to execute his office, according to law, to the best of his knowledge, and hath given security by his bond in the sum of one hundred pounds to the Bishop of the diocese, for the due and faithful execution of his said office.

VIII. *And whereas many persons do solemnize matrimony in Prisons and other places without publication of banns or licence of marriage first had and obtained*; Therefore, for the prevention thereof, Be it enacted, That if any person shall, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, solemnize matrimony in any other place than a Church or public Chapel, where banns have been usually published, unless by special licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury; or shall solemnize matrimony without publication of banns, unless licence of marriage be first had and obtained from some person or persons having authority to grant the same, every person knowingly and wilfully so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations in America for the space of fourteen years, according to the laws in force for transportation of felons; and all marriages solemnized from and after the twenty fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, in any other place than a Church or such public Chapel, unless by special licence as aforesaid, or that shall be solemnized without publication of banns, or licence of marriage from a person or persons having authority to grant the same first had and obtained, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

IX. Provided, That all prosecutions for such felony shall be commenced within the space of three years after the offence committed.

X. Provided always, That after the solemnization of any marriage, under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary, in support of such marriage, to give any proof of the actual dwelling of the parties in the respective Parishes or Chapelries wherein the banns of matrimony were published; or where the marriage is by licence, it shall not be necessary to give any proof that the usual place of abode of one of the parties, for the space of four weeks as aforesaid, was in the Parish or Chapelry where the marriage was solemnized; nor shall any evidence in either of the said cases be received to prove the contrary to any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, That all marriages solemnized by licence, after the said twenty fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, where either of the parties, not being a widower or widow, shall be under the age of twenty one years, which shall be had without the consent of the father of such of the parties, if under age (if then living) first had and obtained, or if dead, of the guardian or guardians of the person of the party so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of them; and in case there shall be no such guardian or guardians, then of the mother (if living and unmarried) or if there shall be no mother living and unmarried, then of a guardian or guardians of the person appointed by the Court of Chancery; shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

'XII. And whereas it may happen, 'that the guardian or guardians, mother or mothers,' of the parties to be 'married, or one of them, fo under 'age as aforesaid, may be *Non compotes mentis*, or may be in parts beyond the 'seas, or may be induced unreasonably, and by undue motives to abuse 'the trust reposed in him, her, or 'them, by refusing or with holding 'his, her, or their consent to a proper marriage;' Be it therefore enacted, That in case any such guardian or guardians, mother or mothers, or any of them, whose consent is made necessary as aforesaid, shall be *Non compotes mentis*, or in parts beyond the seas, or shall refuse or with-hold his, her, or their consent to the marriage of any person, it shall and may be lawful for any person desirous of marrying, in any of the before-mentioned cases, to apply by petition to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, who is and are hereby impowered to proceed upon such petition, in a summary way; and in case the marriage proposed shall upon examination appear to be proper, the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, shall judicially declare the same to be so by an order of Court, and such order shall be deemed and taken to be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the guardian or guardians, or mother of the person so petitioning, had consented to such marriage.

XIII. And it is hereby further enacted, That in no case whatsoever shall any suit or proceeding be had in any Ecclesiastical Court, in order to compel a celebration of any marriage in *facie Ecclesiæ*, by reason of any contract of matrimony whatsoever, whether *per verba de præsenti*, or *per verba de futuro*, which shall be entered into after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. And for preventing undue entries and abuses in registers of marriages; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on or before the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, and from time to time afterwards as there shall be occasion, the Churchwardens and Chapel wardens of every Parish or Chapelry shall provide proper books of vellum, or good and durable paper, in which all marriages and banns of marriage respectively, there publish ed or solemnized, shall be registered, and every page thereof shall be marked at the top, with the figure of the number of every such page, beginning at the second leaf with number one; and every leaf or page to numbered, shall be ruled with lines at proper and equal distances from each other, or as near as may be; and all banns and marriages published or celebrated in any Church or Chapel, or within any such Parish or Chapelry, shall be respectively entered, registered, printed, or written upon or as near as conveniently may be to such ruled lines, and shall be signed by the Parson, Vicar, Minister or Curate, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction; and such entries shall be made as aforesaid, in or near such lines in succession order, where the paper is not damaged or decayed, by accident or length of time, until a new book shall be thought proper or necessary to be provided for the same purposes, and then the directions aforesaid shall be observed in every such new book; and all books provided as aforesaid shall be deemed to belong to every such Parish or Chapel respectively, and shall be carefully kept and preserved for public use.

XV. And in order to preserve the evidence of marriages, and to make the proof thereof more certain and easy, and for the direction of Ministers in the celebration of marriages and registering thereof, Be it enacted, That from and after the twenty fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, all marriages shall be solemnized in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, besides the Minister who shall celebrate the same; and that, immediately after the celebration of every marriage, an entry thereof shall be made in such register to be kept as aforesaid; in which entry or register it shall be expressed, That the said marriage was celebrated by banns or licence; and if both or either of the parties married by licence, be under age, with consent of the parents or guardians, as the case shall be; and shall be signed by the Minister with his proper addition, and also by the parties married, and attested by such two witnesses; which entry shall be made in the form or to the effect following; that is to say,

A. B. of [the / this] Parish
and *C. D.* of [the / this] Parish
were married in this [Church / Chapel] by [Banns / Licence] with consent of [Parents / Guardians] this day of , in the year
by me *J. J.* [Rector / Vicar / Curate]

This marriage was solemnized between *A. B.* as *C. D.* in the presence of *E. F.* *G. H.*

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, with intent to elude the force of this Act, knowingly and wilfully insert, or cause to be inserted in the register book of such Parish or Chapelry aforesaid, any false entry of any matter or thing relating to any marriage; or falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or act or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any such entry in such register; or falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or assist in falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any such licence of marriage as aforesaid; or utter or publish as true any such false, altered, forged or counterfeited register as aforesaid, or a copy thereof, or any such false, altered, forged or counterfeited licence of marriage, knowing such register or licence of marriage re-

[☞ For the residue, see SUPPLEMENT.]

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

spectively, to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited; or if any person shall, from and after the said twenty-fifth day of March, wilfully destroy, or cause or procure to be destroyed, any register book of marriages, or any part of such register book, with intent to avoid any marriage, or to subject any person to any of the penalties of this Act; every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy.

XVII. Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to the marriages of any of the Royal Family.

XVIII. Provided likewise, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, nor to any marriages amongst the people called Quakers, or amongst the persons professing the Jewish religion, where both the parties to any such marriage shall be of the people called Quakers, or persons professing the Jewish religion respectively, nor to any marriages solemnized beyond the seas.

XIX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be publicly read in all parish churches and public chapels, by the Parson, Vicar, Minister or Curate of the respective parishes or chapelries, on some Sunday immediately after Morning Prayer, or immediately after Evening Prayer, if there shall be no Morning Service on that day, in each of the months of September, October, November and December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, and afterwards at the same times, on four several Sundays in each year, (that is to say) The Sundays next before the twenty fifth day of March, twenty-fourth day of June, twenty-ninth day of September, and twenty-fifth day of December respectively, for two years, to be computed from and immediately after the first day of January in the said year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The ship Washington, capt. Liddle, arrived here yesterday from London, brings papers to the 4th of March.

It is stated, that a Frenchman, by name Bournais, left returned from England, with a number of his accomplices, has been arrested in France, charged with a conspiracy against the government, and to assassinate the Chief Consul. They were sent off from Rouen to Paris, in irons, under a guard of 30 gendarmes.

All officers belonging to the staff of the English army in the West Indies, have been ordered to repair to their respective quarters with all possible dispatch.

A private letter from Paris, mentions, "that all officers of the French army on leave of absence; and all those of that nation in the pay of Spain, have received directions, the former to join their respective regiments immediately, the latter to return to France for the purpose of serving their native land.

Five thousand Polish troops in the French service had arrived at Genoa, to embark for St. Domingo.—Ten thousand more were daily expected for the same service. Great discontent prevailed in the first detachment, and numbers deserted.

Upwards of 100 dwellings, with out houses, and the Parish church, were destroyed by fire at Wardter in Westphalia.

Letters from Dunkirk state, that the epidemic malady which prevail there, is supposed to be the yellow fever, imported from St. Domingo. Three-fourths of the town are ill of the disease. Fourteen or fifteen die daily.

Price of Stocks at London, on the 3d March at 1 o'clock—Consols 73 1-8 1-4. Red shut. Omnium 3 3-4 dif.

☞ The greatest obstacles oppose at this moment thro' the Republican territory, the execution of the laws relative to the conscripts, and great numbers of those who have been called upon to join the armies carrying to conceal themselves, take refuge in other departments, or fly entirely from France.—Many, whose superior circumstances have enabled them to escape from their country, and live independently elsewhere, are now in London. The dread of a campaign in St. Domingo, has been the chief cause of this determined resistance.

Articles of agreement concluded the 30th day of December, 1802, between Colonel Hamilton, deputy quarter master general, and John Pringle, Esq. commissary general, duly authorized for that purpose by their Excellencies Lieutenant General Dundas, and Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Baronets, on the part of his Britannic Majesty; and Rear Admiral S. Decker, commander in chief of the Batavian fleet for this land forces, and Colonel Henry, commander of the Cape garrison, also duly authorized by his Excellency the Commissary General De Mist, on the part of the Batavian Republic.

Article I. Every thing shall be considered as remaining on the same footing that was discussed by mutual advice this morning before the arrival of the orders of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—The Lieutenant Governor agrees to this proposition, without any prejudice, however, to the full exercise of his authority in all points whatever, according to the orders he has received.

Article II. The Commissary General De Mist shall be at liberty to encamp or cantone the Batavian troops in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, and to select for that purpose the most convenient position for the health, safety, and accommodation of their troops.

Answer.—They shall encamp or canton in the neighbourhood of Wynberg, and it is to be understood they are not to move from thence beyond the usual distance allowed in the camp, without the knowledge and concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Article III. Their Excellencies shall not hinder the free transport of baggage, arms, and every thing else necessary for encamping or cantoning the troops.

Answer.—Agreed to, provided that not more than eight field pieces (six pounders) shall be carried to camp.

Article IV. A free communication shall be allowed with the Batavian ships, whether of war or transport, now in the bay, or which may arrive hereafter; and no impediment shall be made to the disembarkation of any troops that may still arrive, or to their arms, ammunition, and baggage.

Answer.—Agreed to in consequence of the orders received from his Britannic Majesty to avoid any possible thing which could lead to even the appearance of an hostile motive, but only in so far as relates to the troops intended for the garrison of the Cape.

Article V. All Batavian ships, whether of war, transports, or commerce, shall have permission to proceed to their respective ports, or to return to Europe, conforming to the orders they have on this subject, and which the Commissary General shall deem necessary to give them.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. VI. In case his Excellency Lieutenant General Dundas should receive any orders from Europe relative to the present state of affairs, he shall communicate them to the Commissary General; and in the event of these orders tending to acts of hostility, he engages to give the Commissary General eight days previous notice, in order that he may take such measures, either for remaining in, or leaving the colony, with every person and thing under his orders as may be necessary, engaging himself to act reciprocally in this respect towards his Excellency.

Answer.—Agreed to. It being clearly understood, that the privilege of either staying in, or leaving the colony, with every thing belonging to his Majesty or individuals, is equally low to the option of their Excellencies.

Art. VII. The only object of the present agreement being the maintenance of good order, the Commissary General of the Batavian Republic promises to do every thing that depends on him to prevent disturbances, or any act which might disturb the public [illegible] in the district where the troops may be stationed.

Answer.—Their Excellencies will most cordially concur in carrying into effect the object of this article.

Article VIII. To ensure the fulfilment of the troops of the two nations, the Lieutenant Governor shall in no manner hinder the sipply of the Batavian troops, as the Commissary General of the Batavian Republic on his part will in no way interfere or prevent supplies from the interior going into Cape Town.

Answer.—Agreed to on the terms of the preceding article.

Article IX. None of these arrangements shall be interpreted at any time against the Batavian Republic, or against the Commissary General, as abandoning in any shape the clear right that the power of America has on them to the cession of this colony.

Answer.—Certainly not.

Article X. Sending detachments to hinder any disturbances in the neighbourhood of the camp, or to succour the Hottentots, as well as for the escort of provisions, either to the Batavian camp or to Cape Town shall not be considered as moving the troops from the position fixed upon.

The Batavian troops shall not return to Cape Town during this agreement, neither shall the English troops take up any position out of the camp, by which can result the Batavian camp in any manner.

Answer.—Agreed to, provided such disturbances either threaten or have actually taken place, and that the safe-guards for waggons, &c. do not exceed what is usual for such purposes.

Article XI. In case of any doubts or difficulties arising concerning the true meaning of the present agreement, they shall be explained in the most advantageous manner for carrying into effect the salutary motives which have induced their Excellencies and the Commissary General of the Batavian Republic to enter into it; and more especially for ratifying to the Commissary General, the Governor, and Generals in Chief, and the Officers Civil and Military, the greatest security, liberty, and independence. The whole in order to cement more strongly the good intelligence to happily establishes between their Excellencies and the Commissary General of the Batavian Republic.

Answer.—Fully agreed to.

(Signed)
J. DECKER, Schout by Nagt. In dienst der Batavische republic.
JOHN PRINGLE, Com. Gen.
Ratified 3d January, 1803.
(Signed)
FRANCIS DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.
J. A. DE MIST, Com. Gen.
(Signed)
JOHN HAMILTON, Col. Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen.
F. G. HENRY, Col. Com. in wours Batavian Cap. Ratified.
(Signed)
ROGER CURTIS, Vice Adm. &c.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 10.

The behaviour of the garrison since the late disturbance, has been more exemplary, and every thing now goes on with the usual regularity and sobriety.

Ten men of the 25th regiment, besides the three who were executed, were condemned to death, but pardoned by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

If you had as many absurd stories written home, as have been propagated here, you may have thought the garrison in great danger.——Among other rumours it was currently reported and believed, that the Spaniards had marched 3000 men down to the lines, and had sent spies to offer a large sum of money and a pension for life to every soldier who would give up the garrison. An offer was in consequence sent into Spain to examine if the Spaniards were making any extraordinary movements, but he found as few Spaniards as usual, and in their lines, both guards and centries asleep!

Capt. Von Ehrag, of the Swedish service, has invented a machine for swimming and floating on the water without danger of drowning. As a reward for this discovery, his Swedish Majesty has granted him a sum of 8000 rix dollars, and also an exclusive privilege for 25 years, to execute and sell this swimming machine to his private emolument.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, May 14, 1803.

This morning arrived at the Garrison the Duke of Kent from Kingston, having on board a detachment of His Majesty's 49th Regt which is to do duty here in place of the 41st Regt. ordered to Lower Canada.

☞ *THE Settlers in the Home District are hereby informed, that HEMP SEED is now ready to be delivered to Cultivators, on application to the Commissioners.*

IN PRESS,
And will shortly be Published,
THE TRIAL OF
EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD
FOR
HIGH TREASON.
May 14.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Percey; also about sixty Acres of the 18th Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or six acres.

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION,
At the Toronto Coffee-House, on Monday the 23d of May,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mens and Womens' Wearing Apparel, two Silver Watches, and a number of other Articles.

ALSO—A neat well built two story HOUSE, with three rooms on a floor, a good Cellar under the same, and one Acre and four-fifths of Land belonging thereto, fituate in Duchefs-ftreet, near Mr. Henderfon's Brewery.—The terms of payment will be, one-third in three months, one-third in fix months, and the laft third in nine months. A good title will be made to the purchafer immediately, on giving fecurity for the payment of the purchafe money.

May 7. WM. COOPER.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, a Location of Two Hundred Acres of LAND. Enquire of the Printer.

May 7, 1803.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 4]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 628.] SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the eleventh day of April laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed ;—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them ; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard ; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years ; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all ; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Thiid Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to

Law, to the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secy.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu-"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern-"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu-"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de-"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in-"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu-"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of *every* expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the ſecretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

An ACT to repeal for a limited time, part of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the regulation of Juries."

[Paſſed 5th March, 1803.]

WHEREAS the regular adminiſtration of public juſtice within the Home Diſtrict, has in ſome inſtances been retarded, by reaſon of the incapacity of the Sheriff to ſummon and return the neceſſary number of Jurors, in obedience to his Majeſty's writs to him for that purpoſe directed, without ſubjecting himſelf to ſuch penalties as by law might have been inflicted upon him for ſummoning and returning perſons to ſerve on trials who have ſerved thereat within one year before, for remedy thereof, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for all and every perſon and perſons now practicing the profeſſion of the Law as Attorneys in this Province, or who ſhall hereafter be duly authorized to practice as ſuch, to take and have two Clerks at one time, and no more, ſave and except with reſpect to his Majeſty's Attorney and Solicitor General, each of whom is hereby authorized to take three Clerks, and no more, any former law, uſage or regulation to the contrary notwithſtanding.

An ACT to authorize the Attorneys now Practicing, or hereafter to be duly admitted to Practice, to take ſuch number of Clerks as therein mentioned.

[Paſſed 5th March, 1803.]

BE it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That whenever any horſes, cattle, ſheep or ſwine, taken damage feaſant, or running at large contrary to law, ſhall be impounded in the pound of any townſhip, pariſh or place, it ſhall be the duty of the pound keeper to feed the ſame, for doing which he ſhall be intitled to an allowance over and above his fees as pound-keeper, which allowance ſhall be from time to time regulated by the Juſtices in Quarter Seſſions.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in all ſuch caſes, the pound-keeper, within forty-eight hours after the diſtreſs ſhall have been impounded, ſhall cauſe a notice thereof in writing to be affixed in three of the moſt conſpicuous and frequented parts of the townſhip, pariſh or place, which notice ſhall give a deſcription of ſuch diſtreſs, and ſpecify when and where the ſaid diſtreſs was intended to be ſold; and if the owner of ſuch diſtreſs, or ſome perſon on his behalf, ſhall not, within fifteen days after ſuch notice ſhall have been ſo affixed, redeem the ſame by paying the charges of the pound keeper, and alſo by paying or tendering the damages or penalty, if any, at the place where the pound is kept, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch pound-keeper to cauſe ſuch diſtreſs, or ſo much of the ſaid diſtreſs to be ſold, and after deducting in the firſt place his own charges, to pay the damages or penalty, if any, to the perſon intitled thereto, and after payment of ſuch charges, damage or penalty, to return the ſurplus, if any, to the owner.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if the owner of any diſtreſs, or ſome perſon on his behalf ſhall not appear, or ſhall diſpute the amount of the damages claimed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the pound-keeper to apply to ſome neighbouring Juſtice

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An ACT to extend the Proviſions of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to reſtrain the cuſtom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horſes, Sheep and Swine to run at large."

[5th March, 1803.]

BE it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That whenever any horſes, cattle, ſheep or ſwine, taken damage feaſant, or running at large contrary to law, ſhall be impounded in the pound of any townſhip, pariſh or place, it ſhall be the duty of the pound keeper to feed the ſame, for doing which he ſhall be intitled to an allowance over and above his fees as pound-keeper, which allowance ſhall be from time to time regulated by the Juſtices in Quarter Seſſions.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in all ſuch caſes, the pound-keeper, within forty-eight hours after the diſtreſs ſhall have been impounded, ſhall cauſe a notice thereof in writing to be affixed in three of the moſt conſpicuous and frequented parts of the townſhip, pariſh or place, which notice ſhall give a deſcription of ſuch diſtreſs, and ſpecify when and where the ſaid diſtreſs was intended to be ſold; and if the owner of ſuch diſtreſs, or ſome perſon on his behalf, ſhall not, within fifteen days after ſuch notice ſhall have been ſo affixed, redeem the ſame by paying the charges of the pound keeper, and alſo by paying or tendering the damages or penalty, if any, at the place where the pound is kept, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch pound-keeper to cauſe ſuch diſtreſs, or ſo much of the ſaid diſtreſs to be ſold, and after deducting in the firſt place his own charges, to pay the damages or penalty, if any, to the perſon intitled thereto, and after payment of ſuch charges, damage or penalty, to return the ſurplus, if any, to the owner.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if the owner of any diſtreſs, or ſome perſon on his behalf ſhall not appear, or ſhall diſpute the amount of the damages claimed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the pound-keeper to apply to ſome neighbouring Juſtice

of the Peace, who is hereby authorised and required forthwith to ſummon three freeholders, to whom he ſhall adminiſter an oath well and truly to aſſeſs the damages, and where the ſaid freeholders ſhall not agree, the determination of the majority of them ſhall be concluſive as to ſuch damages. Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to reſtrain the owner of the diſtreſs from inſtituting any ſuit or ſuits in conſequence of any diſtreſs or diſtreſſes to be made under the authority of this Act, in which nothing ſhall be tried or called in queſtion except the legality of taking or impounding ſuch diſtreſs or diſtreſſes.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the firſt day of May next, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons residing in the ſeveral towns of York, Niagara, Queenſton, Amherſtburgh, Sandwich, Kingſton, or New Johnſtown, to have any ſwine going at large in the ſaid towns; and if any ſwine belonging to any ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall be found at large in any of the towns aforeſaid, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall for every ſuch ſwine forfeit and pay the ſum of ten ſhillings, to and for the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to be accounted for unto his ſaid Majeſty through the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty ſhall direct, to be recovered in a ſummary way, before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, either upon the confeſſion of the party complained of, or upon the oath of one credible witneſs, which ſum after the party ſhall be ſo convicted, ſhall be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, returning the overplus, if any ſhall ariſe upon ſuch ſale, to the party complained of after deducting the ſaid ſum of ten ſhillings and the charges of the ſale.

An ACT *the more conveniently to collect the Compenſation to the Members of the Aſſembly for their attendance in their Duty in Parliament, and to repeal part of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of this Province in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments and Rates within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Houſe of Aſſembly."*

[5th March, 1803.]

WHEREAS the preſent mode of Aſſeſſment for making compenſation to the Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly for their attendance in their duty in Parliament, is found to be inconvenient; for the more eaſy collection and payment of the ſame, Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That after every prorogation and diſſolution of the Aſſembly of this Province, it ſhall and may be lawful for every Member thereof, having att ended, to receive from the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly a Warrant under his hand and ſeal, ſignifying the time that ſuch Member hath attended his duty in the ſaid Aſſembly; and every Member poſſeſſed of ſuch Warrant, ſhall and may aſk and demand of the Juſtices of the Peace for the diſtrict in which the county or riding repreſented by ſuch Member may be ſituate, in their General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, a ſum not exceeding ten ſhillings per day, for every day that the ſaid Member ſhall have been engaged in the attendance of his duty in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and have been neceſſarily abſent from his place of abode in going to, or returning from his attendance; which ſum it ſhall or may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices to levy, by aſſeſſment to be made on each and every inhabitant houſeholder in the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, reputed townſhips, or places within the county or riding repreſented by ſuch Member, in the ſame manner and form as by law any aſſeſſment may now or hereafter be levied, for any public purpoſe in any diſtrict in this Province; and for the ſaid Juſtices to iſſue their order upon the Treaſurer of the diſtrict to pay the amount of the ſum to which any ſuch Member may be intitled, out of the monies which may come into his hands, under and by virtue of any Act of the Provincial Parliament.

And it ſhall and may be lawful to and for each and every Member, who may now or hereafter repreſent part of two or more diſtricts, to aſk and demand from the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, who is hereby authorized and required to grant the ſame, a Warrant, directed to the Juſtices in General Quarter Seſſions aſſembled, of each of the ſaid diſtricts, which ſaid Member ſhall ſo repreſent, which Warrant ſhall ſpecify the ſum that each diſtrict is liable to pay, and the Juſtices thereof reſpectively, are hereby required to cauſe the ſum ſpecified in ſuch Warrant to be collected and paid to the ſaid Member, in manner and form as herein before directed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the thirteenth clauſe of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of this Province in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments and Rates within this Province, and to provide for the Payment of Wages to the Houſe of Aſſembly," ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

By arrivals at New York from London and Liverpool—Dates to the 23d March.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 9.

Meſſage from his Majeſty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſhortly after he entered the Houſe, placed himſelf at the Bar, and brought up the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

GEORGE R.—His Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the houſe of commons, that as very conſiderable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional meaſures of precaution for the ſafety of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his Majeſty refers, are avowedly directed to colonial ſervice, yet as diſcuſſions of great importance are now ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, the reſult of which muſt at preſent be uncertain, his Majeſty is induced to make this communication to his faithful Commons, in the full perſuaſion that, whilſt they partake of his Majeſty's earneſt & unvarying ſolicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public ſpirit and liberality to enable his Majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as circumſtances may appear to require, for ſupporting the honor of his crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his people. G. R.

As ſoon as the Meſſage was read from the Chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he thought it his duty to abſtain at preſent from any particular reference to the gracious Meſſage which he had juſt delivered to the houſe from his Majeſty, and that he merely roſe to move that the houſe do take it into conſideration to-morrow morning.

March 10.

Notice was given laſt night by the Miniſter that 10,000 additional ſeamen would be propoſed to be voted to-morrow. The preſs warrants have obtained a very large ſupply of prime ſeamen.—The Mauſion houſe was clouded with ſailors yeſterday and this morning, all eager to enter. In the courſe of Tueſday night upwards of 3000 men were procured. Preſs warrants have alſo been ſent to all our ports.

On Tueſday night large parties of ſeamen from the different ſhips at Spithead were ordered on ſhore for the purpoſe of impreſſing ſeamen for the fleet, and every man was indiſcriminately taken from on board colliers and other ſhips.

The ſame activity prevailed yeſterday, and a great number of hands were obtained. The ſame meaſures have been ordered to be adopted at Plymouth, Yarmouth, Falmouth and the other ports. Several frigates and gun brigs have failed for Guernſey and Jerſey with warrants to impreſs ſeamen. Recruiting parties for the marines have been ordered out, and five guineas bounty is to be given to men entering. At the Admiralty all is vigilance and activity. The board ſits to a late hour every day, & the clerks are kept at work all night, to forward the diſpatches and orders to the different ports.

Orders were laſt night diſpatched to Chatham to get ready for ſea, as quickly as poſſible, every ſhip at that place, that can be equipped for ſervice.

Orders have alſo been iſſued for the artificers in his Majeſty's dock yards, to work as much extra time as they poſſibly can, in completing the repairs of the ſhips of war now in dock, and of thoſe ordered into dock, when there may be room to receive them.

Naval officers have been flocking to the admiralty; above 300 captains have been there within theſe two days. Many of our great admirals have been ſent for. Lords Nelſon and Keith have both had long conferences with Earl Saint Vincent.

Diſpatches have been ſent to Portſmouth to be forwarded to the Mediterranean. In the frigate which is to carry out theſe diſpatches, Captain Dodd, aid-du camp to his Royal Highneſs the Governor of Gibraltar, goes out again to that garriſon. He carries with him diſpatches to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent.

Military preparations are carrying on with the ſame vigour and diſpatch.—The Militia are to be called out, orders have been iſſued to increaſe the army; and to facilitate this object, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has intimated to the proper officers, his Majeſty's command, that the ſtandard for the recruits that may be hereafter enliſted for the infantry of the line ſhall be reduced to five feet five inches; that the levy money for men of that height ſhall be raiſed to ſix guineas, of which the men are to receive five guineas in money & for boys for general ſervice ſhall be raiſed to four guineas, of which they are to have three guineas in money and neceſſaries.

March 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer yeſterday delivered the following Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons:

GEORGE R.

In conſequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, while important diſcuſſions are ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French government, his Majeſty thinks it due to the care and concern which he feels for his faithful people, to omit no means in his power which may contribute to their ſecurity.

In purſuance, therefore, of the acts of Parliament enabling his Majeſty to call out and aſſemble the militia of the United Kingdom, his Majeſty has thought it right to make this communication to the Houſe of Commons, to the end, that his Majeſty may cauſe the ſaid militia, or ſuch part thereof as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary, to be forthwith drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require. G. R.

Yeſterday we received Paris Journals to the 11th inſt. inclusive.

They contain nothing; indeed it could not be expected that they ſhould contain any thing relative to the points in diſcuſſion, and the oſtenſible meaſures of defence and precaution adopted by the reſpective governments.

Two proclamations were iſſued yeſterday afternoon; the one for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war; and the other for recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign princes and ſtates, and for granting rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as ſhall conceal themſelves.

Mr. Wickham gave notice in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday of his intention to move this day, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of calling out the militia in Ireland. The militia eſtabliſhment of that part of the United Kingdom will be enlarged, ſo as to place a conſiderable addition of effective force at the diſpoſition of Government.

A ſyſtem, which has long been digeſted, has been completely prepared for arming the country from one end of it to the other. We do not ſuppoſe that his Majeſty's Miniſters will feel it neceſſary to carry it into execution immediately, having ſo large a diſpoſeable force at their command. But we underſtand that the nature of this ſyſtem is ſuch, that a ſhort period only would be neceſſary to make the whole country an armed nation. This is indeed to be vigorous.

Yeſterday General Andreoſſi, M. Schimmelpenninck, and the Spaniſh Miniſter, waited on Lord Hawkeſbury, at his Office, and had a conference with his Lordſhip upon the meaſures and preparations now making by this country. Soon after the conference each of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched a courier to his reſpective Government.

Ten thouſand additional ſeamen are to be voted to-day by Parliament—and it is probable that ſome debate will take place in both Houſes upon the ſtate of the country. Ten additional ſail of the line are to be put in commiſſion with all poſſible ſpeed. In a fortnight, we have no doubt, that 60 ſail of the line, completely equipped, will be riding in our ports.

In all probability fleets of obſervation will inſtantly be ſent out. Lord Nelſon, of courſe, will have the command of one of them. It is a very fortunate circumſtance that various cauſes have delayed the ſailing of the French ſquadrons in the ports of Helvoetſluys and Dunkirk. The Louiſiana expedition has been delayed, firſt, by the failure of a houſe at Paris, which had the contract for ſupplying it with neceſſaries; and ſecondly, by the froſt, which ſet in with great ſeverity in Holland.—Our correſpondent at the Hague has informed us, that it is to ſail the end of this month. But if theſe preparations in the French and Dutch ports have given cauſe of juſt alarm and ſuſpicion to our Miniſters, they will not of courſe, we ſhould ſuppoſe, permit theſe fleets to put to ſea.

General Decaen is arrived at Breſt, and is going out with the expedition preparing for the Eaſt Indies, as Captain General of the French ſettlements in that quarter. The events that have occured within theſe few days, will, in all probability, prevent this and the other expeditions in the Dutch & French ports from ſailing quite ſo ſoon as was expected. A frigate and two corvettes have lately ſailed for America—perhaps to require the formal ceſſion of Louiſiana.

The French ſeem to be adopting every meaſure for increaſing their naval force. Large falls of timber have been ordered in the great foreſt of Soignes, the timber is to be ſent to Breſt, Havre, Dunkirk, and L'Orient. It was from this foreſt that the Dutch uſed, when the Netherlands were in the poſſeſſion of Auſtria, to obtain great ſupplies for their navy.

March 14.

We communicate, without any comments, the following article, which we have copied from a Plymouth paper.

"A circumſtance has lately come to light, that is no leſs matter of ſurpriſe than of concern to us. It appears, by the papers of an officer in the Britiſh ſervice, who died a few days ſince, that he has maintained a correſpondence with Bonaparte, which was brought down nearly to the time of his death. What was the exact nature of this correſpondence was, we have not been able to learn. The diſcovery was conſequent on the death of the perſon alluded to. His papers have been put into the hands of Government.—*Portſmouth Gazette.*

March 16.

Yeſterday forenoon, another meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Lord Whitworth, and a Cabinet meſſenger left Paris, the Meſſage of his Britannic Majeſty to Parliament was known, but not generally, on that day. The diſpatches of Lord Whitworth muſt therefore have been written after the Chief Conſul knew the ſtep the Engliſh Government has taken; but we believe nothing has occurred of that importance, arbitrary, and deciſive nature, which many expecting from the character of Bonaparte. No peculiar alarm is yet given at the complaints alluded to in the King's Meſſage. They will probably be made the ſubject of negociation. Menacing and arrogant language to Lord Whitworth is ſaid to have blown into a flame the embers of diſcord ſtill left by the Treaty of Amiens. Lord Whitworth anſwered in a firm and manly tone, ſuch as became the Ambaſſador of the Britiſh nation. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that Bonaparte now regret his violence.

Two French meſſengers arrived, one on Monday, one yeſterday, with diſpatches from Andreoſſi, who in conſequence, waited on Lord Hawkeſbury, with the deſign of explaining, we preſume.—The reſult of the Cabinet Council yeſterday was laſt night diſpatched by a meſſenger to Lord Whitworth.—It is ſuppoſed, Bonaparte will attempt a protracted negociation, the reſult of which may be doubted; but Miniſters, we are happy to learn, intend preſſing him to an immediate deciſion. Nothing is more plain, than that unleſs Bonaparte wiſhes to provoke a rupture, with the deſign of invading this country, he will even make conſiderable ſacrifices to preſerve peace. He may have been betrayed into intemperance like the Emperor Paul; but he has, at the ſame time, great coldneſs and cunning, and will not put an intereſt tenfold now may induce France to carry the ſtipulations of that Treaty into effect. A war at preſent would completely ruin the maritime and colonial proſperity of France, while ſhe could derive no poſſible advantage from it. She could not meet us at ſea or in any of the colonies; we could not attack her on the continent. If Bonaparte thinks he can ſucceſsfully invade this country at preſent, (and he can make no other upon us but by invaſion) then war is inevitable; but muſt have determined upon it before the Britiſh Cabinet got roſe the alarm. That the ſuppoſition and riſe of this country are the objects he aimed his heart, we would venture to affirm; had it not been ſo, why M. Peltier's trial, that France is *on friendſhip and* amity with Great Britain. Admitting, however, that Bonaparte has it in contemplation to attack and invade England, the peace has not been of ſufficient duration to enable him to prepare a ſufficient force.

March 17.

Some of the papers have treated lightly the intelligence we communicated yeſterday of the veſſel having run on Sheppey. They aſſert that the was a French national brig, called Le Voltaire, bound from Dunkirk to New-Orleans, with arms on board; that ſhe was ſtranded ſo long ago as the 26th of December, nearly three months, and that the crew had remained on board ever ſince. We muſt remark, that it ſeems ſtrange for a veſſel to have been to long on board without ſome attempt having been made to get her off, or even, on a ſtill more ſtrange, to lighten her cargo.

That the ſhip might have her papers and invoices appear to be bound for New Orleans, is by no means improbable. If her deſtination were really for Ireland, her papers would not of courſe be permitted to be delivered to her. It has been aſſerted alſo, that the colours were only ſuch as ſhe was warranted in keeping on board. Notwithſtanding theſe aſſertions, we adhere to the account we gave yeſterday, which will be found in moſt of the material points to be correct.

Before the crew deſerted the veſſel, which we underſtand they did as ſoon as they were informed of the preparations making by this country, they threw a large box overboard, which, to their great diſappointment, did not ſink, but floated on ſhore near Sheerneſs, and was conveyed to the Admiralty. It was found to contain cocoa-nuts, and the uſual ſhip coals, not the tri-coloured Standards to be diſplayed on the forts of Louiſiana, or New-Orleans, but Colours of Green, with the words, "Union—France and Ireland," in the centre.

As the crew, when they deſerted the veſſel, made their eſcape on ſhore, it has been ſuſpected that they were not French ſailors, but Iriſh or Engliſh traitors, who ſuppoſed to evade puniſhment by the difficulty of their detection after their landing.—What grounds there are for this ſuſpicion, we know not.

Upon the whole, the circumſtance is a moſt extraordinary one. An intelligent morning paper ſhrewdly obſerves, that nothing is more likely than that Bonaparte would ſend a veſſel with arms, &c. apparently for the Iriſh rebels, but really deſtined to walk into our hands to create alarm, and have an influence on the negotiations. We know of no diſpoſition on both ſides to break off, and to convince us that the preſervation of peace was impoſſible.

We ſhall conclude our remarks with reminding our readers of a paragraph which we inſerted ſome days ago, and which ſtated that Government had diſcovered printed addreſſes from Arthur O'Connor, circulating in Ireland, in which he juſtified his conduct

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[☞ For the reſidue, ſee SUPPLEMENT.]

Supplement to the Upper-Canada Gazette..... May 21.....No. 4....Vol. 13.

...of conference, [illegible] of emancipation to this country. We understand that Lord [illegible] besides his Majesty's Ministers, are in possession of their credentials.

The funds experienced a further and unexpected rise yesterday. They opened on Exchange and continued to rise all about two o'clock, when they rode in a short space at time to 93¾. It was said that the French courier, Chanut, had brought very favourable intelligence—that the subjects of Malta had been amicably adjusted. The French Ambassador's visit to Court was conducted in a favourable circumstance. Of course as long as he remains in England he will go to Court. But it would be absurd to draw from such an event an inference that all the disputes between the two countries have been settled. It has been suggested that Bonaparte does not find this the proper moment for going to war, and that he will postpone his designs.

Londo et compono que mox deprenmere pollen.

But it is not merely by the expedition of a pacific disposition on the part of France that we shall be published. All the points in dispute must be satisfactorily and indefinitely arranged. We must not defer that settlement to a future opportunity. Bonaparte will of course wish to put us to the expence of arming and disarming every three months. But shall we be lucky enough to permit him to gratify that wish?

In the mean time, activity and vigour are still the order of the day.

March 18.

The contents of the dispatches brought by Mr. Cooper-thy, have not transpired; but it is said, that they are not to a decisive nature. Private accounts enable us to state the effect which our preparations have made upon the Chief Consul. They seem to have entirely deprived him of his accustomed caution and reserve; and to have inspired him to a degree of irritability and anger which he cannot conceal.

When he entered the audience chamber on Sunday last, his features were menacing, and his whole frame seemed violently agitated. Lord Whitworth was at the audience. The First Consul addressed him immediately upon his entrance; observed with warmth, that a war had now defeatured Europe for fifteen year, and asked whether it was now to be renewed? adding, that if it was, it might again last for as long a period. To which Lord Whitworth calmly replied, that if it was renewed, it would not be the fault of Great Britain. Bonaparte then went amongst the ladies, but soon after returned to Lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared, that the armaments now preparing in the ports of France were destined only for the Colonies, in the preservation of which England was as much interested as he could be. This no answer was made. He soon afterwards quitted the room, calling on God and man to witness, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that Power, which, by a violation of Treaty, should cause the renewal of hostilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almost disfigured by passion; and his tone was so loud and vehement, that at least half the company present must have heard all that passed on this extraordinary occasion.

The conduct of Lord Whitworth affords a striking contrast to the demeanor of the Chief Consul—it was firm, but temperate—dignified, without being haughty—and moderate, without being submissive.

Yesterday was full of rumours—It was said, that M. Talleyrand had been dismissed from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that he had been succeeded by M. Otto. Another rumour was, that M. Talleyrand had poisoned himself immediately after his dismissal. We need scarcely state that both these rumours are unfounded. A third report was, that the press warrants had been called in; we noticed and contradicted this report yesterday. It was asserted also, that the difference with France would be amicably adjusted; and that the First Consul's tone was mild and conciliatory.—How mild and conciliatory we have already shewn.

We had hoped that a positive answer would have been received from France before this time. A lingering negotiation, which will afford the First Consul time to take such steps, and to make such preparations as he may deem necessary, would on our part be the height of impolicy. Already has the Batavian Expedition sailed from Brest; and may be here that the sailing of the Louisiana squadron, from Hellevoetsluys and Dunkirk, will be accelerated as much as possible.

Soon after the arrival of the messenger from Paris yesterday, the Funds rose; the 3 per cents. whence were at 64¾, rose to 65, but fell back again at the close of the market to 65. The ride was in a great measure occasioned by the knowledge that the French Funds had not experienced any depression on Saturday: but the message and our preparations were not published in the Paris papers till Sunday and Monday. On the prices on Monday last we are not informed; it was said that the Funds rose 3 per cent. on that day—a rumour to which we cannot attach the slightest credit.

In the mean time every exertion is making in all our ports to fit out ships and procure seamen.

Rear-Admiral Hallowray left town last night for Portsmouth, where he is to hoist his flag as Assistant Port-Admiral to Lord Gardner.

Admiral Cornwallis will command the Channel fleet in case of war, but it will be fitted out under the orders of Lord Gardner, who will afterwards proceed to take the chief command at Cork.

Our Dover letter states, that the general opinion at Paris is in favour of the maintenance of peace.

March, 19.

This morning we received Paris papers of Tuesday last.

All the reports of the great fall of the French Funds are mere fabrications. On Monday last they fell two per cent. from the noon, but recovered again, and left off 65. Many persons who form their opinion upon the state of the Funds, will infer from the above fact, that there was to be no war. We conclude, that we do not draw such an inference therefrom.

Their papers contain no news of much importance. The Civil Code occupies the attention of the Legislature and the colonial affairs of the Monitteur.

The Swiss Senate has been dissolved. By last all was quite won TNY of the cause—it supported, it issued a decree expressive of its gratitude to Bonaparte for his mediation.

The Court of Vienna has formally adhered to all the dispositions of the general Recess of the Deputation without any exception.

General Lauos sailed from Rochelle for Lisbon on the 5th.

The Cape of Good Hope is still in our possession. Dispatches were received yesterday by the Lingeest sloop of war of 18 guns. The Lingeest was dispatched from this country last October, with directions not to give up the Cape till further orders. It was a fortnight expected that she would arrive time enough to prevent the surrender; but fortunately she had a very quick passage, and reached the Cape just six hours before the Dutch were to take possession of the Settlement. This event will of course have a considerable influence on the pending negociation.

The following is a letter we have received from a Gentleman at the Cape:—

Cape Town, January 4.

"I have just time to tell you, that on the very day intended for our departure, a sloop of war arrived with orders for us to keep the Cape till further advices from England. What can be the cause, you best know on your side of the water. God send us home safe and soon. Adieu."

A Cabinet Council sat several hours yesterday, and a Messenger, we understand, was dispatched to Lord Whitworth as soon as the Council broke up.

We communicated yesterday, the substance of the conversation that passed between Bonaparte and Lord Whitworth on Sunday last—the menacing looks, the agitated manner, the angry tone of the former—the cool dignity, the firmness, and the moderation of the latter.—That our readers may not misapprehend our procured our information from a source not perfectly authentic, we think it necessary to state here, in the most distinct manner, that that intelligence was upon the strongest foundation, and that it is accurate in every part. We are enabled to make this assertion, by letters from two English Gentlemen who were present at the audience on Sunday, who heard the conversation, and watched the looks and gestures of the First Consul.

As he retired from the audience chamber, he invoked in a loud tone of voice, the vengeance of God on that power which should be the cause of the war; and having uttered these words, he burst in the greatest rage through the folding doors of the chamber, before one of his pages could open them for him.

It appears from all the accounts that have been received from Paris, that Bonaparte was by no means prepared to expect such vigorous preparations on our part. As soon as the Message arrived, a Council of State was called, which sat from seven in the morning till eleven at night. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Vienna, Berlin, Petersburgh and Italy.

Government, we have been informed this morning, expect to receive a definitive answer from Bonaparte to-night or to-morrow morning, that will finish the question of peace or war.

Should war be declared, Government of course will not let a French ship [illegible] of any of the French ports.

The shipwrights & sailors employed in the merchants' yards in the river, have made an offer to the Admiralty of their services, to be employed in any yard their Lordships may direct, to assist in equipping the fleet. This offer is not accepted, the artificers in the yards being to do all the duty.

Lord Keith arrived at Plymouth on Thursday morning, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the Caledonia of 74 guns.

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The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good miſl-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots No. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with miſl-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with miſl-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to ſubſcribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work publiſhed at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilſon, may ſee the Proſpectus and a ſpecimen of the work by calling at this office, where ſubſcriptions will be received.*

"The price of Subſcription will be half a Guinea for ſix months; payable at the end of the term: and no ſubſcriptions will be received for leſs than ſix months."

FOR SALE

AT THE

PRINTING-OFFICE,

For Caſh only,

ATLAS, Imperial, Royal, Medium and Writing Paper.

Black and red Sealing Wax, Lead and Pewter Inkſtands, and Sand Boxes.

Black, red and colored Wafers, Office-tape, Slates and Slate Pencils.

Ink-glaſſes and Founts, black and red Ink Powder, meſſage and viſiting Cards, Quills, Pocket Ink Cakes, Copy and Cyphering Books.

Bank Paper-cakes, Orderly, Blank, Memorandum and Receipt Books, Cantelbair Pencils, &c. &c.

Alſo, the following Books remaining on hand;

Plutarque Anglaiſe, 12 vols. 8vo. Calf.

Letters from Scandinavia, Wathington's Letters, 2 v.

Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 3 vols. 4to. Calf.

Lock's Eſſays, Hull's Tales, Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia,

Wood's Switzerland, Chatteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes,

Steel on the Paſſions, Iſygge's Travels, Embaſſy to China,

Dambergen's Travels, Theatrical Dictionary, Britiſh Tourill, 4 vols. 12mo.

Godfrey de Bulloign, Tomkin's Poems, Denham's Poems,

Walpoline, Riſe and Progreſs of Geography,

Subverſion of the Papal Government,

Gale on Electricity, Anecdotes of Ruſſians,

Ladies Annual Register, Bibles, with a variety of Novels.

May 7.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, conſiſting of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in North Gwillimbury, on the Eaſt ſide, in front of Lake Simcoe—As for goodneſs of Soil, Fiſh, Fowl, and Paſturage, none exceeds it. For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, at Lake Simcoe.

May 3, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL perſons who wiſh to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the preſent Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the ſame on applying to W. ALLAN, Inſpector.

April 9, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subſcriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a liter ary and amuſing weekly publication, & n high eſtimation, price 5½. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3ɶ. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

...of conference, [illegible] of emancipation to this country. We understand that Lord [illegible] besides his Majesty's Ministers, are in possession of their credentials.

The funds experienced a further and unexpected rise yesterday. They opened on Exchange and continued to rise all about two o'clock, when they rode in a short space at time to 93¾. It was said that the French courier, Chanut, had brought very favourable intelligence—that the subjects of Malta had been amicably adjusted. The French Ambassador's visit to Court was conducted in a favourable circumstance. Of course as long as he remains in England he will go to Court. But it would be absurd to draw from such an event an inference that all the disputes between the two countries have been settled. It has been suggested that Bonaparte does not find this the proper moment for going to war, and that he will postpone his designs.

Londo et compono que mox deprenmere pollen.

But it is not merely by the expedition of a pacific disposition on the part of France that we shall be published. All the points in dispute must be satisfactorily and indefinitely arranged. We must not defer that settlement to a future opportunity. Bonaparte will of course wish to put us to the expence of arming and disarming every three months. But shall we be lucky enough to permit him to gratify that wish?

In the mean time, activity and vigour are still the order of the day.

March 18.

The contents of the dispatches brought by Mr. Cooper-thy, have not transpired; but it is said, that they are not to a decisive nature. Private accounts enable us to state the effect which our preparations have made upon the Chief Consul. They seem to have entirely deprived him of his accustomed caution and reserve; and to have inspired him to a degree of irritability and anger which he cannot conceal.

When he entered the audience chamber on Sunday last, his features were menacing, and his whole frame seemed violently agitated. Lord Whitworth was at the audience. The First Consul addressed him immediately upon his entrance; observed with warmth, that a war had now defeatured Europe for fifteen year, and asked whether it was now to be renewed? adding, that if it was, it might again last for as long a period. To which Lord Whitworth calmly replied, that if it was renewed, it would not be the fault of Great Britain. Bonaparte then went amongst the ladies, but soon after returned to Lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared, that the armaments now preparing in the ports of France were destined only for the Colonies, in the preservation of which England was as much interested as he could be. This no answer was made. He soon afterwards quitted the room, calling on God and man to witness, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that Power, which, by a violation of Treaty, should cause the renewal of hostilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almost disfigured by passion; and his tone was so loud and vehement, that at least half the company present must have heard all that passed on this extraordinary occasion.

The conduct of Lord Whitworth affords a striking contrast to the demeanor of the Chief Consul—it was firm, but temperate—dignified, without being haughty—and moderate, without being submissive.

Yesterday was full of rumours—It was said, that M. Talleyrand had been dismissed from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that he had been succeeded by M. Otto. Another rumour was, that M. Talleyrand had poisoned himself immediately after his dismissal. We need scarcely state that both these rumours are unfounded. A third report was, that the press warrants had been called in; we noticed and contradicted this report yesterday. It was asserted also, that the difference with France would be amicably adjusted; and that the First Consul's tone was mild and conciliatory.—How mild and conciliatory we have already shewn.

We had hoped that a positive answer would have been received from France before this time. A lingering negotiation, which will afford the First Consul time to take such steps, and to make such preparations as he may deem necessary, would on our part be the height of impolicy. Already has the Batavian Expedition sailed from Brest; and may be here that the sailing of the Louisiana squadron, from Hellevoetsluys and Dunkirk, will be accelerated as much as possible.

Soon after the arrival of the messenger from Paris yesterday, the Funds rose; the 3 per cents. whence were at 64¾, rose to 65, but fell back again at the close of the market to 65. The ride was in a great measure occasioned by the knowledge that the French Funds had not experienced any depression on Saturday: but the message and our preparations were not published in the Paris papers till Sunday and Monday. On the prices on Monday last we are not informed; it was said that the Funds rose 3 per cent. on that day—a rumour to which we cannot attach the slightest credit.

In the mean time every exertion is making in all our ports to fit out ships and procure seamen.

Rear-Admiral Hallowray left town last night for Portsmouth, where he is to hoist his flag as Assistant Port-Admiral to Lord Gardner.

Admiral Cornwallis will command the Channel fleet in case of war, but it will be fitted out under the orders of Lord Gardner, who will afterwards proceed to take the chief command at Cork.

Our Dover letter states, that the general opinion at Paris is in favour of the maintenance of peace.

March, 19.

This morning we received Paris papers of Tuesday last.

All the reports of the great fall of the French Funds are mere fabrications. On Monday last they fell two per cent. from the noon, but recovered again, and left off 65. Many persons who form their opinion upon the state of the Funds, will infer from the above fact, that there was to be no war. We conclude, that we do not draw such an inference therefrom.

Their papers contain no news of much importance. The Civil Code occupies the attention of the Legislature and the colonial affairs of the Monitteur.

The Swiss Senate has been dissolved. By last all was quite won TNY of the cause—it supported, it issued a decree expressive of its gratitude to Bonaparte for his mediation.

The Court of Vienna has formally adhered to all the dispositions of the general Recess of the Deputation without any exception.

General Lauos sailed from Rochelle for Lisbon on the 5th.

The Cape of Good Hope is still in our possession. Dispatches were received yesterday by the Lingeest sloop of war of 18 guns. The Lingeest was dispatched from this country last October, with directions not to give up the Cape till further orders. It was a fortnight expected that she would arrive time enough to prevent the surrender; but fortunately she had a very quick passage, and reached the Cape just six hours before the Dutch were to take possession of the Settlement. This event will of course have a considerable influence on the pending negociation.

The following is a letter we have received from a Gentleman at the Cape:—

Cape Town, January 4.

"I have just time to tell you, that on the very day intended for our departure, a sloop of war arrived with orders for us to keep the Cape till further advices from England. What can be the cause, you best know on your side of the water. God send us home safe and soon. Adieu."

A Cabinet Council sat several hours yesterday, and a Messenger, we understand, was dispatched to Lord Whitworth as soon as the Council broke up.

We communicated yesterday, the substance of the conversation that passed between Bonaparte and Lord Whitworth on Sunday last—the menacing looks, the agitated manner, the angry tone of the former—the cool dignity, the firmness, and the moderation of the latter.—That our readers may not misapprehend our procured our information from a source not perfectly authentic, we think it necessary to state here, in the most distinct manner, that that intelligence was upon the strongest foundation, and that it is accurate in every part. We are enabled to make this assertion, by letters from two English Gentlemen who were present at the audience on Sunday, who heard the conversation, and watched the looks and gestures of the First Consul.

As he retired from the audience chamber, he invoked in a loud tone of voice, the vengeance of God on that power which should be the cause of the war; and having uttered these words, he burst in the greatest rage through the folding doors of the chamber, before one of his pages could open them for him.

It appears from all the accounts that have been received from Paris, that Bonaparte was by no means prepared to expect such vigorous preparations on our part. As soon as the Message arrived, a Council of State was called, which sat from seven in the morning till eleven at night. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Vienna, Berlin, Petersburgh and Italy.

Government, we have been informed this morning, expect to receive a definitive answer from Bonaparte to-night or to-morrow morning, that will finish the question of peace or war.

Should war be declared, Government of course will not let a French ship [illegible] of any of the French ports.

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TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good miſl-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots No. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Dereham, containing 3000 acres, with miſl-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with miſl-ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to ſubſcribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work publiſhed at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilſon, may ſee the Proſpectus and a ſpecimen of the work by calling at this office, where ſubſcriptions will be received.*

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Black and red Sealing Wax, Lead and Pewter Inkſtands, and Sand Boxes.

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Bank Paper-cakes, Orderly, Blank, Memorandum and Receipt Books, Cantelbair Pencils, &c. &c.

Alſo, the following Books remaining on hand;

Plutarque Anglaiſe, 12 vols. 8vo. Calf.

Letters from Scandinavia, Wathington's Letters, 2 v.

Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 3 vols. 4to. Calf.

Lock's Eſſays, Hull's Tales, Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia,

Wood's Switzerland, Chatteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes,

Steel on the Paſſions, Iſygge's Travels, Embaſſy to China,

Dambergen's Travels, Theatrical Dictionary, Britiſh Tourill, 4 vols. 12mo.

Godfrey de Bulloign, Tomkin's Poems, Denham's Poems,

Walpoline, Riſe and Progreſs of Geography,

Subverſion of the Papal Government,

Gale on Electricity, Anecdotes of Ruſſians,

Ladies Annual Register, Bibles, with a variety of Novels.

May 7.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, conſiſting of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in North Gwillimbury, on the Eaſt ſide, in front of Lake Simcoe—As for goodneſs of Soil, Fiſh, Fowl, and Paſturage, none exceeds it. For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, at Lake Simcoe.

May 3, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL perſons who wiſh to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the preſent Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the ſame on applying to W. ALLAN, Inſpector.

April 9, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subſcriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

☞ The PORT-FOLIO, a liter ary and amuſing weekly publication, & n high eſtimation, price 5½. 3d. N. York currency per ann. and the NEW YORK HERALD, a newſpaper of great celebrity, price 3ɶ. 4d. N. York currency per ann. each including poſtage, may be had of SILVESTER TIFFANY, at Niagara, agent to the editors, by whom, and the publiſher of this paper ſpecimens of each will be ſhewn, & ſubſcriptions taken.

The terms of each are, in advance in half yearly ſums. None will be ſupplied without this compliance.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 5.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 629.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proroga tion bearing date the eleventh day of April laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſecy.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them ; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard ; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years ; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all ; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the FORTY-THIRD Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER - CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu-"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern-"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu-"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de-"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, Liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in-"to this Province from the *United "States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu-"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Townſhip of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Cuppawa*, in the Townſhip of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—that, from the fifteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence, except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 12th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LONDON, March 15.

Died at his houſe in Glocester Place, Sir James Wallace, Knt. he was made Poſt Captain January 10, 1771, a Rear Admiral April 12, 1794, a Vice Admiral, June 1, 1795, and Admiral of the Blue, January 1, 1801. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many actions; and a few years ago was Admiral and Governor of Newfoundland.

March 17.

The Moniteur of the 14th inſt. contains his Majeſty's Meſſage to Parliament reſpecting the armaments in the ports of France, but without the ſmalleſt obſervation.

Several other journals likewiſe give the King's Meſſage, but are equally ſilent reſpecting it as the official papers.

The expedition to India ſailed from Breſt on the 4th inſt. with a fair wind.

The Dey of Algiers has given two months to the French Agent there to quit his ſtates.

What the topics of diſcuſſion between our Government and that of France may be, we will not preſume poſitively to ſtate; but we have every reaſon to believe, that the evacuation of Egypt and Malta form the moſt prominent.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.—Brevet Major, Charles Irvine, of the 85th foot, to be Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the forces ſerving in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, vice M'Murdo, who reſigns.

Lieutenant Col. Willoughby Gordon of the 85th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the ſaid forces, vice Irvine.

Brevet Major William Gifford, of the 26th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the troops at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, vice Fitzgerald, deceaſed.

Major Charles Philips, of the 44th footh, to be Deputy Quarter Maſter-General to the ſaid troops, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, vice Airey, who reſigns.

GREENOCK, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, received in town yeſterday.

"We have had a ſtrong intereſt of failers laſt night and to-day, which is alarming. All is at a ſtand here for the preſent, and not a man can be had to go to ſea, as every ſhip is inverted as they go out and ſtrict of their hands—ſo ſtrict are the orders."

GREENOCK, March 22.

On Sunday a gentleman in this town received a letter from London, having the following poſtſcript:

"Bonaparte has humbled himſelf to Great Britain—of courſe our preparations will not lead to a new war."

It is ſingular however, that the private letters from Paris, of which a number are ſaid to have been received in London on Thurſday, generally agree in giving the following curious—

POLITICS OF THE THUILLERIES.

"On Sunday laſt, at Madame's Drawing-room, which was crowded with ſtrangers, the Conſul put ſo little reſtraint on his conduct, that ſomething like the following converſation was audible to the greateſt part of the promiſcuous aſſemblage:—

Bonaparte entered, with an unuſual alertneſs of manner, and, after ſaluting the company, he addreſſed himſelf to Lord Whitworth, in a tone ſufficiently loud to be heard by all who were preſent—"You know, my Lord, that a terrible ſtorm has ariſen between England and France."

Lord Whitworth—"Yes, General Conſul, but it is hoped that this ſtorm will be diſſipated without any ſerious conſequences."

Bonaparte—"It will be diſſipated when England ſhall have evacuated *Malta*. If not, the cloud will burſt, and the bolt muſt fall. The King of England has promiſed, by treaty to evacuate that place, and who is to violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord Whitworth *(ſurpriſed at finding himſelf queſtioned in this manner, and before ſo many perſons)*—"But you know, General Conſul, the circumſtances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my Sovereign is to fulfil the Treaty of Amiens, and you alſo know——."

Bonaparte—"You know *(with impetuoſity)* the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your Court, that if, on the receipt of your diſpatches, orders are not iſſued for the immediate ſurrender of Malta, then *War* is *declared*. I declare my firm reſolution is to ſee the Treaty carried into effect, and leave it to the Ambaſſadors of the ſeveral Powers, who are preſent, to ſay who is in the wrong. You flattered yourſelves that France would not dare to ſhew her reſentment whilſt her ſquadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord Whitworth—"But, General the negociation is not yet broken off, and there is reaſon to believe——."

Bonaparte—"Of what negociation does your Lordſhip ſpeak? Is it neceſſary to negociate what is conceded by treaty—to negociate the fulfilment of engagements and the duties of good faith.—(Lord Whitworth *was about to reply*, Bonaparte *made a ſign with his hand, and continued in a leſs elevated tone.*)—My Lord, your Lady is indiſpoſed.—She may probably breathe her native air rather ſooner than you or I expected. I with moſt ardently for peace, but if my juſt demand be not inſtantly complied with, then war muſt follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not ſufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquiſhed muſt not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected *converſation* terminated, if that term be allowed, where the diſcourſe was almoſt wholly on one ſide.

Another letter gives the following leſs preciſe account of this extraordinary colloquy:—

"The Firſt Conſul appeared in a ſtate of evident irritability. When he approached the Engliſh Ambaſſador, he obſerved with warmth, that a war had now deſolated Europe for fifteen years, and aſked whether it was now to be renewed: adding, that if it was, it might again laſt for as long a period? To which Lord Whitworth calmly replied, that if it was renewed, it would not be the fault of Great Britain. Bonaparte then went amongſt the ladies, but ſoon after returned to Lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared, that the armaments now preparing in the ports of France were deſtined only for the Colonies, in the preſervation of which England was as much intereſted as he could be. To this no anſwer was made. He ſoon afterwards quitted the room, calling on God and man to witneſs, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that Power, which, by a violation of treaty, ſhould cauſe the renewal of hoſtilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almoſt diſfigured by paſſion: and his tone was ſo loud and vehement, that at leaſt half the company preſent muſt have heard all that paſſed on this extraordinary occaſion."

We know not why the foregoing ſhould not be credited to the fulleſt extent; for we remember to have heard that the Chief Conſul in a diſcuſſion between him and the Portugneſe Ambaſſador, actually clenched his fiſt at him, and frightened the poor Ambaſſador very nearly out of his wits.

March 22.

The public expectation of war was greatly increaſed on Saturday. Every circumſtance ſhews Miniſters are preparing for a ſyſtem different from that they have hitherto purſued. Colonel Philips has juſt been appointed deputy Adjutant General at Malta; an office which has been vacant nine months, & which it was ſuppoſed would never have been filled up. Several other officers have been appointed to complete the ſtaff of that iſland, and hence we perceive there is no expectation of evacuating it ſoon.

A private letter from Paris ſays, the troops of the republic are concentrating on various points. In the firſt Military Diviſion (round Paris) there are forty-two thouſand men. The naval officers have received orders to join at Breſt, Havre, &c. The works of the port of Boulogne are carrying on with great activity. In faſt, the preparations making in the ſeveral ports are of a nature by far too extenſive to be intended for the colonies, and can have no other object than a maritime war.

A letter from Verona, dated Feb. 18, ſays the movements of the French troops towards the ports of the Mediterranean, have a reference to the iſland of Malta, which they will, doubtleſs, endeavor to re-take, if matters ſhould not be accommodated.

March 23.

We underſtand that ſeventeen ſail of

the line are getting ready with all poſſible expedition in the inner road of Breſt. On Monday ſe'nnight there was a requiſition at Cherburgh for men, and the officers were ſending them off in waggons from that and the neighbouring place for Breſt, with the greateſt expedition.

It was confidently reported yeſterday in the city, on the authority of the French intereſt, that there will be no war; and every circumſtance ſhews that Bonaparte does not wiſh for a rupture, that the French people ſtill leſs deſire it.

LONDON, March 23.

Downing Street, March 22.

By diſpatches received this morning from the Earl of Elgin, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at Conſtantinople, dated January 15, 1803, it appears that the differences which had ſubſiſted between the Sublime Porte & the Beys of Egypt, have ſatisfactorily arranged, through the medium of His Majeſty's Ambaſſador.—*Lond. Gaz.*

Our preparations have produced the effect of ſtopping the ſailing of the Louiſiana expedition, and of the Dutch ſquadron, under Vice Admiral Hartſinck. On Friday laſt, a Courier arrived at the French Ambaſſador's at the Hague, with orders, that the Squadron for Louiſiana ſhould remain in Port, & that the troops ſhould be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have ſailed to-day.

The Dutch funds continue falling.

Admiral Lord Gardner arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday, and is to hoiſt his flag to-day on board the Neptune.

Admiral Lord Keith is very actively employed at Plymouth in ſuperintending the fitting out of the ſhips. A great number of prime ſeamen have entered within theſe few days.

It has been rumoured, that in conſequence of the Firſt Conſul's behavior to Lord Whitworth, at the audience on Sunday ſe'nnight, his Lordſhip has intimated to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that he ſhall not attend the Conſular Levees, without a proper explanation of the events of that day. His Lordſhip acts with proper ſpirit. An inſult to our Ambaſſador, is an inſult to the Britiſh nation, and an ample apology ought to be demanded for it.

A Cabinet Council ſat ſeveral hours yeſterday upon the diſpatches received from France.

LEYDEN, March 18.

The French troops deſtined for Louiſiana, are all embarked on board the tranſports at the mouth of the Meuſe. They conſiſt of 4000 infantry, a detachment of the 13th regiment of dragoons a detachment of artillery, &c. The expedition is to put to ſea in a few days.

From a London Paper of February 5.

We are happy in being able to preſent to our readers, a narrative from authority, of the movements of the 42d Regiment on the 21ſt of March, 1801. We rejoice, and we doubt not, every loyal Briton will rejoice with us, at this opportunity of twining on the brows of our brave and deſerving countrymen, thoſe laurels, which have been endeavoured to be wreſted from them by *malignant ſlander*. A plain and direct ſtatement of facts, is the only anſwer, which conſcious honor deigns to make, to the violent and outrageous declamation of unprovoked malice. Let the chief propagator of the calumny expreſs his contrition for his former abuſe, and by this means, endeavor to deprecate the indignation of the public, at this, and other inſtances of virulent falſehood with which he has abuſed the indulgence of this country.

INVINCIBLE STANDARD.

Narrative (by authority) of the movements of the 42d Royal Highland Regiment, on the 21ſt Mar h, 1801.

On the morning of the 21ſt March, the piquets of the reſerve had given their fire and retired, when Brigadier General Oakes ordered the left wing of the 42d to advance. Major Stirling, who commanded this wing, gained the left of the redoubt, in which the 28th regiment had taken part and were engaged, when he immediately encountered the epemy in front. They were at this time endeavouring to force the redoubt, the ruins and the corps which communicated from thence to the ſea. To the left of the Major's poſition, the road from Alexandria to Aboukir, paſſes through a conſiderable hollow which ſeparated the 42d from the guards; a ſpace which was unoccupied by any troops in the firſt line. On this road the officers of the light company deſcried and gave information of a column of the enemy directing its march upon their flank, and having with them a ſtandard and field piece. The Major himſelf ſoon after aſcertained the column to be French, and directed the officer commanding the light company to be ready to form front to his flank, in caſe any attempt ſhould be made to turn it. The firing, at the time, was very ſmart, both in his front and on the right.

Paſſing by the rear, he had juſt reached the right of the wing he commanded, when he heard a diſcharge of grape and, on returning rapidly to the left, ſaw a French battalion in his rear, with a field-piece and ſix horſes, and two loaded camels behind them. Conceiving himſelf likely to be placed between two fires, he did not heſitate to order the wing to face to right about and charge—The order was obeyed with a ſpirited promptneſs, which enſured the diſcomfiture of a part of this corps, & obtained poſſeſſion of the gun. The head of the enemy's column, followed by Major Stirling, directed it movements to the ruins, and was met by the right wing of the 42d, under Lieut. Col. Alexander Stewart, who here joined in the conflict.

Thus preſſed, a part of the column ſought ſhelter in the ruins, which they entered, receiving the fire of ſome companies of the 58th regt. The 42d at this time cloſed in with them, and their ſtandards was taken from the bearer by Major Stirling, who conſigned it in charge, to a non-commiſſioned officer. The ſurvivors of the enemy immediately ſurrendered, and were marched priſoners to the Beach by Enſign Hillas of the 42d regt.

Both wings of the 42d now quitting the ruins, formed a battalion under the orders of Lieut. Co'. A. Stewart, and proceeded to the ground which the left wing had occupied at the commencement of the action, on the left of the 28th redoubt.

Along with the 28th, the regiment was now engaged in oppoſing the repeated attempts of the enemy to force the redoubt; attempts repeated alſo, in the ſame manner, by freſh bodies endeavouring to come round to left, apparently to break the line of the 42d, and ſurround the redoubt.

The column in front kept up a heavy fire, advancing at the ſame time, when Sir Ralph Abercromby coming up to the 42d regiment, gave orders that the enemy ſhould not be allowed to gain the height. Orders were at that moment given by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stewart to charge, which was inſtantly done, and the French infantry were driven down the declivity in a conſiderable diſtance in front, and left of the poſition of the reſerve. They retreated through the intervals of their cavalry, who were now obſerved, as the ſmoke cleared away, ſtill to the left of the 42d.

The exertions of this charge had diſordered the line, and Lieut. Col. A. Stewart, judging that the enemy's cavalry were preparing to charge in, ordered the 42d to form quickly on their ground, and prepare to receive them. This manœuvre was effected by the enemy for a deſperate charge. It was doubtleſs a moment, in which a regiment, preſſing cloſe on a retreating enemy, cannot be ſuppoſed to be correctly in line. The charge of the cavalry was made on maſſes, and in ſome places penetrated the intervals which had been occaſioned by the movement to form on the grenadiers; an order which, in the continued firing of muſquetry, could not be diſtinctly heard by the whole battalion; the right were protected by the fire of the 28th on the redoubt, and Brigadier-General Stewart bringing up his brigade at this critical moment, his own regiment gave the enemy a cloſe and well directed fire, which allowed time to the 42d to join their efforts to thoſe of the reſt of the reſerve and of the foreign brigade, in repulſing the cavalry—this ſervice was ſpeedily accompliſhed with the effect ſtated in the diſpatches of the Commander in Chief; the reſt of the action conſiſted in cheering and encouraging, as ſtated in the ſame diſpatches.

The non-commiſſioned officer (Serjeant Sinclair), to whom the Standard was given in charge, was wounded in the rear of the regiment, and by him the Standard was loſt.

The 42d reflect with great ſatisfaction on the prompt and effective ſupport they received from the 28th regiment, the flank companies of the 79th regiment, the 58th regiment, and Queen's German regiment, with whom they were immediately acted.

The above narrative was drawn up from information furniſhed by the officers concerned, and at their deſire, it has been ſubmitted to our inſpection; and we declare it conformable to our beſt obſervation and recollection of the facts.

(Signed)

A. STEWART, Maj. & Lt. Col. 42d R. H. Regt.
JAS. STIRLING, Maj. & Lt. Col. 42d R. H. Regt.

QUEBEC, May 9.

The Union, Hattick; Aurora, Boyd and Iſabella, Sharp, were loading at Greenock for Quebec; the Ann and Mary, Mc. Ewing; Ocean, Brown; Canada, Hervey; Juno, Main, and Cato, Taylor, for Montreal.

Port of Quebec, arrived.

May 8—Ship Juno, from Greenock, John M'Kie, ſailed 23d March, addreſſed to Mr. Alexander Mann. Cargo rum, cordage, &c. Paſſenger, Capt. Allan.—The Juno ſaw no veſſels in the river.

12—Brig Charlotte, Samuel Harris, from Halifax, ſailed the 26th April, cargo rum, addreſſed to John Mure, Eſq. Paſſenger, Mr. Iſaac Ducheme. The Marianne, Sparling, had cleared at Halifax for Quebec.

Thurſday, 1 o'clock P. M. The ſhip Nancy, Bame, from Naples and Barcelona is juſt come up. She ſailed from Barcelona the 28th March, but brings no news of importance.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1803.

The reports reſpecting the Declaration of War between Great Britain and France appear ſo contradictory, that no implicit degree of confidence can be placed in them.

It is ſtated on the authority of an arrival at Baltimore from Europe, bringing intelligence to the 1st of April, that War had actually been declared.—By information received at Boſton from Liverpool to the 21 May, it appears no Declaration of War had taken place as late as the 28th March; at that time, the confidence with which it was expected was rather diminiſhed.—We hope, ere long to be able to lay before the public more authentic [illegible] relative to this important ſubject.

Died lately at Niagara, on his way to Detroit, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Hugh Heward, formerly Clerk in the Lieut. Governor's Office, and a reſpectable inhabitant of this town.

BROKE into the Subſcriber's Premiſes on Monday laſt:—*A cheſnut ſorrel Mare, about 10 or 12 years old, with a blaze in her forehead, ſtar and forrings, and a white ſpot on each ſide, occaſioned by the ſaddle. She has a bridle with leather ſtrap and buckle.—A horſe Colt, brown aſh bay, with ſtar on his forehead, and white ſpot on his left ſide. The Colt is ſuppoſed to belong to the above Mare.—Alſo, a brown Mare, Canadian breed, with two white ſpots on each ſide, worn by the ſaddle.—The owner or owners may have them again, by applying to the Subſcriber at No. 10, Scarborough, on proving property, paying damages, and the expence of this advertiſement.*—27th May— AMOS PRESCOTT.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 6.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 630.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith* :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the eleventh day of April last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects might assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Case heard and decided upon; but that after they have so done, such Commissioners, or any other Commissioners, will never more sit again in the execution of the said Commission, and the Claimants who shall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have lost all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they so grossly neglected their own Interest, and omitted to avail themselves of that indulgence so repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JAMES MCGILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JAMES M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH,) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person "Administering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the same "respectively," it is enacted, "That "it should and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occasion should require, and "as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwise, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, "His Heirs and Successors, to and for "the uses of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River Genesee, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippewa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Nassara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, to passed in the forty-first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty-one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 18th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 7th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LONDON, March 26.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day, the benevolent Society that takes its names from this illustrious Saint, held its anniversary meeting at the London Tavern. Lord Moira presided as the representative of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary. He was supported by Lord Hutchinson, Lord Granard, and many other distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen more immediately connected with West-Britain.

On account of the House of Commons, a considerable number were prevented from attending; but this unforseen occurrence did not obstruct the stream of their benevolence, or injure the interests of the Society. The company amounted to between five and six hundred, and nothing could exceed the harmony and convivality that prevailed during the evening.

When the cloth was removed, Lord Moira gave—

The King
The Queen
The Prince and Princess of Wales
The Duke of York and the Army
The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,

And several other loyal and constitutional toasts. An excellent band of music followed up each with an appropriate air.—Before giving "The Prince of Wales," Lord Moira observed, that his Royal Highness, with his usual munificent attention to the Society, had authorized him to continue his subscription for *One Hundred Guineas (great applause)*. His Lordship, after a suitable preface, in which he intimated, that there were 25 children more upon the list than any former year, gave

The benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

Which was drank with three times three. He next gave

'His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the President.'

Who was received with every mark of respect.

Lord Granard said he was commanded by his Royal Highness, to express to the Society his deep regret that he was not able to attend in person, and to assure the company that no one had its prosperity more nearly at heart.

Mr. Alderman Rowcroft then observed, that he rose to propose the health of the Noble Lord, for whom he was sure every one present entertained the highest admiration and the warmest regard. At the present crisis there were many to whom the country would look to with confidence; but on the talents and gallantry of this illustrious commander, they no doubt in an especial manner relied. His past victories were an earnest of his future success. After this preface it was scarcely necessary to mention

'The Lord Viscount Hutchinson.'

The toast being drank with the greatest enthusiasm,

Lord Hutchinson spoke nearly as follows:—I return you my most sincere and hearty thanks for the flattering honor you have just done me. I regret that my professional avocations have prevented me from attending the meetings of this Society; but no one more warmly approves of its object, or takes a deeper interest in its prosperity. The worthy Alderman has greatly overrated my services. Little indeed was left for me to do. The noble veteran who conducted the expedition, himself gained the decisive advantages, and I had afterwards only to follow the example which he had set, and to execute the plans which he had concerted. The soldiers under my command shewed such perfect discipline, and such steady bravery, that no extraordinary exertion was required on my part. The event is a bright subject of exultation, as it affords a convincing proof that the valour of our troops is undiminished, and that our ancient spirit still beats high in our bosoms. We may be again called forth into the field:—our ancient foe is at our gates—but we will make a worthy resistance:—we will remember that we are contending for every thing that is dear to us as men and as citizens. While we have such Generals as my noble friend (Lord Moira) of tried abilities, with the public esteem, and with the affection of the army, we can be in no danger.—You have received from your ancestors a proud and an honorable name. I call upon you to transmit it to your posterity pure and unsullied.

We need not state how this address was received.

The children then walked through the room in procession, and the Secretary opened the budget. It appeared that for the service of the present year there had been subscribed and collected 1,504l.

Colonel Bagwell said, he should propose the health of a Nobleman who had ever shewn himself a virtuous patriot, a true friend to Ireland, and a most munificent benefactor to that institution—*The Earl of Moira.*

The applause was continued long beyond the ninth peal. When it had at last subsided,

Lord Moira observed, that on a day like this, and at a crisis like the present, particularly when their hearts were still glowing with the heroic sentiments expressed by his gallant, but too partial friend, he should not detain them by any acknowledgement for the manner in which they had drank his health. No expatiation upon his sensibility could do justice to his own feelings, and he considered it better to leave it to the company to define them by what he ought to feel. He had to speak of a more pleasing object than himself. This was not merely a meeting for the purpose of charity; it might this day produce benefits infinitely higher than would arise from alleviating the wretchedness of individuals. An impression would be made upon Ireland from the sentiments that were found to prevail in that room.—Politics were banished from the Society, both as they might damp conviviality, and sow permanent division. But what he was going to say he knew would meet with the approbation of every individual present. You must all be in unison, he exclaimed, with regard to the support to be given to the empire. You have much in your power. You are in some sense a representative body. Your countrymen at home will say, "Here is a collection of men, of men under no ministerial influence—unbiassed by hopes—unawed by fears—nearer the sources of information than we are, and whose interests must be inseparably united to ours.—Let us look to them." I desire them, then, to consider the policy of that nation on which some of them have in an evil hour relied for protection.—Has it not been to create dissention and discord in the countries whose subjugation was determined upon? What can be hoped from France? Popery? The army in Egypt, destroyed by my noble friend, made it their boast that they overturned the power of the Pope, and annihilated his influence. Protestantism? It was Christianity itself that they gloried in having laboured to extirpate. Property? Look to the forced loans in Holland. Independence? Weep over the fate of Switzerland. Civil Liberty? Consider with amazement the situation of France herself—groaning under the most galling and degrading yoke ever imposed upon the neck of any nation. Is it possible that any heart, nurtured by the liberal air of these Islands, should long for French protection? Is it possible that there is any head so bewildered not to perceive that *French protection* is another word for *oppressive chains*? I do not sound the trumpet of war. No one detests war more than I do, Soldier as I am, and though ready at all times to serve my Country, I do not yet call upon you to grasp the spear, but to put on the armour of hearts, warmed with true patriotism, and souls undaunted by the prospect of danger. Danger is a giant to those who fear it, but a pigmy to those who meet it with resolution. His Lordship went on to compliment Lord Hutchinson in a very high strain, and concluded with a most eloquent exhortation to cordiality and affection between the different parts of the United Kingdom.

The healths of Lord Granard, Col. Bagwell, &c. were afterwards drank, and the company was entertained with a variety of excellent songs from *amateurs* and professional men. Lord Moira and the Vice Presidents retired about 10 o'clock, amidst bursts of applause.

EAST INDIES.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Major General Baird's army, to his friend at Bombay, dated Giza, opposite Grand Cairo, May 18, 1802.

"On the 15th inst. Major Genl. Baird, preparatory to the march of the army across the Desert to Suez, paid a

visit of ceremony to his highneſs the Pacha of Egypt in Grand Cairo.

" The General, attended by his Staff and other officers, with an eſcort of the 8th dragoons, croſſed the river to Cairo ſide in the morning; where a Turkiſh guard of honor, conſiſting of horſe and foot were drawn up to receive him. On landing, the General was met by the Pacha's Chief Secretary and Dragoman (interpreter.)

" After the uſual compliments and honors being paid, the guards moved off in front, at a ſlow pace, towards his highneſs's palace, the kettle drums and other muſic of the Turkiſh horſe playing during the proceſſion, while the Heralds proclaimed the approach of the Britiſh General.

" On coming near the Palace (formerly Gen. Kleber's, and in which he was aſſaſſinated) we found the ſtreets lined with the Albanian guards, up to the ſteps of the great ſtaircaſe. The appearance of the ſoldiers was more ſanguinary than martial, every man, beſides his muſquet and bayonet, being armed with a brace of piſtols, a dagger and a ſword. Having arrived at the palace, the general diſmounted, when he was received by the officers of ſtate, and conducted to the chamber of audience. Here the Pacha met the General at the door, and received him in the moſt flattering and diſtinguiſhed manner. After being ſerved with coffee, ſherbet, &c. and the compliments cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions had paſſed, as well as converſation of ſome length relative to the march of the army acroſs the deſert, in the forwarding of which his Highneſs offered in the moſt unreſerved manner every aſſiſtance in his power, the general roſe to take leave: when the Pacha requeſted his acceptance of a war horſe fully capariſoned, and a ſword, adding, they were the gifts of eſteem and friendſhip. The ſtaff and other officers of the General's ſuite received alſo each a ſword.

" The General was requeſted by the Pacha, as a particular honor, to mount the horſe on leaving the Palace, which he accordingly did, and was ſaluted with nineteen guns on paſſing through the great ſquare.

" We then returned home in the ſame manner we came, amidſt an immenſe concourſe of people, and, as is uſual in moſt Muſſelmen countries, were importuned for *Bucchees* (money or all ſides.)

" The ſaddle and furniture preſented to General Baird muſt be of great value, the former being ſolid ſilver gilt, and the latter of crimſon velvet ſtudded with ſtars and crelents of the like metal. The horſe was one of the moſt beautiful animals I ever beheld, and of the fineſt breed in Turkey. The General's ſword was no leſs coſtly, the ſcabbard and mounting being of entire gold, and the blade one of the true Damaſcus. We afterwards learnt, that the whole had been ſent by the Grand Signior to the Pacha, on raiſing him to his preſent high ſituation in the Empire.

" Two days afterwards the Pacha returned the General's viſit, his highneſs came to the Giza ſide of the River in his ſtate barge, attended by a great number of others full of grandees, janiſſaries, attendants, &c. The morning being remarkably fine, heightened the intereſt of the ſcene. The effect of the Turkiſh muſic on the water, with the gay appearance of the various flags and pendants, was truly ſtriking.

" The Pacha on landing was received by two of the General's Staff. A ſalute of cannon immediately commenced, the troops formed in a ſtreet, preſented arms, the bands began to play. His Highneſs ſeemed highly pleaſed, bowed to the officers as he paſſed with much urbanity, and frequently remarked to the Pacha of the Albanians, and the other great officers of his ſuite, the fine and martial appearance of the ſoldiery; the Sepoys attracted much attention. A few yards from head quarters (formerly the country houſe of Murad Bey) the General accompanied by the principal officers of the army, met the Pacha, and after welcoming him to the garriſon, and the uſual compliments having paſſed, the whole proceſſion entered the grand ſaloon, which had been previouſly ornamented in the Turkiſh ſtyle, with divers carpets &c. Here the officers formed a circle, and coffee, ſherbet, &c. were ſerved up to his Highneſs in the haſtern ſtyle; the band of the 68th regiment played all the time. We remarked that the tambourin and triangle, being nearly Turkiſh, afforded him much pleaſure, eſpecially in the battle of Prague, in which Korſwarrow has introduced one of their national airs as the quick ſtep. The eyes of the Janiſſaries kindled at hearing their favorite call to battle.

" After being entertained for a conſiderable time in this manner, and many civilities exchanged on both ſides, the Pacha roſe to take leave. The General then requeſted his Highneſs, and his principal officers to accept of ſome arms of Engliſh workmanſhip, conſiſting of fuſees, piſtols, &c. and he alſo preſented the Pacha with ſome jewels ſet in the Eaſtern mode.

" On his Highneſs leaving the gateway, the General having ordered two of the Mocha to be there, begged his acceptance of them. This laſt preſent the Pacha ſeemed highly pleaſed with, as the breed is unknown in Turkey. The humps on their ſhoulders occaſioned many obſervations from the attendants.

" The General having accompanied the Pacha a few yards towards the river, his Highneſs requeſted he might go no farther; he expreſſed himſelf highly gratified with his reception, and again repeated his profeſſion of friendſhip, and anxious wiſh to aſſiſt the army in their march across the Deſert. He then embarked under the former honors and ſalute.

" The General, on this particular occaſion, and at compliment to the Pacha, wore the order of the Creſent and Diamond A grette preſented him by the Grand Signior. The officers of the army likewiſe wore ſilver medals.

" Having thus detailed to you this ceremony, I ſhall not intrude longer on your patience, and only add, that from the cordial and friendly diſpoſition of the Pacha, I think we ſhall accompliſh this arduous march across the Deſert to Suez without leſs or difficulty; and unattended by thoſe fatigues and hardſhips ſo ſeverely felt, yet ſo nobly ſurmounted, by our brave fellows in the former ordeal from the ſhores of the Red Sea across the arid and burning Deſert of the Thebaid."

DEATH OF A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

During the courſe of laſt week died at Plymouth, POLL WELLS, a character well known amongſt ſeamen at the different ſea-port towns. In the naval action of the 1ſt of June, Poll fought bravely on board the Marlborough, where, from a principle of attachment, ſhe refuſed to part from the ſailor ſhe was with, but actually bore the horrors and confuſion of the battle, fighting at a gun with all the reſolution of a hardy veteran. In the ſcene of carnage on board that ſhip, Poll ſtood firm, and after the event had proved ſucceſsful, her humanity and attention were of the higheſt utility to the unfortunate wounded. When ſhe arrived in Plymouth ſhe received 3l. her ſhare of prize-money; ſince that period ſhe has been engaged in various battles, in the moſt of which ſhe came off victorious.—*London Paper.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1803.

CORNWALL, 20th May, 1803.

Died, in this Township, on the 17th inſtant, in the —— year of his age, JACOB FARRAND, Eſq. Attorney at Law, and Clerk of the Peace for the Eaſtern Diſtrict.—This gentleman who was a Loyaliſt of the firſt character, and of a proceſſional ſtudy was poſſeſſed of ſolid underſtanding and the purſeſt integrity, had ſpun out a painful exiſtence of fourteen years, under bodily infirmities, aggravated by the weight of public buſineſs, which he continued to diſcharge with a fidelity and perſeverance that were ruinous to his health, but are highly honorable to his memory. This, though matter of conſolation to his friends can not recompenſe the country for the loſs of a valuable public man. On the 19th, the laſt duty was paid to his remains by the greateſt concourſe of people ever aſſembled on ſuch an occaſion in this part of the country

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at York, this day.

June 2d, 1803.

B
Benton Richard
Burrage David Queen's Rangers.
Burton Steven
D
Dunham Thomas
Dunford Alfa
Dennis Martha
Dufaubray Lorett
E
Everſon John
Empie Adam
F
Firth Henry
Frafer Thomas
Fliteke Aaron
G
Graham William
Graham Hugh
J
Johnſton Joſeph
Johnſton William
L
Lyon Mary Mrs.
M
M'Gill John, Diſtiller Monday Madam
M'Millan Archibald
N
Nightingale Timothy
P
Payton Ephraim Holland
R
Rankin Hugh 2 letters
S
Staying Mulford
Smith David or John
T
Thomſon Peter
Thomſon William Royal Artillery
W
Waith Thomas
Waugh Thomas

☞ Advertiſements, conveniently inſerted for want of room, ſhall be attended to in our next.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Pine, Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for Building a Church in this Town. Any perſon inclined to furniſh any of thoſe articles, will pleaſe to give in their propoſals at the loweſt prices, to the Subſcribers, to be laid before the Committee.

D. CAMERON.
A. ALLAN.

York, 1ſt June, 1803.

BROKE into the Subſcriber's Premiſes on May laſt night.—*A dark Colt, brown in the ſhoulders on his forehead, and white ſpot on left ſide. The Colt is ſuppoſed to belong to the above Mare with a brown Mare, Canadian breed, with ſome white ſpots on each ſide, worn by the halter.* Whoever may have taken up the ſaid Mare or Colt, or either of them, may have them again, by applying to the Subſcriber at No. 16, *by diſcharging the expences, paying damages, and the reſpective charges of this advertiſement.*—23th May.—ANDREW CRISWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townſhips of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pereſcy; alſo about 200 Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of 10 or 20 or 100 Acres.

Y. SALALE.

York, 7th May, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 703

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 631.] SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1808. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Prorogation bearing date the eleventh day of April laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty fifth day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, ſec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authoriſed to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period; and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the refpective Diftricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Late/t European Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Friday, March 25.

Loan of Four Millions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he would, to morrow, in the committee of ways and means, move for a loan of four millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer bills.

LONDON, March 27.

The reports of yeſterday were of a more than ordinarily pacific complexion, and we announce with pleaſure the occurrence of ſome circumſtances which afford ſome degree of warranty to them. Among ſt others, the admiralty board yeſterday iſſued orders for granting protections to the crews of all veſſels indiſcriminately that have cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe againſt impreſs; the application for protection is to be accompanied by the certificate of clearance, in order that the benefit may be confined to thoſe veſſels in readineſs for ſea.

A letter from Berne, to an eminent commercial houſe in Hamburgh, ſays, "We are now virtually Frenchmen, & are perfectly ſenſible of the degradation of our ſituation: the government which has been impoſed on Switzerland is offenſive to the great majority of the people, and they look forward with impatience for a fafe occaſion to ſhake it off. The internal relations of France are of ſuch a nature, as muſt, within the period of a few years, produce great and wonderful changes."

Letters from Venice, and Trieſte, &c. mention that a great number of French troops were on their march to Lower Italy;—Theſe accounts add, that they are to embark for Malta and Egypt, in the event of the Engliſh delaying to evacuate them.

On Thurſday night new preſs warrants with urgent orders were ſent off in different directions, many more ſhips are ordered into commiſſion; orders have been given for all the three-deckers to be got ready for ſea ſervice as ſoon as poſſible, in preference to every other rate. From the reports yeſterday we learn, that at Portſmouth orders are received to fit for a ſtate of commiſſioning, without delay, all the line of battle ſhips at that port, not in need for repairs.

All the gun and flat bottomed boats, as well as ſmall craft, there, are ordered into a ſtate of readineſs.

The ſtock jobbers and ſpeculators in the funds were on Friday more induſtrious than uſual in circulating rumors of an alarming tendency.

The ſhips deſtined to protect the entrance of the Thames are getting ready as floating batteries with all poſſible diſpatch. They will occupy at the Nore the cuſtomary ſtation calculated for that object.

Friday Lord Nelſon had a long interview at the Admiralty with Earl Saint Vincent.

It is ſuppoſed that the Juno frigate, captain Richardſon, which ſailed from St. Helens laſt Tueſday, is deſtined to cruize off the coaſt of France. She is ſo be attended by three ſail falling cutters.

Among the reports which can be traced to that ſource only, it was aſſerted that Lord Whitworth was on his way from Paris; and that an extraordinary courier had arrived in the morning with poſitive orders from the Firſt Conſul for General Andreoſſi to return to France with all poſſible diſpatch. By ſome it was confidently maintained that a change of Miniſtry had been finally ſettled, and that the new appointments would be announced in the evening's Gazette. A third rumour ſtated that his Majeſty had been interrupted on his way to Windſor, in the morning by a Meſſenger, charged with a moſt important expreſs from Mr. Addington; and it was advanced in a fourth, that the French Funds had fallen ſo very conſiderably as to give unequivocal denotation of the renewal of hoſtilities.

Every one of theſe reports, we have no heſitation to declare, is abſolutely falſe. Lord Whitworth has not left Paris; no diſpatches whatever were yeſterday morning received from his Government by Gen. Andreoſſi; his Majeſty did not return to Buckingham-houſe after he had let out for Windſor, nor have the French Funds experienced any decline depreſſion.

With reſpect to the ſtatement of the King's return, the fact is, that his Majeſty did intend to go to Windſor, and was on the point of getting into his carriage about 8 o'clock in the morning, when a meſſenger arrived from Mr. Addington, with a letter, which was ſoon after followed by the appearance of the Miniſter himſelf. A conference then took place between his Majeſty and Mr. Addington, at the Queen's houſe, which laſted until nearly 12 o'clock. The ſubject of the conference was, no doubt, of conſiderable importance, and probably related to the diſpatches brought on Thurſday from Naples, by Mr. Perry, the Meſſenger, who paſſed through France.

Notwithſtanding the induſtry with which the rumours we have noticed were circulated, they did not produce any ſenſible effect on the funds. A great deal of buſineſs was done in the Stock Exchange in the courſe of the day, and after many fluctuations, the 2 per cent. conſols were, at the cloſe of the market, but one per cent. lower than at the opening. They ſtood at 63 1-2 diſcount. Whatever may be the iſſue of the negociation, Government relaxes nothing in the activity and extent of its preparations. We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that according to the laſt returns made at the Admiralty, only a few hundreds remain to be raiſed of the ten thouſand additional ſeamen voted by Parliament; and that no leſs than 20 ſail of the line will be ready for ſea at Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, in the courſe of the next week.

Orders have been given for all the three deckers to be got ready for ſea ſervice as ſoon as poſſible, in preference to every other rate: and an order has been iſſued for re-eſtabliſhing the ſignal ſtations along the coaſt, and Lieutenants have been appointed to ſome of them.

It appears from a commiſſion granted by the French Government to ſupport from the Republic to the Weſtindiſ Iſlands, ſo large a quantity of flour as 192,166 cwt. that no hopes are entertained of procuring ſupplies of that article from the Continent of America.

Hely Hutchinſon, late Provoſt of Trinity College, and father of Dublin, on his firſt introduction into the Iriſh parliament, delivered a ſpeech of conſiderable length on the rapid increaſe of the *proſperity of Ireland*.—Counſellor Caſtello, a member of the ſame parliament, liſtened with great attention to the young orator's flowery declamation, and when he had done, the counſellor got up, and expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt on hearing that his native country was in ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate.—"When," added he, "that youthful ſenator got up to ſpeak, I had *three half-pence* in my pocket, and I am ſure they muſt be *three guineas now!*—Let me ſee."—On which he put his hand into his pocket, pulled them out, and, having looked at them for a moment, exclaimed, "Oh, by my ——, *they are half-pence ſtill!*"

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Bird Paper-caſes, Orderly, Blank, Memorandum and Receipt Books, Camel-hair Penſils, &c. &c.

Alſo, the following Books remaining on hand:
Pluiarque Anglaiſe, 12 vols. 8vo. Calf.
Letters from Scandinavia, Wahington's Letters, 2 v.
Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 3 vols. 4to. Calf.
Locke's Eſſays, Hull's Tales, Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia,
Wood's Switzerland, Chatteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes,
Searl on the Paſſions, Bygge's Travels, Embaſſy to China,
Dumberger's Travels, Theatrical Dictionary, Britiſh Tourift, 4 vols. 12mo.
Godfrey de Bulloign, Tomkin's Poems, Dunham's Poems,
Walpoiina, Rife and Progreſs of Geography,
Subverſion of the Papal Government,
Gais on Electricity, Anecdotes of Rondleau,
Ladies Annual Regiſter, Rhines, with a variety of Novels.

May 7.

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the refpective Diftricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

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P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office, 16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

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The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

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By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Late/t European Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Friday, March 25.

Loan of Four Millions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that he would, to morrow, in the committee of ways and means, move for a loan of four millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer bills.

LONDON, March 27.

The reports of yeſterday were of a more than ordinarily pacific complexion, and we announce with pleaſure the occurrence of ſome circumſtances which afford ſome degree of warranty to them. Among ſt others, the admiralty board yeſterday iſſued orders for granting protections to the crews of all veſſels indiſcriminately that have cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe againſt impreſs; the application for protection is to be accompanied by the certificate of clearance, in order that the benefit may be confined to thoſe veſſels in readineſs for ſea.

A letter from Berne, to an eminent commercial houſe in Hamburgh, ſays, "We are now virtually Frenchmen, & are perfectly ſenſible of the degradation of our ſituation: the government which has been impoſed on Switzerland is offenſive to the great majority of the people, and they look forward with impatience for a fafe occaſion to ſhake it off. The internal relations of France are of ſuch a nature, as muſt, within the period of a few years, produce great and wonderful changes."

Letters from Venice, and Trieſte, &c. mention that a great number of French troops were on their march to Lower Italy;—Theſe accounts add, that they are to embark for Malta and Egypt, in the event of the Engliſh delaying to evacuate them.

On Thurſday night new preſs warrants with urgent orders were ſent off in different directions, many more ſhips are ordered into commiſſion; orders have been given for all the three-deckers to be got ready for ſea ſervice as ſoon as poſſible, in preference to every other rate. From the reports yeſterday we learn, that at Portſmouth orders are received to fit for a ſtate of commiſſioning, without delay, all the line of battle ſhips at that port, not in need for repairs.

All the gun and flat bottomed boats, as well as ſmall craft, there, are ordered into a ſtate of readineſs.

The ſtock jobbers and ſpeculators in the funds were on Friday more induſtrious than uſual in circulating rumors of an alarming tendency.

The ſhips deſtined to protect the entrance of the Thames are getting ready as floating batteries with all poſſible diſpatch. They will occupy at the Nore the cuſtomary ſtation calculated for that object.

Friday Lord Nelſon had a long interview at the Admiralty with Earl Saint Vincent.

It is ſuppoſed that the Juno frigate, captain Richardſon, which ſailed from St. Helens laſt Tueſday, is deſtined to cruize off the coaſt of France. She is ſo be attended by three ſail falling cutters.

Among the reports which can be traced to that ſource only, it was aſſerted that Lord Whitworth was on his way from Paris; and that an extraordinary courier had arrived in the morning with poſitive orders from the Firſt Conſul for General Andreoſſi to return to France with all poſſible diſpatch. By ſome it was confidently maintained that a change of Miniſtry had been finally ſettled, and that the new appointments would be announced in the evening's Gazette. A third rumour ſtated that his Majeſty had been interrupted on his way to Windſor, in the morning by a Meſſenger, charged with a moſt important expreſs from Mr. Addington; and it was advanced in a fourth, that the French Funds had fallen ſo very conſiderably as to give unequivocal denotation of the renewal of hoſtilities.

Every one of theſe reports, we have no heſitation to declare, is abſolutely falſe. Lord Whitworth has not left Paris; no diſpatches whatever were yeſterday morning received from his Government by Gen. Andreoſſi; his Majeſty did not return to Buckingham-houſe after he had let out for Windſor, nor have the French Funds experienced any decline depreſſion.

With reſpect to the ſtatement of the King's return, the fact is, that his Majeſty did intend to go to Windſor, and was on the point of getting into his carriage about 8 o'clock in the morning, when a meſſenger arrived from Mr. Addington, with a letter, which was ſoon after followed by the appearance of the Miniſter himſelf. A conference then took place between his Majeſty and Mr. Addington, at the Queen's houſe, which laſted until nearly 12 o'clock. The ſubject of the conference was, no doubt, of conſiderable importance, and probably related to the diſpatches brought on Thurſday from Naples, by Mr. Perry, the Meſſenger, who paſſed through France.

Notwithſtanding the induſtry with which the rumours we have noticed were circulated, they did not produce any ſenſible effect on the funds. A great deal of buſineſs was done in the Stock Exchange in the courſe of the day, and after many fluctuations, the 2 per cent. conſols were, at the cloſe of the market, but one per cent. lower than at the opening. They ſtood at 63 1-2 diſcount. Whatever may be the iſſue of the negociation, Government relaxes nothing in the activity and extent of its preparations. We learn, with great ſatisfaction, that according to the laſt returns made at the Admiralty, only a few hundreds remain to be raiſed of the ten thouſand additional ſeamen voted by Parliament; and that no leſs than 20 ſail of the line will be ready for ſea at Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, in the courſe of the next week.

Orders have been given for all the three deckers to be got ready for ſea ſervice as ſoon as poſſible, in preference to every other rate: and an order has been iſſued for re-eſtabliſhing the ſignal ſtations along the coaſt, and Lieutenants have been appointed to ſome of them.

It appears from a commiſſion granted by the French Government to ſupport from the Republic to the Weſtindiſ Iſlands, ſo large a quantity of flour as 192,166 cwt. that no hopes are entertained of procuring ſupplies of that article from the Continent of America.

Hely Hutchinſon, late Provoſt of Trinity College, and father of Dublin, on his firſt introduction into the Iriſh parliament, delivered a ſpeech of conſiderable length on the rapid increaſe of the *proſperity of Ireland*.—Counſellor Caſtello, a member of the ſame parliament, liſtened with great attention to the young orator's flowery declamation, and when he had done, the counſellor got up, and expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt on hearing that his native country was in ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate.—"When," added he, "that youthful ſenator got up to ſpeak, I had *three half-pence* in my pocket, and I am ſure they muſt be *three guineas now!*—Let me ſee."—On which he put his hand into his pocket, pulled them out, and, having looked at them for a moment, exclaimed, "Oh, by my ——, *they are half-pence ſtill!*"

Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE TRIAL OF
EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD,
FOR
HIGH TREASON.

FOR SALE
AT THE
PRINTING-OFFICE,
For Caſh only,

ATLAS, Imperial, Royal, Medium and Sloating Paper.
Black and red Sealing Wax, Lead and Pewter Inkſtands, and Sand Boxes.
Black, red and colored Waſers, Office-tape, Slates and Slate Pencils.
Ink-glaſſes and Founts, black and red Ink Powder, meſſage and viſiting Cards, Quills, Pocket Ink Caſes, Copy and Cyphering Books.
Bird Paper-caſes, Orderly, Blank, Memorandum and Receipt Books, Camel-hair Penſils, &c. &c.

Alſo, the following Books remaining on hand:
Pluiarque Anglaiſe, 12 vols. 8vo. Calf.
Letters from Scandinavia, Wahington's Letters, 2 v.
Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 3 vols. 4to. Calf.
Locke's Eſſays, Hull's Tales, Voltaire's Hiſtory of Ruſſia,
Wood's Switzerland, Chatteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes,
Searl on the Paſſions, Bygge's Travels, Embaſſy to China,
Dumberger's Travels, Theatrical Dictionary, Britiſh Tourift, 4 vols. 12mo.
Godfrey de Bulloign, Tomkin's Poems, Dunham's Poems,
Walpoiina, Rife and Progreſs of Geography,
Subverſion of the Papal Government,
Gais on Electricity, Anecdotes of Rondleau,
Ladies Annual Regiſter, Rhines, with a variety of Novels.

May 7.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1803.

The latest dates from London in our possession are down to the 28th March. They do not throw any decisive light on the important question of peace or war.—At that period the Admiralty Board had issued protections to the crews of all vessels indiscriminately, that had cleared out at the custom-house, against impress; the protection was confined to vessels in readiness for sea. This indicates a pacific disposition on our part, and it was generally believed in France that war would not take place; nevertheless, the most active preparations continue in all our ports.

Saturday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birthday, the customary rejoicings took place here;—at noon a Royal Salute was fired at the Garrison, intersected at every seventh gun, by a volley of small arms from the detachment of the 49th Regiment on duty there.—We are pleased to say, the 49th Regiment made a very martial appearance, and went through the different military manœuvres and evolutions with a regularity and promptitude which does them much honor.

On Wednesday last departed this life, Mr. Joseph Ketchum, aged 82 years. His remains were interred on the following day.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—ARRIVED—

May 14.—Ship Bristol Volunteer, James Jacques, sailed from Bristol 24th March—addressed to Messrs. Blackwood and Co.

May 15.—Ship Aurora, Thomas Boyd, from Greenock, sailed the 4th April—addressed to Messrs. Burns and Manley—cargo, 61 tons coals—Passengers, Messrs Henry Black and John Hamilton.

May 17.—Ship Cato, Archibald Taylor, from Greenock, sailed 24th March—addressed to Messrs. M'Donald and Co.—cargo, rum and sugar.

Brig [illegible], Hattrick, from Greenock, sailed 27th March—addressed to Mr. Baird—cargo, 67 tons coal—Passenger, Mrs. Laing, for Montreal.

Schooner Marian, Philip Sparling, sailed from St. Vincents 13th March, and from Halifax 1st May—addressed to the Master—cargo, rum—Passengers, Messrs Thomas, Douglass, Lynch and M'Donald.

The Countess of Darlington, Watson, and Fletcher, Lake, were coming at Greenock the 24th April for Quebec; and the North Star, Thompson, and Sally, Aitken, at Liverpool.

☞ *THE Settlers in the Home District are hereby informed, that HEMP SEED is now ready to be delivered to Cultivators, on application to the Commissioners.*

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Pine, Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for Building a Church in this Town. Any person inclined to furnish any of those articles, will please to give in their proposals at the lowest prices, to the Subscribers, to be laid before the Committee.

D. CAMERON.
W. ALLAN.

York, 18 June, 1803

BROKE into the Subscriber's Premises on Monday last two *A bay Colt, two years old, with four white feet, and white spot on his left fore—Also, a medium Mare, Canadian breed, with two white spots on each side, with the figure — The owner or owners may have them again, by applying to the subscriber at No. 18, near Portage, on proving property, paying damages, and the expence of this advertisement.*—9th May.—AMOS FREMONT.

Quetton St. George & Co.

LATELY ARRIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Have brought in with them a valuable and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

AND A FEW ARTICLES OF

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold at more reasonable rates than they formerly have done.

—*consisting in the following Articles:*—

CLOTHS, cassimetes, twilled corduroys, flannels and baizes, Callimancoes, durants, moreens, Wild bores, white tammies, Coating, swanddown, Molton's green and blue ratteens, striped cotton, Cotton check, jeans, fustians, nankeens, China and callicoes, white and black muslins, printed ditto, book ditto, Blue muslins, Batta's hummums, Shawls, of different qualities, White camel hair do. with fringe, Bandana handkerchiefs, muslin ditto, cotton ditto, Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs, &c. Children's ditto, diaper, table cloths, Napkins, Irish linen, white sheeting, Brown sheeting, cress, brown Holland dowlats, osnaburgs, German rolls, German bagging, black & colored fattins, Mens and women's hose, White and colored long gloves, Satin and China ribbons, velvet do. White and black laces, lans, White muslin handkerchiefs, cravats, Mullinetts, black and colored silk, Thread, of different kinds, Tape and bobbins, White cotton night caps, &c. &c. Half boots, morocco slippers, leather ditto, mens' shoes, children's ditto.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, lump, Mulcovado and East-India sugars, Molasses, Pepper, allspice, ground ginger, race do. Starch, fig blue, indigo, nutmegs, Gloves, Cassia, Cayenne pepper, Sugar candy, brimstone, fulphur, Salt petre, mustard, chocolate, of two qualities, Soap, Gun powder, cotton wool, hyson tea, Green tea, fouchong and bohea ditto, Mulcatia raifins, bloom ditto, common ditto, prunes, currants, Cordials, oil, fish sauce, ketchup, Basket salt, first quality gin, brandy, Lemon juice, Almonds, Pipes, Coppers, &c.

HARDWARE & JEWELLERY.

Andirons, shovels and tongs, Brass tea kettles, hammers, Hair brooms, chimney ditto, Cloth brushes, shoe do. white wash do. Black ball, tea trays, waiters, Bread baskets, buttons, of different sizes and qualities, knives and forks, Pocket knives pen-knives, pruning do. Razors, scissars, snuffers, cork screws, Fish hooks, plated candlesticks, Brass candlesticks, snuff boxes, Ivory combs, dressing ditto, Crooked ditto, looking glasses, Razor straps, pocket inkstands, Ladies and gentlemen's pocket books, Needle cases, Whitechapel needles, Iron spoons, necklaces of different kinds, Ear rings and drops, watch keys, Gold rings, knee buckles, Watch ribbons, lamp glasses, Brass hinges, iron ditto, Silver thimbles, brass and iron ditto, Japanned quart and pint mugs, Pitchers, spectacles, castors, Children's watches, Spurs, Chair whips, cowskin ditto,

And different articles of TIN WARE.

Also—a few HATS.

PERFUMERY.

Essences of lavender, bergamot, and peppermint, Turlington's balsam, Hill's ditto, Windsor soap, wash balls, Hair powder and pomatum, Liquorice ball, tooth brushes & powder, Shaving boxes, playing cards, Glauber's salts, Corks, Letter and writing paper, Holland quills, ink powder, sealing wax, A few Spelling Books and Catechisms.

York, 11th June, 1803.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

2nd May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, containing of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, situate in Monk Gwillimbury, on the East side, in front of Lake Simcoe.—As for goodness of Soil, Fish, Fowl, and Pasturebery, none exceeds it. For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O ROCHE, at Lake Simcoe.

May 7, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Township of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pecrey; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres. J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL persons who wish to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the present Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the same on applying to W. ALLAN, Inspector.

April 9, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms, a Location of Two Hundred Acres of LAND. Enquire at the Printer.

May 7, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to subscribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work published at Sunbre by Mr. J. Neilson, may see the Prospectus and a specimen of the work by calling at this Office, where subscriptions will be received.*

"The price of Subscription will be half a Guinea for six months; payable at the end of the term—and no Subscriptions will be received for less than six months."

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

VOL. III. No. VIII.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[NUMBER 8.]

[TOTAL NUMBER 632.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proroga-tion bearing date the eleventh day of April last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of May, at which time in Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth Day of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secr.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intituled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds of Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province but so the All the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that if such gross negligence and mistaken is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in affording to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Nagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu-"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern-"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu-"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de-"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Port or "Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in-"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu-"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River Ganaraque, in the Townſhip of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Townſhip of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed; and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LONDON, April 6.

A bridge of boats is erected over the Thames, from Tilbury Fort to Graveſend; in conſequence of which the Governors of Trinity-houſe have given notice to all captains of veſſels not to come to an anchor within half a mile above or below Graveſend; which diſtance is marked out with White Nun Buoys on both ſides the river.

April 7.

Lord Hutchinſon received the freedom of the city and a ſword of 100 guineas value, on Tueſday laſt.

The bridge of boats ordered to be erected at Graveſend, is to leave an aperture in the centre of the river, ſufficient for veſſels of any burden to work through upon tacks, and which can be cleared by boats that will lay at anchor cloſe by, in a few minutes.

Captain Seymour is appointed to the command of the Ville de Paris, captain Grindal to the Prince, and captain Spicer to the San Joſef.—All officers appointed to ſhips are ordered to join immediately.

April 12.

This day we received Paris Journals of the 8th and 9th inſt. Their contents are comparatively unimportant. It is obvious that the French with to narrow the offenſible points of diſpute, and to put every thing out of view except Malta, conſidered as a prominent feature in the treaty of Amiens; and many of our cotemporaries ſeem to take this French view of the queſtion. We do not pretend to a knowledge of the preciſe points under diſcuſſion, but we know that in the face of Europe, France has given ſuch cauſe of provocation and alarm, as to convince every perſon who does not wilfully cloſe his eyes, that the treaty of Amiens was no treaty of peace to this country. A miniſterial paper of this morning preſents us on this ſubject the following paragraph:

"Some of our cotemporaries are ſtill weaving fine ſpun ſpeculations upon the ſubject of the cauſes of the preſent differences between this country and France, and arraigning the conduct of miniſters, becauſe it does not happen to verify their conjectures. We ſhall only ſay in anſwer, that no real information has yet tranſpired upon the ſubject, and that it is but common juſtice to wait with candor and patience till the concluſion of the negociation enables miniſters to lay the reſult and the documents relating to it before the public; when we have no doubt that their conduct will not only give the lie to all the conjectural terrors with which they are charged, but will alſo be found perfectly juſtifiable, and highly honorable to themſelves and to their country."

April 18.

Fourteen thouſand French troops have already entered Holland.

The bulk of the French troops ſent to Holland will be proviſionally ſtationed in garriſon, or cantoned in Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bois-le-Duc, Huiſden, Gertruydenberg, and in the environs of thoſe frontier places, and will not march into the interior of the Batavian Republic, except in caſe of an actual war with England.

PLYMOUTH, April 4.

The Tonnant, of 80 guns, capt. Sir E. Pellew, is completed for ſea, and the moment the wind is favorable, ſhe will go out of harbour, and join the ſquadron in Cawſand Bay.

CHATHAM, April 5.

The commanders of the Ardent, Thunderer, and Utrecht, have received orders to join the ſquadron in Cawſand Bay as ſoon as poſſible; it is expected they will leave the Nore on Sunday.

VIENNA, APRIL 2.

The Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of London, has ſent a Courier, to announce to our Court, the miſunderſtandings which has recently occurred between England and France, in conſequence of which our government has reſolved, in caſe of war, to obſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality with regard to the Auſtrian ports and countries bordering on the Adriatic ſea. The French Ambaſſador, Champegny, has ſent a Courier to Paris to adviſe his Government of this event. It is believed that our Court will not interfere, in any manner, with the differences between France and England: but as France is ſending conſiderable reinforcements into Italy, we think the ſame precautionary meaſures ought to be adopted on our part; and that the troops which occupy the neighbouring garriſons, ought to be in readineſs to march to their proper deſtinations.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador Raſumowſky, and the Engliſh Miniſter Arthur Plagel, had obtained leave of abſence for ſix months, but they have determined to make no uſe of it while the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs exiſt.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 10.

Colonel Erſkine has paſſed thro' our city from Vienna, in great haſte for London. It is ſaid he is charged with diſpatches of the higheſt importance.

HAGUE.

The Belgic papers have announced, that in caſe of war, the Batavian government would fit out 12 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels. This meaſure would be without effect, ſeeing, that if a rupture ſhould take place, our ports would be blockaded by a fleet much ſuperior to ours. Beſides, the armament of 12 ſhips of the line, in the critical ſtate of our finances, would be extremely difficult.

ROTTERDAM, April 8.

We now know, that the armament for Tobago, now in the port of Dunkirk, has 2000 men on board. It has been already announced that General Cæſar Berthier is at the head of that armament, as Governor-General of the colony of Tobago.

April 12.

By an expreſs order from the Firſt Conſul, the Louiſiana expedition is definitively ſuſpended. The French General began the day before yeſterday to debark the troops that were on board the veſſels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this Republic, to different deſtinations both on the frontiers and elſewhere. In ſeveral of our towns, among others at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at firſt oppoſed by the commandants of the Dutch garriſons; but after an ulterior explanation, theſe commandants thought fit to yield to neceſſity and force. Perſons of good information of what is paſſing, and who have acceſs to all the principal functionaries of the government, ſtate as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the Government, there is a party that has abſolutely proteſted againſt the meaſure of France; in conſequence of which the French troops have, in ſuch great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that proteſtation to be, in our preſent circumſtances, impolitic.

From a Paris Paper of the 23d April.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 15.

All the French troops from Antwerp have entered the fortifications which border on the frontiers of the Batavian Republic, where they are waiting for orders.

The whole of the troops deſtined for Louiſiana, have been diſembarked.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Capt. Skinner, of the ſhip Iris, who arrived laſt evening in 27 days from London, has brought papers to the 24th of April inclufive, 17 days later than we had before received.

Nothing deciſive yet appears on the ſubject of war. Vigorous preparations are ſtill going forward both in England and France. No change has yet taken place in the Britiſh Miniſtry.

The Firſt Conſul has expreſsly ordered a definitive ſuſpenſion of the expedition to Louiſiana.

The correſpondence which has paſſed between the Miniſter ſent by the new Grand Maſter of Malta and Sir A-

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu-"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern-"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu-"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de-"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Port or "Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in-"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu-"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River Ganaraque, in the Townſhip of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Townſhip of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed; and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

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April 18.

Fourteen thouſand French troops have already entered Holland.

The bulk of the French troops ſent to Holland will be proviſionally ſtationed in garriſon, or cantoned in Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bois-le-Duc, Huiſden, Gertruydenberg, and in the environs of thoſe frontier places, and will not march into the interior of the Batavian Republic, except in caſe of an actual war with England.

PLYMOUTH, April 4.

The Tonnant, of 80 guns, capt. Sir E. Pellew, is completed for ſea, and the moment the wind is favorable, ſhe will go out of harbour, and join the ſquadron in Cawſand Bay.

CHATHAM, April 5.

The commanders of the Ardent, Thunderer, and Utrecht, have received orders to join the ſquadron in Cawſand Bay as ſoon as poſſible; it is expected they will leave the Nore on Sunday.

VIENNA, APRIL 2.

The Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of London, has ſent a Courier, to announce to our Court, the miſunderſtandings which has recently occurred between England and France, in conſequence of which our government has reſolved, in caſe of war, to obſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality with regard to the Auſtrian ports and countries bordering on the Adriatic ſea. The French Ambaſſador, Champegny, has ſent a Courier to Paris to adviſe his Government of this event. It is believed that our Court will not interfere, in any manner, with the differences between France and England: but as France is ſending conſiderable reinforcements into Italy, we think the ſame precautionary meaſures ought to be adopted on our part; and that the troops which occupy the neighbouring garriſons, ought to be in readineſs to march to their proper deſtinations.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador Raſumowſky, and the Engliſh Miniſter Arthur Plagel, had obtained leave of abſence for ſix months, but they have determined to make no uſe of it while the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs exiſt.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 10.

Colonel Erſkine has paſſed thro' our city from Vienna, in great haſte for London. It is ſaid he is charged with diſpatches of the higheſt importance.

HAGUE.

The Belgic papers have announced, that in caſe of war, the Batavian government would fit out 12 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels. This meaſure would be without effect, ſeeing, that if a rupture ſhould take place, our ports would be blockaded by a fleet much ſuperior to ours. Beſides, the armament of 12 ſhips of the line, in the critical ſtate of our finances, would be extremely difficult.

ROTTERDAM, April 8.

We now know, that the armament for Tobago, now in the port of Dunkirk, has 2000 men on board. It has been already announced that General Cæſar Berthier is at the head of that armament, as Governor-General of the colony of Tobago.

April 12.

By an expreſs order from the Firſt Conſul, the Louiſiana expedition is definitively ſuſpended. The French General began the day before yeſterday to debark the troops that were on board the veſſels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this Republic, to different deſtinations both on the frontiers and elſewhere. In ſeveral of our towns, among others at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at firſt oppoſed by the commandants of the Dutch garriſons; but after an ulterior explanation, theſe commandants thought fit to yield to neceſſity and force. Perſons of good information of what is paſſing, and who have acceſs to all the principal functionaries of the government, ſtate as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the Government, there is a party that has abſolutely proteſted againſt the meaſure of France; in conſequence of which the French troops have, in ſuch great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that proteſtation to be, in our preſent circumſtances, impolitic.

From a Paris Paper of the 23d April.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 15.

All the French troops from Antwerp have entered the fortifications which border on the frontiers of the Batavian Republic, where they are waiting for orders.

The whole of the troops deſtined for Louiſiana, have been diſembarked.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Capt. Skinner, of the ſhip Iris, who arrived laſt evening in 27 days from London, has brought papers to the 24th of April inclufive, 17 days later than we had before received.

Nothing deciſive yet appears on the ſubject of war. Vigorous preparations are ſtill going forward both in England and France. No change has yet taken place in the Britiſh Miniſtry.

The Firſt Conſul has expreſsly ordered a definitive ſuſpenſion of the expedition to Louiſiana.

The correſpondence which has paſſed between the Miniſter ſent by the new Grand Maſter of Malta and Sir A-

lexander Ball, to demand the evacuation of the island, is an interesting document and he article under the London head of the 24th of April, 1803, decided determination in Bonaparte, and is a strong indication of war, in case of a refusal to do it upon a peace.

A London paper of the 22d April, states, that Gen. Beaumenbier, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has demanded a supply both of men and money, from his Catholic Majesty, in the event of a war with England.

A Dutch squadron, under the command of Admiral Martinet, destined for the Mediterranean, is in readiness for sea.

May 31.

A proclamation, to be in force six months from the date, was issued at Jamaica on the 8th April.

It directs that all particulars whatsoever subject to the King of Great Britain, arriving at any port of the island of Jamaica, from any island or colony in the West Indies, belonging to or in possession of any foreign European power, shall have, except in the city of Kingston, and under certain regulations,

A person is to be appointed to board all such vessels, and to examine the master, &c. relative to the description of the passengers and crew; and if the vessel contains any person of the above description, he must not land without permission in writing from the police officer of Kingston, after some freeholder has entered into 500l. security for his peaceable behaviour and good conduct.

POETRY.

[FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.]

THE ADIEU.

LAURA! the sighs must now no more
My suffering deep denote;
Nor dare I hang thy sorrows o'er,
Nor chase their dust in vain.

Yet while thy bosom heaves that sigh,
While tears thy cheek bedew,
Ah think! that doom'd from thee to fly,
My heart speaks no adieu.

Thee would I bid to check those sighs,
If thine were heard alone;
Thou would I bid to dry those eyes,
If tears for me in my own.

One last long kiss, and then we part—
Another—and adieu!
Remember all thy lover's heart
For mine is breaking too.

[☞ That mind must have been perfectly at ease, which could combine so many extraneous ingredients as are mixed up in the following effusion, merely to make the readers of it "grow fat by laughing." It is copied from the Democratic Gazette.]

MY ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

TO be sold, on Monday the forty-seventh inst. by me, Jos. Eph Bowyer, Esquire Col. Bawdy's Tavern in Bath—Sale to begin at 2 o'clock afternoon, or soon after breaking!

Lot. 1. An elegant Sun Skin, neatly trimmed with a fine leather Rush—one pair of pea-straw Breeches, a wooden frying Pan, and a calico Wheelbarrow.

Lot. 2. An excellent tar Hat, made entirely of sheep's wool and hog's bristles, containing a complete history of my late frog my youth up, written with my own hand and by myself, faith.

Lot 3. A handsome pair of steel Stockings, & pair of Wash Boots ready greased, and a superfine neck Handkerchief made of the very best swinging tow, with a great Pudding almost as big as myself, composed of pea-straw and sawdust; aye, this reminds me of a leather Handsaw and a steel Nightcap, which I like-wife offer for sale.

Lot 4. An iron Feather Bed, three silk hay Yokes, ready smoaked and dried, and a Jamaican Grandsons; also three pair of flint Wigs, a birch Pudding-bag, and a wheat-straw Trammel; a muslin Hatchet, and a pinchbeck Swill-tub; a mahogany Poker, and a leather Teakettle; a canvass Gridiron, a sheepskin Warming-pan, and a gimlet Hog-trough; also, one powder Whiskour, and a leather Looking-glass, that I made myself, faith; to which I may add three Latin Thunder-jugs, printed on the best type, with a pair of Hog's Ears—Going!—Going!

OLD JIM BLAB, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

JUNE 17, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, That the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of July, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, High Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

York, 18th June, 1803.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprised in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 300 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests of our country must be important in the estimation of its citizens. Perhaps there is no part of the Husbandman's care which has been so much neglected in this country as the management of "his FRUIT TREES. Pudendum from the hand "of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to "make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and "the source of numbered comforts and wealth, "we should have aided her kind arrangements, and "cultivated, with grateful offerings, the choicest of "her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been "our practice. The wretched appearance of our "orchards in general; their scanty benefits, their "sickly and unfavorg fruits; their frequent blights, "and their early decays, prove the existence of some "radical evil in their management, and loudly call "for the consulting hand of the skilful Husbandman. "To teach him this duty in its most improved form, "and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the "character and cultivation of FRUIT TREES, is "the design of this publication. The best judges of "the subject in this country have pronounced it a "work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 3, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

Quetton St. George & Co.

LATELY ARRIVED FROM NEW-YORK.

Have brought in with them a valuable and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
AND A FEW ARTICLES OF
PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold at more reasonable rates than they formerly have done.

—Consisting in the following Articles.—

CLOTHS, cassimeres, twilled corduroys, flannels and baizes,
Callimancoes, durants, moreens,
Wild bores, white tammies,
Coating, swandown, Molton's green and blue ratteen, striped cotton,
Cotton check, fustians, nankeens,
Chintz and callicoes, white and black muslins, printed ditto, book ditto,
Blue muslins, Bulta's hummums,
Shawls, of different qualities,
White camel hair do. with fringe,
Bandana handkerchiefs, muslin ditto, cotton ditto,
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs, &c.
Children's ditto, diaper, table cloths,
Napkins, Irish linen, white sheeting,
Brown sheeting, creas, brown Holland dowlats, osnaburgs, German rolls,
German bagging, black & colored fattins,
Mens and women's hose,
White and colored long gloves,
Sattin and China ribbons, velvet do.
White and black laces, fans,
White muslin handkerchiefs, ex rate,
Millinetts, black and colored silk,
Thread, of different kinds,
Tape and bobbins,
White cotton night caps, &c. &c.
Half boots, morocco slippers, leather ditto, mens shoes, childrens ditto,

GROCERIES.

Loaf, lump, Muscovado and East-India sugars, Molasses,
Pepper, allspice, ground ginger, race do.
Starch, fig blue, indigo, nutmegs,
Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne pepper,
Sugar candy, brimstone, sulphur,
Salt petre, mustard, chocolate, of two qualities, Soap,
Gun powder, cotton wool, hyson tea,
Green tea, souchong and bohea ditto,
Muscatis raisins, bloom ditto, common ditto, prunes, currants,
Cordial, oil, Tabasauce, ketchup,
Basket salt, first quality gin & brandy,
Lemon juice, Almonds,
Pipes, Coppers, &c.

HARDWARE & JEWELLERY.

Andirons, shovels and tongs,
Brass tea kettles, hammers,
Hair brooms, chimney ditto,
Cloth brushes, shoe do. white wash do.
Black ball, tea trays, waiters,
Bread baskets, buttons, of different sizes and qualities, knives and forks,
Pocket knives, pen knives, pruning do.
Razors, scissars, snuffers, cork screws,
Fish hooks, plated candlesticks,
Brass candlesticks, snuff boxes,
Ivory combs, dressing ditto,
Crooked ditto, looking glasses,
Razor straps, pocket inkstands,
Ladies and gentlemen's pocket books,
Needle cases, Whitechapel needles,
Iron spoons, necklaces of different kinds,
Ear rings and drops, watch keys,
Gold rings, knee buckles,
Watch ribbons, jump glasses,
Brass hinges, iron ditto,
Silver thimbles, brass and iron ditto,
Japanned quart and pint mugs,
Patchets, spectacles, castors,
Children's watches, Spurs,
Chair whips, cowskin ditto,
And different articles of TIN WARE.
Also—a few HATS.

PERFUMERY.

Essences of lavender, bergamot, and peppermint,
Turlington's balsam, Hill's ditto,
Windsor soap, wash balls,
Hair powder and pomatum,
Liquorice ball, tooth brushes & powder,
Shaving boxes, playing cards,
Glauber's salts, Corks,
Letter and writing paper,
Holland quills, ink powder, sealing wax,
A few Spelling Books and Catechisms.

N. B.—Ready made Nankeen Pantaloons, Trowsers and Jackets——Also, Trunks and Bottles.

☞ *A similar assortment to the above may be had at their Stores at the French General's House, between Niagara and Queenstown.*

York, 11th June, 1803.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Pine, Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for Building a Church in this Town. Any person inclined to furnish any of those articles, will please to give in their proposals at the lowest prices, to the Subscribers, to be laid before the Committee.

D. CAMERON.
W. ALLAN.

York, 18th June, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 9.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 633.] SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaraque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa* in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not ſo ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th May, 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 13th Nov. 1802.

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By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

From the New York Morning Chronicle.

ST. MICHAEL'S CAVE.

Among the natural curioſities of Gibraltar and its vicinity, the Cave of St. Michael holds a diſtinguiſhed rank. Superſtition has made it the ſcene of many ſtrange occurrences, and tradition has connected with its hiſtory adventures ſuited only to the fictions of romance. The ſanguinary conteſts that formerly ſubſiſted between the Moors and the Spaniards, abounded in events which, with a little coloring from fancy, are ſuppoſed to have originated theſe tales.

The following deſcription is from the journal of an American gentleman, by whom it has been lately viſited.

"The entrance into St. Michael's Cave is about 11 feet wide and 9 high, immediately opening into an irregular circle, the diameter of which is probably 60 feet, height 70. From your firſt entrance you deſcend an inclined plane 25 or 30 feet, by ſteps formed from the clay of the cave—here you view huge columns ſuſpended from the top of the cave, formed by the inceſſant dropping of the waters, and which being highly charged with calcarious matters petrifies as it falls, giving a variety of duſky ſhades to the maſſy ſupporters of the roof. One of theſe columns muſt have been at leaſt 40 feet in length and 20 in circumference, and in whoſe formation the tardy hand of petrifaction might vie with the moſt ſkilful architecture; whilſt their beauty not only defies, but is heightened by the ravages of time. The columns of the Saint's Cave alone riſe ſuperior to this common deſtroyer. Nearly in the centre of the firſt apartment we found a vaſe handſomely formed, and filled with remarkably fine water, which, filtering through, and dripping from the upper part of the rock, becomes perfectly pure and cold, affording a delightful refreſhment. 'Tis thus that nature, even in her moſt ſportive moments, evinces her friendſhip for the curious and enterprising. Many ſmall arched chapels are ſeen on either ſide of the apartment, and the gloomy magnificence of the whole was much increaſed by the reflection from the light of our torches.

"My imagination carried me into the mouldering ruins of a gothic cathedral, where, againſt that column which now ſupported me, the enthuſiaſt has opened her nightly oriſons; but the exceſſive damps chilled my fancy, and powerfully affailed my piety, forcing me to acknowledge my unwillingneſs to attend veſpers with my *imaginary* NUNS.

"After refreſhing ourſelves, we found to the eaſtward a ſecond entrance, ſimilar to the one in which we had been admitted. Our journey was ſoon interrupted by diſcovering that we were on the very brink of a precipice, which preſented to our view (by the aſſiſtance of large rolls of greaſed paper lighted, and thrown down) a ſecond circular room; its perpendicular deſcent about 25 feet. On returning, we diſcovered a ſmall opening in the rock, which admitted but one perſon to creep in: it was with difficulty and danger we purſued this narrow winding paſſage for about 30 feet, (in ſome places 3 or 4 feet perpendicular) when we were received into the apartment we had juſt been viewing from above. This was alſo handſomely arched, and curiouſly wrought, but preſented few columns; its length 50 feet, breadth 30, heighth 35 or 40. At the ſouthern extremity, we were again carried into a third narrower entrance, which alſo led to a precipice; its depth unknown; the light of our torches and fire-balls of greaſed paper, gave us a view of almoſt 90 feet perpendicular. On our return from this narrow paſſage, we diſcovered two pools of water, the largeſt about 9 feet in diameter, depth uncertain: the chryſtal ſtreams of the golden age could not have ſurpaſſed them in purity.

"From this ſecond apartment we deſcended into a third, by a perpendicular deſcent of about 10 feet, length 20 feet, breadth 12, height 12 or 15. From this we returned to our firſt ſtarting place; and after having viſited the friendly vaſe, and poured libations to the Naiad of the fount, we purſued our journey ſouthward, deſcending into ſeveral ſimilar chambers; but, the offenſive and humid atmoſphere—the difficulty in deſcending, and the certainty of not being able to penetrate much deeper without ſtrong and lengthy cords, induced us to return. In all of the chambers we found innumerable quantities of bats.

"At 6 P. M. we left the Cave of Saint Michael, reſolving to pay it a ſecond and more ſatisfactory viſit when we ſhould be better prepared to explore its receſſes."

The Double Diſappointment.

Johnſon tells us, in his life of the great Frederic of Pruſſia, that his Majeſty was particularly attached to his tall regiment—and that if he met with a woman of more than common height, he conſigned her to Berlin, and married her to one of his giants, intending thereby to propagate procerity, and procure heirs for the father's habiliments. The following circumſtance proves the truth of this pompous paragraph. As the King was one day travelling incognito through Brandenburgh, arrayed in a blue coat, little hat and worſted ſtockings, he caſt his eyes upon a young woman who was near ſeven feet high. Such a ſight as this never eſcaped him, and he alighted from his horſe, and cauſed her to be brought before him—when, finding that ſhe was a poor ſhoemaker's daughter, unmarried, unengaged, and only nineteen years of age, he immediately wrote a letter to the Col. of the royal regiment of grenadier guards at Berlin, commanding him to cauſe the bearer to be inſtantly married to the talleſt man in the corps, and to be preſent at the ceremony. This letter he delivered to the girl, without informing her of the contents, but making her a handſome preſent, enjoined her to carry it as directed, deliver it into the colonel's own hand, and wait for an anſwer; this done he proceeded on his journey. The wench having never been at Berlin, and not ſuſpecting the rank of the perſonage who gave her the letter, bargained with a little old woman in the neighbourhood to carry it. The deputy was true to her truſt, and delivered the letter as directed; but the colonel, on reading it, was ſurpriſed; however, his Majeſty's orders were peremptory, and muſt be obeyed; the parties met, and were married; and the affair remained a myſtery, until the king's return to the capital: when the firſt perſons he wiſhed to ſee, were his handſome new married couple. He was aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the bride, and in great wrath demanded how ſhe came to practice ſuch an a-

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaraſkie*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa* in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Naſſara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
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The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

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The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

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The Double Diſappointment.

Johnſon tells us, in his life of the great Frederic of Pruſſia, that his Majeſty was particularly attached to his tall regiment—and that if he met with a woman of more than common height, he configned her to Berlin, and married her to one of his giants, intending thereby to propagate procerity, and procure heirs for the father's habiliments. The following circumſtance proves the truth of this pompous paragraph. As the King was one day travelling incognito through Brandenburgh, arrayed in a blue coat, little hat and worſted ſtockings, he caſt his eyes upon a young woman who was near ſeven feet high. Such a ſight as this never eſcaped him, and he alighted from his horſe, and cauſed her to be brought before him—when, finding that ſhe was a poor ſhoemaker's daughter, unmarried, unengaged, and only nineteen years of age, he immediately wrote a letter to the Col. of the royal regiment of grenadier guards at Berlin, commanding him to cauſe the bearer to be inſtantly married to the talleſt man in the corps, and to be preſent at the ceremony. This letter he delivered to the girl, without informing her of the contents, but making her a handſome preſent, enjoined her to carry it as directed, deliver it into the colonel's own hand, and wait for an anſwer; this done he proceeded on his journey. The wench having never been at Berlin, and not ſuſpecting the rank of the perſonage who gave her the letter, bargained with a little old woman in the neighbourhood to carry it. The deputy was true to her truſt, and delivered the letter as directed; but the colonel, on reading it, was ſurpriſed; however, his Majeſty's orders were peremptory, and muſt be obeyed; the parties met, and were married; and the affair remained a myſtery, until the king's return to the capital: when the firſt perſons he wiſhed to ſee, were his handſome new married couple. He was aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the bride, and in great wrath demanded how ſhe came to practice ſuch an a-

abominable deceit? The woman told him the truth, and lifting up her eyes to the ceiling, acknowledged "the kindness of Providence in bringing about such a wonderful work of charity, by such unexpected means."

CURIOUS SOLILOQUY.

The following *jeu d'esprit* is from the pen of Garrick. It is well known that his friend and fome time competitor, the famous Quin, was a very diftinguifhed epicure. As a connoiffeur of wines, and an admirer of high living, he held an elevated rank among the *bon vivants* of the day. It is true that Quin was not one of your ftupid gormandizers, or vapid carouſers, but a wit of the true *attic* ſort; and, at the entertainments he gave, Apollo, as well as Bacchus, might with pleaſure have preſided.

Quin is ſuppoſed to have uttered the following ſoliloquy on ſurveying the body of Duke Humphrey, embalmed in the church of St. Albans:—

"A plague on Egypt's arts, I ſay;
Embalm the dead! on ſenſeleſs clay,
Rich wines and ſpices waſte!
Like ſturgeon or like brawn thall I,
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,
Which I can never taſte?
"Let me embalm this fleſh of mine
With turtle fat and Bordeaux wine,
And ſpoil the Egyptian trade.
Then good Duke Humphrey, happier I
Embalm'd alive; old Quin ſhall die
A mummy ready made."

The following anecdote of Sir Sidney Smith is related by a gentleman who attended him in Egypt:—At that important moment, when the French were driven from the walls of Acre, the Pacha, in the firſt paroxiſm of joy and ſurpriſe, exclaimed, "Sir Sidney Smith ſhall be King of Acre." That gallant officer, ſeizing the opportunity, claimed the fulfilment of his promiſe, by requiring the reins of Government for *one day only*. This requeſt was granted, and Sir Sidney devoted that day to opening the priſons, and liberating a number of unhappy victims of Turkiſh barbarity, who had long languiſhed in thoſe loathſome dungeons.

[*Balance.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 27.

The following is recommended as a cure for the ague and fever—3 1-2 drachms Jeſuit bark, 1 1-2 do. Venus Treacle, the juice of two ſmall lemons, 1 1-2 gills Port wine, mix them well in a bottle—take one third in the morning, one third at noon, and the remainder in the evening, the day the fit is to come on.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Extract of a letter from Joſeph Bartel, *Eſq. to the correſponding ſecretary of the Maſſachuſetts Agricultural Society.*

Pleaſant Hall, Jan. 1, 1803.

"I have, for ſeveral years, made experiments on potatoes (ſome of which I communicated to the ſociety) and from them I am fully convinced, that ſmall potatoes are as good for ſeed as large, that three in a hill are better than a larger quantity, that cut potatoes are better than whole, and that the eyes are beſt of all.

"The paſt ſeaſon I planted my potator fields chiefly with eyes, and had, in ſome parts, a prodigious increaſe, and in the field throughout, full as large a crop as any of my neighbours, although they planted from eight to ten buſhels on an acre; and I planted a ſhort half buſhel on an acre, and if I had cut the eyes carefully, I am ſure there would not have been a peck to an acre. In this method there will be an immenſe ſaving of more than nineteen-twentieths of the ſeed, which is well worth the attention of every farmer who dares to differ from the practice of his father. My overſeer, wanting faith in this method, planted a ſingle large potatoe, with many eyes, in a hill, and it produced only thirty-four potatoes of all ſizes." [*Balance.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1803.

No intelligence of a more ſatisfactory nature than what we have already publiſhed, relative to the grand queſtion of peace or war, has yet been received by us.

We are ſorry to learn that an alarming fire lately broke out in Montreal, which deſtroyed a conſiderable number of dwelling-houſes, ſeveral public buildings, and property to a very large amount. As ſoon as we are acquainted with the particulars of this unfortunate accident, they ſhall be laid before the public.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Hunter and ſuite, will, we underſtand, ſail in the courſe of this day for Kingſton, on their way to Quebec.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—ARRIVED—

May 25.—Ship Betſey, P. Le Quine, from Liſbon, 5 weeks paſſage... cargo, Wine, &c.... addreſſed to Mr Brehaut.

Ship Triton, Joſiah Seymour, from Briſtol, ſailed 7th April... cargo, Hardware... addreſſed to Mr. Symes.... Paſſengers, Mr. Alexander Young and Mr Brehaut.

Ship Tiaonita, Mr. Sharp, from Greenock, 7 weeks paſſage... cargo, Coals, &c.... addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lymburner and Crawford.... Paſſengers, Mr. Aitken.

Ship Fletcher, W. Leſter, from Greenock, ſailed 8th April... cargo, Bale Goods.... addreſſed to Mr Greenſhields.

Ship Juno, James Davidſon, from London, ſailed 25th April... cargo, Bale Goods.... addreſſed to Mr. Levesque.... Paſſenger, Mr Levesque.

Brig Counteſs of Dartington, from Greenock, ſailed 7th April... cargo, Bale Goods and Coals.... addreſſed to Mr John M'Nider.... Paſſengers, Mr. M'Nider, Mr May, James Young, and Mr. White.

Brig Adventures, J Allifon, from Greenock, ſailed 10th April... cargo, Coals.... addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lymburner and Crawford.... Paſſenger, Mr. Shaw.

Brig Port, John Wythe, from Grenada, ſailed 25th April... cargo, Rum and Coffee.... addreſſed to Mr. Roh.

Brig Jaſon, John Strong, from Stromneſs, ſailed 21 April, and from Alloa (laſt March... cargo, Coals.... addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lymburner and Crawford. Paſſenger, Mr David Robertſon.

Brig Betſey, Thomas Snowden, from Hull, ſailed 8th April... cargo, Bale Goods.... addreſſed to Mr Cripps.

Brig Neptune, James Nail, from Port Glaſgow, ſailed 4th April... cargo, Bale Goods, &c.... addreſſed to Meſſrs. Burns and Woolley

Brig Ocean, J. Brown, from Port Glaſgow, ſailed 21 April... cargo, Bale Goods... addreſſed to Mr. M'Donald.... Paſſengers, Mr. M'Donald and Colonel Connolly.

June 3. Ship Eweretta, A Paterſon, from London, 38 days paſſage, cargo dry goods, addreſſed to Lieſter & Co.... Paſſengers, Judge Dunn and family, Meſſrs. Markland, Edwards, Holland, Hughes, and Miſs Crookshanks.

Brig Chatty, M. Seagar, from London, 38 days paſſage, cargo dry goods, addreſſed to the Maſter.... Paſſenger, Mr. James Ward

Ship Canada, Alexander Hervey, from Greenock, 48 days paſſage, cargo dry goods and rum, addreſſed to J Raſs.... Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Crayton, Colbert and Nerſon.

Ship Norfolk Hero, Charles Scott, from London, ſailed the 23d of April, cargo dry goods, addreſſed to the Maſter.... Paſſengers, Mr. G. Young and family.

4. Brig Juno, John Mann, from Greenock, ſailed the 7th of April, cargo dry goods, addreſſed to Burns & Co.... Paſſengers, James Forbes, Alexander Morrice, ſenr. and Alex. Morrice, junr. Saw a ſhip and two brigs off Cape Clear ſince laſt inſtant, bound up.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
TO WIT: } SS. that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York, on Tueſday the twelfth day of July, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid day, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, High Conſtables, Conſtables and Bailiffs are directed to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do thoſe things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

York, 18th June, 1803.

BROKE into the Subſcriber's Premiſes on Monday laſt:—*A horſe Colt, brown-ſh bay, with a ſtar on his forehead, and white ſpot on his left foot.*—The owner or owners may have him again, by applying to the Subſcriber at No. 18, Scarborough, proof of property, paying damages, and the expence of this advertiſement.—27th May.—AMOS FREESCOTT.

TAVERN.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part ſhall be omitted to give ſatisfaction, and to render his houſe agreeable to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom.

Travellers and others may be ſupplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Alſo, ſtabling for horſes.

21ſt May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townſhip of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Percey; alſo, about ſixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3; in lots of about five or ten Acres.

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL perſons who wiſh to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the preſent Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the ſame on applying to W. ALLAN, Inſpector.

April 9, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms, a Location of Two Hundred Acres of LAND Enquire of the Printer

May 7, 1803.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Pine, Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for Building a Church in this Town. Any perſon inclined to furniſh any of thoſe articles, will pleaſe to give in their propoſals at the loweſt prices, to the Subſcribers, to be laid before the Committee.

D. CAMERON.
W. ALLAN.

York, 18 June, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subſcriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 24, conſiſting of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in North Gwillimbury on the Eaſt ſide, in front of Lake Simcoe.—As for goodneſs of Soil, Fith, Fowl, and Paſturage, none exceeds it. For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, at Lake Simcoe.

May 7, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 10.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 634.] SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary; Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed;—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-firſt Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper-Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, for any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER - CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United "States*, as in the ſaid Act is particularly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21ſt *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

[We doubt not that numbers of our Subſcribers have read the Conſular Manifeſto (conſidered as a formal anſwer to his Majeſty's Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament) to which the following remarks of a London editor allude.—It has been publiſhed in the principal American papers, and is ſtill of the moſt indecent invective againſt the Britiſh Government. We [illegible] its reſutation for the information of the pu[illegible].]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

We have, in a ſubſequent part of our paper, given a copy of the Conſular Manifeſto, alluded to in our laſt, and which, from the circumſtances under which it has been publiſhed, may be conſidered as the formal anſwer of Bonaparte to the late Meſſage of his Britannic Majeſty to both Houſes of Parliament. The mean and unworthy expedient to which the Conſular Agent has had recourſe to obtain the inſertion of this farrago in the Hamburgh Journal, has already been ſtated by us; and a proceeding more diſgraceful to its author, but rarely occurs in the annals of ancient or modern times. It is a violation of every principle of independence, equity and decorum, and an abominable attempt to deprive the preſs of every feature of freedom, and render it entirely ſubvervient to the moſt vile and pernicious purpoſes. So deſpicable a trick, ſo degrading a ſtratagem, muſt greatly leſſen the character of the Chief Conſul in the eyes of mankind, who will now view the political Coloſſus of Europe, as through an inverted teleſcope, diminiſhed, "almoſt too ſmall for ſight."

The Manifeſto itſelf is of ſo contemptible a nature, as ſcarcely to require refutation: nor ſhall we occupy the attention of our readers by paſſing in minute review, a production, in which ſound uſurps the place of ſenſe, words appear inſtead of reaſon, and aſſertions are paſſed for argument. A ſlight peruſal of it will be ſufficient to detect the fallacy and abſurdity of the whole, and excite the indignation of every liberal and enlightened mind. Whatever poiſon it may contain, carries with it a ſufficient antidote. The arguments are all hackniſd, and have long ſince been combated with ſucceſs; the language, like all the other effuſions of the Conſular ſcribes, is pettiſh and puerile; and the invective, particularly as far as regards one of the moſt amiable and virtuous Sovereigns of the age, at once baſe, unmanly, and infamous. The liberties of Europe are ſpoken of by a deſpot, whoſe leading principle it has been to enſlave every nation on earth; and the moſt unfounded aſſertions are brought in aid of the moſt flagrant outrages that ever diſgraced the chief of any government. In the irritableneſs of his diſpoſition, in the violence of his anger, he ſeems, indeed, to have loſt his reaſon; and, compared with this Manifeſto of Bonaparte, the memorable challenge of Paul becomes dignified and rational. The converſation at the Thuilleries, which we were the firſt to preſent to the public, is not only admitted to have taken place, but is attempted to be juſtified. It appears to have been intended to anticipate the labour of a formal appeal to the different Powers of the Continent; but having failed of the deſired effect, it is now publiſhed with a commentary more freteful than the text, which can produce no other ſenſation than that of univerſal contempt. The Manifeſto, among other abſurdities, boldly aſſerts, that ſhould war be renewed, the financial ſyſtem of France will be found more ſimple and ſolid than that of England.—Upon ſo extraordinary and unfounded an aſſertion, we cannot help making one ſhort remark.—During the late conteſt, France may be ſaid to have raiſed the neceſſary ſupplies from the Continental Powers then in hoſtility with her. In a war with England alone, France muſt depend upon her own internal reſources, which were ſo lately found inadequate to that purpoſe, or cruſh altogether thoſe Powers whom ſhe has already ſo grievouſly oppreſſed. But to conclude, we are, on the whole, of opinion, that Bonaparte, notwithſtanding the peeviſhneſs of the wretched farrago in queſtion, is by no means inclined to appeal at preſent to the ſword. He betrays evident ſymptoms of impotence throughout;—though he ſometimes ſtorms, he whines in the very ſame breath; and feeling his incapacity for war, he may be induced to yield, while he has an opportunity of ſo doing, without the appearance of ſubmiſſion.

[FROM A GLASGOW PAPER.]

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.

A ſhort time ſince died at Hornchurch, in Eſſex, *Edward Nokes*, aged 66, by trade a Tinker, which he followed zealouſly till about ſix weeks before his death. His apartments pourtrayed ſymptoms of the moſt abject poverty, though at his death he was found to be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of between *Five and Six Thouſand Pounds*. He had a wife and ſeveral children, which he brought up in the moſt parſimonius manner, often feeding them on grains and offals of meat, which he purchaſed at reduced prices. He was no leſs remarkable in his perſon and dreſs; for, in order to ſave the expence of ſhaving, he would encourage the dirt to gather on his face, to hide in ſome meaſure this defect.

He never ſuffered his ſhirt to be waſhed in water. His coat, which time had transformed into a jacket, would have puzzled the wiſeſt philoſopher to make out its original colour, ſo covered was it with ſhreds and patches of different colours, and thoſe ſo diverſified, as to reſemble the trophies of the different nations of Europe, and ſeemed to vie with Joſeph's "coat of many colours."

The intereſt of his money, together with all he could heap up from his penurious mode of living, he uſed to depoſit in a bag, which bag was covered up in a tin pot, and then conveyed to a brick kitchen; one of the bricks was taken up, and a hole made juſt large enough to hold the pot; the brick was then carefully marked, and tally kept behind the door, of the ſum depoſited. One day his wife diſcovered this hoard, and reſolving to profit by the opportunity, took from the pot one out of ſixteen guineas, that were then placed there. Her huſband ſoon diſcovered the trick, for when he came to count the money, and finding it not agree with the tally behind the door, which his wife did not know of, he taxed her with the theft, and to the day of his

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER - CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United "States*, as in the ſaid Act is particularly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

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A ſhort time ſince died at Hornchurch, in Eſſex, *Edward Nokes*, aged 66, by trade a Tinker, which he followed zealouſly till about ſix weeks before his death. His apartments pourtrayed ſymptoms of the moſt abject poverty, though at his death he was found to be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of between *Five and Six Thouſand Pounds*. He had a wife and ſeveral children, which he brought up in the moſt parſimonius manner, often feeding them on grains and offals of meat, which he purchaſed at reduced prices. He was no leſs remarkable in his perſon and dreſs; for, in order to ſave the expence of ſhaving, he would encourage the dirt to gather on his face, to hide in ſome meaſure this defect.

He never ſuffered his ſhirt to be waſhed in water. His coat, which time had transformed into a jacket, would have puzzled the wiſeſt philoſopher to make out its original colour, ſo covered was it with ſhreds and patches of different colours, and thoſe ſo diverſified, as to reſemble the trophies of the different nations of Europe, and ſeemed to vie with Joſeph's "coat of many colours."

The intereſt of his money, together with all he could heap up from his penurious mode of living, he uſed to depoſit in a bag, which bag was covered up in a tin pot, and then conveyed to a brick kitchen; one of the bricks was taken up, and a hole made juſt large enough to hold the pot; the brick was then carefully marked, and tally kept behind the door, of the ſum depoſited. One day his wife diſcovered this hoard, and reſolving to profit by the opportunity, took from the pot one out of ſixteen guineas, that were then placed there. Her huſband ſoon diſcovered the trick, for when he came to count the money, and finding it not agree with the tally behind the door, which his wife did not know of, he taxed her with the theft, and to the day of his

death, even to his death bed, he never spoke to her without adding the epithet *Dear*, to every expression.

In his younger days, he used at the death of any of his children, to have a little Deal box to put them in, and without undergoing the solemn requisites of a regular funeral, he would take them upon his shoulders to the place appropriated for their reception, where, once interred, he seemingly reconciled with the old adage, "out of sight, out of mind," and went home as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

A short time before his death, which he evidently hastened by the daily use of near a quart of spirits, he gave a strict charge that his coffin should not have a nail in it, which was actually the case, the lid being fastened, its hinges made of cord; there was no plate on the coffin, but barely the initials E. N. cut out of the lid. His shroud was made of a pound of wool; the coffin was covered with a sheet instead of a pall, and was carried by six men, to each of whom he left half a crown; and all his particular desire, not one who followed him to the grave wore mourning; but on the contrary, each of the mourners seemed to try who should be most strikingly the Undertaker even being habited in a blue coat and scarlet waistcoat. He died without a will, and his fortune was equally divided between his wife and family.

From the Glasgow Courier.

INDUSTRY THE CURE FOR POVERTY.

Begging being a trade, and a very beneficial one, no person who observes the astonishing increase of that profession in this quarter will hesitate to believe. And how can it be remedied? is the general question, to which no one gives an answer. Not easily by any measures of police certainly; but I will venture to suggest a cure in one word, and that a pretty effectual one—a work house!

I remember to have heard of an old justice of the peace, who lived in a village in the vicinity of a large town, who, from his knowledge of the almost invincible aversion of the begging tribe from regular labour of every kind, long contrived to have his forecourt and garden weeded gratis, by itinerant beggars. As he had a handsome house near the road, it naturally drew the attention of the mumping fraternity. On their application for charity, he constantly asked them the usual question, "Why don't you work?" To which the usual reply was always made, "So I would, God bless your worship, if I could get employment." On this, muttering a rebuke, as if inclined by charity, he would set them to weed his court or garden, furnishing them a hoe and a wheel-barrow, and promising them a shilling when the job was completed. To work they would go, with much seeming gratitude and alacrity.—The justice having by them, or visited them from time to time till they had performed two thirds of their task, he then retired to a private corner or place of ejital, in order to prevent them from stealing his tools, and there waited for what constantly happened the moment he disappeared, which was the elopement of his workmen, who, rather than complete the unfinished third of his work, chose to give up what they had done.—This method, with scarce one disappointment, the old justice long practised; till at length his fame having gone forth among the mendicant tribe, he was troubled with no more applications for charity.

The Destruction of Lives by the French Revolution.

Predhome, a zealous revolutionist and jacobin, who, as he was no inconsiderable actor in the horrid cruelties of the French revolution, can no wise be suspected of exaggerating those bloody scenes, has in a late publication stated, that the victims of the revolution in six years and about four months, that is, from June 1789, to October 1795, amounted to the number of two millions twenty-nine thousand six hundred and six: that twelve hundred and sixty five *women and children* were thrown into the *sea* at Toulon: that nine hundred thousand perished in La Vendee; fifteen thousand of whom were women, and twenty-two thousand were children: that thirty-two thousand were adjudged to death at Nantes, by Carrier; among whom, five hundred *children* were shot to death, and fifteen hundred were drowned; and two hundred and sixty-four *women* were shot to death, and five hundred were drowned; and that a hundred and twenty four thousand *whites*, including women and children; and sixty thousand blacks and people of colour, of each sex and all ages, were destroyed at St. Domingo.

France, during several years of the revolution, resembled an immense volcano, that disgorges its lawa upon the adjacent territories. Her armies poured over and laid waste the neighbouring countries of Holland, Flanders, Germany, Switzerland and Italy; marking their progress with havoc and producing unutterable misery, wherever they bended their courses. But the immense destruction of lives and property *abroad* is not included in the aforementioned computation of Predhome. He mentions only those who perished in the revolution, within the territories of France and her dependencies; and makes the amount almost equal to half the number of the inhabitants of the United States.

[*Balance.*

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—ARRIVED—

June 7.—Brig Roe, John Ford, from London, sailed 25th April—cargo, Sale Goods—addressed to Mr Ancliffe—Passenger, Mr. Frith.

Brig Hannah, Joseph Tucker, from Harbour Briton, Newfoundland, 25 days passage in the Ballast—addressed to Matthew M'Nider and Co.

Ship Vindfinde, Ralph Wampus, from London, sailed 25th April—cargo, Sale Goods—addressed to Mr. Murc—Passenger, Mr. John Campbell

Brig Betsey, James Thompson, from Workington, sailed 4th April—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs Mure, Shaw and Co.

Ship Peggy, Wm. Cavertail, from Whitby, sailed 6th April—in Ballast—addressed to H Usborne.

Ship Argus, George Pothgate, from London, sailed 25th April—cargo, Sale Goods and Wine—General Ship.

Brig North Star, H. Thompson, from Liverpool, sailed 20th April—cargo, Sale Goods—addressed to Mr. Henderson.

Ship Ann, William Brickoik, from Whitby, sailed 6th April—in Ballast—addressed to Mr. Usborne.

June 8.—Brig William, Edward Gardner, from Irvine, sailed 26th March—cargo, Coals and Sale Goods—addressed to Mr. John Jones.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS unavoidably omitted this day, shall be attended to in our next.*

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who is to be found, and left to every truth of social duty, as to Cut with an Axe or Knife, the Withes which bound some of the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-Street, and to throw down the said Fence.—Information of the above indecency, is to be had by any good member of Society to endeavour to find out so mean character in that can be guilty of such an inhuman act, in order that he may be brought to Justice.

ROBERT E. D. GRAY.

York, June 18th, 1803.

Quetton St. George & Co.

LATELY ARRIVED FROM NEW-YORK.

Have brought in with them a valuable and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
AND A FEW ARTICLES OF
PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold at more reasonable rates than they formerly have done.

—*Consisting in the following Articles*—

CLOTHS, cassimeres, twilled corderoys, flannels and baizes,
Callimancoes, durants, moreens,
Wild bores, white tammies,
Coating, swanidown, Molton's green and blue ratteens, striped cotton,
Cotton check, jeans, fustians, nankeens,
Chintz and calliocs, white and black muslins, printed ditto, book ditto,
Blue muslins, Buita's hummums,
Shawls, of different qualities,
White camel hair do. with fringe,
Bandana handkerchiefs, muslin ditto, cotton ditto,
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs, &c.
Children's ditto, diaper, table cloths,
Napkins, Irish linen, white sheeting,
Brown sheeting, cless, brown Holland dowlas, osnaburgs, German osnis,
German bagging, black & colored fatins,
Mens and womens hose,
White and colored long gloves,
Satin and China ribbons, velvet do.
White and black laces, fans,
White muslin handkerchiefs, cravats,
Millinetts, black and colored silk,
Thread, of different kinds,
Tape and bobbins,
White cotton night caps, &c. &c.
Half boots, morocco slippers, leathe ditto, mens' shoes, children's ditto.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, lump, Muscovado and East-India sugars, Molasses,
Pepper, allspice, ground ginger, race do.
Starch, fig blue, indigo, nutmegs,
Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne pepper,
Sugar candy, brimstone, sulphur,
Salt petre, mustard, chocolate, of two qualities, Soap,
Gun powder, cotton wool, hyson tea,
Green tea, souchong and bohea ditto,
Mutcatta raisins, bloom ditto, common ditto, prunes, currants,
Cordials, oil, fish sauce, ketch up,
Basket salt, first quality gin, brandy,
Lemon juice, Almonds,
Pipes, Copperas, &c.

HARDWARE & JEWELLERY.

Andirons, shovels and tongs,
Brass tea-kettles, hammers,
Hair brooms, chimney ditto,
Cloth brushes, shoe do. white wash do.
Black ball, tea trays, waiters,
Bread baskets, buttons, of different sizes and qualities, knives and forks,
Pocket knives, pen-knives, pruning do.
Razors, scissars, snuffers, cork screws,
Fish hooks, plated candlesticks,
Brass candlesticks, tinn boxes,
Ivory combs, dressing ditto,
Crooked ditto, looking glasses,
Razor straps, pocket books,
Ladies and gentlemen's pocket books,

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 44.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE,
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.] SATURDAY, July 9, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS

GREETING.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

UPPER CANADA.

Proclamation

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, by certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for vesting in the Tiles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in, manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, or the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissioners were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is overlooked in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extension of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo grofsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govt.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River Genaneque, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement, reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21ſt *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

LONDON, April 30.

A private letter from Hamburgh ſtates, that in conſequence of diſpatches recently received at Berlin from Peterſburgh, a change highly favourable to the intereſts of Great Britain has taken place in the ſentiments of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The Emperor Alexander is ſaid to have communicated his reſolution to mediate, in conjunction with the Cabinet of Berlin, between Great Britain and France.

A moſt ſingular diſcovery was lately made at Deptford. While a number of ſailors and others were buſily employed in unloading the cargo of the Admiral Aplin, an Eaſt Indiaman, which arrived at the above place a fortnight ago, from Madras, (laden with ſugar, ſalt-petre, and ſome bale goods,) then being in the act of dragging out of the hold ſome bags of ſugar, they diſcovered from a board in the hold of the ſhip, a green ſnake, of an amazing ſize, whoſe appearance was ſo terrible that it gave a general alarm, and it being well known that its bite is inſtantaneous death, it was found neceſſary to procure weapons for its deſtruction, which they completed by tying a ſpade to the end of one of the oars of the boat, by which they caught it by the neck, and confined it till they ſevered the head from the body. It was as green as graſs, 15 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference. It is ſuppoſed that this animal, in the night time, found its way on board the ſhip while lying at Madras, by the means of concealing itſelf in one of the bags of ſugar, or ſtanding on one of the planks into the hold following the ſcent of the ſugar. Its bite is always underſtood to be more venomous than the bite of a rattle ſnake.

The French papers to the 25th inſt. are received. In the Moniteur of the 25th we are preſented with an article from Toulon, ſtating the arrival of the ſquadron which had conveyed the French Ambaſſador, Brune, to Conſtantinople. Admiral Leiſſeignes, after landing the Ambaſſador, proceeded to Alexandria; on his arrival there, he found that it had been evacuated by our troops about the middle of March. On his arrival at Malta he anchored amidſt ten of our ſhips, and then he was informed that the troops had reached the iſland, and were then performing quarantine at the Lazaretto: of the truth of this intelligence we ſee no room for the ſmalleſt doubt.

May 1.

Yeſterday was productive of numerous reports, all concurring as to the probability of war, and the conſequence was a further depreſſion at the Stock Exchange. Conſols opened yeſterday morning at 64½; on the arrival of the French mail they fell half per cent. but preſently roſe to 64½; they again declined to 63½; and about two o'clock were down at 64½; they however cloſed at 63. The other Funds were likewiſe ſubject to rapid fluctuations; but their loſs in the day's account did not exceed one eighth per cent.

It was ſtated, with much confidence, that the Chief Conſul had indignantly rejected the ultimatum of our Cabinet.—Our Miniſters are ſaid to have required that the French troops ſhould be withdrawn from Holland, and the Batavian Republic rendered independent of France, as the only conditions on which they would conſent to forego the advantages which the poſſeſſion of Malta gave them in the Mediterranean—but theſe terms conceded, that they would inſtantly evacuate the iſland.

With equal confidence it was aſſerted, that the Dutch Miniſter at Paris had repreſented to the Conſular Cabinet, the hoſtile appearance of a Britiſh ſquadron cruiſing off the Batavian coaſt, and requiring from France the auxiliary force, which by treaty each Power is bound to render to the other in the event of actual or threatened invaſion.

A liſt of ſeventeen additional ſhips of war, of various force, was yeſterday exhibited at Lloyd's, ſaid to have been ordered in the courſe of the day for commiſſion.

The troops quartered in the Iſle of Wight were yeſterday, according to report, ordered to embark on board the frigates and tranſports lying there, and to ſail immediately for Malta.

The Emperor Alexander has made aſſurances to the Hanſe Towns, that he will protect their neutrality, in the event of a war between England and France.

The propoſal that the Iſland of Malta, after the departure of the Engliſh, ſhall be occupied only by Ruſſian troops, has not been accepted at St. Peterſburgh.

Our laſt accounts from Malta, (ſays a letter from Gibraltar) ſtate that the indignation of the Maltеſe was ſo great on the arrival there of the Commiſſioner from the Grand Maſter, that he ran ſome riſk of being torn to pieces by the populace, had he not taken ſhelter at the French Miniſter's houſe. In a few hours afterwards, bills were privately ſtuck up all over the town, declaring that the inhabitants were reſolved to put the Grand Maſter to death ſoon after his arrival, if he ſhould preſume to land in the Iſland—and that they were determined never to ſuffer any foreign Power but the Britiſh to have poſſeſſion of that place.

SWEDEN and RUSSIA.

A miſunderſtanding has ariſen between the Courts of Sweden and Ruſſia, reſpecting the right to a bridge across a river near their lines. It has become ſo ſerious, that the Ruſſian Emperor has ordered the equipment of ſeveral veſſels of force, gallies, &c. and ſeveral regiments to be held in readineſs to march. But the pacific characters of the two monarchs will hardly allow a belief in the occurrence of war.

POSEN, April 17.

One half of Poſen is in aſhes. Yeſterday afternoon a fire broke out here, which deſtroyed 283 houſes, and many public buildings. The damage is not to be eſtimated. Moſt of the inhabitants of the houſes conſumed have ſaved nothing.

HAGUE, April 24.

According to letters from Nimeguen, a number of French troops are expected there this day and to morrow. Quarters have already been provided for them. Theſe troops, it is ſaid, will form a camp in the neighbourhood of the city, and in caſe of an unexpected rupture, are deſtined for Hanover.

We learn from Helvoetſluys that ſeveral of the French ſhips lying there, and belonging to the expedition deſtined for Louiſiana, have ſuffered conſiderable damage by late ſtorms.

Newly Diſcovered Iſlands.

We have received ſome important communications from Port Jackſon, conſiſting of obſervations made in the North and South Pacific by Mr. Simpſon, commander of the Nautilus. This gentleman has diſcovered in S. lat. 12 deg. 17 min. and E. long. 167 deg. 30 min. an iſland which he has called Kennedy's Iſland. From its beautiful appearance, united to its being well inhabited, Mr. S. is of opinion that it may prove a valuable acquiſition to our new colony, particularly as it produ-

ces hogs in abundance.

The Iroquois [illegible] are savage, artful, and treacherous upon Dexter's Group, or Duff's Group, which obliged me to be upon them; and this may be a necessary precaution to any person, who may chuse to land upon those islands.

"Upon the island Disappointment, I landed, saw goats; sowed several sorts of seeds, and put some plants to the ground. In two previous voyages I passed this island, without the precautions of looking for land, as I am sure many other navigators have done. We found upon it the remains of a very large lowet mast, most the keel; which led us to think some large Spanish ship had been wrecked upon it: but it must have been long since, as the timber was greatly decayed.

"Though these islands are thinly inhabited, we scarcely saw one in the whole of this group but had natives upon it; and when our distance sunk the reefs below the horizon which extend from island to island, the natives, as they crouled from one to the other, prefented the appearance of a regiment of soldiers marching round the horizon on the surface of the sea. All the islands are exceedingly low, and shew at first, like all the rest in this labyrinth, a few scattered trees above the horizon. This circumstance will demonstrate their danger to a seaman; who cannot be too much on his guard on so perilous a navigation. I am fully perfuaded that not one hundredth part of them are known to navigators. They appeared to us to be formed of coral and sand, lightly covered with a thin black soil; the trees on the shore had the appearance of having been burnt, they were black, potous and light."

BOSTON, JUNE 6.

A London paper of April 26, states that the preparations for war were profecuted with renewed activity; but these were presumed to be occasioned by the consideration of the *possible*, rather than the *probable* result of the negociation.

The French papers complain of some improper visits paid to their vessels on the ocean by British cruizers.

The new Spanish Minister has arrived in England.——

[ORIGINAL LETTER.]

From Mr. Garrick, to the Collector of the Customs.

Dear Sir,—

Not Rachel weeping for the children could shew more sorrow than Mrs. Garrick—not weeping for the children—she has none—nor indeed for her husband; thanks be to the humour of the times, she cannot be as philosophical upon that subject as her betters. What does she weep for then? Shall I dare tell you? It is—it is for the loss of a chintz bed and curtains. The tale is short, and is as follows:—I have taken some pains to oblige the Gentlemen of Calcutta, by sending them plays, scenes, and other services in my way; in return, they have sent me Madeira, and poor Rachel the unfortunate chintz. She has had it four years, and upon making some alterations in our little place at Hampton, she intended to shew away with her prohibited present.—She had prepared paper, chairs, &c. for this favorite token of Indian gratitude. But, alas! all human felicity is frail. No care having been taken on my wife's part, and some treachery being exerted against her, it was seized, the very bed, "by the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains, and thrown among the common lumber."

If you have the least pity for a distressed female, any regard for her husband (for he has had a bad time of it) or any wishes for the environs of Bushy Park to be made tolerably neat and clean, you may put your finger and thumb to the business, and take the thorn out of Rachel's side.

I am, dear Sir, your's,
D. Garrick.

Mavius, the first Bishop of Lausanne, speaking of the small-pox variola, in the annals of his own time, observes that it principally attacked horned cattle. This was in the year 570; and it does not appear to have attacked mankind until the year afterwards. It will turn out very singular, if the same animal which first had this disease, should furnish man with the best preventative of this dreadful malady.

[*Con. Gaz.*]

SCOFIELD & MOSLEY

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extentive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

York, 9th July, 1803.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

June 17, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given
TO WIT } to all, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be held at the Government Buildings, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of July, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Constables and Bailiffs are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there personally with their Rolls, Records, and writings whatsoever to do those things which in that behalf belong to their offices to be done.

ALEX'R. MCDONELL, Sher'f.

York, 17th June, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, 5th April, 1803.

ALL persons who wish to take out a Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCE for the present Year, commencing on this date, will obtain the same on applying to W. ALLAN, Inspector.

April 9, 1803.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Pine, Boards, Scantling, Stones and Lime for Building a Church in this Town. Any person inclined to furnish any of those articles, will please to give in their proposals at the lowest prices, to the Subscribers, to be laid before the Committee.

D. CAMERON.
W. ALLAN.

York, 18th June, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. Allan M'Nabb.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has had thereto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

1st May. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pevercy; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3 in Toronto, and one or ten Acres.

J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1803.

On Saturday last a Coroner's Jury was summoned on the body of a Soldier belonging to His Majesty's 49th Regiment, who was unfortunately drowned bathing in the Humber. Verdict—*Accidental death.*

On Wednesday last the 6th instant, a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for erecting a Church in the town, was held at the Government Buildings; on which occasion it was unanimously Resolved,

That the said Church should be built of Stone.

That one Hundred Toises of Stone should accordingly be contracted for without delay.

That a quantity of two inch Pine Plank, not exceeding 6000 feet, should also be laid in; and a reasonable quantity of Oak Scant and Oak Plank for the Window Frames and Sashes.

A future meeting we understand will be held in the course of the Season; at which, when the different Estimates and Proposals have been examined, and the extent which the fund will reach, has been ascertained, something decisive will be settled.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochett, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cake, Buns, &c. &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lb. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will punctually send it to the Bake-House.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who is so depraved, and lost to every sense of social duty, as to Cut with an Axe or Knife, the Writers which bound some of the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-street, and to throw down the said Fence.—Independent of the above inducement, it is the duty of every good member of Society to endeavour to find out who the character is that can be guilty of such an infamous act, in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. D. GRAY.

York, June 18th, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 28.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 636.] SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith*:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the Space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the Space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the first unprepared manner in had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in affenting to such repeated extentions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to

Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by ſuch means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaraque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River Saint *Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa* in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be ſet out for the term of Twenty one years,—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtriction, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 19th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for he purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 19th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

LONDON, May 3.

Laſt night in the Commons, Mr. Addington expreſſed his hope to be able to lay before the Houſe ſome communication on the negociation with France, by Monday next (the 9th).

In the Navy Department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever.

May 4.

Lord Whitworth has notified the French Government, that he ſhall not tarry in Paris after the 9th inſt. unleſs he is enabled to ſend over the Chief Conſul's unqualified acceptation of the ſole conditions upon which the armament will be ſuſpended, and offenſive meaſures delayed.

The preſs on the river was laſt night renewed with great heat.

The exportation of ſalt petre is prohibited. It appears, that Ruſſia will not accept the propoſition of ſending troops to Malta.

May 5.

The Lord Mayor has juſt received the following, directed to him:—

"*Downing Street*, 8 *o'clock*, *May* 5, 1803.

"Lord Hawkeſbury preſents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honor to acquaint his Lordſhip, that the negociation between this country and the French Republic is brought to an amicable concluſion."

This letter bore all the marks of officiality.—His Lordſhip immediately ſent copies of it to Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe, and Stock Exchange. The joy of the citizens was outrageous—The news flew like lightning. The Stocks, which before had been at 64, roſe rapidly to 71, and were looking up when the following Meſſage from the Treaſury was received:—

"*Treaſury, May* 5, 1 *o'clock.*

"SIR—I have to acquaint you, that the Meſſage which was ſuppoſed to have been ſent this morning from Lord Hawkeſbury to the Lord Mayor, ſtating, that the negociations with France had terminated amicably, was a fabrication, and totally deſtitute of proof.

"J. SARGENT."

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation which this notice produced.—The 3 per cents. immediately fell to 62.—All negociations made ſince the impoſition were declared void: means were taken to detect the forger, and a reward of 3000 guineas was offered for the diſcovery.

May 6, 1803—*At Night.*

Mr. Addington has juſt declared in the Commons, that he expects Lord Whitworth's return ſpeedily; and that the French Ambaſſador had applied this morning for paſſports. He, however, made no other communication; and moved, that the Houſe adjourn to Monday—when, as he had before intimated, he hoped to be able to make a communication. This motion was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Fox, Grey, and Canning, and ſupported by Lord Hawkeſbury, and was not decided when the Courier was put to preſs.

May 5.

Mr. King, the American Miniſter, had a private audience, and took leave of his Majeſty, previouſly to his leaving this country.

IRELAND.

BELFAST, May 10.

Belfaſt News Letter Office,
May 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate the arrival of the London papers of Friday laſt (May 6th). In a ſecond edition of the Courier we find the following moſt important, though moſt unwelcome intelligence.

WAR.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, QUARTER BEFORE 5 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Addington has juſt declared to the Houſe, that he expects Lord Whitworth in this country very ſpeedily, and that General Andreoſſi has applied this morning for paſſports for his return. At the ſame time Mr. Addington ſtated, that the official communication could not be made to this Houſe till his Lordſhip's arrival in this country. He then moved, that the Houſe at its riſing ſhould adjourn to Monday.

Mr. Fox objected to this motion—he thought, under the circumſtances of the country, the Houſe ought to meet to-morrow.

Lord Hawkeſbury could not conceive that any injury would ariſe from the delay propoſed.

Mr. Grey moved an amendment, "that the Houſe ſhould only adjourn till to-morrow, inſtead of Monday."

Mr. Canning ſupported Mr. Grey's amendment.

The Houſe is ſtill ſitting, and there is likely to be a diviſion.

The funds on Friday morning experienced great fluctuations. They opened at 63, roſe to 65, fell back to 64, and at 12 o'clock, were as low as 62 3-4.

Every means is taken to diſcover the author of the forged letter ſent to the Lord Mayor on Thurſday—and the Sun mentions a report that the perſon who had committed the fraud had been diſcovered, and the ſeal found upon him.—

NEW-YORK, June 16.

We lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiſer this day, European intelligence of "great pith and moment."

The ſhip American, captain Thompſon, arrived at quarantine yeſterday afternoon, in 28 days from Londonderry. She left there on the 15th May, and has furniſhed us with Iriſh papers to the 10th. We have verbal information from captain Thompſon and Mr. Wm. Sterling (who came paſſengers in the American) that the North and Channel Fleets were out, and had received orders to blockade the French ports; that Lord Whitworth and General Andreoſſi were preparing to return home, in conſequence of inſtructions from their reſpective Governments; that the impreſſment of ſeamen in England and Ireland was carrying on with unabated vigour, and extended in many caſes to perſons of 60 years old; and that every appearance indicated that France and Great Britain would ſpeedily "cry Havoc, and let flip the Dogs of War."

The Firſt Conſul is ſaid to have obſerved to Lord Whitworth, at a late levee of Madame Bonparte's, that he expected no ſucceſs in a maritime war with England, and that hoſtilities muſt neceſſarily be directed againſt her in her own iſland; in which caſe he ſhould feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the inviſion in perſon.

Touſſaint Louverture, the celebrated African Chief, is dead. He died in priſon at Belancon, without a friend to cloſe his eyes, and without ever having been viſited in his impriſonment by his wife and children, who were taken with him from St. Domingo.

June 24.

By the Britiſh ſchooner Betſey, Captain Kelly, in 10 days from Halifax, we have received papers from that place as late as the 11th inſt. We find, by letters from St. Johns, that the arrival of the ſhip Lord M'Cartney furniſhes nothing later from London than the 4th ult. of courſe, the news ſaid to have been brought by her falls to the ground. But, Captain Hill, of the ſchooner Succeſs, who arrived at Halifax on the 10th inſt. from St. Johns, informs, "that three or four days previous to his ſailing, a brig arrived there, in ſeventeen days paſſage from Plymouth, England—This veſſel might have brought accounts to the 7th or 8th of May from London; but all that we have been able to learn, is, that the preſs was hotter than ever—and that war was ſuppoſed to be inevitable."

[This veſſel muſt have left Plymouth about the 12th of May, and if at that time the "preſs was hotter than ever, and war ſuppoſed to be inevitable," it is pretty evident that nothing of a pacific nature had occurred ſubſequent to Mr. Addington's communication to Parliament on the 5th ult. Therefore, in our opinion, the probability of war increaſes.]

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. Johns, noticing the arrival of Lord M'Cartney. One of these letters says, "The channel fleet had failed, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson.—A *Manifesto* was said to be preparing, explanatory of the conduct and intentions of his Majesty's Ministers; and another Meffage, it was expected, would soon fix the business."

The other letter observes, "It was expected, that on the 6th of May, Ministry would make the long looked for communication to Parliament;—and Mr. Addington having declared in the House on the 2d, that *the feelings of the Nation would be deeply interested* in the said communication, and from all circumstances taken together, I am far from thinking it settled that we are not to have war."

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The English paragraphists are quite witty on the subject of the threatened invasion. In one of their *jeu d'esprits* is the following, "Bonaparte, it is said, intends to compliment us with an army of *picked* men. He need not be so nice, as we are prepared to *take them as they come!*

"Should the First Consul honor this kingdom with a visit, of which he has graciously raised our expectation, his reception will be of the most splendid and dignified nature.—His Majesty himself will advance to welcome him; his squadrons will be received by our jolly Tars, with *bonfires*, and the most heartfelt *rejoicings*; a concert of *Ancient Music* will attend his landing; the Militia will be drawn out for his *Amusement*, the Guards, the Line, the Fencibles, will jointly *salute* him; both Lords and Commons will be unanimous in *a dressing*; and our principle Generals will give him a *route* in the true Egyptian style, before he gets half way to the Metropolis!

"If the Bank be Bonaparte's first object, we trust he will receive a sufficient *check* to satisfy him before he reaches it."

By the arrival of the Mary, captain Briggs, at Boston, from Nantz in 33 days, which place she left the 10th of May, the following extract of a letter, received at the former place by the above arrival, contains some particulars worthy of notice:—

NANTZ, May 10.

"When the last mail from Paris left that place, the English Ambassador had his guards ready to accompany his coaches, to which his trunks were fixed; but just as he was ready to start, he received dispatches from his Cabinet, which led him to wait a short time.

"The English are before every one of our ports.

"The fishermen are detained at Havre and Dieppe;—yet our government takes no measures of defence; this circumstance induces our merchants to think, that war will not take place."

June 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal to a merchant in this city, dated 10th inst.

"On the 7th at noon, we were alarmed by fire in the St. Lawrance suburbs, when I went, and was sorry to see many inhabitants in distress. The alarm was again rung for a fire in the jail; I returned to the city and found the Jesuits and Protestant churches on fire, and in the course of the evening, was witness to a terrible scene—two churches,—one college, and twenty-seven houses on fire; the jail burnt to the ground—and I believe, had it not been for the plentiful supply which the Montreal water works produced, the greater part of the city would have been laid in ashes. We are now making a collection for the relief of the distressed. The Trustees of the Seminary are now engaged in providing a suitable house for the purpose of continuing the school."

There is a mighty difference between a good reputation and a bad reputation. How is that? Why, the prudent, discreet dairy woman, keeps her cream clean and cool, and her churn as sweet as a rose—her butter is well worked, and freed from every drop of buttermilk—it is well packed in a clean firkin, so as to exclude all air—her butter goes to market, and brings sixteen or eighteen cents the pound—she does the same, year after year, till the reputation of her butter gives it *six, eight, ten* cents, extra value!—This is a *good* reputation!

The lazy housewife! ah, how shall she be described—and her butter too! A streak of white, and a streak of yellow! a little butter and a little milk, curdled, peppered with a variety of darker substances! Sent to market in an open veffel—sprinkled on the top with dust, chips, feathers, hair, &c.—Such butter brings four cents, six cents, and possibly, seven!—This is the effect of a bad reputation—it is a trifle, to be sure, in *one* firkin of butter; but in one's life—it is a little estate! Yes, a great estate!—Think of that, ye butter makers—and ye cheese-makers, take the hint! *(Spectator.)*

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED,

June 17. Brig Lovely, Richard West master, from St. John's, failed 31 June in ballast, addressed to the master.

Ship Sally, Thomas Allen, from Liverpool; cargo salt and earthen ware addressed to Messrs Burns and Woolsey.

18. Ship Apollo, J. Bulley master, from Liverpool, failed 8th May; cargo salt, addressed to Mr. Power.

Ship Active, John Hornby master from Liverpool, failed 8th May; cargo salt and earthen ware, addressed to Mr. M'Naught and Co. Passengers, Mr and Mrs. Rotsewin, Mr. Mason, Mr Godard, Mr. Lewis Baby, and Mr. Delperon Baby.

22. Ship Resistance, David Hervey master, from Kingston, Jamaica, failed 26th April; cargo rum, sugar and coffee, addressed to Messrs. Leiter and Morrogh.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if requested.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who is so depraved, and loft to every stride of social duty, as to Cut with an Axe or Knife, the Withes which bound some of the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-street, and to throw down the said Fence.—Independent of the above inducement, it is the duty of every good member or society to endeavour to find out who the character is that can be guilty of such an infamous act, in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. D. GRAY.

York, June 28th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL *valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Percey; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.*

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

SCOFIELD & MOSLEY

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprized in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 330 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests of our country, must be important in the estimation of its citizens. Perhaps there is no part of the Husbandman's care which has been so much neglected in this country as the management of his FRUIT TREES. Possessing, from the hand of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and the source of unnumbered comforts and wealth, we should have aided her kind arrangements, and cultivated, with grateful affiduity, the choicest of her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been our practice. The wretched appearance of our orchards in general; their long neglected state; their sickly and unfavory fruits; their frequent blights, and their early decays, prove the existence of some radical evil in their management. We fondly look for the correcting hand of the skilful Horticulturist. To teach him this duty is the most approved form; and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the *character* and *conftitution* of FRUIT TREES, is the design of this publication. The best judges of the subject in this country have pronounced it a work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 3, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

Just Published, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE TRIAL OF

EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD,

FOR

HIGH TREASON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 13.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 637.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—



WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

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By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

WAR.

WE are at length enabled to relieve the public mind from that state of suspence under which it has for some time laboured. The arrival of the ship John Morgan, Capt. Howard, from London, has furnished us with a regular series of London papers to the 20th May. On the 16th an Order of Council, directing letters of Marque and Reprisal against the ships, effects and goods of the French Republic, and another laying an Embargo on all vessels belonging to the citizens of the French and Batavian Republics, were issued by the British Government. The reasons for adopting these measures are explained in the following official Declaration.

Mr King, our Ambassador to the Court of St. James' came passenger in the John Morgan.

Mr. King informs us, that Louisiana, including New Orleans, is absolutely ceded to the United States by France. What are the boundaries of the territory ceded, and what the conditions of purchase, is not precisely known.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Lord Pelham brought down the following Meffage from his Majesty, which was read first by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack, and next by Mr. Rose, the clerk at the table:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Peers, that the discussions which he announced to them in his Message of the 8th of March last, as then subsisting between his Majesty and the French government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French government has obliged his Majesty to recall his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Peers, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his Parliament at this important juncture.

"It is a consolation to his Majesty to reflect, that no endeavors have been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of Peace; but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, his Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal subjects, to support him in his determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and encroachment which at present actuates the Councils of France, and in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in asserting & maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

LONDON, May 17.

His Majesty's Message delivered to both Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon, puts an end to the uncertainty which many were under respecting the issue of the negociation which was carrying on between this country and France.

At the Privy Council which sat at the Queen's House yesterday, &c at which his Majesty presided, the Message to Parliament was settled, and orders issued to the Lords of the Admiralty to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal against all vessels belonging to the French and Batavian Republics, and to lay a general embargo on all ships bound to any of their ports.

The renewal of war between this country and France, has proved of essential service to America. Private letters from Paris state, that the American Minister, Mr. Munroe, has completely succeeded in the object of his mission, and that within these three days the French government has ceded to the Americans the possession of Louisiana.

It is further stated upon the same

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. Johns, noticing the arrival of Lord M'Cartney. One of these letters says, "The channel fleet had failed, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson.—A *Manifesto* was said to be preparing, explanatory of the conduct and intentions of his Majesty's Ministers; and another Meffage, it was expected, would soon fix the business."

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"On the 7th at noon, we were alarmed by fire in the St. Lawrance suburbs, when I went, and was sorry to see many inhabitants in distress. The alarm was again rung for a fire in the jail; I returned to the city and found the Jesuits and Protestant churches on fire, and in the course of the evening, was witness to a terrible scene—two churches,—one college, and twenty-seven houses on fire; the jail burnt to the ground—and I believe, had it not been for the plentiful supply which the Montreal water works produced, the greater part of the city would have been laid in ashes. We are now making a collection for the relief of the distressed. The Trustees of the Seminary are now engaged in providing a suitable house for the purpose of continuing the school."

There is a mighty difference between a good reputation and a bad reputation. How is that? Why, the prudent, discreet dairy woman, keeps her cream clean and cool, and her churn as sweet as a rose—her butter is well worked, and freed from every drop of buttermilk—it is well packed in a clean firkin, so as to exclude all air—her butter goes to market, and brings sixteen or eighteen cents the pound—she does the same, year after year, till the reputation of her butter gives it *six, eight, ten* cents, extra value!—This is a *good* reputation!

The lazy housewife! ah, how shall she be described—and her butter too! A streak of white, and a streak of yellow! a little butter and a little milk, curdled, peppered with a variety of darker substances! Sent to market in an open veffel—sprinkled on the top with dust, chips, feathers, hair, &c.—Such butter brings four cents, six cents, and possibly, seven!—This is the effect of a bad reputation—it is a trifle, to be sure, in *one* firkin of butter; but in one's life—it is a little estate! Yes, a great estate!—Think of that, ye butter makers—and ye cheese-makers, take the hint! *(Spectator.)*

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED,

June 17. Brig Lovely, Richard West master, from St. John's, failed 31 June in ballast, addressed to the master.

Ship Sally, Thomas Allen, from Liverpool; cargo salt and earthen ware addressed to Messrs Burns and Woolsey.

18. Ship Apollo, J. Bulley master, from Liverpool, failed 8th May; cargo salt, addressed to Mr. Power.

Ship Active, John Hornby master from Liverpool, failed 8th May; cargo salt and earthen ware, addressed to Mr. M'Naught and Co. Passengers, Mr and Mrs. Rotsewin, Mr. Mason, Mr Godard, Mr. Lewis Baby, and Mr. Delperon Baby.

22. Ship Resistance, David Hervey master, from Kingston, Jamaica, failed 26th April; cargo rum, sugar and coffee, addressed to Messrs. Leiter and Morrogh.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if requested.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who is so depraved, and loft to every stride of social duty, as to Cut with an Axe or Knife, the Withes which bound some of the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-street, and to throw down the said Fence.—Independent of the above inducement, it is the duty of every good member or society to endeavour to find out who the character is that can be guilty of such an infamous act, in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. D. GRAY.

York, June 28th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL *valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Percey; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.*

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

SCOFIELD & MOSLEY

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprized in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 330 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests of our country, must be important in the estimation of its citizens. Perhaps there is no part of the Husbandman's care which has been so much neglected in this country as the management of his FRUIT TREES. Possessing, from the hand of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and the source of unnumbered comforts and wealth, we should have aided her kind arrangements, and cultivated, with grateful affiduity, the choicest of her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been our practice. The wretched appearance of our orchards in general; their long neglected state; their sickly and unfavory fruits; their frequent blights, and their early decays, prove the existence of some radical evil in their management. We fondly look for the correcting hand of the skilful Horticulturist. To teach him this duty is the most approved form; and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the *character* and *conftitution* of FRUIT TREES, is the design of this publication. The best judges of the subject in this country have pronounced it a work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 3, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

Just Published, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE TRIAL OF

EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD,

FOR

HIGH TREASON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 13.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 637.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—



WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21st *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

WAR.

WE are at length enabled to relieve the public mind from that state of suspence under which it has for some time laboured. The arrival of the ship John Morgan, Capt. Howard, from London, has furnished us with a regular series of London papers to the 20th May. On the 16th an Order of Council, directing letters of Marque and Reprisal against the ships, effects and goods of the French Republic, and another laying an Embargo on all vessels belonging to the citizens of the French and Batavian Republics, were issued by the British Government. The reasons for adopting these measures are explained in the following official Declaration.

Mr King, our Ambassador to the Court of St. James' came passenger in the John Morgan.

Mr. King informs us, that Louisiana, including New Orleans, is absolutely ceded to the United States by France. What are the boundaries of the territory ceded, and what the conditions of purchase, is not precisely known.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Lord Pelham brought down the following Meffage from his Majesty, which was read first by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack, and next by Mr. Rose, the clerk at the table:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Peers, that the discussions which he announced to them in his Message of the 8th of March last, as then subsisting between his Majesty and the French government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French government has obliged his Majesty to recall his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Peers, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his Parliament at this important juncture.

"It is a consolation to his Majesty to reflect, that no endeavors have been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects the blessings of Peace; but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, his Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal subjects, to support him in his determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and encroachment which at present actuates the Councils of France, and in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in asserting & maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

LONDON, May 17.

His Majesty's Message delivered to both Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon, puts an end to the uncertainty which many were under respecting the issue of the negociation which was carrying on between this country and France.

At the Privy Council which sat at the Queen's House yesterday, &c at which his Majesty presided, the Message to Parliament was settled, and orders issued to the Lords of the Admiralty to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal against all vessels belonging to the French and Batavian Republics, and to lay a general embargo on all ships bound to any of their ports.

The renewal of war between this country and France, has proved of essential service to America. Private letters from Paris state, that the American Minister, Mr. Munroe, has completely succeeded in the object of his mission, and that within these three days the French government has ceded to the Americans the possession of Louisiana.

It is further stated upon the same

respectable authority, that a sum of 60000 dollars, due from France to individuals of the United States, to obtain the payment of which was one of Mr. Munroe's principal objects, has been given up by the latter, the American Minister having consented, that the government of the United States shall take that debt upon itself.

May 19. Lord Whitworth and his suite arrived last night at Whitehall at eleven o'clock, in two coaches and four, and two chaises and pair, with four out-riders.

General Andreossi left Dover at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

May 20. The *Freya*, Captain Fiords, from Cueta, with Wine & Brandy for Amsterdam, is taken by the Viper gun vessel, and sent into Dover.

DECLARATION.

His Majesty's earnest endeavors for the preservation of peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that he shall receive the same support from his Parliament, and that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by his people which he has experienced on every occasion when the honor of his Crown has been attacked, or the essential interests of his dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the negociations which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, it was his Majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two Countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquility of Europe. The same motives by which his Majesty was actuated during the negociations for Peace, have since invariably governed his conduct. As soon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, his Majesty's courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all prohibitions on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed, in every respect on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other State in amity with his Majesty, with which there existed no Treaty.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects during the war have been enforced with increased rigidness and severity; violence has been offered in several instances to their vessels and their property; and, in no case, has justice been offered to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by his majesty's ministers or ambassador at Paris. Under such circumstances, when his Majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantage of peace within the territories of the French republic, and the countries dependant upon it, the French Government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the general purpose of residing in the most conspicuous seaport towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between his Majesty and the French republic.

There was consequently too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys. His Majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French Government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were sent, and the instructions which were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive indications of the dispositions and intentions of the Government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as those which immediately concern his Majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation and justice. His Majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and professions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy which, if it had not inspired other powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies. If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system; if their dispositions had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive a convulsion as that which has been produced by the French revolution. But his Majesty had unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament that the system of violence, aggression and aggrandizement which characterized the proceedings of the different Governments of France during the war, has been continued with a little disguise since its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland, against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian Government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn treaties. They have in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss nation, in defiance of the treaty of Lunerille, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to choose their own form of government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the island of Elba, without allotting any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound by a solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests, and to provide for his establishment. It may, indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence and insult on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October last, his Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort, by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms, and measures were taken by his Majesty for ascertaining, under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss Cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of treaties, and attack violence was manifested by any of the powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and his Majesty therefore felt, that, with respect to these objects, his single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favor they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the principle, that his Majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens. That treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, to made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a general law of nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by conventional law, is antecedent to it, and that law or rule of conduct which all sovereigns & states have been accustomed to appeal, where conventional law is admitted to have been silent. The treaty of Amiens, and every other treaty, in providing for the object to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the powers of Europe in the difference which may arise between other states, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by consideration of prudence. These principles can admit of no dispute; but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government to exclude his Majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other powers, unless they made a pacific part of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those powers would have a right at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe must surely then be excited by the declaration of the French Government, that, in the event of hostilities, these very powers who were no parties to the treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the remonstrances of his Majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of a war which is alleged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to refrain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French Government could not fail to impress his Majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his people.

Whilst his Majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His Majesty had manifested, from the moment of the signature of the definitive treaty, an anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an Election of a Grand Master had taken place, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different Priories assembled at St. Petersburgh, to acknowledge the person whom the Court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be Grand Master of the order of St. John, his Majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that Election to be valid: And when, in the month of August, the French government applied to his Majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, his Majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave directions for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His Majesty had thus shewn his disposition not only to throw no obstacle in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His Majesty cannot, however, admit, that at any period since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens the French government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of that treaty, to withdraw his forces from the Island of Malta.

At the time when this demand was made by the French government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted; the Election of Grand Master had not been carried into effect.

The tenth article had stipulated, that the independence of the Island should be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other powers specified in the article. The Emperor of Russia had refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese Langue should be abrogated; and the King of Prussia had given no answer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle upon the existence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the constitution of the order since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. It was to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, that his Majesty was, by the first stipulation of the tenth article, bound to restore the Island of Malta.—The order is defined to consist of those Langues which were in existence at the time of the conclusion of the treaty: the three French Langues having been abolished, and a Maltese Langue added to the institution. The order confisted therefore, at that time, of the following Langues, viz. the Langues of Arragon, Castile, Germany, Bavaria, and Russia. Since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, the Langues of Arragon and Castile have been separated from the order by Spain, a part of the Italian Langue has been abolished by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is strong reason to believe, that it has been in contemplation to sequestrate the property of the Bavarian Langue, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Russian Langues within the dominions of the Emperor.

Under these circumstances the order of St. John cannot now be considered as that body to which, according to the stipulations of the treaty, the Island was to be restored; and the lands indispensably necessary for its support, and for the maintenance of the independence of the Island, have been nearly, if not wholly, sequestered. Even if this had arisen from circumstances which it was not in the power of any of the contracting parties to the treaty to controul, his Majesty would nevertheless have had a right to defer the evacuation of the Island by his forces, until such time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preservation of the independence of the order and of the Island. But if these changes have taken place in consequence of any acts of the other parties to the treaty; if the French government shall appear to have proceeded upon a system of rendering the order, whose independence they had stipulated, incapable of maintaining that independence, his Majesty's right to continue in the occupation of the Island, under such circumstances, will hardly be contested. It is indisputable that the revenues of the two Spanish Langues have been withdrawn from the order by his Catholic Majesty; a part of the Italian Langue has been abolished by France thro' the unjust annexation of Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, to the French territory. The Election of Bavois has been instigated by the French government to sequestrate the property of the order within his territories; and it is certain that they have not only sanctioned but encouraged the idea of the propriety of separating the Russian Langues from the remainder of the order.

As the conduct of the governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in some instances directly and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the order, and thus destroyed its means of supporting its independence, it is to those governments, and not to his Majesty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens must be ascribed.

Such would be the just conclusion if the tenth article of that treaty were considered as an arrangement by itself. It must be observed, however, that this article forms a part only of a treaty of peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the stipulations of which must, upon a principle common to all treaties, be construed as having a reference to each other.

His Majesty was induced by the treaty of peace to consent to abandon Malta, to restore to the order of St. John the Island of Malta, on condition of its independence and neutrality. But a further condition which must necessarily be supposed to have had considerable influence with his Majesty in inducing him to make so important a concession, was the acquiescence of the French government in an arrangement for the security of the Levant, by the eighth and ninth articles in the treaty, stipulating the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the independence of the Ionian Islands. His Majesty has however since learnt, that the French government have entertained views hostile to both these objects; and that they have even suggested the idea of a partition of the Turkish Empire.—These views must now be manifest to all the world, from the official publication of the report of Col. Sebastiani; from the conduct of that officer, and of the other French Agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Islands, and from the distinct admission of the First Consul himself, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majesty was therefore warranted in considering it to be the determination of the French government to violate those articles of the treaty of peace, which stipulated for the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and of the Ionian Islands, and consequently would not have been justified in evacuating the Island of Malta, without receiving some other security, which might equally provide for these important objects. His Majesty accordingly feels that he has an incontestible claim, in consequence of the conduct of France since the treaty of peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the stipulations of that treaty, to refuse, under the present circumstances, to relinquish the possession of the Island of Malta.

Yet notwithstanding this right so clear and so unquestionable, the alternative presented by the French government to his Majesty, in language the most peremptory and menacing, was "THE EVACUATION OF MALTA, OR THE RENEWAL OF THE WAR."

If the views of ambition and aggrandisement, which have thus been manifested by the French government since the conclusion of the treaty of peace,

have, in so very particular a manner, attracted the attention of his Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his Crown and to his people.

This report of Col. Sebastiani, contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's government, against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. The paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of a government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

This report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative body. In this communication he presumes to affume, in character of Chief Magistrate of that country, that Great Britain cannot singly contend against the powers of France; an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in a most solemn official act of a government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against every insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to his Majesty's Ambassador, at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French government, which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating, instead of palliating, the affront.

At the very time when his Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the insertion in a Hamburgh paper, of a most gross and opprobrious libel against his Majesty, and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character of Minister of the French Republic to require the publication of it by order of his government in the Gazette of the Senate of that town. With this requisition so made, the Senate of Hamburgh were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free state made the instrument, by menace of the French government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against his Majesty and his government.

His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the Press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French government have on several occasions made upon him, to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting his Majesty and his government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his Majesty, out without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means, consistent with his honor and the safety of his dominions, to induce the government of France to concede to him, what is in his judgment absolutely necessary for the future tranquility of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive. He has therefore judged it necessary to order his Ambassador to leave Paris.

In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two governments, and to close a period of subsance peculiarly injurious to the subjects of his Majesty.

But though the provocations which his Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might be thus extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing, so far as is consistent with his own honor and the interests of his people, to afford every facility to any just and honorable arrangement, by which such ends may be averted. His Majesty therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the accession of the power of France, in consequence of the Treaty, and to the spirit of Peace itself, his Majesty still sees real benefit of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in the arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his People, and substantial security offered against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the reasons of these proceedings, to which he has found himself compelled to refort. He is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no prospects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a desire of what is due to the honor of his Crown, and the interests of his People, and by an anxious desire to obstruct the further progress of a system, which if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 17.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations which his Majesty has experienced from the Government of France, his Majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his Crown, and the just rights of his subjects; his Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French Republic, to that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated, by Letters of Marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully take all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any persons being subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof; and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocates of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant Letters of Marque and Reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the Course of Admiralty and the Laws of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the French Republic, or to any persons being subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several Courts of Admiralty, as his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance therein; as also another draft of instruction for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purpose above-mentioned.

From the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 18th day of May, 1803.

C Elon, P. Portland, C. P. S. Wethmoreland, Athol; Roxburghe; C. Salisbury, Townshend; Dartmouth, Cholmondeley, Harrington, Chatham, Rofslyn, Onslow, Courtenay, Cathcart, Hawkesbury, Pelham, Cathcart, Auckland, Hayning, Glenbervie, Henry Addington, G. F. Greville, with th. William Wynne, Thomas Steele, William Scott, Isaac Coney, C. Yorke, Thomas Wallace, J. Smith, J. Henry Addington.

[Here follows a Proclamation, offering an additional bounty to Seamen and Landmen.]

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.—*Whereas we are informed that great numbers of mariners and sea-faring men, our natural born subjects, are fled the service of divers foreign Princes and States, to the prejudice of our Kingdom; and whereas attempts may be made to seduce such of our subjects, contrary to their allegiance and duty to any inventor on board ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the French and Batavian Republics, with intent to carry, or to commit hostilities against us or our subjects, or otherwise to adhere or to give aid or comfort to our enemies upon the sea—now we, in order that none of our subjects may inadvertently incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal Proclamation, hereby cautioning and declaring, that all persons being our subjects, who shall enter or serve, or be found on board any ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the French or Batavian Republics, with intent to commit hostility against us or our subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere, or give aid or comfort to our enemies upon the sea, will therefore become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of high treason or piracy; and we do hereby declare our Royal intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders according to law.*

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, in the forty-third year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 16th day of May—Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and remain in any of the Ports of the French or Batavian Republics, or in such parts of any country occupied by the armies of France until further order; and his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo be stop or made on all ships belonging to the French and Batavian Republics whatsoever, now within or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships so that no damage or embezzlement whatever may be sustained; and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 24.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 638.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. Jarvis, sec'y.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

have, in so very particular a manner, attracted the attention of his Majesty, it has been equally impossible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that government to his Crown and to his people.

This report of Col. Sebastiani, contains the most unwarrantable insinuations and charges against his Majesty's government, against the officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter. The paper cannot be considered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the official report of an accredited agent, published by the authority of a government to which it was addressed, who thereby have given it their express sanction.

This report had been published a very short time, when another indignity was offered to this country in the communication of the First Consul of France to the Legislative body. In this communication he presumes to affirm, in character of Chief Magistrate of that country, that Great Britain cannot singly contend against the powers of France; an assertion as unfounded as it is indecent, disproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by those of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an assertion, advanced in a most solemn official act of a government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the powers of Europe, can be considered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majesty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his just rights, and those of their country, against every insult and aggression.

The conduct of the First Consul to his Majesty's Ambassador, at his audience, in presence of the Ministers of most of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furnishes another instance of provocation on the part of the French government, which it would be improper not to notice on the present occasion, and the subsequent explanation of this transaction may be considered as having the effect of aggravating, instead of palliating, the affront.

At the very time when his Majesty was demanding satisfaction and explanation on some of the points above mentioned, the French Minister at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the insertion in a Hamburgh paper, of a most gross and opprobrious libel against his Majesty, and when difficulties were made respecting the insertion of it, he availed himself of his official character of Minister of the French Republic to require the publication of it by order of his government in the Gazette of the Senate of that town. With this requisition so made, the Senate of Hamburgh were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a free state made the instrument, by menace of the French government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the most offensive and unfounded calumnies against his Majesty and his government.

His Majesty might add to this list of indignities, the requisition which the French government have repeatedly urged, that the laws and constitution of his country should be changed relative to the liberty of the Press. His Majesty might likewise add the calls which the French government have on several occasions made upon him, to violate the laws of hospitality with respect to persons who had found an asylum within his dominions, and against whose conduct no charge whatever has at any time been substantiated. It is impossible to reflect on these different proceedings, and the course which the French government have thought proper to adopt respecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a system which has been adopted for the purpose of degrading, vilifying, and insulting his Majesty and his government.

Under all these insults and provocations, his Majesty, that without a due sense of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of moderation to obtain satisfaction and redress, while he has neglected no means, consistent with his honor and the safety of his dominions, to induce the government of France to concede to him, what is in his judgment absolutely necessary for the future tranquility of Europe. His efforts in this respect have proved abortive. He has therefore judged it necessary to order his Ambassador to leave Paris.

In having recourse to this proceeding, it has been his object to put an end to the fruitless discussions which have too long subsisted between the two governments, and to close a period of unparalleled injustice on the subjects of his Majesty.

But though the provocations which his Majesty has received might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might be thus extended to every part of Europe, he is still willing as far as is consistent with his own honor and the interests of his people, manifest every facility to any just and honorable arrangement, by which such ends may be averted. His Majesty thinks, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since the Treaty of Peace, notwithstanding the extension of the power of France, in repugnance to this Treaty, and to the spirit of Peace itself, his Majesty does not avail himself of these circumstances, to demand in compensation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in the arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown and to his People, and additional security obtained against further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majesty has thus distinctly and unreservedly stated the motives of those proceedings, to which he has found himself compelled to resort. He is actuated by no disposition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no prospects of conquest and aggrandizement; but solely by a desire of what is due to the honor of his Crown, and the interests of his People, and by an anxious desire to obviate the further progress of a system, which if not resisted, may prove fatal to every part of the civilized world.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 19.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the repeated insults and provocations of which his Majesty has experienced from the Government of France, his Majesty finds himself compelled to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of his Crown, and the just rights of his subjects; his Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French Republic, to that as well his Majesty's Subjects and Ships, as also all other Ships and vessels that shall be commanded by Commissaries of Marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all Ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any person being Subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissionated to take cognisance thereof; and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant Letters of Marque and Reprisals to any of his Majesty's Subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem duly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the French Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the Course of Admiralty and the Laws of Nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the French Republic, or to any persons being subjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes above-mentioned.

From the Court of the Queen's Palace,
the 16th day of May, 1803.

C. Eldon, P. Portland, C. P. S. Westmoreland, Athol, Rexburghe, C. Salisbury, Townshend, Dartmouth, Chesterfield, Harrington, Chatham, Rosslyn, Ondlow, Courtown, Cathcart, Hawkesbury, Pelham, Cathcart, Auckland, Bayting, Glenbervie, Henry Addington, G. F. Greville, vote ch. William Wynne, Thomas Steele, William Scott, Isaac Corry, C. Yorke, Thomas Wallace, J. Smyth, J. Henry Addington.

[Here follows a Proclamation, offering an additional bounty to Seamen and Landmen.]

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.—*Whereas we are informed that great numbers of merchant and sea-faring men, our natural born subjects, are in the service of divers foreign Princes and States, to the prejudice of our Kingdom; and whereas attempts may be made to seduce other of our subjects, contrary to their allegiance and duty to any inventor on board ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the French and Batavian Republics, with intent to commit hostilities against us or our subjects, or otherwise to assist here or to give aid or comfort to our enemies against us—now we, in order that none of our subjects may ignorantly incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal Proclamation, hereby cautioning and declaring, that all persons being our subjects, shall enter or serve, or be found on board any ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the French or Batavian Republics, with intent to commit hostility against us or our subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere, or give aid or comfort to our enemies against the said, will therefore become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of high treason & piracy—and we do hereby declare our Royal intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders according to law.*

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, in the forty-third year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 16th day of May—Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter or leave any of the Ports of the French or Batavian Republics, or for the ports of any country occupied by the armies of France until further order; and his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo be made on all ships belonging to the French and Batavian Republics what power, now ability, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours or roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels. But the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships, that no damage or embezzlement whatever may be sustained; and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions hereon, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 14.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 638.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the third day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-first Day of JUNE, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JAGUES, *sec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* District, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the District of *Newcastle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1802.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* District, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the District of *Johnstown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eastern* District, on the First Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the District of *London*, at the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Western* District, also at the time of the Assizes, which will be held for that District in the said Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Persons interested will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Districts—And His Majesty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that such Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commissioners will continue to sit till they shall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Cafe heard and decided upon; but that after they have fo done, fuch Commiffioners, or any other Commiffioners, will never more fit again in the execution of the faid Commiffion, and the Parties who fhall then neglect to bring in their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loft all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they fo grofsly neglected their own Intereft, and omitted to avail themfelves of that indulgence fo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majefty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iffued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firft year of His Majefty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiflative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Efquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houfe of Aflembly, were nominated and appointed Commiffioners for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vefted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a refolution in that behalf entered into by the faid Houfe of Aflembly—AND WHEREAS, the abfence of the faid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiffioner, together with the faid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, fhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpofes aforefaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, by virtue of the authority fo vefted in me as aforefaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Efquire, His Majefty's Attorney-General in and for the faid Province, (together with the faid JOHN M'GILL and the faid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiffioner for the purpofe of purchafing and diftributing Hemp Seed gratis amongft the Farmers, and alfo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deferving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid refolution of the faid Houfe of Aflembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our "Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majefty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thofe who wifh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Referves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and fo in proportion for a greater or fmaller quantity) during the firft feven years of the faid term of Twenty-one years.

For the fecond Seven years of the faid term, the faid annual Rent is to be encreafed, and to be at the rate of Twenty fhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bufhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining feven years of the faid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreafed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bufhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leafes for fuch Perfons as have already applied, and whofe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay fignify their Affent to the above conditions.—And in cafe fuch Applicants do not immediately fignify fuch affent, they will be conidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and difpofed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to affign his Leafe without any reftraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Affigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.
UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will take meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.
UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 18.

Hoſtilities have already, we have no doubt, commenced by ſea; it was rumoured yeſterday, that we had taken a French frigate, but the rumour is unfounded.

Admiral Cornwallis ſailed on Monday from Torbay, with a ſquadron, conſiſting of the following ſhips:—

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dreadnought,	98	Adm. Cornwallis, Captain Murray.
Neptune,	98	—— Drury.
Albion,	74	—— Ferrier.
Minotaur,	74	——
Ardent,	64	—— Winthrop.
Cullodon,	74	R. Ad. Campbell, Captain Lane.
Venerable,	74	—— Searle.
Sceptre,	74	——
Thunderer,	74	—— Bedford.
Ruſſell,	74	—— Williams.

The remainder of the ſhips in Cawſand Bay are nearly ready for ſea, and want but few men to complete their complement. They will be ready to follow Admiral Cornwallis in 24 hours. He will then have a fleet of between twenty and thirty ſail of the line. Breſt is probably by this time blockaded, or at leaſt not a veſſel dare venture out.

In the North Seas we ſhall have a ſtrong ſquadron in a few days. Lord Keith received his commiſſion yeſterday, as Commander in Chief on that ſtation.

Lord Nelſon has probably by this time, ſailed for the Mediterranean, where we have a fleet, which the French are utterly unable to cope with. Fortunate is it for them, that the ſquadron which carried General Brune to Conſtantinople, has returned ſafe to port.

The mouths of the Meuſe and Helvoetſluys, are cloſely watched by Rear Admiral Thornborough.

The great point in diſpute between the two countries, was Malta. The leſſer ones, Switzerland, Holland, and the Sardinian Indemnity. By thoſe upon whoſe information we depend, we have been informed, that Bonaparte peremptorily and poſitively declared, *that we ſhould not have an inch of territory in the Mediterranean.* With reſpect to the guarantees, about which he appeared to be ſo anxious, it will, we underſtand, be found, that whilſt we were inviting the European Powers to become guarantees, France withheld all inſtructions to her Ambaſſadors to ſupport our demands.

But this is not all. The Chief Conſul, in his fondneſs for legiſlating for other countries, wanted to new model our Conſtitution; that is, to deprive it of its vigour and manlineſs of form, and to make it like that ſhrunk and ſhapeleſs ſkeleton, the French Conſtitution. Our readers will hardly believe us when we aſſert, that he wiſhed to prohibit the publication of all Parliamentary diſcuſſions relative to the affairs of France.

On Monday was the fulleſt attendance in the Houſe of Commons that has been known ſince the memorable period of the Regency. When the King's Meſſage was read, there were nearly 500 Members preſent.

An article from Stockholm, dated April 22, and inſerted in the Paris papers received laſt night, ſays, "The departure and arrival of Ruſſian couriers is very frequent, as are the conferences between the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, M. D'Alopeus, with our Miniſtry. But in general, we are here without the ſmalleſt anxiety with reſpect to the reſult of our differences with Ruſſia, and we look on the affair as having already reached to an amicable termination."

May 20.

The French fleet from St. Domingo have orders, if they do not reach the French coaſt before the 12th of May, that they ſhould ſteer for any port in Spain or Portugal *they could make with ſafety.*

A letter from on board the ſhip St. Vincent, from the iſland of St. Vincent. Sunday, April 10, 3 A. M. lat. 30 26, long. 61 25, ſtates—"A French veſſel hailed us, and the Captain aſked, if 'bound to Europe?' He repeated ſeveral times with great earneſtneſs this requeſt—that immediately on our arrival we would certify (for the French Papers) where we had met him; that his name was Defcartes, his ſhip *La Belone*, and that he came from Havre de Grace for St. Domingo!" He alſo acknowledged that he was an expreſs veſſel, commiſſioned by the French Government. By the moon-light the appeared to mount ſix guns on each ſide. It is to be hoped that our Government will avail themſelves of this information, ſo as to intercept the return to France of the ſhips of war and merchantmen ſo eagerly expected.

The grand chain of communication along our entire line of coaſts, is now completely eſtabliſhed by means of ſignal poſts.

Lord Nelſon on Wedneſday hoiſted his flag on board the *Victory*, of 110 guns, at Portſmouth.

Capt. Ginger Murray is appointed firſt captain under Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon's flag.

The embargo is taken off coaſting veſſels.

We underſtand advice is received of the French having ſeized 18 out of 26 Engliſh oyſter ſmacks, in Cancalle Bay.

We yeſterday ſtated the arrival of Lord Whitworth in London on Wedneſday night.—He landed at Dover about twelve on the preceding evening. His Lordſhip was treated on his departure from Calais, with every demonſtration of reſpect by the people, as well as by the Municipal Officers and the Military. He was ſaluted by a diſcharge of guns, and all parties ſeemed to regret the occaſion of his departure. On his arrival at Dover, where he found General Andreoſſi, who had received ſimilar honours, his Lordſhip ſent a meſſage to the French Ambaſſador, importing a deſire to have an interview with his Excellency, before he left this country, and requeſting that the latter would point out the mode for the accompliſhment of that purpoſe.—Gen. Andreoſſi returned an anſwer expreſſive of high reſpect and acquieſcence, but leaving the arrangement to Lord Whitworth. It was then determined that neither ſhould meet the other at their reſpective hotels, and an interview was held at a third place.—What paſſed at this interview we do not pretend to ſtate. After this meeting, each of the Ambaſſadors viſited the other at their hotels, and both expreſſed their ſtrong ſenſe of the treatment which they had received in their reſpective countries, and their anxious hopes that all cauſes of national differences would ſoon be removed. Gen. Andreoſſi then took his leave, with every teſtimony of public and private reſpect. He embarked on Wedneſday morning at 7 o'clock.

May 15.

Bonaparte, in referring the *Ultimatum* to his Council, has fought to avoid the odium of the War; but the people, who know how his Council is conſtituted, will not fail to aſcribe the calamity to its real author.—The aſſertion which he made in full Aſſembly to our Ambaſſador, that he would *ſacrifice* 100,000 men to invade Britain, is ſtated to have produced ſtrong ſenſation and indignation in the army.

May 19.

We have already ſtated that Admiral Cornwallis had ſailed from Torbay.—The Noble Admiral got under way on Monday afternoon, and was out of ſight at eight o'clock the ſame evening. Beſides the ten ſhips of the line, there were three frigates and a cutter.

Signal poſts have been eſtabliſhed all round the coaſt, in order that a chain of communication may be kept up throughout the Kingdom.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez has been appointed Commander of the ſhips and veſſels ſtationed off Guernſey and Jerſey, to watch the motions of the French, and intercept their ſhips in that quarter.

Thirty-five cutters have been engaged by the Admiralty inſtead of twenty, as formerly ſtated.

Lord Keith left town yeſterday noon for Sheerneſs, at which place his Lordſhip is to hoiſt his flag on board the *Edgar* frigate.

Government has, we underſtand, received intelligence that Holland has been required by France to provide ſubſiſtence for 50,000 troops, and to provide twelve ſail of the line to aſſiſt her in the war againſt Great Britain.—She has not yet complied, and wiſhes to avoid hoſtilities: but ſhe will be unable.

General Andreoſſi, before his departure, wrote a very handſome letter to Lord Hawkeſbury, expreſſing, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his regret at the renewal of hoſtilities between the two countries, his ſenſe of gratitude for the attention he had experienced from his Majeſty, as well as from all ranks of people, ſince his arrival here; his admiration of the inſtitutions of the country; and his hope that the miſunderſtanding would be of ſhort continuance. It is remarkable, that both he and his predeceſſor ſhewed a marked attachment to this country, and to its Government.

At the moment of the renewal of war, we are happy to hear good tidings of our means of defence. We are aſſured the returns of ſeamen, volunteers and impreſſed, that have been added to our navy, have not been leſs than an average of 1000 per day for the laſt fortnight. In addition to the 40,000 militia now actually embodied, as we have yeſterday, 30,000 more remain to be called out whenever his Majeſty ſhall think proper. Indeed, about 10,000 of theſe are now aſſembling.

PLYMOUTH, May 16.

The preſs was again very hot, both on Saturday and Sunday night. Boats from the different ſhips, manned and armed with their Officers, went into Yealm River: ſome boats up Catwater, landed at Oreſton, and ſearched the villages of Lower and Higher Hooe, Plympſtock, Stoddiſcombe, and the Hamlets round; while other boats landed at Saltram Quay, and proceeded to the villages round there. Several hands were picked up, and ſent on board the Admiral's ſhip in Hamoaze. There was alſo, this afternoon, a very hot preſs in Sutton Pool, amongſt the Colliers at this port and Catwater, and in the old rendezvous at Caſtle Rug.—Many concealed ſeamen were diſcovered, and ſhipped in the different boats for the flag ſhip. While the *Hunter*, of 18 guns, Capt. Inglefield, was at Dartmouth, her boat was aſhore preſſing; but the mid'ſhipmen and crew were ſo roughly handled by the women with brickbats, that they were glad to retire to their boats, and row off to the *Hunter*, where they arrived with broken heads and a few bruizes.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.

While the ambition and arrogance of the Firſt Conſul excite the indignation of the French people, whom he has ſucceeded in degrading to the condition of ſlaves, at the moment they imagined they were fighting for liberty, every true friend to our amiable Sovereign and enviable Conſtitution, has reaſon to rejoice at the unanimity and zeal manifeſted by all ranks of people throughout our United Empire, in the common cauſe. It is not by ignominious compulſion, as is in France, that our defence is conſtituted; ſentiment, pride, and the imperative neceſſity of ſelf-preſervation, have touſed the loyalty of every deſcription of our people—they come forward every where with one voice, reſolved, ſhould Bonaparte, intoxicated with his good fortune, determine for war, to aſſociate and to arm in ſupport of a paternal King, and a mild and equitable Government—in ſupport of every thing that can be dear to man—liberty, property, morality, and public order.—Theſe are the bleſſings we all aſpire to preſerve, and of which Bonaparte vainly meditates to deprive us, as long as we are actuated by thoſe loyal and honourable principles ſo unanimouſly and unequivocally avowed through every part of Great Britain.

A coinage has at length appeared with the image of Bonaparte; as the French have now *put a price upon his head*, his situation is become critical indeed.—His price, however, is only *four and two pence*, for such is the value of the five franc piece.

From an Edinburgh Paper.

RELIGIOUS ANECDOTE.

"During the late unhappy commotions in Ireland, a private soldier in the army of Lord Cornwallis, was daily observed to be absent from his quarters and the company of his fellow soldiers. This gave rise to a suspicion that he withdrew for the purpose of holding improper intercourse with the rebels. The poor man was brought to trial, and by a Court Martial was condemned to suffer death. The Marquis hearing of this, wished to examine the minutes of the trial; and not being satisfied, sent for the condemned prisoner to converse with him. Upon being interrogated by his Lordship, he solemnly disavowed every treasonable practice or design, declared his sincere attachment to his Sovereign, and his readiness to live and die in his service stood affirmed, that the real cause of his frequent absence was for the purpose of secret prayer, for which his Lordship knew he had no opportunity among his profane comrades, who, on account of his religious profession, had become his inveterate enemies. This, he informed his Lordship, was the whole defence he made on his trial; but the officers judging it very improbable, paid no attention to it.

"The Marquis, in order to satisfy himself as to the truth of his defence, observed, that if so, he must have acquired some considerable aptness in the exercise of prayer.' The poor man replied, that he could not boast of his ability in that exercise. The Marquis then requested him to kneel down and pray aloud before him; which he did, with such copiousness, fluency, and fervour, as fully satisfied the Marquis, that no person could pray in that manner, who did not live in the habit of daily intercourse with God. The Noble Marquis then took him by the hand, revoked his sentence, and placed him among his personal attendants.

NEW YORK, JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated 15th June, 1803.

"Three American ships, with French troops on board, bound to St. Domingo, have been detained and sent to Barbadoes and St. Vincent. All our troops are ordered up to Barbadoes."

[FROM THE BALANCE.]

English manner of Mowing Wheat.

(Mr. De Lille introduced in England, the Mowing of Wheat, according to the following method.)

THE Scythe is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs of osier put semicircular wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner, that one semicircle intersects the other.

By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing, against which it gently leans. After every mower follows a gatherer, who being provided with a hook or stick, about two feet long, gathers up the corn, makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground. This must be done with spirit, as another mower immediately follows.

To take Stains out of Linen.

STAINS, occasioned by fruit, are readily removed from the clothes, by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose. The sulphurous gas extracts the mark.

Whimsical origin of the word Literary.

A PHILOSOPHER'S Wife, whose patience had been somewhat embroiled at his deranging and soiling her parlour by chymical experiments, told him that Philosophers, she believed, were called *literary* men, because they were always making a *litter*.

POETRY.

ARITHMETICAL EPIGRAM.

CYPHERS, with figures mix'd, become
Of *nil* making up a sum,
And well their places fill;
But he's with double coziness curst,
Who e'er attempts to place them first,
For thus they're nothings still.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1803.

The Honorable Mr. Justice COCHRANE, arrived in this Town on Monday last from Lower-Canada, and on Thursday took the usual Oaths before His Honor the Chief JUSTICE in the Executive Council Chamber.

On Thursday arrived here the Duke of Kent, having on board the Right Reverend JACOB, Lord Bishop of Quebec.—We understand his Lordship intended first to visit Detroit, but owing to contrary winds, was necessitated to postpone his journey. His Lordship will leave Town for Niagara shortly after the Confirmation, which will immediately take place.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Butter, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves at 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who in the night of the 14th inst. broke open every inside of fencing door, as on Cameron's Axe or Knife, the Widow Welch's board fence at the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-street, and cut down the said Fence.—Independent of the above inducements, it is the duty of every good member of society to endeavour to find out what the character is that can be guilty of such an infamous act, in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. DE GRAY.

York, June 28th, 1803.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprized in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 300 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests of our country, must be important in the estimation of its citizens. Perhaps there is no part of the Husbandman's care which has been so much neglected in this country as the management of his FRUIT TREES. Forbidden, from the hand of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and the source of unsurpassed comforts and wealth, we should have aided her kind intentions, and cultivated, with grateful affection, the choice of her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been our practice. The wretched appearance of our orchards in general; these scarce heavily clad fickle and unfixery fruits; their frequent blights, and their early decays, prove the existence of some radical evil in their management, and loudly call for the controlling hand of the skilful Husbandman. To teach him this duty in its most improved form, and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the *character* and *cultivation* of FRUIT TREES, is the design of this publication. The best judges of the subject in this country have pronounced it a work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 9, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to subscribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work printed at Boston by Mr. J. Nancrede, may see the Prospectus and a specimen of the work by calling at this Office, where subscriptions will be received.*

☞ The price of Subscription will be half a Guinea for six months, payable at the end of the term; and no Subscriptions will be received for less time than a month.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Township of York, Scarborough, Flamborough and Pickering; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in Lots of about ten or ten Acres.

J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will as usual be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, Stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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[FROM THE BALANCE.]

English manner of Mowing Wheat.

Mr. DE LISLE introduced in England, the Mowing of Wheat, according to the following method.]

THE scythe is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs of osier put semicircular wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner, that one semicircle intersects the other.

By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing, against which it gently leans. After every mower follows a gatherer, who being provided with a hook or stick, about two feet long, gathers up the corn, makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground. This must be done with spirit, as another mower immediately follows.

To take Stains out of Linen.

STAINS, occasioned by fruit, are readily removed from the clothes, by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose. The sulphurous gas extracts the mark.

Whimsical origin of the word Literary.

A PHILOSOPHER'S Wife, whose patience had been somewhat embroiled at his deranging and soiling her parlour by chymical experiments, told him that Philosophers, she believed, were called *literary* men, because they were always making a *litter*.

POETRY.

ARITHMETICAL EPIGRAM.

CYPHERS, with figures mix'd, become
Of ciphers making up a sum,
And well their places fill;
But he's with double ciphers curst,
Who e'er attempts to place them first,
For then they're nothings still.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1803.

The Honorable Mr. Justice COCHRANE, arrived in this Town on Monday last from Lower-Canada, and on Thursday took the usual Oaths before His Honor the Chief JUSTICE in the Executive Council Chamber.

On Thursday arrived here the Duke of Kent, having on board the Right Reverend JACOB, Lord Bishop of Quebec.—We understand his Lordship intended first to visit Detroit, but owing to contrary winds, was necessitated to postpone his journey. His Lordship will leave Town for Niagara shortly after the Confirmation, which will immediately take place.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the man who is in the habit of, and takes every mode of secret ways, as to Cut down an Axe or Knife, the Wheat which stood before it on the Fence round the late Chief Justice's Farm on Yonge-street, and so throw down the said Fence.—Independent of the above inducement, it is the duty of every good member of society to endeavour to find out who the character is that can be guilty of such an infamous act, in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. DE GRAY.

York, June 28th, 1803.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprized in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 300 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests "of our country, must be important in the extension "of its riches. Perhaps there is no part of "the Husbandman's care which has been so much "neglected in this country as the management of "his FRUIT TREES. Possessing, from the hand "of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to "make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and "the source of unnumbered comforts and wealth, "we should have added her kind arrangements, and "cultivated, with grateful assiduity, the choicest of "her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been "our practice. The wretched appearance of our "orchards in general; their scanty harvests; their "sickly and unthrifty fruits; their frequent blasts "and thriftless decays, prove the existence of some "radical evil in their management, and loudly call "for the correcting hand of the skilful Husbandman. "To teach him this duty in its most improved form, "and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the "*character* and *cultivation* of FRUIT TREES, is "the design of this publication. The best judges of "the subject in this country have pronounced it a "work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 3, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

☞ *Gentlemen who may be inclined to subscribe to the* BRITISH-AMERICAN REGISTER, *a very valuable Periodical Work published at Quebec by Mr. J. Neilson, may see the Prospectus and specimen of the work by calling at this Office, where subscriptions will be received.*

☞ The price of Subscription will be half a Guinea for six months, payable at the end of the month; and no subscriptions will be received for less than six months.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Township of York, Scarborough, Flamborough and Pelham; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.

J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will ever be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, Stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN M'DOUGALL.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 15.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 639.] SATURDAY, August 6, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith* :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of June laſt, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the great ſeal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this firſt Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. *F. R.*

WM. JARVIS, *ſec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21ſt *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown* on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Nineteenth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Secy.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will purſue meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

From the New York Daily Advertiſer.

European News.

Received by the Ship Diana, Capt. Hunter, in 38 days from Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 28.

Laſt night arrived the London papers of Tueſday, which are almoſt entirely occupied with the debates in the Houſe of Lords on his Majeſty's Meſſage.

By ſome regulations which took place in the Houſe of Commons, we are prevented from laying their proceedings before the public as full as we could wiſh; but the *Sun* has given an account which is as follows:

"We ſhall ever lament the circumſtance which deprived our reporters of obtaining ſeats yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons. This was in conſequence of a new regulation with reſpect to the time of opening the gallery door, the inconveniencies & miſfortune of which, as far as the reporters and the country are concerned, we have reaſon to believe will not occur again. The excluſion however, was common to all the papers, and in conſequence no part of the proceedings of that houſe has appeared in any morning paper of this day.

"Mr. Pitt's ſpeech, which has been noticed to us by ſeveral members of Parliament, laſted about an hour and an half, and is admitted by perſons of all parties, to have exhibited one of the greateſt efforts of the human mind ever witneſſed within the walls of the Senate. It was heard throughout with the moſt anxious attention, and the applauſe it received in every part was only interrupted by the eager deſire univerſally felt that not a ſyllable ſhould be loſt. At the cloſe of his ſpeech, the houſe gave vent to their feelings, and loud and repeated ſhouts of applauſe continued for ſome time after he ſat down.

"The line Mr. Pitt took was that of proving in a variety of influences, that from the ſignature of the treaty of Amiens to the preſent time, a hoſtile mind had been ſhewn by France to this country; that the Government there had manifeſted one continued ſyſtem of inſult towards us, and that the papers preſented to Parliament, fully juſtified the war. He ſpoke entirely upon the point of the cauſe between the two countries, carefully avoiding ſaying any thing as to the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, which he conſidered as a ſubject of a ſeparate inquiry. He repreſented the preſent as the greateſt and moſt awful criſis the nation ever witneſſed, and called upon the country for the exertion of all its energies; but he ſtated that we poſſeſſed means which, if properly called forth, would ſave us, but which only could ſave us, from all the dangers and difficulties with which we were threatened. We ſhall ever conſider it as the greateſt miſfortune to the country, if this ſpeech ſhould not yet be given to the public through the medium of the preſs.

"Mr. Grey ſpoke next, and moſt judiciouſly began his ſpeech, by ſtating the great diſadvantages under which he roſe, after the ſtrength of argument and burſt of eloquence which the houſe had juſt heard.

"The ſpeakers were Lord Hawkeſbury, who moved the addreſs, Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey, who moved an amendment recommending the ſeizing the firſt opportunity of again making peace, Lord Caſtlereagh, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. C. Yorke, Mr. W. Smith, then moved to adjourn."

After this a converſation took place reſpecting the excluſion of the reporters, who, it was underſtood, were to be admitted this day into the gallery in the uſual manner. This converſation was introduced by Mr. Sheridan. The Speaker ſtated the requeſt made to him, upon which he had ſounded his order for the gallery door not being opened till after prayers, but expreſſed his readineſs to adopt any meaſure that ſhould ſeem to meet the concurrence of the Houſe. The debate was adjourned at twelve o'clock, to this evening.

May 26.

Notice has been given from the Admiralty office to all ſea officers, who are abſent from Britain with leave from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that it is their Lordſhips direction they return to England within ſix months after the 21ſt inſt. and that in failure thereof they will forfeit all the half pay that may be due to them.

LONDON, May 24.

A courier arrived this forenoon, at eleven o'clock, at Lord Hawkeſbury's office, with diſpatches from Paris, the nature of which has not tranſpired.

This morning arrived a Hamburgh mail, by which we received the following letter from Stockholm, dated May 3—"Baron Eſtaparre, who arrived here yeſterday from Peterſburgh in five days, has brought intelligence that a convention has been ſigned between the two courts, by which the frontiers are for the preſent left in the ſame ſituation as before. All preparations for war were immediately put a ſtop to.

The Vienna letters by the Hamburgh mail ſtate, the Emperor of Germany has repeated to our Ambaſſador his determination to remain neuter.

CAPTURES.—A letter from Plymouth, dated the 22d inſtant, ſays,—"Laſt night was ſent in here the French brig La Margaretta, Faures, from Bourdeaux for St. Maloes, captured by the Ship Acaſta, of 38 guns, in the Bay of Biſcay. She alſo captured a Dutch dogger, but parted company with her two nights ago. It appears a great number of privateers are fitting out in France, eſpecially at Bourdeaux, and many of them are nearly ready for ſea. Among them is the famous ſhip privateer Brave, which was ſo uncommonly ſucceſsful during the laſt war."

Sir Sidney Smith has taken a very rich French merchantman, and ſent her into the Downs. Three large Dutch ſhips from Surrinam for Amſterdam, have alſo been captured and ſent into port. The De Jong William Ling, from Amſterdam for Rouen, has been taken and ſent into Yarmouth.

NEW YORK, June 8.

From the time war was declared between the two great European powers, every poſſible exertion has been made by both to encreaſe the means of annoyance and defence. The French ports are cloſely blockaded by the Engliſh cruizers, who had captured and ſent into Plymouth and the Downs 12 merchant veſſels, belonging to France and Batavia, one of them a valuable Indiaman. The army intended for Louiſiana has been incorporated with the French troops in Holland, and augmented to 80,000 effective men, under the command of General Victor.

Maſſena, it is ſaid, will have the command in Italy, Moreau in Germany, and Macdonald in Batavia.

The Court of Vienna has addreſſed a declaration to the Engliſh and French miniſters in that capitol, ſtating that his Imperial Majeſty had decided to preſerve the moſt ſtrict neutrality in the event of hoſtilities between France and England. The Emperor of Ruſſia has profeſſed the ſame ſentiments, and has offered to interpoſe his powerful and pacific mediation to accommodate the differences which have ariſen between the two nations.

The Britiſh ſloop of war Drive, Fane, from Halifax, in 12 days, arrived within the Hook laſt evening, ſhe was diſpatched from Portſmouth on the 21ſt May, with the news of war between France and England, and with inſtructions to the commanders of veſſels on the Halifax ſtation. She is now on a cruize.

July 13.

We have been favored with the St. Vincents Gazette of the 25th June, by a reſpectable merchant of this city, from which we extract the following:

Kingſtown, (St. Vincents,) June 25.

It is with extreme pleaſure we have to announce the capture of St. Lucia, on Thurſday laſt, by our troops under the command of Lieut. General Grinfield, after a very obſtinate and bloody conflict, in which we loſt in killed and wounded about 300 men: [This is incorrect, as only about 100 were killed and wounded, and few of the former, ſo that the loſs on the part of the Engliſh is not great.] The loſs of the enemy is not known, but it is ſaid ſcarcely a man eſcaped the bayonet.—A Lieut. Col. is reported to have been killed—ſuppoſed to be the Hon. Col. Packinham, of the 64th Regiment.

The expedition left that Iſland on the ſame day, ſuppoſed for Tobago, which Iſland no doubt will ſoon be in our poſſeſſion.

The above information was brought by a Spaniſh ſchooner, which arrived here yeſterday.

We underſtand ſix ſmall veſſels were captured a few days ago off Martinique, by the Emerald frigate, and ſent into Dominique.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this Bay, the French brig L'Eole, a prize to his Majeſty's ſloop of war Drake and Nettley Schooner.—She was taken two leagues to the windward of the Diamond Rock, off Martinique. Her Cargo is ſaid to be very valuable.

Extract of a Letter from a Correſpondent at New Orleans, dated 13th ult. received by the Ship Mary, Capt. Sinclair.

"The noted Bowles was brought priſoner to this city, three days ago, eſcorted by ten Indians. It is underſtood, that ſome time ſince the Governor promiſed an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 3000 Dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in caſe of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wiley Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accoſted him, and requeſted to be ſupplied with ſome milk, which was in a ſmall adjacent houſe. As ſoon as Bowles entered the houſe, eight other Indians ſtarted from their lurking places, ſurrounded the ſpot, made him priſoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Penſacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be ſent in the courſe of a few days, to the Havanna, which probably will terminate the career of this ill-fated man."

LIST OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON *On the Weſt India Station.*

Blenheim, (cut down) 74, Captain Matſon—At Antigua, repairing.

Centaur, 74, Maxwell, Com. Hood—Courageaux, 74—Argo, 44, Hollowell—Chichester, 44—On the expedition now ſuppoſed to be at Tobago.

Ulyſſes, 44, Columbines—Cruiſing at Trinidad.

Emerald, 36, O'Brien.

Venus, 32, Graves—Off Tobago to windward.

Surrinam, 20—Hornet, 18, Hunt—On the expedition and ſuppoſed to be at Tobago. The Hornet had an engagement with a French frigate of 36 guns, and a man of war brig of 16 or 18 guns, and beat them both off, and took from them a brig they had in company, with 215 ſlaves, ivory, &c. which arrived here yeſterday. The Hornet in the engagement loſt 4 men, by a chain ſhot from the frigate.

Odfrey, 18, Younghuſband—Cruiſing between St. Lucia and St. Vincents.

Cyanne, 18—To leeward of Mart. off St. Pierre.

Hercaux, 18, Bland—between St. Lucia and Martinique.

Drake, brig, 15, Ferris—Gone to Antigua with a prize, laden with 350 ſlaves, ivory, ebony, &c. &c. ſuppoſed to be worth £40,000 ſterling.

Nettley, ſchr. 16, Lawrence—Cruiſing to windward of Martinique.

——, ſloop, 12—Cruiſing in Fort Royal Bay.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated June 16, ſays—"Two French ſhips, bound to Martinique, with troops and warlike ſtores, (6000 barrels of powder) are brought in here by the Siam frigate."

Extract of a Letter, received by the John Morgen, from an American Gentleman of Boſton, at preſent in London, dated 16th May, 1803.

"The following is a curious and important fact, which I have from good authority, and which I rather think has not reached you. Early this ſpring, a certain gentleman was inſtructed to negociate with Louis the XVIIIth, for

a complete renunciation of his right to the kingdom of France. (in favor of Bonaparte) and for the use of his influence to induce his brothers and relatives to sign the same deed of renunciation, the offices held out to him to do it were powerful and splendid. A full, complete, adequate, and permanent establishment was to have been given him, and he was to be made King of Poland. Russia and Prussia were not to be backward in the plot, they would give up some of their spoils of Poland to the new King, and in consequence Prussia was to be recompenced with Hanover and some few imperial cities. Russia was to have some of the fine fruitful Provinces of Turkey; and France, out of the wreck of the Ottoman Empire, was to take Egypt. The offer was made Louis XVIIIth, and he rejected it with disdain and contempt. I think you may firmly depend on the main fact, and the circumstances are not far from the truth."

From Cap'. Pierce, of the Ichr Seaflower, in 18 days from Port Republican, we learn, that the Gen. Rochambeau, his lady, &c. and about 800 troops on board, were departed for the Cape: that Port au Prince, Mirebalais, and other places were evacuated, and great preparations were entertained for the taking of the Croix des Bouquets. General Kerverau, who commands the Spanish part, had sold his life dear for reinforcements; and General Brunet, who commands the French, was fearful that he should soon be obliged to evacuate Aux Cayes.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated June 19.

"War against France has been proclaimed here. It is probable Tobago has already been taken. All the troops have been drawn from this Island to Barbadoes, where 8 ships are assembled; and as soon as the Royals arrive, who are momently expected, will begin their operations."

The Courageaux, with the Regiment of Royal-Irish, sailed from England on the 17th of May.

Two French transports, one with 332 soldiers on board, the other with 160 hounds, to the West Indies, have been taken by Commodore Hood, and sent into St. Vincents.

HABEAS CORPUS.

IT was not till the year 1679, that the important act of *Habeas Corpus* was passed in England. By this act it was prohibited to send any one to a prison beyond sea. No Judge, under severe penalties, must refuse to any prisoner a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which the goaler was directed to produce in court the body of the prisoner (whence the writ has its name) and to certify the cause of his detainer and imprisonment. If the goal lie within twenty miles of the judge, the writ must be obeyed in three days; and to proportionably for greater distances: every prisoner must be indicted the first term after his commitment, and brought to trial in the subsequent term. And no man after being enlarged by order of court, can be re-committed for the same offence."

Previous to the period aforesaid, people were liable to be sent to distant prisons by the civil authority of England; and to be detained in prison a long time, and even during life, without ever being brought to trial: they were also liable after a regular discharge to be recommitted, at pleasure, for the same offence.

IN the 15th century the Portuguese at the time of their conquests in America, were besieged by the Indians in a city of the new world. A Portuguese, by the name of Rodriguez, took a barrel of powder in his arms, and crying to his companions, "take care, I carry my death, and that of others," he threw himself into the midst of his enemies, with a lighted match in his hand. He immediately fired the barrel, the explosion of which, threw into the air, and destroyed more than one hundred of the natives. Rodriguez, by an astonishing good fortune, escaped alive from this perilous enterprize, and continued to give fatal marks of his valour.

POETRY.

[FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE]

THE DOG AND THE ELBOW;
(A METRICAL TALE)

THE DANGER OF EXPOSING TOO MUCH.

AS Tray one day drolled down the street,
Famished, and lean, and sought to eat;
And wishing (was he hap to find
A Bone to know of any kind.
As by a splendid house he past,
His eyes he toward a window cast,
A glorious feast, spread bearing out,
Whereat he paus'd, and raised his snout;
Treated in spots, in spots 'twas blue,
Tray mark'd it with a curious eye,
Then wore a grunt was heard to cry,
That really it would not do.
And long he eat'd, till hunger led him on,
Poor man, bought he, I better sure than none
He broke in there, but I'm deceived a tell blow,
And found, in lounge, he should,
And what he for a Mutton Bone had took,
Was nothing but a *Modern Belle's pale Elbow*:
Ye brutes who thus along the street,
Or sit upon the window seat,
With elbows bare and blue,
Be this a hint take a warning take,
Lest some one Cur should you mistake,
And through mistake *should eat you*.

TRIM.

MESSIEURS
QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
At their Stores in *York* and *Niagara*,
The following Articles:

CALLICOES, Silk Shawls, ditto Cambrick, with Fringe, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, lean. colored Nankeens, Mens' and Women's Cotton Hose, white Flannel, Cotton Wool, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Teeth Brushes, double bladed Knives, Pitching Knives, Pen Knives, Black ball, Tin Ware of different kinds, Bead Baskets, Sickles, Fish Hooks, Nails of different kinds, Glass of different sizes, Leather of different kinds, Boot Legs, Cowskin Whips, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Soap, Indigo—they have Aamistte, Ratifia, Oil of Cinnamon.

York, Aug. 2d, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq. deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate Payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC
FOR 1803.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

6th July, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochester, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 3, 5 & 7 lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at their Houses in Town, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BEL.

☞ Families who may wish to have Pies baked, will please send it to the Bake-House

TO BE SOLD,
SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Township of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pettery; also about sixty Acres in the Park Lot No. 3, in two; about one or ten Acres.

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN McDOUGALL.

For Sale,
BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. Allan M'Nabb.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

JOHN CAMERON.

March 5.

TWENTY Dollars Reward, will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will discover the mischievous disposed, and evil-minded person or persons, as to Cut across the Road, the Fences which bound some of the Lots round the late Chief Justice's Farm in Yonge-street, so as to throw down the said Fence.—Information of the above indictment, as the Law directs, from any member of Society, to enable us to find out the Offender or Offenders that can be guilty of such an unjust act, is in order that he may be brought to justice.

ROBERT I. D. GRAY.

York, June 18th, 1803.

☞ Several more copies may be ordered for Subscribers of the BRITISH AMERICAN REGISTER, a large and valuable Periodical Work published at Halifax by Mr. J. Nilson, may see the Prospectus and a Specimen of the work by calling at this Office, where subscriptions will be received.

The first No. of the Register will be ready for delivery on the 1st of the ensuing month, and subscriptions will be received for it by the Printer hereof.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A McDonald & Co

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 16.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 640.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of June last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this first Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—Viz.—

At YORK, for the *Home District*, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty Shillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.
UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.
UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
York, 13th Nov. 1802.

From the Bridgetown (B.) Official Gazette, of the 26th June.

BRIDGETOWN, (*Barbadoes*) *June* 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the ſchr. Supply, expreſs from St. Lucia, with diſpatches from Lieut. General Grinfield, announcing the important conqueſt of that iſland, which is communicated from the Lieut. Gen. in a letter to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:—

"ST LUCIA, 22d June, 1803.

"I am ſure it will give your Lordſhip pleaſure to hear that St. Lucia *eſt a nous*, and taken in the moſt handſome manner within 12 hours after the landing.—We laſt night drove in the enemy's out poſts and took the town of Caſtries.—I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refuſed as a ſoldier and a man of honor.—This morning at four the aſſault began, and before five we were in poſſeſſion of Morne Fortune. Our loſs in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many, if not all, will be reſtored to a ſervice, to which they have added luſtre."

Without entering into a circumſtantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the poſition of Morne Chabot; ſuffice it to ſay, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the poſts contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven the advanced poſts, got poſſeſſion of the town of Caſtries.

In this attack the Lt. Gen. himſelf led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Caſtries, down to a road that lay open to all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the forces wiſhing to prevent an effuſion of blood, ſent a ſummons to the commander of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations againſt the Morne before daybreak the next morning. The firſt column commanded by Brig. Gen. Prevoſt, began its march at half paſt one o'clock; the 2d column, commanded by Brig. Gen. Berreton, moved from the town a half paſt two; and a detachment under Lt. Col. Shipley, marched by another road, to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the ſame time at the ſeveral points of attack immediately puſhed forward to ſtorm the works of the fortreſs, which were carried in leſs than three quarters of an hour, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance of the French (animated by the example of their commandant, General of Brigade Nogues) was moſt ſpirited and obſtinate.

Great credit muſt attach to thoſe who by their prompt and deciſive meaſures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wiſhes of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and gained ſuch an acquiſition to their country by their unconditional conqueſt of an iſland of ſuch importance.

SUMMONS.

Caſtries, St. Lucia, June 21.

The forces of his Britannic Majeſty, now landed in this iſland, being ſo ſuperior to that of the French Republic, that all reſiſtance muſt be not only unneceſſary, but an actual unneceſſary profuſion of the lives of men; the naval force is ſo ſuperior to that of the French that no hope of ſuccour can poſſibly be entertained. The commanders both of the Britiſh army and navy, being fully ſenſible of their ſuperiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reaſonable conditions he may think proper to propoſe, premiſing that the French troops muſt be priſoners of war, and ſent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the diſpoſition of the captors.

The officers who have the honor to preſent this will wait one hour for an anſwer.

We have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) *W. Grinfield*, Lieut. Gen.
Sam. Hood, commodore, &c.

To the Gen. or officer commanding The French forces in St. Lucia.

ANSWER.—(Tranſlation.)

Morne Fortune, 2d Meſſidor, 11th year of the French Republic.

The General (Lieutenant to the Captain General of Martinique) at Saint Lucia, to his Excellency General Grinfield and the Commodore Hood.

Gentlemen,

The military advantages which I have at my diſpoſal will not permit me to ſubſcribe to the terms offered and contained in your meſſage, this inſtant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preſervation of our reſpective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honor of the French arms, to defend Morne Fortune as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive, gentlemen, the homage of my ſalutations, and aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) NOGUES.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Caſtries, St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.

The commander of the forces has the honor to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by aſſault of the fortreſs of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional ſurrender of the iſland of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the officers and ſoldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of thoſe who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their moſt extraordinary gallant, and ſoldier-like behaviour.

The commander of the forces ſhall have particular ſatisfaction in repreſenting to his King the readineſs with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the ſhorteſt notice; he muſt particularly ſpeak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d battalion of Royals, and the 54th regiment, and he is very ſorry that the 68th regiment, by its being in the reſerve under Brig. Gen. Picton, was not in the action, otherwiſe there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a ſmall detachment of that regiment in a feint attack under the command of Lieut. Col. Shipley.

To the ready attention of commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the men of war, and to the exertions and arrangements of Capt. Halſewell in their embarkation and diſembarkation, may be juſtly attributed the ſucceſs of the expedition of this iſland.

To the cool and determined conduct of Brig. Gen. Prevoſt, and Brig. Gen. Berreton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the ſucceſs of the action; but to Brig. Gen. Prevoſt muſt be acknowledged, that to his conduct and arrangements, the commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To Lt. Col. Parkenham and Lt. Col. M'Donald, both ſeverely wounded, their reſpective corps are indebted for their ſpirited behaviour.

To Lt. Col. Shipley and the Royal Engineers he is indebted in a high degree for aſſiſtance and profeſſional advice.

To Lt. Col. Morden (ſeverely wounded) he is indebted for his ſpirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the aſſault; and the conduct of Major Sir George Richardſon, (alſo ſeverely wounded) was particularly noticed by Brig. Gen. Prevoſt.

It would be of too great length to inſert the names of every officer whoſe courage and behaviour on this day has deſerved to be marked; the commander of the forces can aſſure them that the ſatisfaction expreſſed by Brigadier General Prevoſt and Brig. Gen. Berreton, gave them the higheſt credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to expreſs, that the General of Brigade, Negues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French Republic, and the troops under his command, made a moſt gallant defence for their country, and highly honorable to themſelves.

RETURN

Of total, killed, wounded and miſſing of the troops in the aſſault and capture of the fortreſs of Morne Fortune, in the iſland of St. Lucia, in the morning of the 22d of June.

Killed—4 ſerjeants, 16 rank and file—20.

Wounded—4 field officers, 1 captain, 3 lubalterns, 4 ſerjeants, 97 rank and file—109.

Miſſing—1 drummer, 7 rank & file—8.

Names of Officers wounded.

2d Batt. Royals—Lieut. Col. M'Donald, and Capt. Chalonmer—ſeverely.

64th Regiment—Lieut. Col. Parkenham, Major Sir George Richardſon—ſeverely.—Capt. Gatway, and Lieut. Frederick Rowan—ſlightly.

3d Weſt-India Regt.—Lieut. Moultrie, and Enſign Fagan—ſlightly.

Staff—Lieut. Col. Morden, Deputy Adjutant General—ſeverely.

N. B. Hoſpital Mate Hynes, attached to 3d Weſt-India Regt.—ſeverely wounded, not included above.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

The number of French priſoners amounts to 619 men, including officers and non-commiſſioned officers.

PROCLAMATION,

SAINT LUCIA.

By their Excellencies Lieut. General Wm. Grinfield, and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commanding in Chief the Land and Sea Forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing ſaid Iſland, &c. &c.

ALTHOUGH the ſaid Iſland of St. Lucia was taken by aſſault, and without any capitulation or ſtipulation whatever, yet their Excellencies, from a deſire to tranquilize the inhabitants and proprietors with reſpect to their actual ſituation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws exiſting at the time the ſaid Iſland was under his Majeſty's government immediately previous to its laſt ceſſion, ſhall continue in full force until his Royal Pleaſure ſhall be made known; and all the conſtituted authorities are required to take notice of this proclamation, and conduct themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under our hands and ſeals at head quarters, Caſtries, in the Iſland of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June, 1803.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAM'L. HOOD, Commodore.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

The brig Quantibaycook, Webb, of this port, from Martinique for New-York, with French paſſengers and property on board, has been captured by an Engliſh lugger, and ſent into Tortola.

Accounts have been received in town, by an arrival in 12 days from St. Thomas, ſtating, that poſitive accounts had been received there of the blockade of Guadaloupe by an Engliſh ſquadron—and that war was proclaimed at St. Thomas' againſt the Spaniards.

Alſo, that Tortola was full of Daniſh veſſels, which had been ſent in by Britiſh cruizers.

FROM CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Captain Frederick King, who arrived here yeſterday, in a remarkable ſhort paſſage of eight days from Cape-Francois, informs the Editors of this Gazette, that juſt before he ſailed, letters were received at that place from Cape-Nichola-Mole, ſtating that a French frigate of 44 twenty four pounders, bound from Port au Prince for Aux-Cayes, with a number of reſpectable perſons as paſſengers, fell in with an Engliſh 74 gun ſhip, off the Mole, and poured two broad ſides into her before the Engliſh had time to open their ports. After which, the 74 having prepared for action, returned a broadſide, which killed ſeventeen men and wounded twenty-two. The French frigate then bore away, and ſailing faſter than the 74, got ſafe into Cape-Nichola-Mole, from which place this account was received.

We are further informed by Captain King, that there had been a general embargo at the Cape, which, however, had been taken off American veſſels; and it was hourly expected that the Britiſh would blockade that port.

A French frigate sailed from the Cape in very great haste on the 2d of July.—There was still at the Cape three French frigates, two 74's, and a number of privateers, taking in provisions.

From the same source we further learn, that Martinique was closely blockaded by an English squadron.

The news of war at the Cape, caused the greatest consternation amongst the white inhabitants. The blacks continued to be very troublesome, were daily making encroachments, getting nearer to the town, and burning and destroying all before them.

July 18.

Captain Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 46 days from Antigua, has furnished us with the following information :—On the 20th June, the British brig Busy, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the Coast of Guinea, with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 480 elephants teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua.—On the 28th, the Captain of the Busy sent his boat, well manned, into St. Pierres (Martinique) and cut out a large French merchant ship, coppered to the bends, and carried her safe into Antigua. On the 29th, five sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops of war, three transports, with 7000 troops on board, proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique, with the intention of reducing that Island.—When the intelligence of war reached Antigua, three or four French vessels were lying there, which put to sea on the following night, having considerable property on shore.

A fleet of seven sail of the line and four transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured ten French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierres and Port Royal 32 sail of French merchant vessels.

American flour at Antigua, 10 dollars per barrel, pork 16, beef 13, lumber 55 dollars per thousand.

Captain Stewart, of the British armed schooner John, from Montego-Bay (Jam.) informs us, that the armed brig Hunter arrived at Port-Royal the 25th June, with dispatches from the British Government, announcing the renewal of hostilities. It was said she had captured a French merchant vessel on the passage, and had carried her into Port-Royal. On the 15th June, the English fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 43 vessels, sailed for Europe, under convoy of eight sail of the line, two of which were to proceed to the end of the voyage, and the remainder to return to Jamaica. About eleven ships of the line, besides a number of frigates and smaller vessels, were at Jamaica when Captain Stewart sailed.

A British sloop of war that put into Curracoa the 25th June, was detained by the Dutch, although no information of actual war had been received.

July 20.

We are just favoured with the Saint Christopher's Advertiser Extraordinary, of the 22d ult. printed at Basseterre, from which we extract the following copy of a Circular, from the British Government.—*Rel's Gaz.*

COPY.—CIRCULAR.

Downing street, 16th May, 1803.

SIR,

I have received the King's commands to acquaint you, that, in consequence of the unfavourable termination of the discussions lately depending between his Majesty and the French government his Majesty's Ambassador left Paris on the 13th inst.

In consequence of this event his Majesty has been pleased to order that letters of marque or commissions for privateers should be issued with all dispatch in the usual manner.

I am now to signify to you the King's commands that you do immediately cause the above intelligence to be made as public as possible in all places within your government, in order that his Majesty's subjects may both be enabled, by this early notice, to prevent any injury which they might otherwise receive from the French, and that they may likewise be prepared to do their utmost within their several stations to distress and annoy them by making captures of their ships and destroying their commerce.

In the mean time you may give assurances to the owners of all armed ships and vessels that his Majesty will consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all French ships and property which they make prize of.

Under these circumstances it will be advisable that the homeward bound merchant ships should wait until such time as they may have an opportunity of being conveyed home.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most obedient humble serv't.
(Signed) HOBART.

Gov. Bentinck, &c. &c.

LONDON, May 31.

On Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, the Duke of Kent arrived at his Apartments in Windsor Castle, in order to pay his respects as soon as possible after his arrival to his Royal Parents. His Royal Highness landed at Falmouth on Thursday night.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a Proclamation for increasing the Militia. The men are to be enrolled on or before the 16th July.

The Hon. Gen. Dundas, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, his Staff, a number of Officers, with Mr. Barnard, and several Passengers, landed at Portsmouth on Sunday.

Major General Moore, is appointed to the command of the troops on the Kentish Coast. Lord Chatham is to command the troops to be stationed at Canterbury.

The account transmitted a few days ago from Plymouth, of so many of our Artificers and Seamen being employed at Brest, if true, is of the most melancholy and alarming nature. It would certainly be becoming in Parliament to investigate the original cause of this National misfortune.

NEW YORK, JULY 27.

Captain Fanning, arrived at Boston from Halifax, informs of the arrival there of a brig from St. Peters, near Newfoundland, with the French prisoners taken with that Island and Miquelon. It was reported 20 French vessels were captured there. The expedition was commenced and conducted by inhabitants of Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, JULY 11.

The frigates Boston, Andromache, and Cambrian, have lately sailed from hence on a cruize. There remain in port the Thunderer, a 50 gun ship, and the Pheasant, sloop of war.

The French are loud in their denunciation of Great Britain for not fulfilling the Treaty of Amiens; and call upon the world to judge between her and France.—But when the world reflects how much the British have surrendered since the Treaty; without retaining an inch of French land, while France has added whole nations to the number of her dependants; the decision will not be in unison with that of Bonaparte. For the benefit of those who have short memories we mention, that since the Definitive Treaty, which was not signed until the 27th of March, 1802, Great Britain has surrendered to France, Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucia, in the West-Indies; St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland; Pondicherry, and all its dependencies, in the East-Indies; Foul Point, in the Island of Madagascar, the Isle of Goree, on the Coast of Africa; and the Isle of St. Marcou, on the Coast of France.—She has also given up to the Batavian Republic, which cannot be considered any other than a French colony, Malacca, in the East-Indies, with all its dependencies; the important colony at the Cape of Good Hope; the Islands of Amboyna, Banda, and Ternate, in the East-Indies the valuable colonies of Demarara, Essequibo, Berbice and Surrinam, and the Island of Curracoa, in the West-Indies—And added to these, she has also surrendered to Spain the interesting station of Minorca.—After the ready sacrifice of these Peace offerings, the world will not very easily assent to the charge of non-fulfilment of Treaty; even if urged with all the vehemence of French oratory.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—ARRIVED—

July 1.—Ship Jean, James M'Donell, from Liverpool, sailed 8th of May—cargo, Salt and Dry Goods—addressed to Mr. J. Rose.

Brig Dorsetshire, R. Moray, from Newfoundland, 13 days passage—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Monro and Bell.

July 2.—Brig Start, John Mossurrey, from Cork, in 55 days—cargo, Wine and Dry Goods—addressed to Mr. Symes.

Ship Ann and Mary, John M'Ewing, from Greenock, sailed 18th May—cargo, Rum and Dry Goods—addressed to Mr. Lindsay.

3.—Brig Friends, P. Bowrie, from Jamaica, sailed 25th May—cargo, Rum, Sugar and Coffee—addressed to Messrs. Blackwell and Co.—Passengers, J. Waggoner and family.

Brig Unity, G. Graham, from Londonderry, sailed 22d May—cargo, Salt, &c. —addressed to Mr. Mure—Passenger, Michael Thorp.

12.—Brig Britannia, Wm. Thompson, from London and Gaspe, sailed from London 28th April, and from Gaspe 28th July—cargo, Rum, &c.—addressed to Messrs. Lester and Co.

Brig Elizabeth, L. Rouell, from Gaspe, sailed 28th July—some Wheat—addressed to the Master.

Ship Lord North, John Brown, from Newfoundland, sailed from Poole 9th April—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Lester & Co.

The Mantle, M. Farthing, from Hull, sailed 4th June from Stromness—cargo, Coals and Dry Goods—addressed to Messrs. Isaac and C. Fremont.

12.—Brig Hicobite, John Watt, from Harbour Grace, (Newfoundland,) in 22 days—cargo, 6 pipes Wine—addressed to Mr. G. Symes—Passenger, P. Broderick.

Brig Friends, Thomas Hammond, from Harbour Grace, (Newfoundland) in 22 days—in Ballast—addressed to Mr. G. Symes.

Brig Chance, M. M'Dougal, from St. John's, (Newfoundland) sailed 22d June—in Ballast—addressed to Mr. J. Rose.

16.—Ship Ann, Richard Lusk, from St. Johns, (Newfoundland) in 24 days—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Burns and Co.

17.—Schooner Beatrix and Susannah, John Wilson, from St. Kitts, sailed 20th June—cargo, Rum, Sugar, &c.—addressed to Mr. J. Abbot—Passenger, Mr. J. Abbot.

20.—Brig Concord, William Beatty, from Greenock, sailed 4th June—cargo, Bale Goods, &c.—addressed to Messrs. Aulds and Co. —Passengers, Andrew Heroth, J. Stuart, Wm. Sanghter, Wm. Finlay, and Wm. M'Connell.

21.—Brig George, Geo. Mathew, from Jamaica, sailed 2d June—cargo, Rum—addressed to Messrs. Blackwood and Co.—Passenger, Mr. Charles Gordon.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq. deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. McDonell, Esq. Ther

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 19.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 641.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of June last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us at our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this first Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *sec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of his Honour the Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Friday May 27.

MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

Mr. Fox said, he considered the question he was about to bring forward, as important as any that had ever come before the House. With respect to the general question of war or peace, he should have no objection to discuss it now, if he had not already done it; his opinion on that subject was well known, with that opinion the majority of the House differed; the country was at war and every measure which was calculated to render that war successful, should have his support. Every one, however, must agree in the propriety and expediency of any measure which was calculated to bring that war to a termination as soon as possible. The object of this motion was, to terminate it by a measure perfectly practicable in itself, and likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences. It was to advise his Majesty to avail himself of the disposition which it was understood the Emperor of Russia had shewn to mediate between the two countries; the advantages of such a mediation, it was not necessary to point out. The mediation of a great Power was always of use, even when it did little more than lend its name, as a name thus given to a treaty, might give it a sanction in the eyes of Europe, which it would not otherwise possess. The mediation proposed in this case, was of a very different nature. If a mediation had been offered by the Emperor of Russia, and if, as it was understood, it had been accepted by the enemy he could not avoid considering the advantages which would accrue from the acceptance of it on the part of this country; and who so proper to mediate upon this occasion as Russia, who had been applied to to become one of the guarantees of the island of Malta, which was the principal subject in dispute? He thought, however, that the mediation of Russia would go a great way further; he thought that from his power, his general character, and from a variety of other circumstances, the Emperor of Russia was the fittest Sovereign to undertake a mediation of this nature, not only with a view to the general points to which that mediation might be applied, but also to those particular points which formed the subject of dispute between this country and France.

With respect to the general character of that Sovereign, from all they were able to collect, the Court of Petersburgh had given proofs of an eminent desire to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, and that France and England, and all the lesser powers, might be at peace. Every circumstance tended to prove the great and strong desire of the Government of Russia for peace, and it was also stated to have expressed a strong disapprobation of the conduct of France in various instances. Now if they were to look for a mediation, there were two qualities extremely essential, which in case existed in all their force. In the first place, he found on the part of Russia an eminent desire of peace; and, in the second, a great disapprobation of the conduct of France, which was in a great measure connected with the circumstances out of which the dispute with this country had arisen. If such a mediation should be successful, and he confessed he was extremely sanguine in his expectation as to the result, it might lead to a much larger system, and might have an extremely favourable influence upon the general state of Europe. If it was put to him, was he sure that this would produce peace, he should say, that he certainly could not be sure, but he never looked forward to any result with a more sanguine expectation than to the result of the mediation, of which he proposed that we should avail ourselves. He thought he should not differ from any one member when he said, that of all the circumstances in the state of Europe, that which gave most cause for lamentation, was that we had not the power of protecting others, and that we must continue the contest, with the certainty that France would use the power which she possessed for the purposes of ulterior agrandizement, and of oppressing those states which were unable to resist her. He hoped then, that the mediation of Russia would have the

effect of preventing those lamentable conſequences. What power poſſeſſed ſo fair a right, as it were, to preſcribe peace to Europe? Beſides; the Emperor of Ruſſia, from particular circumſtances, might be enabled to uſe ſtrong language to Bonaparte.

The late Emperor had a diſpute with this country, which had been ſince amicably ſettled, and there was not the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the preſent Emperor would wiſh to renew that diſpute; but as it was ſaid with reſpect to the treaty of Amiens, that there were many points in it unſatisfactory to this country, ſo in the arrangement with the Emperor of Ruſſia, there were ſome points perhaps unſatisfactory to that Court. The Emperor might therefore ſay to this country, if you will be bound by your treaty, I will be bound by mine. When, however, he came to talk to the enemy, the Emperor had ſtill ſtronger grounds. He underſtood that a part of his Majeſty's declaration alluded to a propoſal made by France to Ruſſia, for the diſmemberment of the Turkiſh Empire. Ruſſia it was well known was always the enemy of the Ottoman empire; its Princes had almoſt an hereditary deſign upon Turkey, and if by diſmemberment of that empire was to take place. Ruſſia muſt neceſſarily gain the largeſt ſhare; but the Emperor of Ruſſia might ſay to the Firſt Conſul, if I abſtain from all deſigns of that ſort, do you alſo abſtain, and a ſyſtem might then be formed and carried into effect, by which no power in Europe could be enabled to injure the Ottoman Empire. The Emperor of Ruſſia would alſo join this country in any propoſition for the better protection of the ſecondary powers of Europe from the oppreſſion of France. It might be ſaid that France would accede to ſuch a propoſition only to gain time; it might be ſo, but that would anſwer his (Mr. Fox's) purpoſe, as the effect would be poſtponement of the conteſt. If Ruſſia propoſed any meaſure tending to the ſecurity of the Turkiſh empire, it muſt be acceded to by France. It might be ſaid that France might accede and afterwards break the treaty; it might be ſo, but if this was the caſe, there was an end of all treaties whatever. This advantage would however reſult, that if France broke a treaty thus made, it would not be Great Britain only that would be engaged in the conteſt, but Great Britain and Ruſſia conjointly.—Much had been formerly ſaid upon the ſubject of Continental Alliances, they might be prudent or not, according to circumſtances; but if alliances were neceſſary, there was no power ſo competent as Ruſſia to reduce the power of France. He aſked whether we had not a better chance of obtaining the cordial co-operation of Ruſſia after ſuch a mediation had been tried and failed, than at the preſent moment? He conſidered the preſent as a happy opportunity, which if not ſeized, it might be afterwards much to be lamented. He aſked any man, whatever might be the power of France, if, when it ſaw Ruſſia and Great Britain united, the boldeſt Government of that country would not ſhrink from the conteſt? The only poſſible caſe of oppoſition to ſuch an union was, that Auſtria and Pruſſia joining France, but this was ſo extremely improbable, that it was not worth conſidering.

The general policy of the Court of Berlin, was pacific; in Auſtria the ſame opinion pretty generally prevailed which reſulted in a great meaſure, from the change of Councils and the prevalence of the Archduke Charles, who although not ultimately ſucceſsful in the late conteſt, had obtained by his conduct the greateſt glory, and who appeared to conſider that glory as an additional motive to peace. Thus with a pacific Court of Berlin, of Vienna, and of Peterſburgh, there was every advantage to be gained by the propoſed mediation, from whence, in the event of its failure, a ſubſequent co-operation of the Court of Peterſburgh might be inſured. They would, at leaſt, if ſuch a mediation failed, enliſt the good opinion of mankind in the proſecution of the war, whilſt the Houſe and the country would be better ſatisfied, & a ſtrong and unanſwerable caſe would be made out on the part of Great Britain.—By refuſing that mediation, we might be enabled to prevent aggrandizement of France. If it was ſuppoſed the mediation of Ruſſia was only offered to conceal a friendſhip for France, then his Majeſty's miniſters had a ſolid and unqueſtionable right to refuſe it, but he did not believe that ſuch was the caſe, nor did he believe that there was any ſuch ſuſpicion. The mediation came at a late period, but he truſted his Majeſty's miniſters would not heſitate to put an end to the conteſt as ſoon as they could, conſiſtent with the honor of the country. If peace was the effect of the mediation a more ſolid and firm league might be made; it would not merely be a guarantee for Malta, but a guarantee for Europe. The tranquillity of the continent might be preſerved, and all thoſe exchanges and ceſſions prevented, which might be contrary to the intereſts of other nations, and a ſyſtem might be eſtabliſhed, by which thoſe nations which had ſuffained loſſes might be prevented from receiving further injuries, and thoſe who had gained might be induced to be ſatisfied with their gains, and thus all further encroachments might be prevented, and a fair proſpect of a long and uninterrupted peace might enſue. He concluded by moving "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to avail himſelf of the diſpoſition manifeſted by the Emperor of Ruſſia to mediate between his Majeſty and the Government of France, for the purpoſe of terminating the war, if it could be effected conſiſtent with the honor of his Majeſty's Crown, and the intereſts of the country." He alſo moved, "That his Majeſty's Declaration ſhould be read," which was accordingly entered as read.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, he was glad the Honorable Gentleman had moved that his Majeſty's declaration ſhould be read, as by that it appeared that his Majeſty was diſpoſed to enter into any arrangement which was conſiſtent with the honor of his Majeſty's Crown, and the intereſts of his people. He ſhould have hoped that that very paſſage in the declaration would have convinced the Honorable Gentleman that his motion was unneceſſary and ill-timed. To the motion itſelf he had two objections; firſt, that no Conſtitutional or Parliamentary ground had been laid down in ſupport of the motion; and ſecondly, that it appeared that there exiſted no ſuch ground whatever for the motion. All the arguments, on the contrary, bore on the other ſide; and he was ſure that if no Parliamentary ground exiſted for the motion it could produce no good, and might produce harm. He truſted that he reſpected enough the valuable privileges of that Houſe, to be convinced that they had no right to interfere and give their opinion with reſpect to the conduct of his Majeſty's Government, and more eſpecially upon that moſt important queſtion of Peace or War. But whilſt he admitted this, he contended that the Conſtitution, having wiſely inveſted his Majeſty with the prerogative of negociating, and of declaring Peace or War, ſome ſufficient grounds ought to be made out for interfering with the conduct of his Majeſty's Government in that reſpect. One was, that his Majeſty's Government had been guilty of neglect, and that it ought or ought not to have done ſome particular act, becauſe ſuch and ſuch conſequences might or might not have reſulted from it, in which caſe it was certainly open to the Houſe to ſay that it ought to be done. The other was, where, without any ſuch neglect, the ſyſtem laid down by his Majeſty's Miniſters was ſuch, that it did not include ſome particular point, or various points, in which caſe, it was perfectly competent for the Houſe to ſay, that ſuch points ought to have been included in that ſyſtem. But in every caſe of this kind, a fair and ſtrong ground ought to be made out. In this caſe no fair ground had been brought forward in ſupport of the motion.—The meaſure which the Houſe were called upon to accede to, had not been neglected by his Majeſty's Miniſters, neither did the ſyſtem they had laid down preclude that meaſure.—If any caſe ſhould happen in which ſuch a meaſure ſhould be rendered neceſſary or expedient, it was already provided for. Upon this it would indeed be neceſſary for him to add no more than to refer to the laſt paragraph but one of his Majeſty's declaration, in which, having ſtated all the grievances of which he had complained, and the neceſſity of recalling his Ambaſſador from Paris, and of having recourſe to arms, his Majeſty ſays to all Europe, "That he will be ready to concur even now, in an arrangement, by which ſatisfaction will be given to him for the indignities which had been offered to his Crown and to his People, and ſufficient ſecurity offered againſt further encroachments on the part of France."—What was this but to ſhew his Majeſty's ſincere diſpoſition for peace, and he would aſk, whether, after that, any Adminiſtration could adviſe his Majeſty to refuſe to liſten to any reaſonable, fair, practicable propoſition for peace, if peace could be obtained conſiſtently with the honor of this nation? Now as to the latter part of the Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech on the policy of Europe, and of Continental connexions, he ſhould not take up the time of the Houſe, more eſpecially ſince there was ſcarcely a principle laid down by the Honorable Gentleman in which he did not completely agree, and he concurred with him, that the only mode of leſſening the progreſs of that ſyſtem, the fatal effects of which had been felt for the laſt 10 years war, and felt as much ſince the concluſion of peace, was, by the union of the Independent States of Europe, on broad, liberal and fair motives, and not on intereſted or ſelfiſh principles; on a general and a liberal underſtanding of what truly compoſes the public policy of Europe.—He agreed alſo that the power to which the Honorable Gentleman referred, namely, Ruſſia, was the power, of all others, which if was the intereſts of this country the moſt to conciliate; as being the beſt capable of forming the baſis of a proper general arrangement to give us peace, and upon a ſyſtem which the Honorable Gentleman had ſtated, and on which the Honorable Gentleman felt as he did.—Now, without going into ſubjects not neceſſarily connected with that, and on which there might be ſome diviſion of opinion growing out of a debate, he would ſay, that the circumſtance which weighed moſt upon his mind with reſpect to the late peace was, that it had not afforded us any ability to arreſt the progreſs of France; but the peace was made with a view of enabling us hereafter to oppoſe a barrier to the encroachments of France; but he could ſay moſt ſincerely, from the hour of the concluſion of that peace to the preſent day, no efforts had been wanting on the part of his Majeſty's Government, to form ſuch a concert (not with a view of renewing the war, but with a pure defenſive view) to oppoſe a barrier againſt further encroachment; and whatever diſpoſition there might be in ſome part of that Houſe not to do juſtice to his Majeſty's Government, yet he could ſtate moſt confidently, no efforts had been wanting on their part, which, if ſucceſsful, moſt probably, and perhaps he could ſay, almoſt certainly, the circumſtances of which were not now to be debated, would have anſwered the purpoſe for which they were intended, ſo that the Houſe would not be now debating on the ſubject before them, but he ſaw not, either in the commencement of hoſtilities, or the courſe which had been taken, any thing which could render that mediation inefficient now, if there was that diſpoſition on the part of the other powers of Europe to render it effectual, and this brought him to that part of the ſpeech of the Right Honorable Gentleman, which related to the offer of the Mediation of Ruſſia, at a period of the Negociation which was ſtated to be, with a view to the ſettlement of the differences between his Majeſty and France. With reſpect to any offer that had been made of ſuch mediation, unqueſtionably if his Majeſty's Government had been diſpoſed to exclude all conſiderations, or were not diſpoſed to explain fully to the Ruſſian Government; and even at the preſent criſis, he ſhould have tho't that the powers of Europe would be acting unwiſely in offering a mediation after a critical Negociation for ſeveral weeks. After the ſituation in which this country was placed, after the moſt full, frank, and explicit declaration on the part of his Majeſty, and after the evaſions and delays on the part of France, which nobody could diſpute, the only purpoſe for which they could negociate was, that if the two countries had any difficulty, they might, for their ſeparate advantage, refer to the Emperor of Ruſſia, for his good offices to terminate their differences. Now he would aſk the Houſe, whether his Majeſty's Government would have been juſtified on fair grounds to do—What? to ſay, "we are not ready to enter into the diſcuſſion with you, we know our own views, but your's are to delay the iſſue." It was the intereſts of this country that the queſtion ſhould no longer be left undecided, he therefore ſaid that the intervention came under circumſtances in which it did not appear to his Majeſty's Government to be wiſe to alter the inſtructions which they gave to my Lord Whitworth, to bring the Negociation to a criſis; for it appeared under all the circumſtances to be only calculated for delay on the part of France. The Honorable Gentleman had ſtated what great advantages there would be, both with reference to carrying on the War, or the ſettlement of Peace, in conſequence of our accepting the mediation of Ruſſia. He agreed with the Honorable Gentleman in this particular, and he ſtated the circumſtances which were concluded in the year 1781, relative to the right of Navigation; and he ſaid, that the Emperor of Ruſſia might ſay, that although ſuch concluſion of the point might be ſatisfactory to us, it might not be ſo ſatisfactory to Ruſſia; and that Ruſſia, on ſome future occaſion, might form an expectation to recur to their ancient ſyſtem on the ſubject of Neutral Navigation. Now, he would ſay, there certainly were individuals in Ruſſia attached to that ſyſtem of Navigation at that time; he would not ſay there were none of them now; but this he would obſerve, that the great majority of the moſt intelligent perſons in Ruſſia, and even in the Ruſſian Government, were formerly convinced, that upon this ſubject the intereſts of Ruſſia were correſpondent with the intereſts of Great Britain; they were clearly convinced that the contrary opinion, which was taken by the late Empreſs, who, though moſt certainly a great Princeſs, had been influenced by the vanity of being at the head of a Confederacy in ſupport of that opinion, but now, the moſt intelligent perſons in Ruſſia were well convinced of the weakneſs of that opinion, and upon the beſt foundation, becauſe it was manifeſt that Ruſſia had little or no mercantile marine whatever, nor could have any, as all her commerce is carried on in the veſſels of other countries, ſo that the intereſts of Ruſſia correſpond with thoſe of Great Britain. If the queſtion decided in favour of Great Britain on the ſubject of Neutral Navigation, in 1781, not to be acted on, Ruſſia would loſe its trade in the Baltic; and this was the conviction of all the intelligent perſons now in Ruſſia, but he would not put the queſtion on this narrow ground; it was moſt unqueſtionably true, that by a connection between Ruſſia and Great Britain we could beſt ſet a barrier to France, without this, or ſome ſuch concert, no hope could be entertained of peace upon a ſolid foundation to this country and to Europe, which muſt be had on juſt and honorable terms; but it muſt not be done by crippling our exertions in the meantime, limiting our powers, or paralyſing our ſtrength. Any meaſure that could have ſuch a tendency was inexpedient; his objection therefore to the motion of the Honorable Gentleman was, that he laid no adequate ground for it.—Had he not ſhewn to the Houſe that his Majeſty's Miniſters had manifeſted a diſpoſition to peace, but, on the contrary, it appeared from the declaration, an extract from which he had read, that they even now were in their ſentiments and wiſhes conformable to thoſe which had been expreſſed by the Honorable Gentleman himſelf, which were for peace, conſiſtently with the ſecurity and repoſe of Europe. He could not aſſent to this motion, becauſe it would imply a belief that Government were not actuated by that which had actuated them. He thought alſo, that the motion might have the effect of unhinging the minds of the people, of checking their exertions, and diſappointing their expectations, which he hoped were well founded; theſe were the reaſons which occurred to him to object to the motion of the Honorable Gentleman. It was not to the general ſentiments of the Hon. Gentleman he objected, but he ſaw no neceſſity for the motion under the preſent circumſtances, he therefore begged leave to move the previous queſtion.

Mr. Fox ſaid a few words in explanation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New York, July 27.

By the ſchooner Liberty from Barbadoes and Trinidad, we learn, that the French troops which were taken at St. Lucia, arrived at Barbadoes about the firſt of this month, in the Courageux, a Britiſh 74—and that on the 3d, they were put on board of three tranſports as priſoners of war, and were to ſail for England on the 6th.

We alſo learn, that part of the 9th and 12th Weſt India regiments, which troops were at the taking of Tobago, arrived at Trinidad on the 7th inſtant. The Britiſh had only two men killed in taking this iſland.

Captain Dorgan has favored us with Trinidad papers to the 7th inſt. The ſubſequent articles appear in the laſt paper:

Trinidad, July 6.

We hear that his Excellency Colonel Fullarton received on Sunday laſt, a letter from Captain Columbine, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ulyſſes, dated at Tobago, acquainting him with the capture of that iſland, and fourteen ſhips and a corvette lying there—and that Brigadier General Picton was appointed by their Excellencies the commanders in chief as governor thereof.

A frigate has been ſeen ſince yeſterday in the Gulf, ſuppoſed to have come direct from England; but when this paper was put to preſs was further off than when ſhe dropped anchor laſt night.

New York, July 30.

Captain Calvert, arrived at Philadelphia in 32 days from Liſbon, informs that a day or two before he ſailed, a Britiſh packet arrived, the captain of which mentioned the loſs of two Britiſh frigates, one by capture, the other being drove aſhore in a gale. He alſo mentioned the capture of a French frigate by the Britiſh, but the name of either is not remembered.

It was currently reported at Liſbon, that the French had taken and held poſſeſſion of Bremen.

Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Firſt Conſul, who arrived at the city of Waſhington from the Weſt Indies, ſailed from St. Domingo for France in a French frigate. A Britiſh frigate fell in with her and chaſed her into Martinique, where he took a paſſage in an American veſſel for this country, from which he propoſes getting home ſafe.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, JULY 30.

Lateſt from Europe.

An arrival at Salem, from Rotterdam, has furniſhed a paper of that city of the 8th June—which is the lateſt from Europe. It does not appear that the French had then taken poſſeſſion of Hamburgh; tho' a large French force from Holland was advancing towards that rich city; and had taken poſſeſſion of Quakenburgh, in the Biſhoprick of Oſnaburgh, on their way to Hanover. The march will be but a ſhort one from Hanover to Hamburgh. War had not been declared between England and Holland, though Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Hague, had demanded his paſſports.—This looks like a ſpeedy rupture.

Captain Nichols, who has arrived at Salem from Rotterdam, has furniſhed the Editor of the Salem Gazette with a paper of that city of the 8th June—from which ſome tranſlations have been made. The orders, which had been iſſued in Ruſſia, for the troops to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, had been countermanded.—Accounts from Berlin, of May 28th, mention, that Pruſſia and another German power, were concerting meaſures to be taken in caſe the French enter the North of Germany. They add, "It is alſo extremely probable, that though Hano-

and should he believe us fate, Pesaro will, however, cover the remainder of the North of Germany, particularly the Weser and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburgh and Bremen."

Letters from Hanover, announce active preparations to defend the Electorate against the French.

Interesting.

HALUS, JUNE 4.

The Bishoprick of Osnaburgh has surrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garrison evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of 50 pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liston (English Minister) has demanded his passports.—He will leave a Charge des Affaires."

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 7.

"The number of French troops which entered Quakenbrugh, in the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, amounted to 6000."

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We yesterday received, by the Pembroke, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th June—It is principally filled with the English State Papers, which have been published here. It however contains the following paragraphs :—

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 16.

"The Victory came in on Sunday evening. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate L'Ambuscade, and two West-Indiamen; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Dutch brig Bonaparte, from Cette, for Hamburgh; the Two Brothers, from Cette, for Leghorn; and the Swedish ship Hoppet, from Cette, for Stockholm, have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

FROM LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of War between Great Britain and France, the French Ambassador at Lisbon, required the Government to declare War against England within 48 hours. We have not learnt the result

FROM HAVANNA.

"By recent arrivals from Cuba we learn, that American property to a large amount had been seized there, as being smuggled; and the Intendant, who was suspected as being interested in an illicit trade carried on with the citizens of the United States, had been ordered to Spain. The noted Bowles was at Havana, but it was expected he would be exchanged."

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Accounts from the West-India Islands daily become more interesting. We have accounts from Martinique as late as the 9th inst.—It was then closely blockaded by a strong British squadron. The French shipping were at Fort-Royal. The French garrison was said to be 3000 strong. The English residents had been ordered to quit the Island, and had proceeded to Dominica. The French daily expected an attack, and were preparing for a gallant defence.

Five Guineas Reward.

STOLEN on the 12th or 13th instant from Mr. Russell's Farm, near this Town, a TURKEY HEN with her Brood of six half grown young ones; whoever will give such information and evidence as may lead to a discovery of the Thieves, shall receive from the Subscriber the above Reward, upon conviction of any of the delinquents.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, 25th August 1803.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Botford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forsyth, Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, is now in the press of Messrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be published in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be comprized in a handsome Octavo Volume of about 300 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

"Every effort to improve the Agricultural interests of our country, must be important in the estimation of its citizens. Perhaps there is no part of the Husbandman's care which has been so much neglected in this country as the management of his FRUIT TREES. Possessing, from the hand of Nature, all the requisites of soil and climate to make our orchards the pride of vegetation, and the source of unnumbered comforts and wealth, we should have aided her kind arrangements, and cultivated, with grateful affection, the choicest of her gifts; but the very reverse of this has been our practice. The wretched appearance of our orchards in general; their scanty harvests; their sickly and unfavory fruits; their frequent blasts, and their early decays, prove the existence of some radical evil in their management, and loudly call for the correcting hand of the skilful Husbandman. To teach him this duty in its most improved forms, and to lead him to a practical acquaintance with the character and conformation of FRUIT TREES, is the design of this publication. The best judges of the subject in this country have pronounced it a work of unequalled merit and importance."

Albany, June 3, 1803.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as soon as complete.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

9th July, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

MESSIEURS

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

At their Stores in *York* and *Niagara*,

The following Articles :

CALLICOES, Silk Shawls, ditto Cambrick, with Fringe, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Jean, colored Nankeens, Mens' and Women's Cotton Hose, white Flannel, Cotton Wool, Hair-Powder, Pomatum, Teeth Brushes, double bladed Knives, Pruning Knives, Pen Knives, Black-ball, Tin Ware of different kinds, Bread Baskets, Sickles, Fish Hooks, Nails of different kinds, Glass of different sizes, Leather of different kinds, Boot Legs, Cowskin Whips, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Soap, Indigo—they have Annisette, Ratifia, Oil of Cinnamon.

York, Aug. 2d, 1803.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make his Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pearcy; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.

J. SMALL.

York, 7th May, 1803.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

Just Published, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE TRIAL OF

EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD,

FOR

HIGH TREASON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC

FOR 1803.

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 184.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 642.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty first day of June last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the third day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear :—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the tenth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary : Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire our Lieutenant Governor of our said province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this first Day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and forty-third of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Friday May 27.

MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. Pitt said he certainly did not mean to trouble the House for more than a single moment. He rose only to state what he hoped on the present occasion, and to observe, that for the first time in the recollection of any who heard him, for at least a long period of years in that House, there was very little reason to suppose, although the subject was most important, there was any real or radical difference of opinion; he rose, he said, to express a hope that the House would not be brought to a division on the Hon. Member's proposition, whatever the House might think of the propriety of the motion as an address of advice to his Majesty. He perfectly agreed with the hon. gentleman in much of what he had expressed; in most of the general principles laid down by him he was perfectly ready to concur. He had heard that hon. gentleman with infinite satisfaction; and that satisfaction had been greatly increased by hearing from his noble friend so much approbation of such principles, and which left no room to doubt, that in the judgment of government (who in the first instance, had constitutionally the duty of advising his Majesty) these principles ought to be their guide, and that no opportunity of acting upon them would be lost. As to the principles themselves, it would be strange indeed if he had any unwillingness to avow them. They were the principles which in the best part of the history of our country, had been applied to our situation on the most important occasions; principles which had so often contributed to our protection, or the protection of our country, and also a successful resistance against encroachments, against principles which had been upheld in opposition to France so frequently, upon points of national rivalry, that they had led us to consider that nation almost as a natural enemy; principles which are deemed to be liberal and prudent upon all occasions, ever since this country interfered with effect in the affairs of the continent; principles which led us to watch the power which threatened, in the first place, the independence of Europe; and, secondly, connected with the first, the security of Great Britain; principles which he had often maintained, and in which he had often the misfortune to be opposed by that hon. gentleman, with a zeal and vehemence which he was happy to find he did not now employ, but used arguments which amounted almost to a contradiction of his former speeches; but he most sincerely rejoiced that these principles were adopted by that hon. gentleman, for they certainly were the principles which had contributed most to the establishment of the character of this country, and were the foundation of its greatness, as appeared in several periods of its history, but never more conspicuously than in the last war.—They were principles so deeply rooted in his mind, that it was not until the moment he had despaired of any further continental connection, that he thought it would be fitting to look for terms of separate pacification. They were principles on which it was fit to judge of the government of which he had made a part, when it became often his duty to submit to the house expensive and great subsidies, on which the interests of this country were hazarded, and in some instances almost sacrificed to the idea of general security to be obtained, not by a question of terms or expence as to England, but with a general view of security to the continent. They were the principles which led him to believe, that when we had no longer a chance of obtaining the best means of security, of rendering Europe safe against the ambition manifested by France, we were justified in looking for security for ourselves alone, and which satisfied him that when we were making terms for ourselves alone, that we were more at liberty to make concessions calculated to prevent the evils of protracted war, than when our interests were involved with those of an ally. He was

anxious to speak sincerely upon the points, and he declared it was not for the purpose of referring to those times when differences subsisted between him and the hon. gentleman upon these subjects, or with any wish to renew the discussions upon them at present, but he trusted that the country would, upon this occasion, have the benefit of the authority of the hon. Gentleman, to silence those who, pushing his arguments to extremes, yet sheltering themselves under his authority, declaimed against the impropriety and impolicy, at any time, or under any circumstances, of making British sacrifices for continental purposes. He did not mean to contend that continental connections would justify us in always interfering in the events which occurred on the continent, but on the other hand, he was sure he should not be contradicted, when he asserted that no great and essential change could take place in the relative situation of the powers on the continent, the effects of which would not be material to Great Britain. It, however, by no means followed from that position, that we were bound, with our own separate force to resist the aggressions against other states, or to avenge their wrongs, if other powers did not feel themselves bound by interest or inclination to join us; but it did not follow that whether we were enjoying the advantages of peace, or engaged in the prosecution of a war; whether we were negociating for the purpose of preventing a war, or for the purpose of concluding a peace, that it must be the duty of Government, when they saw a favourable opportunity, to avail themselves of the disposition of great and respectable Continental Powers, to act in concert with them, for the attainment of those objects.—The hon. Gentleman had properly abstained from in any degree detailing his view of the application of this mediation to the principal object in dispute. He was glad that the hon. Gentleman had done so, and he would adhere to his example. He only wished to say, what perhaps might appear a little whimsical from him, and might seem as if he wished to limit the possible application of the continental principles laid down by the Hon. Gentleman, and that he was more inclined to contend for separate British interests than the hon. Gentleman himself—he was willing to admit, that if there could arise out of the proposal of Russia, any solid ground to hope for, or if there could be engrafted upon it, any chance of producing a system that might restore peace, accompanied with powerful and respectable guarantees, not only of the present object in dispute, but of what remained of the present state of Europe, that object would be in itself so desirable and so important, that he could even conceive that some arrangement, which taken separately might be less useful to ourselves, might yet be admissible. But upon this no distinct opinion could be given beforehand, because it must depend upon a comparison of the circumstances presented to their choice. Upon this point they were all agreed, that this country ought not to separate itself unnecessarily from this continent, on the contrary that we ought to take every opportunity of connecting and linking ourselves with it upon fair and honorable grounds.—But after the experience that we had had, that without any fault of our own, without any departure from the Treaties we had made, without any failure of the engagements into which we had entered, we might still be left to struggle alone with France, upon our own resources and upon our own means.—If we did know, by clear evidence, of the hostile views of France against us, and that we had at the same time in our hands the means of resisting that particular danger, it would become us to know, that what we received as a substitute for it should be great and sufficient indeed, before we suffered a doubt to arise in our minds upon the subject—before we parted with that security which British valour had gained, and which it only required British prudence and perseverance to retain. By the acquisition of alliances on the continent, we should always gain an accession of power, but at the same time, he could not give up solid and separate security for continental alliances. He thought it necessary to make these distinctions, that we might not at once adopt those opinions which had begun to be prevalent in the minds of some persons, viz. that we ought at once to abandon continental connexions altogether, but he was equally anxious to avoid the contrary extreme, and that we should not indulge prematurely in the dream looking on the continent for the security, on points in which the continent was not concerned.

On the points in which the interests of the Continent were not involved, our own interests, our own security, must be prosecuted and maintained with vigor and with firmness, unless we were content to be reduced as low in rank and power as some states, whose situation every one concurred in lamenting. This subject might be carried much further, and many observations upon it naturally suggested themselves to his mind; but he would not now trespass any longer upon the house, because he had set out with declaring that he would not occupy much of their time, and because, upon general principles, there appeared to be no difference of opinion. Feeling therefore the justice of the principles which the Honorable Gentleman had in his mind, and which he had urged upon this occasion, he was inclined to hope that he would not persevere in pressing his motion, because in that case one of the two things must happen, if it should be rejected, or if the previous question should be put upon it (which he should think the more conformant to the rules of Parliamentary proceeding) it might be a subject of misconstruction elsewhere, and it might be said, "you were less anxious than France for the establishment of a system which afforded the best prospect for maintaining the security of Europe." If, on the other hand, the motion should be carried, great weight would necessarily result from its being a vote of the House of Commons, and, besides unhinging the public mind, it would make that appear to be a forced measure, which would certainly have more effect if it came as a voluntary Act of Government. Parliament would, (he hoped) at all times, exercise the constitutional right which it possessed over these subjects; but cases of war and negociation (unless where there were grounds to suspect abuse) ought to be left to Ministers, with that responsibility necessarily attached to their situation. Upon these grounds he hoped the Honorable Gentleman would not persist in his motion.

Mr. Fox said, he was sorry the Right Hon. Gentleman had referred to topics which included the sentiments maintained by each of them in the late war: the discussion he had no inclination to renew, but in the course of which he believed he had not been so fortunate as to be well understood. He had been of opinion in that war, not that we should have no Continental Alliances, but that our Continental Alliances in the last war had been misapplied; and of that opinion was the Right Honorable Gentleman at the conclusion of the war, when we were left without Allies. He did not affect any superior sagacity, but he happened to be two or three years beforehand with the Right Hon. Gentleman in opinion upon that subject. He supported the treaty of Amiens, on the principle that the events of the war, and the injudicious principles of the war, had produced the effect of making our influence on the Continent absolutely void: he thought it necessary to say this, in answer to the observations of the Right Hon. Gentleman. As to the object of security to be taken for the continuance of peace, he foresaw a good deal of difference between the Right Hon. Gentleman and himself, and therefore when a treaty of peace came to be offered, that would be matter for discussion. On the value of the security when offered, the mode to judge would be by comparison, what we sacrificed with the security we received.

Having said this upon the two general topics introduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he could assure him and the House, that he had no wish for a division; but notwithstanding that disposition of his to give way, he did not know, how far he might not be driven to it by the course which might be followed by the Noble Lord. He considered the right of the House of Commons, to advise the Executive Power upon all subjects of public policy, to be such as not to be even so much as disputed. He did not charge Ministers with any negligence of their duty, but all he understood was, that a mediation had been offered; now it was equal to him whether that mediation was accepted or was about to be accepted—if he heard from the Noble Lord there was any disposition to accept of that mediation of the Emperor of Russia at this moment, he should withdraw his motion, but otherwise he would not very well consent to that course. As to unhinging the public mind, it was needless for him to say he had no such object, neither did he see that was likely to be the effect of what he was now doing. He had no other wish than that the mediation might be adopted, because he had no doubt it would be effectual. On the subject of the war he should not enter, because nothing could be offered but general arguments on the state of Europe: but as to the hopes of mediation the House was agreed, he believed, that if it be but a vision, it was a vision which we all wished to see realized. He admitted that the mediation did not secure to us an object, but would certainly further the change of gaining it; and therefore he had no wish for a division. If he was given to understand that the mediation would be accepted. The Noble Lord stated, that the proposition of the Russian Minister had been communicated, and that was a great deal. Whoever looked at this matter, and saw how the proposition of accommodation was made on the part of Russia, would be led to wish that it had not been made by the one and avoided by the other of the parties. If, instead of being stated by the English Ambassador to the French Ambassador, or by the French Ambassador to the English it had been stated to each of them by Count Markoff at Paris, or Count Woronzow in London, the Negociation would not have taken the turn it did; of that he was perfectly sure. He did not know why that proposition for the mediation of Russia should not, even now be adopted. He did not know how far French accounts might be depended upon, but they certainly did state the disposition of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to offer his mediation, in a much broader way than any thing we had heard of in London. If the Noble Lord gave him assurance that the mediation would be acceptable, he should withdraw his motion. It might be said, that if he had no doubt of the disposition of his Majesty's Ministers, why should he bring forward such a motion as this? Why did he not confide in them? To which he would answer, that although he had no idea it would so happen, yet it might happen that the advantage of the mediation now offered might be lost, and lost by the fault of Ministers, a loss that would be irreparable, and then he would have to reproach himself for not calling upon the House of Commons to admonish Ministers to do their duty, by availing themselves of this most propitious offer. Information whether this mediation would be accepted or not, was all he desired, in the first instance, and what he desired much more than he should success to his motion in the second. He was happy also to observe, that whatever variety of opinion there might be in the House on some topics, they were all agreed on this.

Lord Hawkesbury rose to explain.—He said that with regard to the mediation of which the Honorable Gentleman had spoken, and the way in which it came to his Majesty's Minister between London and Paris, and the state of things at the time, made it impossible for Ministers to be acquainted with the nature of the mediation immediately after it was offered by his Imperial Majesty. Certainly the sense in which he understood the mediation, it was of the slightest species of assurance of mediation, if indeed it could be so called; in that sense he understood it then, and in that sense he understood it now. His Lordship then stated the contents of the communication, to the following effect:—"The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, though there appeared a reluctance in the two parties, offer mediation, which was meant with a view to be offered by the Minister in London and Paris, to give you the assistance you may desire, and the Emperor will be ready to exert his good offices to adjust the points in dispute between the two countries."—Under these circumstances, the mediation being so general and so loose, and coming at such a moment, his Majesty's Government thought they had no alternative than to say they had stated the terms on which they were ready to continue at peace, and probably at this time that Lord Whitworth had left Paris; and therefore looking at that intervention, (whatever effect it might have at the beginning) it being so general, and coming at such a time, and being so loose, it was in the judgment of his Majesty's Ministers inadmissable; but at the same time they had no disposition to conceal from the Government of St. Petersburgh, or from the House of Commons, that they are ready to enter into any explanation to the Government relative to the difference between this country and France, and to concert means that may lead to the restoration of peace as soon as possible.

Mr. Fox, "Upon the Mediation of Russia?"

Lord Hawkesbury. "That his Majesty's Ministers are ready on the mediation of the Court of St. Petersburgh—on that ground to receive from that Court, whatever their ideas may be, and the ground of their judgment on the subject of arrangement; on that Ministers themselves are ready to state explicitly to the court of St. Petersburgh their ideas upon that subject. That there shall not be any question of etiquette whatever to impede this purpose, his Majesty's Ministers are prepared to come to a frank and explicit declaration of their views; but until effect shall have been given to these views, until an adjustment had taken place, they do not consider it consistent with their duty to advise his Majesty to withhold any exertions which the circumstances may offer to terminate the contest."

Mr. Fox observed, that the Noble Lord having stated it to be the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to leave the Negociation to Russia, that they have no unwillingness to receive or to originate terms or views on which peace may be restored, and that it shall be under the mediation of that illustrious Prince, he had no difficulty to withdraw his motion.

BRIDGETOWN, *(Barb.)* JULY 9.

SURRENDER OF TOBAGO.

This important event has been just announced to the public by Royal Salutes from Pilgrim and Charles Fort, his Excellency Lord Seaforth having received official information of the same from Lieutenant General Grinfield.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Lieutenant General Grinfield, to the Rt. Hon. Lord Seaforth, dated

Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

I have again the satisfaction of addressing myself to you, and to announce to you the surrender of this Island by capitulation, with no loss on our side, and very little on that of the French.

Immediately on landing on the 30th June, the two leading columns pushed into Mount Grace, in sight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the summons was then sent to the French General, who returned answer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally settled about four in the morning of the first, and at eleven we took possession of Fort Scarborough, and the French, consisting, sailors and all, of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD.

In the course of yesterday, his Excellency Lord Seaforth was pleased to issue the following orders to the garrison at St. Ann's.

GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

Pilgrim, 8th July, 1803.

PAROLE—TOBAGO.

The Governor has again to congratulate the garrison on the success of the army and squadron under the command of Lieut. Gen. Grinfield and Commodore Hood, in the acquisition of the Island of Tobago, without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

The Commandant will please to order an extra allowance of rum to each man this afternoon, to enable them to drink the health of their gallant commander and their brother soldiers, and their speedy return to head quarters.

(Signed) SEAFORTH.

Upon the arrival of the armament at Tobago, the Commanders issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. William Grinfield and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commanders in Chief of the Forces by Land and Sea, of his Britannic Majesty, in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and the Island of Trinidad.

The forces of his Britannic Majesty are come, immediately on the breaking out of the war, to relieve the English inhabitants of Tobago from the galling yoke of France; it is impossible they can so soon forget the mild government of the mother country, to which only it is the design of this armament to restore them.

It cannot enter into the minds of the British commanders, that the people of Tobago will take arms with the enemies of their mother country, against their friends, and perhaps their relations; nor can it be believed but they will join the British forces, for their future security, happiness and prosperity.

Given on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, this 30th day of June, 1803.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

By Command,
E. DRAPER, Mil. Sec.

A summons being sent to the French Commandant, a capitulation was entered into, of which the following is a copy:—

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Brigadier General Cæsar Berthier, Captain General of the Island of Tobago, stipulates in the name of the French Republic—

Article 1. To deliver up to the commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces Fort Scarborough, in the state in which it now is, with all the artillery and ammunition of war.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. 2. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, drums beating, and shall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Answer. Agreed to; the British troops being permitted at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning to have possession of the Fort of Scarborough, and the French garrison at the same time is to march out with the honours of war, drums beating, arms and baggage, and one piece of field artillery, but the arms are to be laid down, and the field piece given up, as soon as they shall have passed the Glacis.

Art. 3. The Captain General, his Brigade Major, all the Officers, all Departments, Military and Civil, also all Soldiers, Seamen, Servants, and in short all Frenchmen attached to the service of the Republic, and their wives and children, shall be embarked within one month from this date, and

conveyed to France, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer. Agreed to; and shall be sent within the time or as soon as possible.

Art. 4. A vessel shall be furnished as soon as possible, for the conveyance of the Captain General, his family, Brigade Major, and other persons of his suite; and the baggage and effects to them belonging.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 5. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the military hospital at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, and when cured sent to France.

Ans. Agreed to; and they shall be sent to France as soon as they may be recovered.

Art. 6. All property of the proprietors of this colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall be respected, their laws and customs shall be maintained as they have been to this day by the French government.

Ans. Agreed to; the colony will have the laws existing when under the British government previous to its last cession to the French Republic.

Art. 7. The Captain General Cesar Berthier, shall dispatch immediately the republican brig Le Sofficur, now in the Road of Scarborough, to give advice to his government of the present capitulation. For this purpose the necessary passport shall be furnished by the commander of his Britannic Majesty's naval forces.

Ans. Agreed; an unarmed vessel may be sent to France; and if the Sofficur is disarmed, she may be sent to France.

Art. 8. It shall be permitted to the French merchant ships now in the road of Scarborough, under the batteries, to sail for any part of Europe or America which they shall think proper.

Ans. Provided the property does not belong to persons who have come to the island since its cession to the French Republic.

Art. 9. No person shall be inconvenienced or examined for the opinion which he has manifested under the French government.

Ans. Agreed to.

The 11th Messidor, and 11th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) CESAR BERTHIER,
Capt. Gen. of the Island of Tobago.

Agreed to by order of Gen. Berthier, by virtue of his full powers to us conferred.

(Signed) L'ANNUSS, *1st Aid de Camp.*
B. GENTIL, *Aid de Camp.*

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD, *Lieut. Gen. &c.*
SAMUEL HOOD, *Commodore, &c.*

Agreeable to these stipulations, the island was then surrendered to his Majesty's arms, and the commanders issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Lieut. Gen. W. Grinfield and Commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of his Majesty's land and sea forces, in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Island of Trinidad.

The island of Tobago having surrendered to his Majesty's arms by a capitulation, dated the 30th day of June, 1803, their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief have great satisfaction in communicating to the inhabitants, &c. that they had received orders for placing this island under the King's government, and that the same is provided for by the fifth article of the capitulation. And also that the property afloat, belonging to such *bona fide* English and French subjects as had been settled in the said island previous to its cession, has been effectually protected by the eighth article of the same capitulation. Given under our hands and seals at Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, this 2d day of July, 1803, and in the 43d year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore, &c.
By command, E. Draper, Mil. Sec.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED

July 26.—Schooner Mary, Pierce Doucette, from Halifax in 18 days, cargo flour, pulse, &c. addressed to the master. Passengers, Capt. Migneron and one man.—The Admiral's ship was at Halifax, and two frigates hourly expected there; and that the merchants were fitting out privateers.

Bloop. *Lady Tar*, E. P. H. Gilbert, from Halifax in 18 days, cargo rum, addressed to the Master.

28.—Brig Wainhale, Wm. Langdon, from Harbour Grace (N. Foundland) in 18 days, in ballast. Passengers, one seaman.—Saw a brig, supposed to be a gun-brig; and on Friday night the 48th inst. suspected her having struck a rock, &c. by her firing 5 guns.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to a generous Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his calling or capacity as Inn Keeper; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has been at a very great expence in finishing a House opposite the *Toronto Castle House* in the most convenient manner for their accommodation, and intends removing into the same about the middle of October next, where he hopes by his unremitted attention, to merit a continuance.—He assures them there shall be nothing wanting on his part to make it agreeable to those Gentlemen who may chuse to favor him with their custom.

All those indebted to him by long-standing accounts are requested to settle the same either by payment or note, as all debts remaining unsettled on the first day of October next, will be put into an Attorney's hand to collect without delay.

☞ Good Stabling, and a continual supply of the best hay and oats.—*York August, 1803.*

Five Guineas Reward.

STOLEN on the 12th or 13th instant from Mr. Russell's Farm, near this Town, a TURKEY HEN with her Brood of six half grown young ones; whoever will give such information and evidence as may lead to a discovery of the Thieves, shall receive from the Subscriber the above Reward, upon conviction of any of the delinquents.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, 15th August 1803.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have brought with them from London a general and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

suitable for this Country, which is now opening, and will be exposed for sale on Monday next at their Store in the House lately occupied by Mr. Duncan Cameron.—The manner in which their goods were laid in enables them to sell at the most reasonable rates, which they are determined to do; but for *Ready Money* only.

☞ A fresh supply of Goods just received.

9th July, 1803.

MESSIEURS

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

At their Stores in *York* and *Niagara*,

The following Articles:

CALLICOES, Silk Shawls, ditto Cambrick, with Fringe, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Jean, colored Nankeens, Mens' and Women's Cotton Hose, white Flannel, Cotton Wool, Hair-Powder, Pomatum, Teeth Brushes, double bladed Knives, Pruning Knives, Pen Knives, Black-ball, Tin Ware of different kinds, Bread Baskets, Sickles, Fish Hooks, Nails of different kinds, Glass of different sizes, Leather of different kinds, Boot Legs, Cowskin Whips, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Soap, Indigo—they have Annisitte, Ratifia, Oil of Cinnamon.

York, Aug. 2d, 1803.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, the HOUSE in this Town, now occupied by Mr. ALLAN M'NABB.

Also, Lot No. 18, containing 200 Acres, in the third Concession of the Township of York.

March 5. JOHN CAMERON.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Lots of Land in the Townships of York, Scarborough, Pickering and Pairrey; also about sixty Acres of the Park Lot No. 3, in lots of about five or ten Acres.

York, 7th May, 1803. J. SMALL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced the Baking business in all its branches, at the House now occupied by Mr. Rochead, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be supplied with Bread, Cakes, Buns, &c. And for the convenience of small families he will make the Bread of different sizes, viz. Loaves of 2, 3 & 4lbs. weight, and will deliver the same at the houses of his Customers, if required.

The greatest attention will be paid by the Subscriber to give general satisfaction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

☞ Families who may wish to have Beef, &c. baked, will please send it to the Bake-House.

TAVERN.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, and begs leave to inform them that he has renewed his Tavern Licence. He will again be happy in receiving all commands in his line, and no attention on his part shall be omitted to give satisfaction, and to render his house agreeable to those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom.

Travellers and others may be supplied with genteel Boarding and Lodging, &c.—Also, stabling for horses.

21st May. JOHN Mc.DOUGALL.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

a McDonell Esq
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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 19.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 643.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:*—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secry.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, 21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, at any time during the space of three years from the passing thereof, was empowered to issue Commissions, and the Commissioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Cases in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not issued—AND WHEREAS, Commissions were accordingly issued, and the Commissioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon some of the Claims that came before them; but many Persons, during the space of the said three years, neglected to come forward and give the necessary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the said Commissioners to prosecute such Claims, or came unprepared with the necessary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof essential to the establishment of their said Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Person or by Agent, or to take any proper steps for ascertaining their Titles in manner by the said Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding such manifest inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majesty's Subjects, the said Act was, by another Statute passed in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but such indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of those for whose benefit the Law was passed.

AND WHEREAS, in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, the Legislature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may assert their Claims, in all Cases where the Faith of Government stands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not issued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commissions were issued, and the Commissioners duly attended at the respective times when the Assizes were held for the several Districts in this Province, but some of the Parties, who had given notice of asserting Claims, came in the same unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; so that, if such gross negligence and inattention is persevered in, the salutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in assenting to such repeated extensions of so indulgent a Law, will be altogether disappointed and frustrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commissioners named in the several Commissions, issued under the Authority of the last mentioned Statute, will, for the purpose of deciding on all such Claims as aforesaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home District*, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the First Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the District of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will no more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, Eſquire
Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Townſhip of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Townſhip of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted of or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty-one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

HANOVER, May 27.

A ſucceſsful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen. The moſt ſpirited exertions are making to increaſe our forces.—The force deſtined to the frontiers, excluſive of the cavalry, conſiſts of three trains of artillery, and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous poſition will be taken, for the purpoſe of ſtopping the progreſs of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

NEWBURYPORT, July 30.

FROM LABRADOR.

Arrived here laſt Saturday, from Labrador, 13 days paſſage, ſchooner Amazon, Captain Gerriſh, with 110,000 Fiſh.—Six hundred ſail of American veſſels had paſſed through the Gut of Canſo, entered in the public office and paid their fees.—This ſeaſon it is calculated that there is in all the ports on that coaſt, upwards of 900 ſail, conſiſting of ſhips, brigs, ſnows, barques, ſchooners and ſloops, from 30 to 200 tons, which muſt employ in the fiſhery at the loweſt calculation, upwards of 9,000 men and boys. Fiſh was very plenty. On the ſtation there is a Britiſh 44 gun ſhip, and a ſloop of war—the Americans were treated by the officers with every mark of civility.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 6.

Captain Ingerſoll, arrived at Salem from Martinique, informs, that the Iſland was blockaded by the Britiſh, but it was not expected they would commence operations againſt it ſeriouſly till after the hurricane months—That it is probable it would fall an eaſy prey, as the inhabitants preferred the government of the Engliſh, and as the Iſland was in a weak ſtate for defence, the number of troops not certainly exceeding a thouſand or twelve hundred.

Auguſt 9.

The Britiſh Packet Townſend, Capt. Dodds, arrived at this port yeſterday from Falmouth. She left there on the 13th June, and brings London papers to the 9th. They contain no intelligence particularly important.

It was reported at Falmouth the day before the Packet ſailed, that the Britiſh frigate Doris, Capt. Pearſon, had fallen in with and engaged two French frigates, one of which he captured after a very ſevere action. Captain P. loſt his arm and 28 men. The Doris had taken in the Britiſh Channel a few days before, the French frigate Sylph, from St. Domingo for France, and ſent her into Plymouth.

A Proclamation has been iſſued at Halifax, for continuing the uſual intercourſe between Nova-Scotia and the United States.

The Iſland of St. Martins, it is ſaid, was taken by the Britiſh about the laſt of June.

We underſtand by the late accounts from China, that a dreadful action was fought near Hue, in December laſt, between the Imperial troops and the army of the Tontuneſe, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter; 12,000 of the inſurgents are ſtated to have been killed, and many were driven into the river and drowned. Previous to this deciſive engagement, the Emperor ordered 200 rowing gallies, and 800 gun boats to intercept the veſſels belonging to the inſurgents, and the day before the action the Emperor ſaw the whole of their armament in a blaze of fire, conſiſting of 200 gun boats and 50 gallies. The enemy covered an extent of ſix miles. The Emperor, after this action, determined to march to Tonquin, with 3000 men, in order to be publicly crowned, and at the ſame time he iſſued a general amneſty to all thoſe who ſhould ſurrender. The object of the rebels was to have ſeized the king and queen, and this they had nearly accompliſhed, by the means of one of the chief mandarins which attended at the Emperor's court: the conſpiracy having been found out, this mandarin, a man of letters, named Ong Thong Thew, was inſtantly beheaded, with 84 others. In the above action the Emperor fought himſelf, ſword in hand.—[NAT. INTEL.]

Extract of a letter from an American reſident at Rotterdam, to a houſe in Baltimore, received via Salem, by the ſhip Active, direct from Rotterdam, dated June 6.

"Great Britain is capturing all the Dutch Eaſt and Weſt India ſhips—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their moſt valuable ſhipping being carried in.—Bonaparte has begun to threaten Great Britain with an invaſion; but the beſt informed think a ſucceſsful invaſion impracticable. The ſeas and channel are covered with Britiſh ſhips of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; ſo that they cannot get a ſhip in or out.—Mr. Liſton, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, is ſtill at the Hague—but report ſays he leaves there in the morning for ſome part of Germany. It is ſaid to be Mr. Liſton's opinion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavor to ſhut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen againſt the Engliſh ſhips, it is conjectured in that caſe that Ruſſia will come forward in ſupport of their neutrality and protection of Hanover.—She is recruiting her armies, and arming and commiſſioning her ſhips, and every thing that ſeems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The King of Pruſſia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he ſtill keeps in the field. A Ruſſian Ambaſſador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liſton is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States muſt flourith, if the wiſdom of our government keeps us out of the ſcrape. The Dutch have embargoed four Engliſh packets here, at the inſtance of the French, and impriſoned the agents of the packets."

Extract of a letter from our correſpondent at Cape Francois, dated July 15.

"This colony is in the greateſt diſorder, expecting war every moment.—Three 74's & ſix Engliſh frigates blockade this port, and take every French veſſel bound in or out. The duty is taken off all American produce, and a few importations. There is two 74's and 4 frigates in this port, preparing to leave this for France; a hot preſs has taken place, both on ſhore and in the harbour, for to ſupply the French ſhips in this port, which I underſtand will ſail in four or five days, when I expect to hear of a hot engagement. All the French ſhipping have been cut out of Jeremie, and ſent to Jamaica. The French frigate Creole has been captured by an Engliſh 74, and ordered for Jamaica the 5th inſt. She was off the Mouta when captured, in company with a ſloop of war, which got into the Mouta with the loſs of her main maſt.

Hoſtile preparations are making here and ſhould war commence, it is determined not to give up the place until overpowered by ſuperior force. They are fitting out four privateers in this port which are now manned and only wait for orders.

A number of brigand barges are out, which makes it dangerous for unarmed veſſels to go up the Bite—not a French veſſel can go out.

The Court of Ruſſia, it was underſtood, had declared to the French miniſter Colbert, that it ſhould not ſee without concern the ſeizure of Hanover and the ſhutting the navigation of the Elbe and Weſer; but that, with reſpect to any thing elſe, it would obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, and would interpoſe its mediation for reſtoring the tranquility of the continent.

A ſhip arrived at Hamburgh on the 27th May, in 10 days from Peterſburg, with accounts that the whole Ruſſian fleet at Cronſtadt and Revel was ready for ſea, and might ſoon be expected in the Baltic.

Extract from a letter to a reſpectable merchant in Philadelphia, dated Port-au-Prince, July 15, 1803.

"The Engliſh have taken a number of French national ſhips—the Creole

frigate, with General Morgan and 500 troops on board—La Mignonne corvette, the brig Lody, &c."

SPANISH NAVY.

As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasion to refer thereto.—This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favored by a respectable friend.—*Palladium.*

AGGREGATE.

	Cadiz.	*Ferol.*	*Carthagena.*	*Total*
Navois	14	28	19	61
Fragatas	22	11	9	42
Corbetas	6	2	1	9
Xabeques	0	0	7	7
Utess	2	8	5	15
Bergantines,	11	20	10	41
Pacquebotes,	5	3	0	0
Balandras	9	3	0	12
Goletas	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1	0	1	2.

Total 218

John Bolton, Esq; of Duke-street, in Liverpool, has proposed to raise and clothe a regiment of volunteers (to consist of 600 men) at his own individual expence, for the protection of that town and neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his Majesty in the most gracious manner.

LIVERPOOL, June 2. "The King having been pleased to approve of Mr. Bolton's offer, to raise and clothe, at his own expence, a regiment of volunteers, consisting of ten companies, for the protection and defence of the town of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood, Tuesday and Wednesday last were appointed for enrolment. Nothing could be more gratifying to the inhabitants than the zeal and loyalty displayed on the occasion. The meeting was in the Exchange. The mayor and many of the merchants, attended to give it their sanction and support. Mr. Bolton, in a short address, explained the motives which, at this critical period had induced him, thus particularly, to give support to government, and to contribute to the defence of the country; and, in two hours, the whole number of the ten companies was more than complete.

Fifteen millions of dollars, (the price of Louisiana) calculating more than a ton to every waggon, would require 375 waggons to carry it; and (allowing four horses to each team) it would require fifteen hundred horses, they would make a string of five miles in length. The money would support 25,000 soldiers for seven years and a half, pay at 40 shillings a month.

(Lanc. Penn. Journal.)

In the debate in the British House of Commons, the 24th May, Mr. Whitbread asked, "*For what purpose they were going to war?*" In answer Mr. Dundas said, "We are going to war for Malta—not for Malta only, but for Egypt—not only for Egypt, but for India—not only for India, but for the integrity of the British empire—not only for the integrity of the British empire, but for the cause of justice, good faith, and freedom all over the world."

Mr. PICTET, of Geneva, in his account of a late visit of three months to Great Britain and Ireland, has astonished the people of the Continent, with the following power of English industry:—"There is," says he, "a cafe in which a raw material, value one half-penny, is raised by manufacture to the worth of 35,000 guineas!"—This takes place in the art of a watch spring maker. A pound of crude iron only costs a half-penny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs; every watch-spring is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only one tenth of a grain. There are in a pound weight 7,000 grains; it, therefore, affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs. The value of all these, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

POETRY.

A HOT DAY.

WRITTEN IN A HOT NIGHT.

WHAT a plague's a Summer Breakfast,
Eat whate'er you will?
Bread and Butter's a nasty thing;
That is nather still.

Then how to pass the time away
Till Dinner-time's the doubt?
You're hot if you stay in the house,
You're hot if you go out.

When Dinner comes, Lord help us all!
Such frying, such a stew;
You're hot if you don't touch a bit,
You're hotter if you do.

When after dinner what to do;
No knowing where to move!
The Gentlemen are hot below,
The Ladies hot above.

And now the kettle comes again,
That's not the way to cool one:
Tea makes an empty stomach hot,
And hotter still a full one

But then an evening's walk's the thing—
Not if you're hot before—
The man who sweats when he sits still,
Will, when he moves, sweat more.

Well, now the Supper's come—and comb
To make bad worse, I wot;
For Supper, when it heats the cool,
Will never cool the hot.

And bed, which cheats the cold man's heart,
Helps not the hot a pin;
For he who sweats when out of bed,
Sweats ten times more when in.

A Father's Dying Advice to his Son.

Sir William Penn, who was an Admiral of the British navy, during the protectorate of Cromwell, and in the reign of Charles II. gave the following as his dying advice to his son, William Penn, the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania.

"Three things (said the dying Admiral) I commend to you.

"1. Let nothing tempt you to wrong your conscience: If you keep peace at home, it will be a feast to you in a day of trouble.

"2. Whatever you design to do, lay it justly, and time it seasonably; for that gives security and dispatch.

"3. Be not troubled at disappointments: if they may be recovered, do it; if not, trouble is vain.

"These rules will carry you with firmness and comfort through this inconstant world."

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber's Black Servant PEGGY, not having his permission to absent herself from his service, the public is hereby cautioned from employing or harbouring her without the owner's leave. Whoever does so after this notice, may expect to be treated as the Law directs.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, 2d September, 1803.

York, August 29, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

A Front Town Lot with a dwelling House thereon, where the Misses Hewards now live; also the highly improved Farm where the Subscriber lives, being lot No. 20 in the second Concession: the very agreeable, healthful and almost unparalleled situation of this farm is so well known, it needs no illustration here. Also lot No. 12, containing 200 acres, adjoining the Dan Mills; a part of this lot is improved on each side the River Don: Lot No 3 in second Concession eastward of the Township of York, a branch of the River Don runs through the same, and affords an eligible mill-seat; also, the one half of lot No. 25 in second Concession, 100 acres; the whole of lots No. 26, 27 and 29, containing 200 acres each, in the third Concession of the Township of Pickering. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber. GEORGE PLAYTER.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, valuable Lands in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembury, Vaughan, Montague, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada. JOHN CAMERON.

York, 3d Sept. 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those Indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to a generous Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his calling or capacity as Inn Keeper; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has been at a very great expence in finishing a House opposite the *Town's Coffee House* in the most convenient manner for their accommodation, and intends removing into the same about the middle of October next, where he hopes by his unremitted attention, to merit a continuance.—He assures them there shall be nothing wanting on his part to make it agreeable to their Gentleman who may chuse to favor him with their custom.

All those indebted to him by long standing accounts are requested to settle the same either by payment or note, as all debts remaining unsettled on the first day of October next, will be put into an Attorney's hand to collect without delay.

☞ Good Stabling, and a continual supply of the best hay and oats.—*York August, 1803.*

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres. No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 31 in the 8th, containing 300, and 25 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington. Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of Etobicoke—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3. North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison. GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 80.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 644.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 18. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is empowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 108. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 807. Page 119. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 807. Page 117. This Section has been altered, to as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,
During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* *This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagement to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.*

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province*," the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all; ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in"to this Province from the United "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow, or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province, will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty-one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith read, to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, 1ſt day of June, 1803.

Preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable George Tierney, Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy, was, by His Majeſty's command, ſworn of His Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

LONDON, June 7.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and regular official intercourſe is to be continued; the Government of each country having declared, that under exiſting circumſtances, it will not be the firſt to interrupt it. This fact we exclufively announced ſome weeks ago.

The Packet which brought Saturday's mail likewiſe brought over Mr. Talbot, Secretary to the late embaſſy, & Mrs. Luſhington and her two daughters. A ſecond packet arrived at Dover, having on board near one hundred female paſſengers. All the Engliſh ladies are to be liberated, and only the men to be conſidered as priſoners of war. The detention of the two Engliſh packets at Calais is aſcribed to accident, but they have not yet been liberated.

Our late letters ſtill preſent a pleaſing liſt of captures from the enemy. A French corvette of 14 guns, from Goree, has arrived at Plymouth; & our account from Falmouth ſtates, that a French brig of 16 guns, was ſeen with the Engliſh colours over the French.

In addition to thoſe noticed in our late letters, we have the pleaſure to announce ſeveral more. Intelligence has reached town, that La Penſee, a French frigate, of 44 guns has been taken on her return from St. Domingo. She was chaſed by the Minotaur and Thunderer, detached on that ſervice from the fleet under the command of Admiral Cornwallis. L'Impatiente, corvette, of 18 guns, from Senegal, was alſo captured off Breſt on the 29th ult. by the Naiad frigate, who alſo took ſeveral merchantmen. A ſmall privateer, with 22 men, has been taken off Portland.

June 11. Some official intelligence has been received by the French Government reſpecting Admiral Linois' expedition. That ſquadron has been met by a veſſel beyond the line; and the Admiral had then been joined by the cutter which was ſent out to give him information of the King of England's Meſſage.

Captain General Decan, and all the troops on board the ſquadron, were in the beſt ſtate of health; and it is probable they have now been landed in the Iſle of France.

Laſt night in the Houſe of Commons 40,000 ſeamen and marines were voted, being 100,000, including 60,000 for the Peace eſtabliſhment, and 10000 voted when the armaments began. From the Miniſter's account 70,000 are now in ſervice; and we underſtood that 30,000 was the number required for all the ſhips already put in commiſſion.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY—(Lower Canada) Thurſday, 11th Auguſt.

The Houſe being met, a meſſage was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod requiring the attendance of Mr.

Speaker & the Members in the Legislative Council Chamber. The House went up accordingly when his Excellency was pleased in His Majesty's name to sanction several Bills.

His Excellency then made the following Speech to both Houses:

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

It is but a few days since I met you in this place, to communicate to you an event the most interesting to every British subject, and to point out to you what appeared to me to be the most effectual means of insuring the internal security of the Province. I have now to thank you for the zealous alacrity with which you have adopted those means which I then so particularly recommended to your consideration; I cannot sufficiently express the gratification I derive from this proof, not only of your confidence in me, but also of the high sense you entertain of the various blessings you enjoy under the mild and paternal government of our most Gracious Sovereign.

The accounts which have reached us of the early success obtained by the British forces in the West-Indies, are the more interesting to you, as forming an additional security to his Majesty's possessions in this part of the globe.

It is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the satisfaction I have derived, from observing so full and respectable a meeting upon such an important occasion; and I willingly avail myself of it to remind you how much will depend, in such times as these, upon your unremitting exertions to disseminate throughout the colony, those principles of loyalty by which you have yourselves been actuated.

After which, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said, that it was his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued to Friday the 16th September next, to be then and there held, and it is accordingly prorogued to Friday the said 16th day of September next.

MONTREAL, August 15.

About six o'clock on Saturday morning a quantity of live coals were found upon a shelf in the corner of an out-house at Mr. Langan's, which had communicated, & would in a few minutes more (had not the interposition of Providence prevented) have laid waste that part of the Town which escaped the former ravages of that devouring element. The Magistrates are taking the necessary steps to detect the perpetrator of this horrid attempt. We are not at present enabled to give our readers the result of their enquiries, which, however, we cannot but hope, will ultimately lead to a discovery.

QUEBEC, August 13, 1803.

By the Justices of the Peace in Special Sessions Assembled.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } WHEREAS many destructive Fires have lately occurred at Montreal, and there is great reason to apprehend from the Proclamation of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Advertisement of the Magistrates at Montreal, that the same have not arisen from accident but through design; and a great number of the inhabitants of the city having expressed a desire that they may be authorized to form a Night-Watch, in order to guard against the diabolical designs of all evil disposed persons; the Justices, equally desirous to contribute to the safety of the Town, and to meet the laudable wishes of their fellow citizens, having waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and obtained his approbation of the measure, do hereby invite all House-keepers and other persons of respectability in the Town and Suburbs, to repair to the Justice's Room in the New Court-House, and there subscribe a Book, opened for the purpose, and which will remain there, in presence of one of the Justices, from nine of the clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, daily, for one week, to commence on Monday next, obliging themselves to attend when called upon, and to take their tour of duty in patroling the Town and Suburbs nightly, under such regulation as may be made and published for that purpose.

By order of the Justices,
GEORGE PYKE,
Clk. of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } THE Magistrates of Quebec, in their own name and that of their fellow citizens, do hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars to any person who may discover the incendiary or incendiaries, if any, concerned in the late destructive Fires at Montreal—payable by the Clerk of the Peace on the conviction of any such incendiary or incendiaries.

By order of the Justices,
GEORGE PYKE,
Clk. of the Peace.

QUEBEC, ss. } FROM some recent circumstances which have happened, there is reason to believe that there are now lurking in this city some incendiary or incendiaries; against the attempt of such persons the public are hereby cautioned, and the utmost vigilance is most strongly recommended.

By order of the Magistrates
of the week,
GEORGE PYKE,
Clk. of the Peace.

10th August, 1803.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SESSIONS HOUSE,
Montreal, Sunday, 7th Aug. 1803.

AT a Meeting of the Magistrates of the said District, it was this day Resolved—

That whereas from the repeated and destructive Fires which have lately happened in the city of Montreal, and particularly that of this day, there is great reason to apprehend that the same have been the effect of design, and not of accident; In order to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of so heinous an offence to condign punishment, a Reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, is hereby offered to any one who shall discover the person or persons guilty of the said crime, to be paid upon conviction of the offender or offenders, by the Clerk of the Peace.

By order of the Justices,
J. REID, Clk. P.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1803.

On Sunday morning last arrived here His Excellency Lieut. General HUNTER and Suite, from Quebec.

The Metropolitan Church at Quebec, it is said, will be consecrated about the ensuing Christmas; and will be perhaps, the most superb structure of the kind in America. A harmony of design, and a superior Style of execution, render it a most pleasing object to all beholders.—It is accommodated with an excellent Organ, a Choir of Singers; and nine Bells are to chime for devotional preparation.—The Honorable Henry Caldwell, Esq. Receiver General of Lower Canada, has, we understand, made a donation of 500 guineas for the erection of a monument within its walls, to the memory of the gallant WOLFE!

The frequent Fires which have lately happened in Lower Canada, have given just grounds to suppose them to be the effect of design, and not of accident. In consequence of which, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has issued his Proclamation, enjoining and commanding all ranks and descriptions of his Majesty's faithful Subjects to use their utmost endeavors in discovering the incendiaries; offering a Reward of Five hundred Pounds, to be paid upon conviction thereof, His Majesty's unconditional pardon, if the person or persons giving information shall have been an accomplice or accomplices.

The Magistrates of Quebec in their own name, and that of their fellow citizens, have offered a further Reward of one thousand dollars for the conviction of the offenders.—The Citizens will henceforth patrol the streets nightly, in order to frustrate the diabolical designs of those foul incendiaries.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two story House next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery, where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and dispatch.—Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c addressed to the Printer and left at St. George & Co's. or Scholfield & Morley's Stores will meet with due attention.

Advertisements omitted this week will appear in our next.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods & Groceries,
On reasonable terms, for ready money only.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book Account,—are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sept. 10. ELISHA BEMAN.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town. The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

York, 10th September, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Mr Donald Esq
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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 21.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 645.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 17, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fifth day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 18. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5 Page 13.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 134. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 603. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,
During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, intitled, "*An Act for Securing the Titles to Lands in this Province,*" the Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, at any time during the ſpace of three years from the paſſing thereof, was empowered to iſſue Commiſſions, and the Commiſſioners therein named, were authorized to hear and decide upon all Claims to Lands within this Province, in all Caſes in which the Faith of the King's Executive Government had been pledged, and in which the Deeds or Letters Patent of the Crown had not iſſued—AND WHEREAS, Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, and the Commiſſioners therein named duly attended, and proceeded to decide upon ſome of the Claims that came before them; but many Perſons, during the ſpace of the ſaid three years, neglected to come forward and give the neceſſary notice to intitle them to have their Claims heard; and many others gave notice of their Claims, and either altogether neglected to attend before the ſaid Commiſſioners to proſecute ſuch Claims, or came unprepared with the neceſſary Documents, Proofs and Evidence, and although warned and made fully acquainted with the nature of the Proof eſſential to the eſtabliſhment of their ſaid Claims, altogether neglected to attend again, either in Perſon or by Agent, or to take any proper ſteps for aſcertaining their Titles in the manner by the ſaid Statute directed.

AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding ſuch manifeſt inattention and negligence, in order to accommodate and indulge His Majeſty's Subjects, the ſaid Act was, by another Statute paſſed in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine, extended and continued for the further term of two years; but ſuch indulgence failed to produce that activity and exertion which was expected, and ought to have marked the conduct of thoſe for whoſe benefit the Law was paſſed.

AND WHEREAS, in the laſt Seſſion of the Parliament of this Province, the Legiſlature again extended the time within which the King's Subjects may aſſert their Claims, in all Caſes where the Faith of Government ſtands pledged, and the Deeds or Letters Patents have not iſſued for the further term of two years from that period, and Commiſſions were iſſued, and the Commiſſioners duly attended at the reſpective times when the Aſſizes were held for the ſeveral Diſtricts in this Province, but ſome of the Parties, who had given notice of aſſerting Claims, came in the ſame unprepared manner as had before been experienced, and many more never attended at all: ſo that, if ſuch groſs negligence and inattention is perſevered in, the ſalutary and benevolent intentions of the Crown, in aſſenting to ſuch repeated extenſions of ſo indulgent a Law, will be altogether diſappointed and fruſtrated.

BE IT THEREFORE KNOWN, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, That the Judges of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, with the other Commiſſioners named in the ſeveral Commiſſions, iſſued under the Authority of the laſt mentioned Statute, will, for the purpoſe of deciding on all ſuch Claims as aforeſaid, attend at the following times and places—*Viz.*—

At YORK, for the *Home* Diſtrict, on the Twenty-Third Day of December next, on the Firſt Day of February, on the Twenty-Fourth Day of March, and on the Twentieth Day of July—1803.

At NIAGARA, for the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, on the Twenty-Fifth Day of April—1803.

At NEWCASTLE, for the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, on the Twenty-Third Day of May—1803.

At KINGSTON, for the *Midland* Diſtrict, on the Second Day of May—1803.

At JOHNSTOWN, for the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, on the Seventeenth Day of May—1803.

At CORNWALL, for the *Eaſtern* Diſtrict, on the Firſt Day of June—1803.

At CHARLOTTEVILLE, for the Diſtrict of *London*, at the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the Year 1803—and

At SANDWICH, for the *Weſtern* Diſtrict, alſo at the time of the Aſſizes, which will be held for that Diſtrict in the ſaid Year 1803.

Previous to which, all Perſons intereſted will give Notice, according to Law, in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace of the reſpective Diſtricts—And His Majeſty's Subjects are hereby required to take Notice, that ſuch Claims will then be called on for hearing, and the Commiſſioners will continue to ſit till they ſhall have afforded opportunity to the Parties of having every Caſe heard and decided upon; but that after they have ſo done, ſuch Commiſſioners, or any other Commiſſioners, will never more ſit again in the execution of the ſaid Commiſſion, and the Parties who ſhall then neglect to bring on their Claims to hearing, will for ever have loſt all opportunity of acquiring, by any means, a legal Title to their Property, and will have to regret that they ſo groſsly neglected their own Intereſt, and omitted to avail themſelves of that indulgence ſo repeatedly in vain held out to them by the Crown.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Ninth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Two, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſame reſpectively," it is enacted, "That it ſhould and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occaſion ſhould require, and as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwiſe, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being expreſsly prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the ſaid Act is particularly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—It is therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaraque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

WAR WITH HOLLAND.

Lord Hawkeſbury, at the Bar of the Houſe, preſented the following moſt gracious Meſſage from his Majeſty:—

GEORGE *R.*

His Majeſty thinks it right to inform the Houſe of Commons, that, from an anxious deſire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian Republic, he communicated to that Government his diſpoſition to reſpect their neutrality, provided that a ſimilar diſpoſition was manifeſted on the part of the French Government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian Republic. This propoſition not having been admitted by the Government of France, and meaſures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian Republic, his Majeſty judged it expedient to direct his Miniſter to leave the Hague; and he has ſince given orders that Letters of Marque and general Reprizals ſhould be iſſued againſt the Batavian Republic and its ſubjects.

His Majeſty has, at all times, manifeſted the deepeſt and moſt lively intereſt for the proſperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourſe to theſe proceedings with the moſt ſincere regret; but the conduct of the French Government has left him no alternative; and in adopting theſe meaſures, he is actuated by a ſenſe of what is due to his own dignity, and to the ſecurity and eſſential intereſts of his dominions.

G. R.

[After the Meſſage was read, an Addreſs of thanks for the communication paſſed *nemine contradicente.*]

JUNE 18.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the following effect:—

"GEORGE *R.*

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that for the more effectual defence and ſecurity of the United Kingdom againſt the avowed attacks of the enemy, he deems it important that a large additional force ſhould be *raiſed and aſſembled forthwith.* His Majeſty recommends this neceſſary meaſure for the public ſecurity to the ſerious conſideration of his faithful Commons, relying upon their concurrence and ſupport, in order that it may be carried into effect with the leaſt poſſible delay."

Mr. Addington moved, that his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage ſhould be referred to a Committee of the Houſe on Monday next, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

JUNE 30.

We are extremely happy to find the unjuſtifiable proceedings of the French Government in the ſeizure of Hanover, have at length induced Miniſters to adopt that ſpirit and deciſive line of conduct, which can alone put a ſtop to aggreſſions, which would otherwiſe know no end. The following was ſtuck up at Lloyd's yeſterday:

"Laſt night Lord Hawkeſbury communicated to the Foreign Miniſters, that his Majeſty had determined, that the entrance of the Elbe ſhould be blockaded in the ſtricteſt manner."

ARMY.—Beſide the encampments at Brighton, Coxheath and Whaley, two others are forming near Harwich and Bradfield on the Eſſex coaſt. The Derbyſhire militia is ordered for Coxheath. Every regiment is to be furniſhed with field pieces and a detachment of artillery.—It is reported that the ſecond field officers of the old militia will be poſted to the ſupplementary regiments.

JULY 5.

From the London Gazette, July 2.

DOWNING-STREET, June 28.

The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honorable Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures having been taken by his Majeſty's command for the blockade of the entrance of the River Elbe, in conſequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the banks of that River by the French troops; the ſaid River is declared to be in a ſtate of blockade; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between his Majeſty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed, with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade. Lord Hawkeſbury has been further commanded by his Majeſty to ſignify to the Miniſters of the Neutral Powers, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the poſitions which they now occupy on parts of the Elbe, and will remove to ſuch a diſtance from them as to leave the courſe of that River perfectly free and ſecure to the veſſels of his ſubjects, as well as of other nations, his Majeſty will immediately direct his ſhips of war, which may be ſtationed at the mouth of the River Elbe, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame, to be withdrawn.

Our preſent military force in Great Britain compriſes ſixty three battalions of the line, and eighteen regiments of Cavalry, independent of the troops in Ireland. The Militia of the Empire amounts to ninety ſeven thouſand men; and a few weeks will add fifty thouſand more to our ranks—theſe, with our volunteer and other ſupplementary force, will conſtitute an army of nearly three hundred thouſand men.

JUNE 18.—The Duke of Cambridge, late Lieutenant General in the Hanoverian ſervice, is appointed to the like rank in the Britiſh ſervice.

It is ſaid an expedition will be ſent back from Malta to re occupy Alexandria, and thus ſecure the excluſion of the French from Egypt.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 22.

By the Colombe French corvette, which arrived here yeſterday, it appears, that ſhe was the forerunner of a fleet conſiſting of one ſhip of 74 guns, two frigates, and ſix tail of merchant ſhips—She left them in the morning of the 18th inſt. and was making for Breſt, when the Endymion of 44 guns, and Dragon of 74, fell in with and captured her in the afternoon of that day, about 20 leagues S. W. of Uihant. The Dragon inſtantly made ſail for the Channel fleet, and joined them next morning; and on communicating this glorious intelligence, they immediately diſperſed in all directions in queſt of them; and there ſeems to be very little doubt that the greater part, if not the whole, may find their way to Britiſh ports.

BOSTON, AUGUST 10.

The moſt active preparations for a vindictive and ſanguinary war were making in France, Holland, and Great Britain. In France nothing appeared to be talked of but an invaſion of England.

In England, the Government does not appear to pay the ſmalleſt regard to the French threats. It, however, is augmenting its naval force with the utmoſt vigour. The ſeamen are to be augmented to 120,000 men; and ſuch has been the late unparalleled ſucceſs of their cruizers, that ſailors enter in great numbers. In one day only, twenty-two prizes arrived at Plymouth, nine of which were French, and ten Dutch; the other three were neutrals

suspected of having French or Dutch property on board.—The Parliament had granted the usual war taxes; and Addresses to the King, approbatory of the war, were signing in all parts of the Kingdom—in these Addresses the city of London had taken the lead. The war appeared popular with the British people; and the same windows which sixteen months since beamed with "Peace and Plenty," on the proclamation of peace; blazed, on the late celebration of the King's birth-day, with representations of "*Bellona's Car*," and "*Britons Strike Home*."

From a number of circumstances, it was apparent the mediation of some of the Northern Powers to effect a peace, was in activity; but from the temper shewn by the Belligerent Cabinets, there was very little prospect of its success.

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NEW-YORK, AUGUST 23.

Captain Smith, who arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, in the brig Hunter, from Gibraltar, furnishes the following information:—Previous to the sailing of the Hunter from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portuguese 64, from a cruize off Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine cruizer, and picked up 140 of the crew and 16 Neapolitan prisoners that were on board.—Lord Nelson was off Toulon with 14 sail of the line. The Victory, of 98 guns, took on her passage from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuscade, and several merchantmen from St. Domingo. The British cruizers out of Gibraltar have sent in several Danes, Swedes, &c. on suspicion of their cargoes being French property. The Emperor of Morocco has six cruizers ready for sea, it is thought to cruize against the Americans, Dutch, and those nations who latterly have neglected to send him presents. Arrived at Tangiers, a Danish frigate, with presents for the Emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The French made a demand of 14 sail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immediately. Lucien Bonaparte was expected hourly at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cette, are to be blockaded by the British. The French have possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburgh. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the same time Bonaparte was there.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1803.

The Yellow Fever, which has for several years past excited great alarm in several of the principal cities of the United States, has again appeared in New York.—The number of cases was very considerable, and uncommonly malignant and fatal. Numbers of inhabitants were removing from town to refuge until this afflicting malady shall have subsided.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—*ARRIVED*—

July 26.—Schooner Mary, Pierre Doucette, from Halifax, cargo, Snuff, Peale, &c. addressed to the Master; Passengers, Capt. Migneron.—Intelligence;—the Admiral's ship was at Halifax, and two frigates hourly expected there. The Merchants were fitting out Privateers.

Sloop Jolly Tar, E. P. H. Gilbert, from Halifax, 18 days passage, cargo, Rum, addressed to the Master.

31.—Brig Wainhalt, Wm. Langdon, 18 days from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in ballast; addressed to the Masters.—saw a Brig, supposed to be a gun brig; and on Friday night the 28th inst. suspects her having struck on a rock, by her firing 5 guns.

Aug. 4.—Brig Nelson, Thos. Ainsworth, failed 8th June from Belfast, addressed to Messrs. Irvine & Co.—Previous to her sailing, several very valuable prizes were taken from the French, homeward bound.

5.—Schooner Providence, Edwd. Godreau, failed 7th July from St. John's, Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to Col. Caldwell.—Passengers, Mr. Stapleton and family.

8.—Ship Griffin, Richd. Mawie, sailed 9th June from Liverpool, cargo, Salt and Bale Goods, addressed to Messrs. Logan & Co.—Passenger, Wm. Kemble.—One frigate, and several other prizes taken from the French.

8.—Brig Minerva, James White, 15 days from Halifax in ballast, addressed to Mr. Delamare. The June Packet was close in with Halifax on the 22d July last; and the Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the West Indies.

14.—Brig Charlotte, Samuel Harris, 28 days from Halifax, cargo, Moulfes and Wine, addressed to Mr. Miure.—Passengers, Mr. Sandford and Mr. M'Kanry and family.

25.—Ship Samuel & Jane, Robt. Blackburn, sailed 14th June from London in ballast, addressed to Mr. Usborne.—40 sail of French merchant ships brought in, and more arriving daily.—The Sloop of War, Hagar, that was sailing had arrived, and brought in two french prizes—all the French ports blocked up.—On the 15th July, spoke the ship Hope from Greenock.—14th, saw a ship and brig, apparently bound for Quebec.—La Pensee and La Francaise, 44 gun frigates, returning from St. Domingo, are taken.

28.—Brig Pitt, Parques Sharp, sailed 18th July, from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood & Co.—Passenger Murphy M'Carr.—Spoke the Aurora frigate, bound to St. John's, with two small privateers, and also the ship Nancy from Liverpool, which sailed 8th June, cargo, Salt.

31.—Ship John's, James Watson, sailed 8th June from Liverpool, cargo, Salt, addressed to Messrs M'Nider & Co.—Passenger, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke.

31.—Schooner True Friends, Christmain Arbour, 9 days from Chaleur Bay, cargo, Fish & Oil, addressed to the Master.—Passengers, Duncan Robinson.—On the 19th inst. spoke a Schooner, out 13 days from Jamaica, and a Ship from Greenock.

Brig Mary & Anne, James Anderson, from Barcelona and Gibraltar, sailed 12th June from Barcelona, and 25th from Gibraltar, in ballast, addressed to Messrs. Lyabunzer & Co.—The Bittern Sloop of War had sent a French frigate (L'Iphigenie of 42 guns) and two brigs into Gibraltar.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two story House next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery; where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches, with accuracy and dispatch.—Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addressed to the Printer, and left at St. George & Co's. or Scholfield & Mosley's Stores will meet with due attention.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
September 16, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To Wit: } a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
September 17.

THE Partnership of CAMERON & ROCHEAD being this day dissolved by mutual consent, Persons having accounts therewith, are requested to settle them with John Cameron, one of the Partners.

J. CAMERON.
A. ROCHEAD.

York, 18 Sept. 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *TRACT of LAND, in the Township of Scarborough, consisting of the following Lots—Viz.:*

First Concession,	-	*Lots Nos.* 32, 33, 35
Second ditto,	-	*Lot No.* 32.
Third ditto,	-	*Lot No.* 35.
Fourth ditto,	-	*Lots Nos.* 31, 32, 34, 35.

York Township—*Third Concession, Lots Numbers* 31, 32.

N. B. The East Branch of the River Don runs through the above two Lots.—*For particulars enquire of the Printer.* *Sept.* 17.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber's Black Servant PEGGY, not having his permission to absent herself from his service, the public is hereby cautioned from employing or harbouring her without the owner's leave. Whoever does so after this notice, may expect to be treated as the Law directs.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, 2d September, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods & Groceries,
On reasonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sept. 10. ELISHA BEMAN.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

York, 10th September, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those Indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.
York, Aug. 5, 1803.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to a generous Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his calling or capacity as Inn Keeper; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has been at a very great expence in finishing a House opposite the *Toronto Coffee House* in the most convenient manner for their accommodation, and intends renewing into the same about the middle of October next, where he hopes by his unremitted attention, to merit a continuance.—He assures them there shall be nothing wanting on his part to make it agreeable to those Gentlemen who may chuse to favor him with their custom.

All those indebted to him by long-standing accounts are requested to settle the same either by payment or note, as all debts remaining unsettled on the first day of October next, will be put into an Attorney's hand to collect without delay.

☞ Good Stabling, and a constant supply of the best hay and oats.—*16th August,* 1803.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Stamford, District of Niagara—No. 10 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A McCrae & Sh
165

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 22.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 646.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not,

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24TH MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in case where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 609. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY.

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

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—*ARRIVED*—

July 26.—Schooner Mary, Pierre Doucette, from Halifax, cargo, Snuff, Peale, &c. addressed to the Master; Passengers, Capt. Migneron.—Intelligence;—the Admiral's ship was at Halifax, and two frigates hourly expected there. The Merchants were fitting out Privateers.

Sloop Jolly Tar, E. P. H. Gilbert, from Halifax, 18 days passage, cargo, Rum, addressed to the Master.

31.—Brig Wainhalt, Wm. Langdon, 18 days from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in ballast; addressed to the Masters.—saw a Brig, supposed to be a gun brig; and on Friday night the 28th inst. suspects her having struck on a rock, by her firing 5 guns.

Aug. 4.—Brig Nelson, Thos. Ainsworth, failed 8th June from Belfast, addressed to Messrs. Irvine & Co.—Previous to her sailing, several very valuable prizes were taken from the French, homeward bound.

5.—Schooner Providence, Edwd. Godreau, failed 7th July from St. John's, Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to Col. Caldwell.—Passengers, Mr. Stapleton and family.

8.—Ship Griffin, Richd. Mawie, sailed 9th June from Liverpool, cargo, Salt and Bale Goods, addressed to Messrs. Logan & Co.—Passenger, Wm. Kemble.—One frigate, and several other prizes taken from the French.

8.—Brig Minerva, James White, 15 days from Halifax in ballast, addressed to Mr. Delamare. The June Packet was close in with Halifax on the 22d July last; and the Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the West Indies.

14.—Brig Charlotte, Samuel Harris, 28 days from Halifax, cargo, Moulfes and Wine, addressed to Mr. Miure.—Passengers, Mr. Sandford and Mr. M'Kanry and family.

25.—Ship Samuel & Jane, Robt. Blackburn, sailed 14th June from London in ballast, addressed to Mr. Usborne.—40 sail of French merchant ships brought in, and more arriving daily.—The Sloop of War, Hagar, that was sailing had arrived, and brought in two french prizes—all the French ports blocked up.—On the 15th July, spoke the ship Hope from Greenock.—14th, saw a ship and brig, apparently bound for Quebec.—La Pensee and La Francaise, 44 gun frigates, returning from St. Domingo, are taken.

28.—Brig Pitt, Parques Sharp, sailed 18th July, from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood & Co.—Passenger Murphy M'Carr.—Spoke the Aurora frigate, bound to St. John's, with two small privateers, and also the ship Nancy from Liverpool, which sailed 8th June, cargo, Salt.

31.—Ship John's, James Watson, sailed 8th June from Liverpool, cargo, Salt, addressed to Messrs M'Nider & Co.—Passenger, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke.

31.—Schooner True Friends, Christmain Arbour, 9 days from Chaleur Bay, cargo, Fish & Oil, addressed to the Master.—Passengers, Duncan Robinson.—On the 19th inst. spoke a Schooner, out 13 days from Jamaica, and a Ship from Greenock.

Brig Mary & Anne, James Anderson, from Barcelona and Gibraltar, sailed 12th June from Barcelona, and 25th from Gibraltar, in ballast, addressed to Messrs. Lyabunzer & Co.—The Bittern Sloop of War had sent a French frigate (L'Iphigenie of 42 guns) and two brigs into Gibraltar.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two story House next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery; where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches, with accuracy and dispatch.—Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addressed to the Printer, and left at St. George & Co's. or Scholfield & Mosley's Stores will meet with due attention.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
September 16, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To Wit: } a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
September 17.

THE Partnership of CAMERON & ROCHEAD being this day dissolved by mutual consent, Persons having accounts therewith, are requested to settle them with John Cameron, one of the Partners.

J. CAMERON.
A. ROCHEAD.

York, 18 Sept. 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *TRACT of LAND, in the Township of Scarborough, consisting of the following Lots—Viz.:*

First Concession,	-	*Lots Nos.* 32, 33, 35
Second ditto,	-	*Lot No.* 32.
Third ditto,	-	*Lot No.* 35.
Fourth ditto,	-	*Lots Nos.* 31, 32, 34, 35.

York Township—*Third Concession, Lots Numbers* 31, 32.

N. B. The East Branch of the River Don runs through the above two Lots.—*For particulars enquire of the Printer.* *Sept.* 17.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber's Black Servant PEGGY, not having his permission to absent herself from his service, the public is hereby cautioned from employing or harbouring her without the owner's leave. Whoever does so after this notice, may expect to be treated as the Law directs.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, 2d September, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods & Groceries,
On reasonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

Sept. 10. ELISHA BEMAN.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

York, 10th September, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those Indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.
York, Aug. 5, 1803.

William Cooper

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to a generous Public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his calling or capacity as Inn Keeper; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has been at a very great expence in finishing a House opposite the *Toronto Coffee House* in the most convenient manner for their accommodation, and intends renewing into the same about the middle of October next, where he hopes by his unremitted attention, to merit a continuance.—He assures them there shall be nothing wanting on his part to make it agreeable to those Gentlemen who may chuse to favor him with their custom.

All those indebted to him by long-standing accounts are requested to settle the same either by payment or note, as all debts remaining unsettled on the first day of October next, will be put into an Attorney's hand to collect without delay.

☞ Good Stabling, and a constant supply of the best hay and oats.—*16th August,* 1803.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 2d Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Stamford, District of Niagara—No. 10 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A McCrae & Sh
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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 22.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 646.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not,

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24TH MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in case where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 609. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY.

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu- "tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro- "vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern- "ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu- "tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de- "clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in- "to this Province from the *United* "*States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu- "larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandize im- "ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Gananoque*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chippawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, June 18.

The new plan of defence is to procure an addition of 50,000 men to the land forces of the country. Of this augmentation of the army, the mode to be adopted in its levyings is in the proportion of—

31,000 for the Counties of England,
5,000 for London and the Tower Hamlets,
6,000 for Scotland, and
10,000 for Ireland;

who are all to be choſen by ballot.—This diſpoſable force is to be liable to ſerve in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. It is to be raiſed by a ballot, on the principle of the militia ballot. Every man from 18 to 45, with certain exceptions, is to be liable to the ballot, and ſubſtitutes allowed.—The army is to be put under the command of officers appointed by his Majeſty. The officers are to be taken from the half-pay liſt; and when that is exhauſted, from the marines, from Eaſt-India officers, and fencible officers.

The Britiſh frigate Reſiſtance, of 36 guns, was loſt on the 31ſt ult. off Cape St. Vincent. Happily the crew were all ſaved.

July 1.—By the excluſion of ſtrangers from the Houſe of Commons yeſterday evening, the public are deprived of the arguments which were uſed both for and againſt the Bill for raiſing the Army of Reſerve—The motion of the Secretary at War, which led to that excluſion, was, no doubt, dictated by motives of the greateſt prudence, as it was perfectly known, that Colonel Crawford, who had then commenced his ſpeech, intended to enter minutely into all the means of effecting the invaſion of this country which the enemy could exerciſe. After the gallery was cleared, the principal Speakers were the Secretary at War, Lord Hawkeſbury, Mr. Windham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Windham attacked the meaſures of Government with great aſperity, and was, we underſtand, anſwered in a very able and ſpirited manner by Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkeſbury. The Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

A letter from a merchant at Hamburgh, ſays, "It is juſt now ſaid, that Ruſſia has declared war againſt France; we wiſh for the confirmation of it."

BREST.

No ſhip of any deſcription has been able to come out of Breſt or go in ſince Admiral Cotnwallis's fleet has been on that ſtation. We underſtand—that the French have in that port 23 line of battle ſhips, completely ready for ſea, beſides a number of gun and flat-bottomed boats.

A great number of French and Dutch fiſhing boats have been captured and brought into our ports. The French will probably exclaim againſt this ſpecies of hoſtility, which was abſtained from during the late war, but we are driven to this ſtep by the avowed intention of the enemy, of making uſe of ſuch craft, for the moſt ready purpoſe of invaſion.

From papers received by the ſhip Atlantic, Capt. Chew, in 42 days from Liverpool.

JULY 2.

A Sea-Fencible eſtabliſhment, upon a very extenſive ſcale, for the protection of the coaſt of Great Britain, is immediately to be adopted. It is to comprize all fiſhermen, and all other perſons occupied in the ports, and upon the coaſt, but who are now, from the very nature of their occupations protected from the impreſs. Theſe are to be claſſed in diſtricts, and put under the command of proper naval officers, and are to act as the emergency of the moment may require, aſhore or on float. A hundred poſt-captains and commanders, with a proportionate number of lieutenants, are already appointed to this ſervice. We cannot too much commend this plan, which brings into the ſervice of their country a great number of very uſeful hands, without diſturbing the ſettled habits of their uſual occupations. We would venture to ſuggeſt the policy of a ſimilar plan for the ſouthern coaſts of *Ireland*, to which at preſent theſe appointments do not extend.

July 5—The great object of Bonaparte's tour to the coaſt, is to aſcertain not only the ſtate of the military force and the naval equipments, but the ſentiments of the people with reſpect to an invaſion of this country. It was his original intention to have viſited only the Belgic departments, but as ſoon as war was declared againſt England, he altered his plan, and determined to viſit the French, Dutch and Flemiſh ports firſt.

[The Editor, in treating of the threatened invaſion of England, concludes with the following obſervations.]

We would have this country accuſtom itſelf to the idea of an invaſion; to imagine that the French will not only accompliſh their wiſh of *a fair wind, and thirty ſix hours*,* but that they will be able to elude (a very improbable ſuppoſition, we confeſs) the vigilance of our ſailors, and effect a landing upon the iſland. Soon, we are convinced, would they have ample cauſe to regret that they had ever travelled *the road to England*,† and that the wind had been favorable for thirty-ſix hours. The united vigor and valour of the country would convert the firſt ground they encamped upon into their graves. In Egypt Engliſhmen have tried their ſtrength againſt a ſuperior number of the French and have conquered. Never then, ſhall it be ſaid, that they ſhewed leſs energy in defending their own native country, than in refcuing from the fangs of France the territory of an ally. It is not the common language of war and hoſtility that France uſes. She has abandoned all ideas of making peace upon terms reciprocally honorable and advantageous. She muſt eſtabliſh the freedom of the Seas, that is, ſhe muſt ruin the navy of England—She muſt dictate the peace, and dictate it where?—In the capital of the Britiſh Empire—in the Palace of our Gracious Sovereign. This ſhe avows to be her intention—This is the language of her firſt magiſtrate—This is the burthen of the addreſſes of departments and cities, of all the prieſts, prefects & parafites throughout France.

Let him come then, this Corſican Conſul, if he dare. An iſland gave him birth—It may be the fate of another iſland to provide him a burying place. Let him come with his battles of Lodi, of Pavia, of Marengo inſcribed on his colors. We will meet him on the Beach with the recollections of our fame at Croſſy and Agincourt—with the remembrance of our atchievements on the 1ſt of June, at Camperdown, off St. Vincent and at Aboukir—of our defeat of his beſt troops, led on by himſelf at Acre, and of our victory over his invincibles in Egypt. We will meet him with a deep ſenſe of the bleſſings we enjoy under the mild Government of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, and with a full knowledge of the miſeries in which every country has been involved that has been viſited by the arms of France. We will meet him too, in the manner of ſome of the ancient republics, when they went out to battle, chaunting that ode which has been left us by one of the beſt of our poets, as well as one of the beſt of our countrymen;—

What conſtitutes a ſtate?
Not high-rais'd battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with ſpires and turrets crown'd:
Not bays and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the ſtorm, rich navies ride;
Nor Parr'd and ſpangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baſeneſs wafts perfume to pride.
No; Men, high-minded men,
With pow'rs as far above dull brutes endu'd
In forefi, brake or den,
As beaſts excel cold rocks and brambles rude:
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long aim'd blow,
And crush the Tyrant.

When Bonaparte left Calais, he proceeded to Dunkirk, Neuport and Oſtend from whence he will go to Ghent and Antwerp.—The French are extremely irritated at the capture of their fiſhing boats.—The Moniteur has inſerted an article from Boulogne upon that ſubject. We informed our readers ſome days ago, that theſe fiſhing boats were ſuffered to purſue the occupation of fiſhing without moleſtation, till it appeared that they were furniſhed with arms and boarding pikes, with which they boarded ſmall Engliſh merchantmen off the coaſt, and carried them into the ports of France. It would therefore have been the height of folly to have ſuffered them to have purſued this ſyſtem of operations with impunity.

We hope it is true that government intend to encourage a number of rifle companies, as they are calculated to annoy an enemy more in this country then men imagine. The hedges and ditches with which this country is encloſed form fortifications, and the proper troops to man them are rifles; the Mamelukes & Arabs were ſure to deſtroy any French detached from the main body, and this obliged them to keep in a body. The ſame might be done in this country by rifles; and the French, if they land, might be compelled to keep in a body, not daring to ſend out any foraging parties, or parties to gain intelligence.

The Volunteer corps in the maritime counties, ſhould all be turned into rifles, as from their local knowledge of the country, they would be able to gall the enemy extremely.

July 12.

A Court of Aldermen was held yeſterday, at which it was reſolved to arm, in every ward, all men between the age of 18 and 45—and to embody all men above the age of 45 in corps to ſerve as Conſtables.

The negociation which has for ſome weeks been carrying on, through the mediation of Ruſſia, for reſtoring peace between this country and France, has been brought to a cloſe. It has produced nothing: indeed hardly any one expected it would. The Secretary of the Ruſſian Embaſſy, at Paris, is now in London. He brought the diſpatches which announced the failure of the negociation. It remains to be ſeen what part the Court of St. Peterſburgh will take in conſequence.

The Bruſſels papers contain ſome important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe. It ſeems that the French ſeem determined to croſs that River, which the Hanoverians ſeem as determined to oppoſe. The oſtenſible object for the advance of the French army across the Elbe, is to diſarm the Hanoverian army, in fulfilment of the treaty of Sublingen; but we preſume they muſt have more important objects in view, as they mediate the croſſing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be intereſting.

July 13.

A Bill was laſt night brought in by the Lord Mayor, for raiſing an additional military force by the city.

PLYMOUTH, July 3.

In the beginning of war, perhaps a more gallant buſineſs has not been performed than was atchieved this week, by the boats of La Loire, of 48 guns, captain Maitland, off the Iſle of Bas, on Tueſday laſt.—La Loire was diſpatched about a fortnight ſince from this port on that ſtation, to intercept any veſſel on that part of the coaſt of France: cruizing in ſhore, captain M. ſaw a fine gun brig at anchor under a battery, and finding La Loire draw too much water to go near her with effect for her deſtruction, had all hands turned up, and aſked who would volunteer to cut her out. Immediately 70 ſeamen and royal marines puſhed aft to offer their ſervices. A launch and a cutter were immediately manned and armed, under the command of Lieutenants Temple and Bowen. The boats puſhed in briſkly, and were fired at by ſome heavy guns from the French brig; the ſhot paſſed over them, on which the boats crew gave three cheers; on nearing her another round was fired, which alſo paſſed over their heads a ſecond time: the jolly tars and royal marines gave again three cheers, were ſoon along ſide, and after a terrible conflict on both ſides, Lieutenants Temple and Bowen, with the boat's crews, boarded the gun brig, fought and puſhed their way aft, and having killed 3 men and wounded 10, our gallant lads ſtruck her colours; on the part of La Loire's boats four Britiſh ſeamen and royal marines were wounded—they are now in the Royal Navy Hoſpital for cure, and will receive every attention incident to that eſtabliſhment. The 1ſt and 2d Captains of the brig were killed, and many officers wounded. La Loire arrived yeſterday with the prize, which is a very formidable veſſel of her claſs, being a gun brig of four long 18 pounders, and ſix 36 pounders, is manned with 80 men; is called the La Venteaux. She went up the Harbour immediately.

PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

Arrived the Dart, national brig, from Martinique for Havre, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Apollo. The following were paſſengers:—Mons. Ferriere, Madame Duplefſis and a ſervant boy, Monſieur Pierre Bonen, Mademoiſelle Tachee de la Pagerie, and Monſieur Tachee de la Pagerie. The two latter are couſins to Madame Bonaparte.—The Dart, after being captured, was engaged by three different privateers, keeping up a running fight all the time. Mr. Little was wounded in the right hand.

The Falcon cutter, which arrived here this morning, brings intelligence of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Minerva, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Brenton. She went on ſhore in a very heavy fog, on a rock near Cherbourgh, cloſe under two batteries, which, the moment the fog cleared away, began a very heavy firing. Captain Brenton, finding reſiſtance ineffectual, was under the painful neceſſity of ſurrendering.—None of the officers or men were killed or wounded. Immediately on their landing they were made priſoners, and marched into the country.

ZOLLENSPIEKER,
On the Elbe, 9 miles from Hamburgh,
June 30.

Every thing indicates that the Hanoverians will oppoſe the paſſage of the Elbe, and that, too, in the moſt determined manner. Behind Geeſthacht, in the country of Lunenburgh, they have a battery which commands the Elbe and the ſurrounding places. They will be in no want of ammunition and cannon; but, perhaps, of proviſion and forage.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 25.

Captain Story, from Halifax, put into Proſpect July 27, was informed that the Britiſh Packet Lady Hobart, was loſt on the Banks of Newfoundland. The paſſengers and crew all ſaved and arrived at Halifax.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Caledonia, from Liverpool. By her London dates are received to the 13th July—They contain little intereſting matter.

The expedition againſt England, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 500,000 men, in five diviſions, to be commanded by Bonaparte, Moreau, and Bournonville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be deſtroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force ſufficient to conquer the Iſland.

In the event of invaſion, the King, it is ſtated, will take the field in perſon, and will be aſſiſted in the conduct of the war by a Military Council. His Majeſty certainly will, in the courſe of

* One of the decorations of the houſe prepared for the reception of Madame Bonaparte, at Aſnieres, was a ſmall Sloop, with a mall bearing the tricolored flag, with this inſcription:—"*A fair wind and thirty-ſix hours.*"

† On the facade of the gate of Amiens, as it opens into the road to Calais, the following words are inſcribed:—"*The Road to England.*"

the autumn, review the various camps near London.

The British Government have received authentic information that the wishes expressed by the Court of Madrid to preserve a ſtrict neutrality, have been completely fruſtrated by the poſitive injunctions of Bonaparte, who requires every poſſible exertion on the part of Spain to co-operate in his views againſt that country, by the aſſiſtance of her navy. In conſequence of the above information, Letters of Marque and Reprizals were momently expected to be iſſued againſt Spain.

Admiral Cornwallis is cruiſing off Breſt with 16 ſail of the line—and Sir Edward Pellew has blocked up the port of Rochefort.

Verbal intelligence had arrived at Falmouth, of the capture of the convoy from St. Domingo, including the men of war, by Admiral Cornwallis.

Captain Nichols, from Cape-Francois, informs, that on the 28th July, off that port, in ſight of a great number of ſpectators on ſhore, an Engliſh friguate of 20 guns attacked a French 74, and a running fight continued for ſome time, when a 44 came up, poured a broadſide into the 74, and the immediately ſtruck—Another 74 and a friguate were in company, but they crowded all ſail and made off, the Britiſh purſuing them.

SUMMARY
Of laſeſt Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN never before ſhewed ſuch an union of ſentiment and ſpirit. Her meaſures are calculated for the greateſt ſecurity by land, and victory at ſea. The Government are continually receiving addreſſes in ſupport of the war, &c. from every part of the United Kingdom, from all ranks and conditions in ſociety, breathing nothing but manlineſs and vigor. The following extract from ſundry reſolutions adopted on the 11th July, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, will ſhew in miniature the ſpirit that pervades every part of Great Britain:—"Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Court, feeling with indignant pride the inſulting VAUNTS of inordinate AMBITION (though at the ſame time ſenſible how painful the neceſſity has been of engaging this Kingdom in a deſtructive war, yet as this awful criſis exhibits to the view of the PEOPLE, FREEDOM or SLAVERY, EXISTENCE as an INDEPENDENT NATION, or EXTIRPATION and ANNIHILATION), ſolemnly call upon their Fellow-Citizens, and every individual INHABITANT, within the Metropolis, to enroll himſelf, in one of the claſſes hereby recommended and ſpecified, in order that ALL may be PREPARED, and PARTICIPATE in the honor of chaſtiſing the inſolence of an implacable FOE, ſhould he ever dare to venture upon BRITISH GROUND. The Court takes this opportunity of congratulating the Country upon the preſent happy extinction of PARTIES, and upon the HARMONY and UNANIMITY now exiſting in all ranks, being convincing proofs of the zeal and affection ſhall orders for our beloved King and glorious Conſtitution, which muſt ever place the ſubjects of theſe realms above the MENACES of any POWER that ſhall preſume to give laws, or preſcribe limits to the POLICY and INTERESTS of this NATION.

Robert Aſtlett, late aſſiſtant to the principal Caſhier of the Bank of England, had his trial on the 8th July, for embezzling property belonging to the Bank to the amount of 200,000l. ſterling, and was acquitted without examining the witneſſes, on the ground that the Exchequer Bills alledged to have been ſtolen had not been formally ſigned by the authorities conſtituted in the act by which they were iſſued. He was, however, remanded to priſon for a civil debt due to the Bank of upwards of 100,000l.

The number of French priſoners in England the laſt of June, exceeded 3000—On the 5th July it was more than 5000.

In the New-York papers is publiſhed a Liſt of the Names of Perſons who have fell victims "*to the prevailing malignant fever*" in that city, from the 29th July to the 26th Auguſt, with their places of reſidence. From which it appears, that the number of deaths, *in any one day*, has not exceeded nine—and that the total number is 113. This Liſt is from official ſource, and unqueſtionably correct.

MONTREAL, Auguſt 8.

We are ſorry again to announce to our readers the deſtruction made during the laſt week in this city, by that devouring element, Fire: on Monday morning laſt, a little after one o'clock, the houſe of Mr. Langley the hatter, was perceived to be a-fire, and notwithſtanding very great exertions were made to prevent the conflagration ſpreading, that houſe, with his neighbour's, Dr. Selby, were entirely conſumed—the former being abſent from home, the greateſt part of his effects were burnt. The following day, about 6 o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in Mr. Lagan's ſtable, ſuppoſed to have been cauſed from ſome ſparks that might have lodged there from the fire the preceding day; it being ſo late in the day time, and aſſiſtance ready, the buildings being pulled down and every combuſtible removed by the uncommon exertions of every individual, the fire was extinguiſhed without extending any farther, although much damage was occaſioned by the hidden removal of effects, &c. &c. Agitated as the public mind naturally was, the alarm of fire again the ſucceeding day did not ſerve to appeaſe it—On Wedneſday morning about ten o'clock, ano her fire was diſcovered in a houſe occupied by Mr. Higar, which communicated to the houſe of Mr. Breckenridge, and altho' the houſe adjoining was pulled down, the flames very ſoon caught the houſe of Mr. Dunlop, which, although conſidered fire proof, was, with its contents, entirely, with the other houſes, reduced to aſhes—Mr. Dunlop's loſs is to a very great amount. The Hoſpital, Mr. Stanfield's and Mr. Leſeuvre's houſes were on fire ſeveral times, but by the very wonderful exertions of every denomination of perſons, they were ſaved—the loſs to various individuals muſt have been very conſiderable. It was by exertion only, that the whole Lower Town was ſaved from the mercileſs element. As various reports had been circulated, and with ſome reſemblance of truth, that theſe recent fires did not been accidental, detachments of the militia have ſince patrolled the ſtreets, but no certain diſcovery has yet been made.

Since the above was prepared for preſs, we lament that we have occaſion to inform our readers, that about 3 o'clock yeſterday afternoon, another fire broke out oppoſite to the Recollet Barracks, in an out-houſe, which, with ſeveral others and two dwelling houſes, were conſumed; ſeveral other dwelling and out-houſes were pulled down, and effectually prevented the extenſive conflagration, which from the peculiar ſituation of the place where the fire was firſt diſcovered, and its vicinity to the Powder Magazine, gave every reaſon to apprehend.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two ſtory Houſe next to Mr. Henderſon's Brewery; where the buſineſs in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and diſpatch.—Advertiſements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addreſſed to the Printer and left at St. George & Co's. or Selſhield & Moſley's Stores will meet with due attention.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
September 16, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the eleventh day of October now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
September 17.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber's Black Servant PEGGY, not having his permiſſion to abſent herſelf from his ſervice, the public is hereby cautioned from employing or harbouring her without the owner's leave. Whoever does ſo after this notice, may expect to be treated as the Law directs.

PETER RUSSELL.
York, 2d September, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods & Groceries,
On reaſonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL perſons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection. ELISHA BEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Front Town Lot with a dwelling Houſe thereon, where the Meſſrs. Hewards now live; alſo the highly improved Farm where the Subſcriber lives, being lot No. 20 in the ſecond Conceſſion: the very agreeable, healthful and almoſt unparalleled ſituation of this farm is ſo well known, it needs no illuſtration here. Alſo lot No. 42, containing 200 acres, adjoining the Don Mills; a part of this lot is improved on each ſide the River Don: Lot No 3 in ſecond Conceſſion eaſtward of the Township of York, a branch of the River Don runs through the ſame, and affords an eligible mill-ſeat; alſo, the one half of lot No. 25 in ſecond Conceſſion, 100 acres; the whole of lots No. 26, 27 and 29, containing 200 acres each, in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Pickering. For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber. GEORGE PLAYTER.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, valuable Lands in the Townſhips of King, Wentworth, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Baſſard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada. JOHN CAMERON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

U. C. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 23.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 647] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deſerters to ſerve abroad as Soldiers (a ſervice to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary courſe of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in caſes where Death may be thought too great a punithment, to ſentence a Deſerter to Tranſportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the ſentence, a Soldier ſo Tranſported ſhall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majeſty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Tranſported, or without ſome other Lawful cauſe, every ſuch perſon being convicted thereof, in the ordinary courſe of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5 Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the caſes of Deſertion, or of any other Capital Offence, ſhall have given a ſentence of Death, his Majeſty is impowered, if he ſhall think fit, to order that puniſhment to be changed for Tranſportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet; and the puniſhment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by ſuch order of his Majeſty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 116. Perſons harbouring, concealing, or aſſiſting Deſerters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, inſtead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deſerters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the aſſiſtance of a Civil Officer, is now eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 609. Page 117. This Section has been altered, ſo as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final deſtination, are obliged to receive Deſerters into their cuſtody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deſerters are conveyed by virtue of a Magiſtrate's Warrant, or under Military Eſcort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,
During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec 16. Page 84. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courſe of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in conſequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 157, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to ſentence Deſerters belonging to thoſe Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be ſent out of Great Britain) to ſerve in his Majeſty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of ſervice.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21ſt June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the tranſaction of the Public Buſineſs of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Chriſtmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until ſeven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

Lateſt Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

Private letters from Paris, June 29, ſtate—" Every day couriers arrive from the Firſt Conſul, and couriers are diſpatched to the Firſt Conſul: as Talleyrand has not yet left Paris, and the daily conferences continue between him and Coont Markoff, many flatter themſelves with the hope that the mediation of Ruſſia may not be ineffectual; perſons in the intereſt of the Conſular Government deſire this opinion to gain ground, no doubt to quiet, during Bonaparte's abſence, the public, very much exaſperated with the war.

" From our ſea-ports we continue to hear of nothing but captures, loſſes and failures; of a total ſtagnation in trade, and a great ſcarcity of money, of miſtruſt, diffidence, and deception.—Government encourages as much as poſſible, plays and pantomimes, in which England is degraded, and the Engliſh nation abuſed. In every city where the Conſul ſtops, theatrical dullneſs aſſiſts departmental meanneſs, to flatter the Great Man, and to calumniate Great Britain.

" Notwithſtanding all the active endeavours of our Government, the building of gun boats goes on but ſlowly, and the ſubſcriptions for building are ſo trifling, that it would be a diſhonour to publiſh them, even in the official *Moniteur*—We are generous only in words, and liberal only in our addreſſes; ſo far we repay our rulers in their own coin. On the 24th of June, after the maſs, the Firſt Conſul left St. Cloud for Brabant, and no ſooner was he gone, than all the legions of the Police Agents and Spies here were put into conſiderable activity.

" The Guards are doubled every where, and a company of the Conſular Guards placed to protect the Telegraphe.—General Junot, the commander at Paris, has been ordered by the Conſul to head the patrol himſelf, every night, during the Conſul's abſence. Domiciliary viſits were made laſt night in the Palais-Royal, and in all the hotels of the neighbouring ſtreets, and ſeveral ſuſpected perſons were taken and ſent to priſon. Theſe meaſures of terror have been adviſed by the Grand Judge, and the Senators Lucien Bonaparte, Fouche, Roederer, and Le Feve, on a pretended diſcovery of the united efforts of the Royaliſt and Jacobin factions to ſpread diſcontent, and to propoſe a new Revolution. The Senator Sieyes was told, on the 20th inſtant, by the Firſt Phyſician to the Firſt Conſul, that a viſit to Spa, for ſix weeks, would be very uſeful to his health, and *he left Paris*, immediately, *to drink the Spa waters*.

" General Andreoſſi has been ordered by the Government to remove ſixteen leagues from the capital. He incurred the diſpleaſure of the Corſican, upon his honeſt refuſal to become the medium of the moſt groſs and infamous falſehoods reſpecting the ſituation of affairs in Great Britain. It is confidently ſaid at Paris, that Joſeph Bonaparte was very anxious to avert the renewal of hoſtilities with Great Britain, and after many vain exhortations to his brother, concluded with ſolemnly predicting, that if the latter obſtinately perſevered in reviving the war with England, there would not be a Bonaparte alive in France in the courſe of ſix months."

NAPLES, June 22.

The new Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty to our Court, arrived here laſt Friday, eſcorted by the ſhip of Lord Nelſon (who left England on the 22d of May, on board the Victory). Reciprocal diſcharges of artillery were made on his arrival.

BRUSSELS, July 7.

An Engliſh ſquadron, with land troops, has arrived at Naples; its object is ſuppoſed to be to take poſſeſſion of the iſlands Procida, Capri, and Ischia. The garriſon in Fort St. Elmo has been reinforced.

CUXHAVEN, July 11.

Seven Engliſh frigates and a cutter have taken ſuch a poſition at the mouth of the Elbe, that no ſhip can go up the river; the greater part of the neutral ſhips have returned back to the vicinity of Tonningen.

From a London Paper of July 15.

Grand Canal.—A meaſure, in which the trade and navigation of this country are incalculably intereſted, received laſt night the moſt willing concurrence of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons. On the motion of Mr. Hawkins Browne, in the Committee of Supply, 20,000l. was granted towards making a navigable Canal through the *Highlands of Scotland, from ſea to ſea*. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by Lakes of *unfathomable depth*.—The remaining are to be *twenty feet deep*, and of a proportionable breadth, ſo that *ſhips of the line* may paſs from the Baltic to the Britiſh Channel. This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney Iſles; a paſſage of 14 days in the calmeſt weather, and which, in the windy ſeaſon, is rarely effected in leſs than three months: while, by the propoſed Canal, the paſſage in the moſt unfavorable weather, will not occupy more than 12 days, and frequently little more than half that period. It is calculated, that the whole expence of this Canal will not exceed the loſs ſuſtained by ſhipwrecks, in the preſent courſe of navigation, in five years.

BOSTON, August 31.

London accounts a few days later than by the John Adams, have been received at New York.

Preparations in England and France continue to portend a bloody and vindictive war. To annoy as well as to defend, is the avowed reſolution of the Britiſh Miniſtry. To this end, the nation *en maſſe* is to be armed and diſciplined, and an Army of Reſerve is to be raiſed for home defence; whilſt the floating caſtles of Britain are to wait the Regular troops to attacks on diſtant French poſſeſſions. Across the Channel too, every thing wears a hoſtile front;—the addreſſes of Clergy and Laity; the public harangue and the convivial ſentiment, all breathe the *Inviſion of England*; and all ſpeak of it as feaſible.—Bonaparte's calculations thereon are the leaſt favourable to the enterprize.—The French invading army, it is ſaid, will compriſe 500,000 men! divided into legions of 100,000 each, to be headed by Bonapatte, Moreau, Bournonville, and other Generals of celebrity in the annals of carnage. If the meaſure is to be attempted, it muſt be ſoon; or the elements will aſſiſt the fleets and armies of England.—Every league of water on the French coaſt, has its cruizers and look-out veſſels; whilſt ſtrong ſquadrons of the line block the important *depots* of Breſt and Rochefort.

Upwards of 500 Scotch emigrants have lately arrived in Nova Scotia, from Scotland; and many more are expected—amongſt whom is Lord SELKIRK and family. They are principally farmers, of induſtrious habits, and correct morals.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

We learn by letters from France, (ſays a Baltimore paper) that Havre and Antwerp are declared in a ſtate of blockade by the Britiſh.

Intelligence is received at N. York from St. Thomas', of the capture of the Iſland of Curracoa by the Britiſh.

SEPTEMBER 2.

By the attention of a friend who came paſſenger in the Pigou, we are in poſſeſſion of copious files of papers to the 22d of July inclusive, from which we extract various articles of important intelligence.

Nothing ſo much engages the attention of the government and people of Great Britain, as the expected invaſion. A very intereſting and ſpirited debate was had in the Houſe of Commons, on the 20th and 21ſt July, on a Bill for "arming the people for the general defence of the country."

In every part of the Kingdom vigorous preparations are ſaid to be making to give the Firſt Conſul and his army a reception moſt conſonant to the honor and glory of the Britiſh nation. It is ſaid, that government had received certain intelligence, that the deſign of the enemy was to attempt a deſcent upon Jerſey and Guernſey. In conſequence of this intelligence, the whole of the regular force of the Iſle of Wight had been ordered to proceed to Jerſey; and both Iſlands are ſaid to be placed in the moſt formidable ſtate of defence.

The merchants, underwriters and ſubſcribers at Lloyd's, have ſet on foot a general ſubſcription, on a very extenſive ſcale, for the relief of thoſe who are engaged for the defence of the country.

Voluntary aſſociations are forming in every part of the Kingdom. The young men of family and faſhion in the metropolis have ſet the example, by forming themſelves into an equeſtrian corps, which will amount to one thouſand, and are to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſet off at an hour's notice, mounted on the fineſt horſes in the Kingdom.

Large corps of volunteer cavalry and infantry are raiſing in Bath.

Three troops of cavalry and a corps of infantry are nearly completed at Briſtol.

All the principal officers, and the whole body of clerks, belonging to the Cuſtom Houſe in London, from the age of 18 to 45, have volunteered their ſervices to government, to ſerve in any part of the metropolis, and their offer has been accepted. The above gentlemen amount to above 500. And the Board of Cuſtoms have ſelected 330 of their interior officers to mount a ſpecial guard day and night at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in caſe of any diſturbance.

The Lieutenancy and Magiſtracy of Greenwich, have adopted a reſolution to form a voluntary corps; as have the inhabitants of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-Square. At Haſtings a large meeting has been held, for enrolling the names of fiſhermen and ſea faring men, as *Sea Fencibles*.—At this meeting about 140 had voluntarily come forward with the offer of their ſervices, and great numbers, who were abſent from the meeting, afterwards did the ſame.

Earl Kingſton has made an offer to government, of raiſing, within a given time, on his eſtates in Ireland, a regiment of 2000 men, and after that ſhall have been completed, another of equal force.

At Liverpool, a large ſociety of independent gentlemen have enrolled themſelves into a body to conſtitute a company of *Riflemen*. And all the boat men, riggers and others, to whom protections have been granted, have come forward with a tender of their ſervices.

Several encampments have been formed on the eaſtern coaſt, and not a ſpot in the Kingdom appeared to be without its apprehenſion, or neglectful of the means to ſecure its ſafety and that of the country.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) August 4.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended as uſual, proceeded to the Council Chamber—where being ſeated, a Meſſage was diſpatched to the Repreſentative Body, requiring its attendance.

The Speaker and Members attended accordingly; when, on preſenting the Bill for appropriating the Supplies granted during the Seſſion, the Speaker addreſſed his Excellency as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,

It is my duty, on behalf of his Majeſty's faithful Commons of this Province, to preſent for your Excellency's aſſent, a Bill appropriating the Supplies granted to his Majeſty the preſent Seſſion.

I feel an honeſt pride in addreſſing your Excellency in behalf of a people, who, in times when they were ſurrounded with temptations and dangers, remained true to the King; and, by the liberal Supplies they have granted to his Majeſty the preſent Seſſion, have afforded a ſtrong proof, that their loyalty is undiminiſhed.

If the Houſe of Aſſembly has encountered difficulties in appropriating the Supplies of the preſent Seſſion to purpoſes of the firſt importance to the Province, it has, at leaſt, manifeſted its prudence and moderation, in making its feelings a ſacrifice to its wiſhes to preſerve harmony in the ſeveral Departments of his Majeſty's Government; and, I am convinced that the people of this Province will patiently wait a more favorable opportunity to accompliſh the numerous objects that yet remain unattained.

Notwithſtanding the limited ſphere to which our actions are confined, we are ſenſible that it is not ſafe, in the preſent times, to indulge ſpeculative opinions;—we feel the arduous conteſt in which our King and Country are engaged—we know, that the perſonal exertions of every man, worthy of the Name of an Engliſhman, will be wanted; and, we flatter ourſelves with the hope, that, when our's are called for, your Excellency will find, that the hardy Sons of Nova Scotia have not degenerated; and, that every man is ready with his arms to ſupport the Conſtitution, which it is our duty to defend, and our glory and happineſs to enjoy.

I ſhould feel that I had omitted a part of my duty, was I to fail expreſſing on this occaſion, how much of our preſent happineſs we owe to the mild and moderate government of your Excellency: we are ſenſible, that you have the true intereſts of the Province at heart; and hope you are convinced, that the people will be ever mindful of the great obligations they owe to you.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing to your Excellency, my humble thanks for the ready attention you have always given to the numerous repreſentations it has been my duty to make to your Excellency; and I can, with confidence, aſſure your Excellency, that the people of this Province well know the value of Britiſh freedom, and are not afraid to die in its defence.

His Excellency then gave his Aſſent to

" An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year One Thouſand Eight " Hundred and Three; and for appropriating ſuch part of the Supplies " granted in this Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, as are not already appropriated by the Laws of the Province."

After which his Excellency was pleaſed to deliver the following Speech to both Houſes:—

Mr. President,
And Gentlemen of the Council—
Mr. Speaker,
And Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The public buſineſs, after the matureſt conſideration, being thus far advanced, it remains with me to return my thanks, for the Supplies granted for the ſupport of his Majeſty's Government, and for improvements of Roads, Bridges, and Public Buildings throughout the Province—Theſe uſeful meaſures ſhall be faithfully executed, as far as depends upon me.

Great Britain, our Parent State, being again involved in war, through the inſatiable ambition and implacable hatred of the French Government, it is incumbent upon us to be prepared for events, which proper caution leads us to expect—You will, therefore, Gentlemen, in your different Diſtricts, exert the greateſt vigilance to repel every attempt, not only of hoſtility, but alſo thoſe that may ſecretly tend to diſcourage or diminiſh our animated efforts of defence and ſupport of his Majeſty's Government—toward which the unceaſing practices of inſidious enemies are always directed.

Herein, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, I receive particular comfort, that the proffered diſplay of your liberality, in behalf of your Conſtituents, may furniſh me an ample reſource to apply for the defence of this his Majeſty's Province, ſhould any ſudden emergency ariſe to make it neceſſary. I hope, however, that the protections, of our Parent State, hitherto ſo effectual, will, under the bleſſing of Providence, ſtill preſerve us from the calamities of war in this country.

It is now my duty, with pleaſure to meet the united wiſhes of both Houſes for a receſs—which I cordially pray may be attended with individual health and proſperity.

The Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, by his Excellency's command, then ſaid—

Gentlemen,

It is his Excellency's will and pleaſure, that this General Aſſembly be prorogued unto Thurſday the firſt day of December next, to be then here held; and this General Aſſembly is accordingly prorogued unto that day.

HALIFAX, August 4.

LOSS OF THE LADY HOBART PACKET.

On the 22d of June, the Lady Hobart ſailed from this port for Falmouth—On the 26th, ſaw a large ſchooner, under French colours, standing towards her; being full of men, Captain Fellows prepared for engaging her; but, on her near approach, and receiving a ſhot from the Lady Hobart, ſhe ſtruck her colours: ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of, and given in charge to Lieutenants Little and Hughes, two gentlemen of the navy, who were paſſengers in the Packet, with directions to take her to Falmouth; ſhe was laden with fiſh, and ſome wine.

On the 28th, at one o'clock in the morning, the weather being hazy, and at intervals a thick fog, and the ſhip going at the rate of 7 miles an hour, ſhe ſtruck againſt an iſland of Ice, with ſuch violence as to throw ſeveral of the crew out of their hammocks—the helm was immediately put hard a-port, when ſhe ſtruck a ſecond time about the chewtree, and then, ſwinging round on her heel, ſtove in the ſtern-poſt, and carried away the rudder. The iſland of Ice appeared to hang quite over the ſhip, and was ſuppoſed to be twice the height of her maſt-heads. The water ruſhed in ſo as to fill the hold in a few minutes: the guns were thrown overboard—the anchors cut from the bows—both pumps were manned—men were ſet to bailing at the hatchways, and two ſails were got under her bottom—notwithſtanding which, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, ſhe ſettled down to her fore chains in the water.

The neceſſity of quitting the ſhip becoming quite apparent, Captain Fellows (after conſulting Capt. Thomas of the navy, who was a paſſenger on board, and Mr. Barpus, the maſter, who were both of opinion that no time was to be loſt) ordered the boats to be hoiſted out. The weight and ſize of the mail was ſuch as to preclude the poſſibility of taking it into either of the boats, without excluding ſome of the people, it was therefore judged prudent to ſink it.—The ladies, who were paſſengers, were then placed in the boats, and the reſt of the paſſengers and crew immediately followed. Some bread, with a ſmall quantity of wine, rum and water, were taken in the boats, with a quadrant and compaſs.—Scarcely were theſe arrangements made, when the ſhip took a heavy lurch to port, and immediately went down, head foremoſt, and ſo near were the boats, that they narrowly eſcaped being carried down by the water. Little more than an hour eſcaped from the ſhip's ſtriking till her foundering.

At the time the ſhip foundered, Captain Fellows ſuppoſed her to be in lat. 46 33. N. long. 44. o, W. St. John's, Newfoundland, bearing W. 3-4 N. diſtant 350 miles.—The whole number embarked in the boats conſiſted of 29, and all the proviſions ſaved from the ſhip was between 40 and 50 pounds of biſcuit, two demijohns of water, conſiſting of five gallons each—one demijohn of rum, and part of a ſmall barrel of ſpruce beer, and a few bottles of wine; and as it was a ſeaſon of the year when the weſterly winds are moſt prevalent, it became neceſſary to huſband this ſmall ſtock with great economy—St. John's being the neareſt land they would expect to make.

On the 1ſt July, the boats encountered a gale of wind, parted from each other, and continued ſeparated two

days, and it may be considered an uncommon circumstance, that after sailing many leagues on the open ocean, they again fell in with each other, and continued together till they reached Conception Bay on the 4th July, and entered a place called Island Cove.—They had been 7 days and 6 nights constantly wet, and cold, and with no other subsistence than a quarter of a biscuit and a glass of liquor for 24 hours; and during the whole period they were in the boats they never once saw the Sun, except on the first day, or a Star, to enable them to take an observation.

Not a single person was able to walk from the boats without assistance, on their arrival at the Cove—But they were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality by the inhabitants, who cheerfully rendered them all the assistance in their power to afford. Before their arrival, the intellects of several began to be affected. The master of the French vessel they had captured, in a fit of phrenzy, threw himself suddenly overboard, and instantly disappeared. The legs of all them were much swollen—they were becoming uneafy and restless, and growing very weak: a few hours more would, in all probability, have brought on all the consequences of despair and madness. They reached St. John's the 7th July—here they experienced the most hospitable treatment from Gen. Skerret, who not only paid every attention in his power to Captain Fellows and the passengers, but gave quarters to the crew, and issued rations for their support.

Mr. Jenkins, the master's mate, and 25 of the crew, arrived here on Saturday evening, in 16 days.

Most of the crew are still in a feeble situation; several are frost-bitten, two of them severely.

Captain Fellows, Mrs. Fellows, Col. Cooke of the Guards, Capt. Thomas of the Navy, and Mr. Burgus, master of the Lady Hobart, have taken passage at St. John's, in a brig bound for Oporto.

On Monday arrived the American ship Charlotte, Hutton, in 56 days from Hamburgh, bound to Philadelphia: the want of provision obliged her to put into this port. She has 170 passengers: several of them having manifested a wish to be landed here, the ship has come up to Town, and we doubt not but every encouragement will be afforded to settlers of so useful and valuable a description.

AUGUST 11.

This morning arrived the brig Britannia, Capt. Nicholson, from Whitehaven, which place she left the 11th of June; she put into Lochrien the 23d, and sailed again the 27th, in company with the brig Clyde, Captain M'Coll, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland.—The Captain has furnished us with the following paragraph:—"Previous to his leaving England, upwards of 300 prizes had been captured, among which were eight Dutch Indiamen; that our cruizers had commenced the capture of Spanish vessels, and a British squadron was off Cadiz, for the purpose of intercepting the Spanish homeward bound ships; that several Danish and Swedish merchantmen laden with naval stores, bound to France, were captured and sent into England."

A new and valuable Styptic, which will stop Bleeding, even of the greatest Blood Vessel.

Take brandy or common spirits two ounces, caustic soap two drachms, pot-ash one drachm; scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pot-ash and mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial—When you apply it, warm it in a vessel, and dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal upon the application. It operates by coagulating the blood, both a considerable way within the vessels, as well as the extravasated blood, as restraining at the same time the mouths of the vessels. A few dressings of this medicine may be necessary if the wound is very deep, or when a limb is cut off.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1803.

*** The CHIEF JUSTICE has appointed the Sittings for the Home District, for Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October instant.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

—ARRIVED—

August 23.—Ship Hope, George Jappie, from Greenock, failed 27th June—cargo, Coals and Dry Goods—addressed to Messrs. Irvine and Co.—Passengers, Messrs. Clarke, Barker, Lowe, Suget, and Wraddel.

Schooner Hiram, Wm. Reeby, from Kingston, (Jamaica) failed 23d June—cargo, Rum—addressed to Messrs Blackwood and Co.—Passengers, Messrs John Reeby and B. Bingay.

August 25.—Schooner Margaret, John Rennaux, from St. Johns, (Newfoundland) failed 8th August—in Ballast—consigned to the Master.—Passenger, Mr. Francis Ellis.

Ship Argo, Robert White, from St. Johns, (Newfoundland) failed 9th August—cargo, Salt and Ballast—consigned to Messrs. F. Hunter and Co.—one of five of the vessels at Bic, Bound for Quebec.

August 26.—Marquis of Huntley, Alexander Hand, from Peter-Head, sailed 12th April—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Auldjo and Co.—22 passengers.

Ship Sykes, Thomas Ridley, from New-Castle, sailed 18th June—cargo, Coals and Anchors—addressed to Mr. Ulhorne.

August 26.—Ship Dyson, John Thompson, from Charlotte Town, (Prince Edward's Island) failed 15th August—cargo, Coals and Slates—addressed to Mr. James Ross.—Passengers, Messrs. F. Holland, A. Wright, C. Hamilton and family.—Lord SELKIRK and his followers were at Charlotte-Town; and the Lily, sloop of war was there, bound for Galpee.

August 28.—Brig Royal Sovereign, C. Graydon, from New-Castle, sailed 18th June—cargo, Coals and Cordage—addressed to Messrs. J. Stewart and Co.

August 29.—Brig Jean, A. M. Alan, 24 days from Halifax—cargo, Rum—addressed to Mr. Ray—Passengers, Messrs. Hazard, Black, and Huffin.

Brig Caroline, Wm. Mortimer, from London, sailed 12th June—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Auldjo & Co.—The Caroline came under convoy of the Lapwing frigate to Newfoundland, which frigate took on her voyage five prizes, and re-took two West-Indiamen belonging to London.

August 31.—Ship William, Thomas Taylor, from Bristol, sailed 6th July—in Ballast—addressed to Messrs. Irvine and Co.

September 1.—Brig Margaret, John Akerman, from St. Johns, (Newfoundland) sailed 24th August—cargo, Brandy and Ballast—addressed to Mr. Cripps.—Passenger, Mr. Thompson.—Capt. A. saw a ship ashore on Red Island: Admiral Gambier had arrived on the Newfoundland Station.

Schooner Victor, Simon Doucette, from St. Johns, (Newfoundland) sailed 10th August—cargo, Ballast and Codfish—addressed to the Master.—Passenger, Mr. Bernier, a Gaspee Bay Fisherman.

September 3.—Brig Hope, Wm. Barr, from Falmouth, sailed 28th June—cargo, Wine, &c.—addressed to the Master.—Passengers, Ensign Barnes, 6th Regt. and Mr. Blanchard.

September 9.—Ship Mary, J. Oswald, from Liverpool, sailed 29th July—cargo, Salt—addressed to Mr. Henderson.

September 10.—Ship James, James Harvey, from Liverpool, sailed 18th July—cargo, Salt—addressed to Messrs. M'Vicar and Co.

Sloop John, Charles Whitton, from Dominique, sailed 23d July—cargo, Rum—addressed to Mr. Anderson.—Passenger, Mr. Anderson.—Capt. W. informs, that Martinique was blockaded by Gen. Grinfield.

FOR SALE, from the Subscriber,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—Viz.:

6	new Cloths	of No.	17	2	2d-hand Cloths	No.	18
6	Ditto,	do.	15	15	Ditto,	do.	16
10	Ditto,	do.	14	9	Ditto,	do.	15
1	Ditto,	do.	12	17	Ditto,	do.	13
3	Ditto,	do.	11	1	Ditto,	do.	12
3	Ditto,	do.	7	3	Ditto,	do.	11
				2	Ditto,	do.	10
				5	Ditto,	do.	9
				3	Ditto,	do.	8

With framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be Sold on reasonable terms, by applying to the Subscriber, at St. Helen's.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 18th August, 1803.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

September 16, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 17

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

On reasonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection. ELISHA BEMAN.

FOR SALE the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres. No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 25 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Cranford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the Subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.

ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS unavoidably omitted this day, will meet with due attention in our next.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 24.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 648.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.*

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of August last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE ON THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out, to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 12, 13. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad, as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Where a Court Martial, either in the case of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Office, is now established.

Sec. 607. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY, *During Confinement for Criminal Offences.*

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courts of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st *June*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the "Parliament of this Province, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An "Act to enable the Governor, Lieu-"tenant Governor, or other Perſon "Adminiſtering the Government of "this Province, to appoint one or "more additional Port or Ports, Place "or Places of Entry within this Pro-"vince, and to appoint one or more "Collector or Collectors at the ſame "reſpectively," it is enacted, "That "it ſhould and might be lawful for the "Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or "Perſon Adminiſtering the Govern-"ment of this Province, by and with "the advice and conſent of the Execu-"tive Council thereof, from time to "time as occaſion ſhould require, and "as to him ſhould ſeem meet, to de-"clare and appoint, by Proclamation "or otherwiſe, one or more additional "Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, "Place or Places (other than Ports) of "Entry and Clearance, for all Goods "and Merchandize, not being entirely "prohibited, and for the payment of "all Duties, liable to be paid on all "Goods and Merchandize brought in-"to this Province from the *United "States*, as in the ſaid Act is particu-"larly ſpecified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the intereſt of His Majeſty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majeſty's Subjects reſident within this Province, it hath been aſcertained, that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after ſpecified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me in and by the ſaid recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain Act of the ſaid Provincial Parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty, "His Heirs and Succeſſors, to and for "the uſes of this Province, the like "Duties on Goods and Merchandize "brought into this Province from the "*United States of America*, as are now "paid on Goods and Merchandizes im-"ported from *Great Britain* and other "places," the places herein after de-ſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay,—On the Weſt Bank of the River *Ganaraſkie*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Leeds*, in the Diſtrict of *Johnſtown*, at or near the place where the ſaid River diſcharges itſelf into the River *Saint Lawrence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Chipawa*, in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the Diſtrict of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the ſaid laſt mentioned River—ſhall, from the fourteenth day of February next, ſeverally and reſpectively be, and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed, and proclaimed to be, Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His ſaid Majeſty's Reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ty.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was iſſued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legiſlative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, were nominated and appointed Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority veſted in the Lieutenant Governor, by a reſolution in that behalf entered into by the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly—AND WHEREAS, the abſence of the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commiſſioner, together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, ſhould be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purpoſes aforeſaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, by virtue of the authority ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Eſquire, His Majeſty's Attorney-General in and for the ſaid Province, (together with the ſaid JOHN M'GILL and the ſaid DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commiſſioner for the purpoſe of purchaſing and diſtributing Hemp Seed gratis amongſt the Farmers, and alſo for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deſerving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid reſolution of the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th *October*, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council of this Province will continue to receive applications from thoſe who wiſh to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reſerves.—The Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Buſhels of Wheat; at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) during the firſt ſeven years of the ſaid term of Twenty one years.

For the ſecond Seven years of the ſaid term, the ſaid annual Rent is to be encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Twenty ſhillings Provincial Currency, or Six Buſhels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres. For the remaining ſeven years of the ſaid Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreaſed, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Buſhels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leaſes for ſuch Perſons as have already applied, and whoſe Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay ſignify their Aſſent to the above conditions.—And in caſe ſuch Applicants do not immediately ſignify ſuch aſſent, they will be conſidered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and diſpoſed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to aſſign his Leaſe without any reſtraint, the Governor in Council having directed that the Clauſe mentioned in a former Advertiſement reſtraining the Tenant from Aſſigning ſhall be expunged, and the Leaſes will be given out free of every expence except two ſhillings and ſix pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain perſons now claiming right to the ſoil of *Grand Iſle*, have any claim or title whatſoever thereto—And that the ſaid Executive Government will cauſe meaſures forthwith to be purſued, for the purpoſe of recovering the ſaid Iſland from thoſe who have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1802.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leaſes which have been, or ſhall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any Indian Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the ſame.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1802.

From a late London Paper.

Every poſſible means are employed to render the war popular in France, & reconcile the ſoldiery to the perils which an hoſtile force would unavoidably have to encounter either from the elements or the Britiſh fleets, in any attempt to invade this country. A dialogue between a Frenchman and an Engliſhman, on the ſubject, appears in one of the late Paris Journals, obviouſly deſigned to do away thoſe terrors which the vaſt ſuperiority of the Engliſh navy, coupled with the poſſible hoſtility of the elements, may be naturally ſuppoſed to give birth to. The Frenchman is made to ſum up induſtriouſly every inſtance in which an invading force had ſucceeded in effecting a landing from the time of William II. to that of William III. without any obſtruction from tempeſts or the Britiſh fleet. Theſe events in far other times are aſſumed as certain grounds of ſucceſs on the preſent occaſion. The ſtate of the country, the diſpoſition of the people, and above all the enormous acceſſions to the naval power of this country, are left entirely out of the queſtion. The firſt ſhip of the Royal Navy was built at Briſtol in the reign of Henry VII. called the Great Harry, and deſtined for a voyage of diſcovery to the new world, and therefore the ſucceſs of an attempt of invaſion, when no royal navy exiſted, cannot juſtly be made the ground of well-founded expectation, when the Britiſh fleet ſweeps the ocean. The firſt attempt of an hoſtile force on the ſhores of Britain, after the naval power of England began to become formidable, was in the reign of Elizabeth. The fate of that expedition is well known. William III. effected a landing without oppoſition, but he had left Holland avowedly for the purpoſe of making a deſcent upon France, and having thus deceived the Engliſh Government, landed in the country, where he was received by the unanimous wiſhes of the people. Bonapaſte contrived to elude the Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean, and invaded Egypt, but the poſſeſſion of the ſea by the Engliſh and the bravery of Engliſh troops expelled his army thence: a fine army was ſent to St. Domingo, and compelled, while the Engliſh fleet was neuter, to abandon it by the deſperacy of the blacks. Is it poſſible then, that any ſerious hopes of ſucceſs can be entertained by the French Government, againſt a great population determined to periſh in defence of its conſtitution and rights; againſt the troops that beat its army out of Egypt, and a fleet that rides triumphant in every branch of the ocean.

An Oration, delivered by a graduate in the arts, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, on the 29th of July, 1789, and lately republiſhed in the Philadelphia Gazette, contains the following affecting ſtory, which is earneſtly recommended as a ſolemn warning againſt the common and murderous practice of dueling.—*Edit. Bal.*

Two young gentlemen of amiable characters and manners, formed a moſt intimate friendſhip for each other during their ſtudies in Trinity College in the city of Dublin. After they had taken their degrees, one of them invited the other to his father's in the country, where he became ſtrongly attached to the ſiſter of his friend, a young lady of great beauty, and many fine accompliſhments.—Equality of rank and fortune, invited to a match on both ſides, and after a few viſits, the day was fixed upon for their marriage. The evening before this event was to take place, the young gentleman who was to be married, invited the brother of his intended bride, and a few more gentlemen, to a neighbouring tavern, in order to take leave (as he ſaid) of his batchelor's life. At ſupper a diſpute took place between the two friends upon a trifling ſubject. This diſpute aroſe gradually to ſuch a height as to intereſt their paſſions. The reſt of the company, as is too often the caſe, were ſilent liſteners to the controverſy. At length, the intended groom contradicted his friend in a tone of voice, which one of the company interpreted into *giving the lie*. The friend would have paſſed it by, but the company inſiſted on its being an affront, and with one accord, ſaid it required ſatisfaction. He was forced to challenge him—which he did by throwing him a glove across the table. His intended brother-in-law, returned a glove, and ſeconds were immediately choſen to fix the time, place and weapons, for a duel. They met the next morning at ſix o'clock, at the place appointed. The ſeconds examined and loaded the piſtols, and afterwards marked the diſtance from which they were to fire.

The two friends are fixed by their ſeconds ten feet from each other. The word of command, to FIRE, is given, but no diſcharge of piſtols is heard.—A ſecond time they are commanded to fire; but a ſolemn ſilence ſtill continues. At length, one of the ſeconds cries out, "Coward, both by ——," mentioning the name of the Supreme Being. A third time they are commanded to fire.—The piſtol of the intended groom was alone diſcharged, and unfortunately lodged its contents in the breaſt of his intended brother in-law. He ſaw him fall, and ran to embrace him. He preſſed him to his boſom—he received his laſt look, full of anguiſh and affection—and felt his breaſt beat for the laſt time, in his arms! The agony of the miſerable ſurvivor, could not be deſcribed. He attempted ſeveral times to put an end to his exiſtence, and was with difficulty prevented from doing ſo, by the interpoſition and pious advice of Dr. Berkley, then Biſhop of Cloyne. By the advice of his friends, he was prevailed upon to undertake a voyage to England, in order to be out of the way of thoſe ſcenes, which kept alive the anguiſh of his mind.

But the diſtreſs of this duel did not end here—The lady to whom the ſurviving friend was engaged to be married, was ſo much affected by the death of her brother, by the means of her intended huſband's hands, that ſhe loſt her reaſon, and died ſoon after in a mad houſe—her afflicted father and mother died in a year after her from broken hearts. The miſerable author of their deaths was no leſs happy in this reſpect than either of them. He lived twenty years afterwards in obſcurity, in the city of London; and declared to a friend not long before he died, that he had never put out his candle a ſingle night after he went to bed, without fancying he ſaw his bleeding friend, his diſtracted miſtreſs, and their heart-broken parents, around his bed, all reproaching him with being the author of their miſeries.

[From the Balance.]

LORD LYTTLETON'S VISION AND DEATH.

THE hardened monſter, who is to the habitual practice of corrupting female innocence, is no better than a murderer. The victims of his ſeductive arts frequently ſuffer ſhame and wretchedneſs worſe than death; while a wound, that can never be healed, is inflicted on the hearts of their neareſt relations. To many a loſt girl, and to the family whereto ſhe belonged, it would have been comparatively a mercy if ſhe had died, while undebauched, by the hand of an aſſaſſin. And as the murderer, ſo the ſeducer, has ſometimes been viſited in a ſingularly awful manner by the hand of Heaven.

The death of Lord Lyttleton was a remarkable inſtance of the interpoſition of Divine Providence, in the puniſhment of a moſt notorious debauchee and ſeducer.

Lord Lyttleton the elder, was diſtinguiſhed for learning, taſte and piety.—His lady was among the moſt excellent and amiable of her ſex. Their ſon, the heir to the family eſtate and title, breaking through the reſtraints of a virtuous education, and ſpurning the counſels of the beſt of parents, was remarkable for the atheiſm and lewdneſs of his character, and as a deſtroyer of female virtue.

Near Hagley Park, in Worceſterſhire, the ſeat of Lord Lyttleton, there lived, in the year 1779, a widow lady, "of exalted underſtanding and great dignity of manners," and, together with her three daughters, the eldeſt nineteen, the next ſeventeen, and the youngeſt fifteen—her huſband, and their father, a very reſpectable gentleman, having died the year before.—Theſe young ladies the nobleman had marked as his prey. Accordingly he was aſſiduous in his viſits and attentions to the family: the gratitude of the girls he won by a new-year's preſent; and with a view to ingratiate himſelf with the mother and to lay her ſuſpicions aſleep, he wrote her a letter, in the ſcripture ſtyle, that was filled with virtuous leſſons of advice to herſelf and daughters. Theſe arts of infernal hypocriſy ſucceeded.—The girls were all decoyed from the boſom of their mother; and took up their reſidence with his Lordſhip, at Hagley-Park.

In the month of September, ſoon after their elopement from their mother's houſe, the ſecond daughter accompanied his Lordſhip to Ireland; and, on their return, the other two, who had remained at Hagley-Park, met them at the place of their landing; and they all came up together to his Lordſhip's ſeat, in Hill-Street, Berkley-Square, London, where they continued till November.

"On the 26th of that month, about two in the morning, Lord Lyttleton was awakened by ſomething like the fluttering of a bird among the curtains of his bed, which ſuddenly eſcaped, and the figure of a woman of majeſtic aſpect (the very figure of the mother of the young ladies, as declared by his Lordſhip) made her appearance, and told him to prepare for his departure for another world, for that within three days he ſhould be with her in the ſtate of the dead. This moſt extraordinary occurrence making a deep impreſſion on the mind of Lord Lyttleton, he, early in the morning, communicated it to the ladies, who ridiculed what appeared to them the effect of an heated imag-

gination; and to divert his gloom, proposed a visit to Epsom, where his Lordship had a seat that he won from Lord Foley. Here they spent the night, and the following day returned to Hill-Street, where a party was invited to meet them. Not all the jocularity exerted on the occasion could dissipate the anxiety of his Lordship, though he affected to treat the circumstance with contempt; and exclaimed, upon returning, "If I live over to night, I shall jockey the ghost."

"The young ladies accompanied his Lordship to his room, to notice some paintings, and presently retired; when, before they were undressed, a servant ran hastily to their door demanding admittance, and declared that his Lordship was dying. Before the ladies could reach his room his Lordship was speechless, and on their entry expired in great agonies. What rendered the circumstance still more remarkable is, that the next post brought the young ladies an account of their mother's death, who departed precisely at the time when Lord Lyttleton saw the vision."

This extraordinary narrative is more fully and circumstantially given in a late London paper; and is confidently declared to be authentic.

WOOL.

Extract from Sir John Sinclair's Essays.

"The Wool of England, in the reign of Edward III. is generally supposed not to have exceeded in quantity one hundred and fifty thousand sacks, of 360 pounds weight each, which is equal to 225,000 packs, of 240 pounds according to the packages of these days. In later times computations have greatly varied. According to Davenant, there was in England alone, at the commencement of the last century, about 400,000 packs, worth 5l. each; which, when manufactured, produced eight millions in value. Trowel, in his plan for preventing the clandestine running of wool, printed anno 1733, supposes 800,000 in England and Ireland, and about 525,000 packs in the three kingdoms. Others, about the same time, computed the number of packs at one million two hundred and seventy four thousand. Mr. Arthur Young calculates the number of sheep in England alone at nearly 29,000,000, and the value of the whole growth and labour of the wool of Great Britain and Ireland, at 695,520l. furnishing employment to about a million and a half of people. We shall suppose, however, that there are only 28,800,000 sheep in the whole island of Great Britain, producing at an average 5lb. weight of wool each, or 144,000,000 pounds in all, equal to 600,000 packs, and worth, at the rate of 8l. per pack, 4,800,000l. If the value of the raw material is quadrupled by the labour that is bestowed on it, the growth and labour will amount to 19,200,000l. to which, if there is added the value of the wool imported from Spain, and labour employed upon it, *it will make a total of about twenty millions.*

ANECDOTE.

At the close of the American war, a noble Lord of high naval character was returning home to his family, after various escapes from dangers, he was detained a day at Holyhead by contrary winds. Reading in a summer-house, he heard the well known sound of bullets whistling near him; he looked about, and found that two balls had just passed through the door close behind him; he looked out of the window, and two gentlemen, who were just charging their pistols again; and as he guessed that they had been shooting at a mark upon the door, he rushed out, and very civilly remonstrated with them on the imprudence of firing at the door of a house, without having previously examined whether any one was within side. One of them immediately answered, in a tone which proclaimed at once his disposition and his country—"Sir, I did not know you were within there; and I don't know who you are now; but if I've given offence, I am willing," said he, holding out the ready charged pistols, "to give you the satisfaction of a gentleman—take your choice."—With his usual prefence of mind, the noble Lord seized hold of both the pistols, and said to his astonished countryman, "Do me the justice, Sir, to go into that Summer-house, shut the door, and let me have two shots at you, then we shall be upon equal terms, and I shall be quite at your service to give or receive the satisfaction of a gentleman."

There was an air of drollery and of superiority in his manner, which at once struck and pleased the Hibernian. "Upon my conscience, Sir, I believe you are a very honest fellow," said he, looking him earnestly in the face, "and I've a great mind to shake hands with you. Will you only just tell me who you are?"

The nobleman told his name—a name dear to every Briton, and every Irishman!

"I beg your pardon, and that's what no man ever accused me of doing before," cried the gallant Hibernian, "and had I known who you were, I would as soon have shot my own soul as have fired at the door. But how could I tell who was within side?"

"That is the very thing of which I complain," laid his Lordship.

His candid opponent admitted the justice of the complaint, as soon as he understood it, and he promised never more to be guilty of such a practical bull.

THE DISCONSOLATE....*A SONG.*

[BY PETER PINDAR.]

How dark is the hour while my love is away!
I sleep not at night, and I sigh thro' the day:—
Now the grotto I haunt, which her footsteps have prest,
Like the spectre, the ruins where once it was blest!

Now I pause on the *sod* that supported the fair,
And gaze on the *woodbine*, the chilf of her care;
Forlorn seems the *sod*—and the *woodbine* reclin'd,
Seems to lose all its sweets, and be dead to the wind.

Lo, the birds that hopp'd round us no longer appear,
But fly to the bushes and hide with a fear;
E'en the riv'let that prattled when CHLOE was nigh,
And the zephyr that wanton'd, move on with a sigh.

In her presence I felt not the cold, nor the rain,
The *flood* seem'd a *rill*, and the *mountain a plain*:
Then how short were my journies, when blest in her smiles,
But now a few paces are more than a mile.

To our groves and our grottos, and riv'lets that mourn,
Ah, when will the *Loves* and the *Graces* return?
When are to our groves and our rivulets shall strays,
Who brought them all hither and led them away.

THE SHOE PINCHES.

A SONG OF SHOE MAKER WILLIAM.

FROM ROTHERHAM.

THOUGH idlers riot, eat and drink,
And on soft downy pillows sink,
They are not free from woe:
For every man must have his share
Of trouble, and must know best where
The shoe does pinch his toe.

When rainy, wife men boots will wear,
But those put on when all is fair,
And take times as they go;
No man that ever wore a shoe
Will say if he be fair and true,
It never pinch'd his toe.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1803.

*** The CHIEF JUSTICE has appointed the Sittings for the Home District, for Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October instant.

MARRIED,] On the 10th of last month, THOMAS DICKSON Esq. of Queenston, to Miss GRANT, daughter of the Honorable ALEXANDER GRANT, one of the Legislative and Executive Councillors of this Province.

DIED,] on the 29th of last month, after a short illness, much regretted, WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL Esq. of Niagara Barrister at Law, and son of the Honorable WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province.

We are sorry the non arrival of our American papers prevents us this week from laying before the Public any particulars relative to the Invasion of England.—It is natural to suppose, if any thing serious was meditated, of which there appears little doubt, that something decisive would have taken place ere this time.—We hope shortly to be enabled to throw some light on this interesting and important subject, and to relieve the public mind from that state of suspence which such an undertaking is calculated to excite.

Dr. Baini has discovered that the strength of gunpowder can be considerably encreased by the addition of about one fifth part in weight of pulverized quick lime. No preparation is necessary but to shake the whole together until the white colour of the lime disappears.

Sheriff's Office,
5th October, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court-House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
October 1.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

York, 10th September, 1803.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
September 16, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the eleventh day of October now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*
September 17.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

a Mr Daniels Gr sheep

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 649.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 649.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith*:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September inst. we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secry.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FOR M YEAR 24TH MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to (sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 10.

Sec. 6. Page 11.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 607. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,
During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courts of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the grants given by the 8th 43d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 127, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to Deliquent Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain), even in his Majesty's Regiments without limitation as to the period of place of service.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
21st June, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that regular attendance for the transaction of the Public Business of this Province, will in future be given at the Office of the *Secretary of the Province*, the *Executive Council Office*, and the *Surveyor General's Office*, every day in the year, (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day only excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, and from five o'clock in the afternoon until seven in the evening.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES GREEN, Sec.

UPPER-CANADA.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, intituled, "An Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person Administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same respectively," it is enacted, "That it should and might be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time as occasion should require and as to him should seem meet, to declare and appoint, by Proclamation or otherwise, one or more additional Port or Ports of Entry and Clearance, Place or Places (other than Ports) of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States*, as in the said Act is particularly specified."

AND WHEREAS, as well with reference to the interest of His Majesty's Government of this Province, as to the convenience of Importers of Goods and Merchandize, and of the Merchants and others His Majesty's Subjects resident within this Province, it hath been ascertained, that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, at the Places herein after specified—Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me in and by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Province, DO hereby declare and appoint, that, in addition to the Ports of Entry and Clearance, established by and under the authority of a certain Act of the said Provincial Parliament, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from *Great Britain* and other places," the places herein after described and specified, that is to say,—On the West Bank of the River *Genesee*, in the Township of *Leeds*, in the County of *Lenox*, in the District of *Johnstown*, at or near the place where the said River discharges itself into the River *Saint Laurence*—And on the North Bank of the River *Cappewau* in the Township of *Stamford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, in the District of *Niagara*, near to the Bridge over the said last mentioned River—shall, from the fourteenth day of February next, severally and respectively be, and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established, and proclaimed to be Ports and Places of Entry and Clearance, for all Goods and Merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid, for all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the *United States of America*, imposed and established by virtue of the said Act, so passed in the forty first year of His said Majesty's Reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at *York*, this twenty ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the fortysthird year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'ry.

UPPER - CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners, for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effecuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority so vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second [illegible] Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Secretary.

The Lieut. Governor's Office,
16th October, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province continue to receive applications from those who wish to become Tenants of the Crown and Clergy Reserve Lands to be let out for the term of Twenty one years.—The annual Rent to be Ten Shillings, Provincial Currency, or Three Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres, (and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity) during the first seven years of the said term of Twenty one years.

For the second Seven years of the said term, the said annual Rent is to be encreased, and to be at the rate of Twenty thillings Provincial Currency, or Six Bushels of Wheat, at the option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.—For the remaining seven years of the said Term, the annual Rent is to be again encreased, and to be at the rate of Thirty Shillings of like Currency, or Nine Bushels of Wheat, at the like option of the Crown, for every Two hundred Acres.

The Leases for such Persons as have already applied, and whose Applications have been approved of will be forthwith ready to be delivered, provided the Parties without delay signify their Assent to the above conditions.—And in case such Applicants do not immediately signify such assent, they will be considered as having abandoned their Petition and the Lots Petitioned for will be declared open to the Applications of other Petitioners and disposed of accordingly.

The Tenant will be at liberty to assign his Lease without any restraint the Governor in Council having directed that the Clause mentioned in a former Advertisement restraining the Tenant from Assigning shall be expunged, and the Leases will be given out free of every expence except two shillings and six pence Halifax Currency, to the Secretary of the Province.

JAMES GREEN, Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—viz.

6	new Cloths, of No.	17	8	old-hand Cloths, No.	18
6	Ditto,	do.	15	Ditto,	do. 17
10	Ditto,	do.	13	9 Ditto,	do. 15
4	Ditto,	do.	11	13 Ditto,	do. 13
3	Ditto,	do.	9	3 Ditto,	do. 11
3	Ditto,	do.	7	3 Ditto,	do. 11
				2 Ditto,	do. 9
				5 Ditto,	do. 7
				1 Ditto,	do. 5

With Priming, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be sold on reasonable agreement, by applying to the Subscriber, at *St. Helen's*.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 18th August, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

On reasonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection. ELISHA BEMAN.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

From the LONDON STAR.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

FOR the following anecdotes we are indebted to a Gentleman, lately from Paris, and who had good opportunities of ascertaining their truth. Our readers may rely on their authenticity.

The Consul is in general very cold and reserved: he is so much dreaded, that his appearance throws a gloom over the circles at St. Cloud. The Ladies sit, and all the Gentlemen stand. When card parties are formed, it is not allowed to play for money. This is a singular piece of affectation, when we consider that gambling is allowed all over the Republic, and that a duty of 20 per cent. on gambling tables is appropriated to the support of the Consul's Lady. One evening's *conversazione* may serve for a sample. The company was just entering on that easy chit-chat so natural to the French, and were forming into little groups for the purpose, when the Consul appeared. Hush—was every breath: every party dispersed.—The ceremonial was over. Madam Bonaparte did every thing she could to keep up conversation, but all in vain. A dry Yes or No was all she could obtain. Then the Consul took one of his General's apart and conferred long on politics. The company sat mute till eleven, when the ladies being completely tired with the scene, made signs to each other, but none had courage to break up. At length Madam put her fingers on her eyes, which the Ladies understanding as the approach of Morpheus, got up, and with many curtsies retired in silence.

One Lady had appeared in an elegant Indian muslin, which was admired by every body. Bonaparte entering, observed, with a sneer, that it was a very good morning dress. On Court day all must appear in sumptuous silks, satins, embroidery, jewels, &c. Gentlemen wear the bag, *chapeau de bras*, and sword.

A Gentleman received notice that he must hold himself in readiness to depart on a secret mission; but being for several reasons very averse to such an office, he wished, but knew not how, to decline it. A Lady who was daily at Court, undertook to prevail on Madam Bonaparte to deliver a letter to her husband on the subject. The Gentleman wrote his letter of thanks and of refusal, in the most submissive terms. This letter, his friend gave to the Consul's Lady, as agreed, begging her to deliver it when she could find her husband in good-humour. But having mentioned this step to a General in the immediate confidence of Bonaparte; "What have you done, Madam?" said he. "You know not what an impetious Master we have got to deal with. If your friend refuses any one post that is offered him, he is undone forever. Take my advice; lose no time to see Madam Bonaparte, and beg her to return you the letter, if not too late." The Lady accordingly did wait on Madam, who received her very graciously. "I know what you want," said she; "Here is your letter again. I could have delivered it, but I know the General too well; and I was sure, that on second thoughts, you would approve of my conduct."

One of the first noblemen in France, who had saved a very large fortune, notwithstanding his great losses in the revolution, returned to Paris from England, on being erased from the list of Emigrants. He was living in stile, dreading no evil, when all at once he received orders to retire 40 leagues from Paris, and to signify to the Grand Judge the place he chose for his residence.—He immediately waited on the Grand Judge, and expressed his astonishment at an order which he had not the least idea how he had deserved. The Grand Judge finally told him, it was because he was suspected of having a pension from England. The nobleman positively denied the charge, and wondered how it could be supposed that a man of his appearance needed to stoop for the pittance of a monthly guinea to any one. Being asked if he would give his word of honor to that effect, he readily assented; and even gave a written declaration, asserting upon his honor, that he never received any pension from England, or any where else. With this declaration, the Grand Judge ventured to wait on Bonaparte, and to remonstrate. But his Consular Majesty flying into a passion, dismissed him with this reply, "When I give orders, I expect to be obeyed." *Quand je donne des ordres je veux qu'on obeisse*—And obeyed he was, for the poor ex-noble was obliged to move.

One day on a hunting party, Bonaparte, offended at some trifling circumstance, struck with his whip at one of the guards de chassee, who, by the bye are generally the same that were employed in the days of Royalty—the chasseur very properly resented the insult, saying in a tone of reproach: "*Jamais le ci de vant ne m'a traite comme cela*," and clapping spurs to his horse, contemptuously rode past the Consul. It is added, that the latter cooling soon after, rode up to the man and apologized. For the latter part I cannot vouch.

The Consul is so gloomy and distrustful, that every one of his household dreads and hates him; while at Malmaison none of the guards or servants could pass or repass within the house, without tickets; and Madame Bonaparte, who is good natured and obliging, was applied to for those cards. But often the sentinels disputed her authority. She is treated most despotically, and never interferes in politics, but the domestics would go through fire and water for her.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESSION OF ILL FORTUNE.

AN unbroken series of misfortunes runs through every scene of the lives of some men: others have periodical returns of sunshine and of shade. The following anecdote, which we believe to be authentic, shows such a rapid succession of ill fortune, as is not often known. It teaches an useful lesson of patience, and its fortunate conclusion will furnish an antidote to despair.—Some time since, a respectable tradesman and ship-owner of Sunderland sailed from Hull, in one of his own ships, for Memel, where the ship was burnt. He then took passage for Leith, in a vessel which was cast away on Memel bar. He engaged another passage in a third vessel, which, to his great disappointment, sailed without him. He embarked in a fourth vessel, and arrived at Eisineur, where, owing to some accident, he was again left behind.—From Eisineur he sailed in the fifth ship, which was captured by the French, who landed him at Mendal, in Norway. Fearful of again sailing into the hands of the enemy, he applied to Captain Gunter, who generously gave him a passage in the Nautilus, which was wrecked in Filey bay. Thus, in about three months, he ran through as many adventures, and experienced as many disappointments, as are sometimes strewed over a whole life.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF SWINDLING.

A shop-keeper in Edinburgh, having retired to his back shop, left the charge of the front apartment to a faithful dog. A genteel dressed woman soon after entered, and, without ceremony, laid hold of a parcel, which had been left to be called for by a customer. The dog, true to his charge, with as little ceremony, laid hold on the thief, who dropped the parcel, and screamed aloud. The shop-keeper instantly came forward, beat the faithful guardian of his property, released the woman, and, satisfied with some trifling question, which the put as an excuse for her call, politely apologized for the rude reception she had experienced. More civil still, observing the parcel on the floor, he requested to know whether she had dropped it. Receiving, of course, an answer in the affirmative, the parcel was politely delivered to her, received with equal politeness, and, with many expressions of thanks, the lady walked off, unmolested, with her booty.

[LONDON PAPER.]

THE following article will operate as a TONIC to the drooping mind.—"If it were necessary to find any new instance in support of the precept, that man should never despair, the history of Barthelemy would afford it. After living to the age of forty, amidst all the conveniencies and luxuries requisite to one born and educated in the first class of gentlemen; after a residence at the court of London, first as Secretary and then as Charge des Affaires for the King of France, he negociated at Basle the peace with Prussia, and was then elevated (if elevation it can be called) to a place in the Directory of the French republic. Amidst the pomp of this unhappy greatness, this miserable grandeur, he was seized on the 4th of September, 1797, by order of his colleagues, and others, and on the 8th was placed in an iron cage on a carriage something resembling a gun carriage, and was thus removed, with several other persons, in seventeen days, to Rochefort, passing the night in the worst dungeons of the towns in which they stopped.

"The next day, they were forced into the hold of a small vessel, and, when thirty six hours had elapsed since they had eaten or drank, a pail of water was let down amongst them, accompanied with two of the crew's loaves.—Barthelemy, with three others, were afterwards placed in a mere dungeon of this hold, infected with exhalations, without a hammock to lay their heads upon, though unable to keep themselves upright. Their food, during a whole voyage, which carried them across the Atlantic, was refuse biscuit, with boiled *gourganes*, or beans, without seasoning, and in such insufficient quantities, that, at times, when they were not effected with sickness, they felt the most excruciating torments from hunger. One of his companions, the unfortunate Desfonville, uttered such cries of rage, that, says Ramel, "we were afraid he would bite us."

"On their arrival at Cayenne, Barthelemy and his companions were con-

fined in a prison in the dungeon of Sinnamary, each having a hammock to himself, but neither table, chair, or any piece of furniture, or utensil. Their food was prepared by a cook, taken from the house of correction, who twenty times threatened to poison them, and their bread was often too full of worms and ants to be eaten. Their days were over-run with scorpions, centipedes, gnats, musquitoes, and many other species of insects and reptiles, not excepting serpents. They were tormented also with a species of bug, called Chicha, which enters the pores of the skin, and if not carefully removed, breed there, and destroys the flesh so rapidly, as to render amputation necessary. Their whole prospect, even from the ramparts of the fort, was a vast and impenetrable forest. The mournful howlings of tygers, that came within musquet shot of the fort, the shrill and piercing screams of monkies, the discordant notes of parrots and the croaking of venomous toads, of which the fosses and the muddy banks of the river were full, rendered this scene a wilderness of horror." 'Here died the brave General Murinais, one of his companions, a man of the most accomplished character, and of a large fortune, all sacrificed in a Revolution, which he himself had promoted, in its first stages. Here "Barthelemy, tho' so fickly, and so ailing, that his existence was a miracle, in the continuance of which he had himself believed as little as his prescribers, possessed an internal principle of life and a strength of mind, which the calmness of his external appearance would scarcely have given room to suspect; but which shewed itself with energy on every occasion."

In this prison Francon de Coudray and Lafond, two of the 'deported,' were poisoned. These two victims lay in the same room to their hammocks, which were their death-beds, opposite to each other. "The cries, their tortures forced from them, re-echoed to our rooms and far beyond them. Nothing could appease their fatal vomiting. Lafond cried out with vehemence; he raised his hand towards heaven, and called aloud upon his wife and children. Their torments continued twenty-five days, at the end of which they expired;" and when the others complained to Aime, the commander, who, before the Revolution, had been a footman, he told them, "they ought to know they were not sent to Sinamary to live to eternity."

The preceding circumstances are collected from the narrative published by General Pichegru, who was transported at the same time with Barthelemy, and who with him effected an escape, of which an account was published some years since. It is sufficient to the purpose of this article to add, that on the 20th of September, 1798, one year from the commencement of this series of sufferings, Barthelemy entered the British Channel; that he was protected for some time in England; and that after being restored to his native country, he is now in one of the best situations which it affords, and may thank GOD, that his "principle of life and his strength of mind" never were subdued by despair. [*Port Folio.*]

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, valuable Lands in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillimbury, Vaughan, Markham, Pickering, Scarborough, Etobicoke, Toronto, Trafalgar, Nelson, Dundas, Flamborough West, Beverly, Ancaster, Barton, Saltfleet, Binbrook, Glanford, Caistor, Gainsborough, Pelham, Thorold, Stamford, Willoughby, Bertie, Humberstone, Crowland, Wainfleet, Moulton, Sherbrooke, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Marysburgh, Hallowell, Hillier, Ameliasburgh, Sidney, Thurlow, Tyendinaga, Richmond, Kingston, Pittsburgh, Loughborough, Portland, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Lancaster, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada. JOHN CAMERON.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1803.

☞ The CHIEF JUSTICE has appointed the Sittings for the Home District, for Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October instant.

Owing to the want of political information, we are still necessitated to supply its place with literary matter:—The same reasons which induced us to apologize to our last for the scarcity of that article, renders a similar apology necessary this week.

POETRY.

BRITAIN'S TREE OF LIBERTY.

BY MR. BRAINE, OF GREENWICH.

I sing the Tree of Liberty,
Believe me, 'tis no joke, Sir,
The best e'er found on English ground—
I mean the Tree call'd Oak, Sir;
The body fine—I do compare,
Unto our Gracious King, Sir,
The limbs so great—the Lords of State,
If I'm allow'd the thing, Sir.

The branches long—so stout and strong,
Represent the Legislature,
The leaves so gay—I'm proud to say,
The People of the Nation;
It's pond'rous root—each way doth shoot,
The body to protect, Sir;
The fibrous claws—I term the Laws,
Which some folks much neglect, Sir.

Some Scions too—of potsmous hue,
Have dar'd to grow around, Sir,
This goodly Tree of Liberty,
To stab with deadly wound, Sir;
But Providence—our great defence,
With merciful prevention,
And mighty stroke—prefer'd this Oak
And blighted their intention.

Your glasses fill—and with good will,
Each drink the following Toast, Sir,
May this Oak Tree—for ever be
Each honest Britain's Boast, Sir;
May this Tree last, without a blast,
Till time's great Revolution,
May God descend unto the end
Our King and Constitution.

WAS I RIGHT, OR WAS I NOT?

A SONG.

WAS I right, or was I not?
Tell me girls, and tell me true;
You, I mean, who've husbands got,
Was I wrong to go to sea?

No—I'm sure to die a maid
Ne'er was meant to be my lot;
Mamma said, and I obey'd,
Was I right, or was I not?

When the youth, that pleas'd my mind,
Told his love, in language sweet,
Could I see him, fond and kind,
Sigh and languish at my feet?

No, no, no—it was in vain,
Frowns and threats were quite forgot,
Soon at church I say'd his pain,
Was I right, or was I not?

This, I know, a single life
Never was design'd for me;
No, no, no—'tis nought but strife
That you surely will agree.

Girls, get married—that's your plan,
Cupid will assist the plot;
Then, like me, secure your man—
Was I right, or was I not?

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq: deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is removed to the [illegible] where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and dispatch. Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addressed to the Printer and left at Mr. George A. Cox's or Messrs. Field & Morley's Stores will meet with due attention.

Messrs. Quetton St. George and Co.

JUST arrived from Montreal, have brought with them the following articles, which they will dispose of at their Stores in York and Niagara, at the lowest prices possible:—An assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, amongst which are to be found black, blue and grey superfine: Fearnaught, Bath Coating, Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Cordroys, black Silk Velvet, Swandown, Swanskin, Woollen Check, Moreens, Calimancoes, Serges, striped Cotton, Apron Check, Mackenies, Camblets, Handkerchiefs, Silk Ferreting, &c. &c. &c. Ladies and Men's Hats, Shoes, Heel-ball, Crockery Ware, Glass Ware, Powder and Shot, Iron Ware, Knives, Smoothing Irons, &c. Toys, Bohea Tea, Salt, Playing Cards, Liquors, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Port Wine, Madeira do. Sherry do. L. P. do. Xeriffe, London Porter, Noyeux, Essence of Spruce, Oil, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, Isinglass, Peppermint cakes, Caraway Seed, Orange peel, Lemon peel, and Court Plaister.

N. B. Mr. *St. George* will give Cash immediately for an indisputable Sterling Bill to the amount of either 50, 100, or 150 pounds.

York, Oct. 15, 1803.

Sheriff's Office,
5th October, 1803.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court-House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

October 1.

FOR Sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres. No. 6 in the 4th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 27 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 26 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Nicholas Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison.

GEO. PUKIS.

York, August 29, 1803.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 26.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 650.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Leafe, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Leafe or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, relieved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Leffees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Leffee for enforcing such payment and for refuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demifed, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leafes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24TH MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve as broad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorised, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return home or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and

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BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 9. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 60. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 607. Page 172. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 609. Page 217. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

(a) This does not interfere with the power given by 55th Geo. IIId. chap. 92 § 157, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) into the Army in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

UPPER-CANADA.

Proclamation,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, and Lieutenant-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, a Proclamation was issued, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby the Honorable JOHN M'GILL, one of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, Esquire, one of the Executive Council, and then Speaker of the House of Assembly, were nominated and appointed Commissioners for the purpose of purchasing and distributing of Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators of Hemp in this Province, by virtue of the authority vested in the Lieutenant Governor, by a resolution in that behalf entered into by the said House of Assembly—AND WHEREAS, the absence of the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH renders it expedient that another Commissioner, together with the said JOHN M'GILL and DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, should be appointed, for the better effectuating of the purposes aforesaid—NOW know all men, that I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by virtue of the authority to vested in me as aforesaid, DO hereby nominate and appoint THOMAS SCOTT, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General in and for the said Province, (together with the said JOHN M'GILL and the said DAVID WILLIAM SMITH) a Commissioner for the purpose of purchasing and distributing Hemp Seed gratis amongst the Farmers, and also for the payment of Premiums and Bounties to the deserving cultivators and exporters of Hemp, according to the true intent and meaning of the said resolution of the said House of Assembly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this Second Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three, and in the Forty-Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of LORDS, Friday, Aug. 12

At half after three o'clock his Majeſty having taken his ſeat on the throne, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was deſired to require the attendance of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. The Speakers attended accordingly and read the following addreſs:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the knights, citizens & burgeſſes, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, have at length completed the ſupplies granted to your Majeſty for the ſervice of the preſent year—a period memorable for the events which it has produced, and awful for thoſe which may be yet to come.

"In granting thoſe ſupplies, your Majeſty's faithful Commons have conſidered that a criſis, without example, demanded unexampled efforts—and by reſolving to raiſe annually, a large proportion of the ſupplies for the current year, ſo long as the war endures, they have given to all the world a ſolemn pledge of their inflexible determination to render the public credit unaſſailable.

"They have alſo proceeded to revive the ſyſtem of your Majeſty's permanent revenue. By conſolidating the duties in each of its principal branches, they have ſimplified its operations, and at the ſame time they have endeavored to render its preſſure leſs burthenſome by regulating its mode of collection.

"The commercial intereſts of this country, to which our attention was called by your Majeſty's gracious commands at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, have been maturely conſidered; and meaſures have been taken for affording material accommodations and facilities to mercantile tranſactions, by rendering our principal ports free for all nations to import, depoſit and re-export their merchandize, without toll or tax, unleſs voluntarily brought into our own market for home conſumption.

"Nor have we forgotten to beſtow our earneſt and ſerious thoughts upon the ſafety and efficacy of our Church eſtabliſhment in every part of the United Kingdom. Upon this ſubject, as comprehending all that conſecrates our rational hopes, morals and policy, we have deliberated with peculiar care and anxiety: and we preſume to believe, that the important laws which have been paſſed in aid of our Church eſtabliſhment, will materially ſtrengthen and gradually extend its influence thro' ſucceeding ages.

"But, Sire, theſe were cares and objects belonging to times of Peace. Wiſe, politic and deſirable as they might be, nevertheleſs, called upon now by your Majeſty's commands, we have, without heſitation, turned all our thoughts and efforts to meet the renewal of war, perſuaded that your Majeſty's paternal care preſerved to us the bleſſings of peace ſo long as they could be retained with ſafety and honor, and confident that ſince they have been openly attacked, and the juſtice of our cauſe has been made manifeſt to the world, our appeal to arms will not be in vain.

"This war we ſee and know to be a war of no ordinary character. We feel that our religion, laws and liberties, & exiſtence as a nation are put to the iſſue, and we have prepared for the conteſt accordingly. Beſides the ſupplies of money, we have augmented, beyond all former example, every ſpecies of Military force known in this country—we have met rebellion with prompt and neceſſary laws—and for the defence of a Sovereign endeared to us by long experience of his Royal virtues, and commanding not allegiance alone, but our hearts and affections, the whole nation has riſen in arms.

"May then the God of our fathers go forth with us to battle, and bleſs our cauſe, and eſtabliſh with Victory that Throne which we revere as the bulwark of our liberties; and ſo thrill other nations at length, learn that a free, valiant and united people is inconquerable, and able to ſet laſting bounds to an empire of violence, perfidy and unrelenting ambition.

"To the Bills which we now humbly preſent to your Majeſty, your Commons, with all humility, entreat your Majeſty's Royal Aſſent."

His Majeſty then, in a firm and audible tone, addreſſed the following ſpeech to the Lords and Commons aſſembled:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am at length enabled, by the ſtate of public buſineſs, to releaſe you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

In cloſing the ſeſſion, I have the utmoſt ſatisfaction in expreſſing the ſtrong ſenſe which I entertain of that zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and honor of your country, which has diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings.

During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifeſted the juſt view which you had taken of our actual ſituation, and of the dangers againſt which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and ſince the recurrence of hoſtilities you have diſplayed an energy & promptitude which have never been ſurpaſſed in the means which you have ſupplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war.

Your proceedings, in conſequence of the late treaſonable and attrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I truſt, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its internal tranquility, and of convincing my loyal ſubjects in that part of the United Kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are ſo juſtly entitled.

In the midſt of the deliberations, which were occaſioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great ſatisfaction in obſerving, that you have completed a ſyſtem for conſolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the ſeveral branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted meaſures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies for the public ſervice.

It is painful to me to reflect, that the means of neceſſary exertion cannot be provided without heavy preſſure upon my faithful people: But I cannot ſufficiently applaud that wiſdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook conſiderations of temporary convenience, for the purpoſe of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be aſſured that there ſhall be as ſtrict an attention to economy on my part as may be conſiſtent with thoſe preparations and exertions which will be beſt calculated to fruſtrate the deſigns and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whoſe arrogant pretenſions and reſtleſs ambition alone theſe ſacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am fully perſuaded that, during the ceſſation of your Parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the ſame ſpirit which has been uniformly diſplayed in your councils. It will be your duty to aſſiſt in carrying into effect thoſe important meaſures which your wiſdom has matured for the defence and ſecurity of the Realm; and particularly to give the moſt beneficial directions to that ardour and enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of their country which animate all claſſes of my people.

Juſtly ſenſible of the ſtate of preeminence, in which it has pleaſed the Almighty to ſupport us for ſo many ages, amongſt the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his Divine Protection, exertions of my brave and loyal ſubjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to ſubvert the independence, or impair the power of the United Kingdom, will terminate in the diſgrace and ruin of thoſe by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their ſacrifices, in an undiſturbed enjoyment of that freedom and ſecurity, which, by their patriotiſm and valour, they will have preſerved and enſured to themſelves and their poſterity.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the ſixth of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the ſixth day of October next.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Diſpatches have been received at the Admiralty, which ſtate the following important particulars reſpecting the ſtrong head at Dover off Boulogne.—Six gun-boats came out of Boulogne harbour full of troops. They were attacked by the Sulphur boats, who drove them back into the harbour with great ſlaughter. Some of the boats are ſaid to be ſunk. In the mean time other boats full of troops, came out of the harbour, and attacked another of our veſſels. They were alſo forced under the guns of the battery, with the loſs of a great number of men. We conſider this as an attempt ordered to be made by the French government, to aſcertain whether the gun-boats could reſiſt our ſhips of war of a ſmall ſize.—The ſpecimen we have affforded them will not, we ſhould think, diſpoſe them to make another ſuch trial.

Great activity reigns in the Cabinet of Vienna. Extenſive preparations are making, and it is believed "that the government are negociating with certain great powers, upon objects of the higheſt importance."

AUGUST 19.

The North of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil, and the ſovereign of Belfaſt has publiſhed a proclamation for taking off ſome of the reſtrictions he had found it expedient to impoſe.—He confirms the opinion we have invariably expreſſed, that the Rebels are connected with French emiſſaries.

An encampment of 15000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

Preparations for an expedition in the North Seas are now making in ſeveral of our ports. Gun boats are equipping at Sheerneſs, which are to aſſemble in the Downs; and it is ſaid they will be commanded by Sir Home Popham, who will alſo have the ſuperintendance of the embarkation of troops.

Government has ordered lines of defence to be drawn on the eaſtern ſide of London. Platforms are immediately to be conſtructed by a very conſiderable number of artificers, capable of mounting 108 pieces of cannon of 24 pounders, and 156 of 12 pounders.—The lines and platforms will, it is ſuppoſed, be completed in the courſe of one month.

Some of our cruizers on Tueſday looked into Dunkirk. The preparations in that port were confined to the equipment of a few privateers. The troops, it was ſaid, had ſuddenly been withdrawn from the coaſt, and were, it was reported, concentrating in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Eaſt India Company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by Government. They are to furniſh ſix ſhips completely manned, for the ſervice of the ſtate.

The following Reſolutions were entered into by the Company at Lloyd's, [illegible] Eſq. was Chairman:—

"RESOLVED, That to give more effect and energy to the meaſures adopted by government, for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property, to add weight to thoſe perſonal exertions, we are all readily diſpoſed to contribute, it behoves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow ſubjects, who may be in any way inſtrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purſes and our veins in the great cauſe which imperiouſly calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotiſm, with the ſtrongeſt efforts of zealous exertion.

RESOLVED, That to alleviate the efforts of our defenders by ſea and land, it is expedient to raiſe, by the patriotiſm of the community at large, a ſuitable fund for their comfort and relief—for the purpoſe of aſſuaging the anguiſh of their wounds, or palliating, in ſome degree, the more weighty misfortune of the loſs of limbs—of alleviating the diſtreſs of the widow and orphan—of ſmoothing the brow of ſorrow for the fall of their deareſt relatives, the props of unhappy indigence or helpleſs age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of diſtinction, for ſucceſful exertions of valour or merit:

RESOLVED, That a ſubſcription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing reſolution, be now opened; and to take an example to the public bodies throughout the united kingdoms and its dependencies, and to our fellow ſubjects of every claſs and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds three per cent. Conſolidated Annuities, part of the funded property of this ſociety, ſhall be appropriated to this purpoſe."

An Engliſh paper in ſpeaking of the promiſing harveſt, ſays, the crops of grain in Yorkſhire and the adjoining parts of Nottinghamſhire, are abundantly great; and the wheat and rye in great forwardneſs.

The Invaſion of England.

The following is the opinion of the famous Gen. Dumouriez upon this ſubject:

"Should this expedition, (ſays the Gen.) be unſucceſsful, which is very poſſible; ſhould the *invincible Britiſh fleet* gain a deciſive victory over the French, Spaniſh and Dutch fleets, whether combined or ſeparate; ſhould the Engliſh nation, proud and energetic as the French, equally animated by patriotiſm and national diſlike, repulſe the French army ſoon after it was landed; ſhould they deſtroy it, force it to re-embark with loſs, and cut off its communication with the ſea; ſhould they weaken, harraſs, or reduce it to famine, and render this great expedition abortive, which on a large ſcale can only be attempted, and may partially, or altogether, fail in the execution, then France is totally ruined; all her laurels are withered; her allies will abandon her, and turn againſt her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every ſide; ſhe will have loſt the power of her warriors and the reputation of her arms; ſhe will be without money, and internal diſcord will complete her deſtruction.

"It is at Paris her *diſappointed and indignant ſoldiery* will ſeek the rewards and plunder promiſed them in London. The Generals themſelves will either be the firſt victims of the execrable fury of the troops, or will partake of their indignation, and then revolt."

From Madeira.

Capt. Woodward of the brig Joſeph, arrived at Charleſton, left Madeira on the 8th of Auguſt. On the 27th July a fleet of merchantmen, in ten days

from London, arrived there—and on the day capt. W. sailed another fleet, under convoy of a 44 gun frigate, arrived from Cork, in 12 days passage. Capt. W. was informed by the officers of both fleets, that Lord Nelson had captured a French frigate of 34 guns, coming down the Mediterranean, bound to Brest, having on board eight hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Merchant, capt. Lord, in 42 days from Liverpool, we are put in poffeffion of London dates to the 29th of July.—A ſerious rebellion broke out in Dublin on the 23d of July. Early in the evening inflammatory proclamations were diſtributed in every part of the city, calling on the people to unite in oppoſition to the government, and about 8 o'clock the mob aſſembled and forced their way into the Lord Mayor's houſe and ſecured all the arms and pikes that were there. About ten o'clock a general engagement took place, and laſted until four the next morning, when the inſurgents were at length defeated, and 300 made priſoners.—*D. E. Poſt.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1803.

*** The CHIEF JUSTICE has appointed the Sittings for the Home Diſtrict, for Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October inſtant.

The late hour at which we received our American Papers, prevents us from making very copious extracts for this day's Gazette.—They contain a variety of important matter, but it does not appear that any improvements of moment had been made by the French towards invaſion, at the date of our laſt accounts from Europe.—We have however, ſelected as much of the moſt intereſting parts as the limits of our time would admit of.—

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two ſtory Houſe next to Mr. Henderſon's Brewery; where the buſineſs in future, will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and diſpatch.—Advertiſements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addreſſed to the Printer and left at St. George & Co's. or Schofield & Muſley's Stores will meet with due attention.

ANECDOTE OF SIR P. SIDNEY.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY was conſidered as one of the brighteſt ornaments of Queen Elizabeth's court: his virtues as a man could only be equalled by his abilities as a general; and he was at once the pride of his family and an honour to human nature; and the magnanimity of his conduct in the battle near Zutphen, was a complete diſplay of diſintereſted valour. He had (ſays the hiſtorian) two horſes killed under him, and whilſt mounting the *third*, was deſperately wounded in the thigh by a muſket-ball, which ſhattered the bone in a moſt dreadful manner, and gave him the moſt inconceivable torture.—In this ſituation he returned to the camp (which was about a mile and a half diſtant), tortured with agony, exhauſted with fatigue, and abſolutely parched with thirſt. His firſt requeſt to thoſe around him, upon his arrival at his tent, was a glaſs of water, and even that was with difficulty procured; at length it came, and juſt as the generous hero raiſed it to his lips, a dying ſoldier, borne between his comrades, was carried cloſe to where the general lay. The valued beverage caught his languid eye, which, with an anxious gaze, was fixed upon it. The noble Sidney ſaw the wiſhful look, and, ſtretching forth his feeble trembling hand, ſaid, "Take it, my friend; thy wants are more preſſing than mine." Immediately after the memorable deed he was removed to Arnheim, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; but the ſurgeons not being able to extract the ball, a mortification ſoon took place, and he calmly prepared his mind for that event which was to terminate his career of earthly glory, and crown his virtue with immortal honours. A few minutes before his death, he called his brother to the bed-ſide, and preſſing him affectionately by the hand, took leave of him in the following affecting terms: "Love my memory; cheriſh my friends, for their fidelity to me may convince you they deſerve it; but above all, govern your will and affections by the will and words of your Creator: in me behold the ends of this world, and all its vanities."

Meſſrs. Quetton St. George and Co.

JUST arrived from Montreal, have brought with them the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of at their Stores in York and Niagara, at the loweſt prices poſſible:—An aſſortment of Cloths and Caſſimeres, amongſt which are to be found black, blue and grey ſuperfine: Featherwight, Bath Coating, Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Corduroys, black Silk Velvet, Swanſdown, Swanſkin, Woollen Check, Moreens, Calimancoes, Serges, ſtriped Cotton apron Check, Mekenies, Cambletts, Handkerchiefs, Silk Ferreting, &c. &c. &c. Ladies and Men's Hats, Shoes, Heelball, Crockery Ware, Glaſs Ware, Powder and Shot, Iron Ware, Kettles, Smoothing Irons, &c, Toys, Bilket Salt, Playing Cards, Liquors, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Port Wine, Madeira do. Sherry do. L. P. do. Teneriffe, London Porter, Noyeux, Eſſence of Spruce, Oil, Loaf Sugar, chip Hinglaſs, Peppermint cakes, Caraway Seed, Orange peel, mon-peel, and Court Plaiſter.

N. B. Mr. *St. George* will give Caſh immediately for an indiſputable Sterling Bill to the amount of either 50, 100, or 150 pounds.

York, Oct. 15, 1803.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

On ſeaſonable terms, for ready pay only.

ALL perſons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection. ELISHA BEMAN.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to render their Accounts to the Subſcribers.

Thoſe indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Adminiſtrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Adminiſtratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good Houſe and Milliſtone thereon, four miles from Town. The Land is of an excellent quality, conſiſting of 200 Acres, and will be ſold very reaſonable. Enquire of the Printer.

Sheriff's Office,
5th October, 1803.

Home Diſtrict, TO WIT:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court-Houſe (Government Buildings), in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of the ſame day—of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Baliffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX'R. M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

October 1.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers:—Viz.

6 new Cloths, of No.	17,	2 ditto	and Cloth,	No.	8
8 Ditto,	do.	15,	15 Ditto,	do.	17
to Ditto,	do.	15,	9 Ditto,	do.	15
1 Ditto,	do.	11,	13 Ditto,	do.	14
1 Ditto,	do.	9,	3 Ditto,	do.	12
1 Ditto,	do.	7,	3 Ditto,	do.	11
			2 Ditto,	do.	9
			5 Ditto,	do.	7
			2 Ditto,	do.	5

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate uſe—and will be Sold on a reaſonable apprentiſeſhip, by applying to the Subſcriber, at do. *Heights.*

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, this Auguſt, 1803.

FOR ſale by the Subſcriber, valuable Lands in the Townſhips of King, Whitchurch, Guillambery, Vaughan, Montague, [illegible]ford, Elizabeth Town and York; in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada. JOHN CAMERON.

FOR ſale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the Eaſt half of 25 in the 8th, containing 300, and 23 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Townſhip of Darlington, Home Diſtrict—No. 10, 12th Conceſſion, containing 200 Acres in the Townſhip of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, in the Townſhip of Glanford, Diſtrict of Niagara—No. 18 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the Diſtrict of London—Alſo, Lot No. 3, North ſide of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be ſold on very moderate terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the Garriſon, GEO. PURVIS.

York, Auguſt 19, 1803.

"A Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c." by Wm. Forſyth, Gardener to his Majeſty, at Kenſington and St. James's, is now in the preſs of Meſſrs. D. and S. Whiting, Albany, and will be publiſhed in ten or twelve weeks, at the reduced price of one Dollar and a half.—This valuable work will be compriſed in a handſome Octavo Volume of about 300 pages, exclusive of 13 well executed Copper-plate Engravings, and will be neatly printed, bound and lettered.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above work will be received at this Office, and the Books forwarded as ſoon as complete.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 27.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 651.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September laſt, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reſerves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and reſerved for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reſerves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Townſhip, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Reſerves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands ſeverally lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in reſpect of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Leaſes have been demiſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath ariſen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip of York, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of York;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eſtabliſhed, and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the ſaid Town of YORK: (The firſt Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fifty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

MUTINY ACT,

FOR THE FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 809. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 809. Page 120. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 807. Page 117. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During abscondment for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 18. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 137, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1803.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That the Executive Government of this Province will not allow or admit that certain persons now claiming right to the soil of *Grand Isle*, have any claim or title whatsoever thereto—And that the said Executive Government will cause measures forthwith to be pursued, for the purpose of recovering the said Island from those who have possessed themselves of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10th Nov. 1803.

UPPER-CANADA.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, hereby gives Notice, to all whom it may concern, That no Leases which have been, or shall be granted, or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any *Indian* Nation, will be admitted or allowed of—And this Public Notice is given in order that no person may pretend ignorance of the same.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

York, 13th Nov. 1803.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

YORK COUNTY MEETING.

The most numerous and respectable meeting of the County of York, ever known, was held on Thursday last, when an address was agreed to unanimously, to be presented to the King, assuring his Majesty of the firm support of the County of York, in the present crisis. Mr. Stanhope spoke in a style of such plain good old English, that we must ask, what can be the reason that you refuse the services of the Heir Apparent? Is he too old? Is he too young? Did you make him a Colonel twenty two years ago by way of douceur; as a little pecuniary aid? Is he not known to be in the very prime of life; at the very period man is capable of the utmost energy? I expect from Ministers the reason he is thus treated, and to tell the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer, said, "No man is more ready to bear attestation to the feelings so worthy of the rank and character of the illustrious personage alluded to, than I am. Having made this declaration, I must here pause, and declare that nothing more of commands of the King, and the united authority of this House, shall in future ever compel me to say one word more on the subject."

Mr. Calcraft (after some observations on the utility of a Military Council, alluding to the subject of the Prince of Wales) said, The Prince of Wales has been a Colonel in the army from the year 1802. His brother is a Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief. Three younger brothers are Lieutenant Generals—And you leave the Heir Apparent to the Monarchy, to fight for that Crown he is one day to wear, as a Colonel of a Regiment, under the command of a Major-General, his own Equerry!

No reply was made to this, and Mr. Fox's motion for an address for a Military Council, was negatived 63 to 38. The cause assigned by the opposers of the motion, was, that it was an interference with the Executive prerogative; and an indirect attack upon the management of the army, as directed by the Duke of York.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

AUGUST 2, 1803.

PRINCE OF WALES.

In a debate on the subject of the national defence, Colonel Crawford was surprized Ministers had not had recourse to such a measure of defence as the service of the Prince of Wales would be, which he had offered, but which he understood they had declined. He also proposed that a *General Council of War* should be appointed.

Mr. Barham expressed his astonishment that Ministers should have advised his Majesty to decline the services of the Heir Apparent, for whose birthright, combined with his own independence, we have now to contend.

Mr. Tyrrwhitt.—Mr. Speaker, An illustrious personage, in whose family I have the honor to be placed, having been so directly alluded to, I can no longer be silent. The Prince, from the very commencement of the war, has manifested an anxious wish to be placed in any military situation to which his Majesty might be pleased to call him, which wishes have been made known to his Majesty's Ministers. I esteem it my duty, Sir, here to declare (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of such value to us all to preserve unsullied) that if the services of the illustrious personage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lay at the door of the Commander in Chief.

Mr. Chapman (a Welsh Member) said, nothing could invigorate the inhabitants of Wales so much as being, as in times of old, headed by such an illustrious Prince.

Mr. Fox (alluding to the subject of the Prince of Wales) asked, what can be the reason that you refuse the services of the Heir Apparent? Is he too old? Is he too young? Did you make him a Colonel twenty two years ago by way of douceur; as a little pecuniary aid? Is he not known to be in the very prime of life; at the very period man is capable of the utmost energy? I expect from Ministers the reason he is thus treated, and to tell the country.

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EAST INDIA NEWS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

On Thursday last, a most dreadful alarming fire broke out in our crowded and popular Bazar, the ravages of which though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate:—the extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay when we say, that about three-fourths of the Bazar are destroyed, including perhaps, 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionably great. We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated—it is said, to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims—unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day, which increased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sunset, that the destruction of every house in the fort was to be apprehended.—All the records and papers in the secretary's office were early removed, and the houses of business followed the example—indeed every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the Bazar the flames extended to the King's barracks, which are mostly destroyed. The custom-house also is in ruins, proceeding from those to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks, where it was stopt by the prudent precaution of firing artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

The utmost exertion to stop the progress of the flames proving of no avail, nothing remained but to allow it to take its course; every mind viewing at awful distance the prospect which threatened to involve the garrison, and every soul within it, in one common ruin, from the course in which the wind drove the conflagration being in an immediate line with the arsenal; for however secure the magazines might be from their construction, and in spite of the reliance all placed in the precautions which the established activity of the commissariate department, we were assured would adopt to provide against the impending destruction, one could not divest oneself from that serious contemplation which the dreadful scene irresistibly produced; for every hope to avert the progress of the all destroying flames by any human means had been denied us, and our reliance depended upon the intervention of Providence alone; at about midnight, this general gloom was dissipated—the wind abated, the conflagration wholly decreased in the quarter whence alone the danger threatened, and receding from the arsenal, every mind became calmed.

Vice Admiral Rainer, whose humane zeal led him immediately to the spot, with all the captains and officers of his squadron, from whose active interference in assisting and directing the bold and spirited efforts of their crews, much of the wide spreading calamity was prevented; General Nicoll also attended, and assiduously directed the exertion of the military to the same end; while every officer and gentleman of the settlement contributed their generous aid on this distressing occasion; and we are truly concerned to add, that Captain Mackintosh of the country service, in conducting one of the engines to a particular spot, with Captains Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall, which broke his leg and arm, but of his recovery we are truly rejoiced to hear there is the greatest hope. Some of the seamen, we are also informed, have been buried in the ruins; but the particulars are not yet fully ascertained. Such was the active ardor displayed on the first alarm by the fire bell and the beat of the drum, that every one flew to lend his assistance in extinguishing the flames; but the dryness of the season, the narrowness of the streets, and above all, the very combustible materials of which the houses in that quarter of the town are constructed, aided by a strong wind from N. W. rendered all endeavours vain to stop the progress of the flames, though they succeeded in moderating their fury.—We cannot pretend to describe the horror, dismay and consternation which pervaded the unhappy sufferers—thousands of poor natives, endeavouring to save their little property, were seen thronging in all directions, bewailing their unhappy fate, and thrown at once, destitute of home and shelter, were obliged to seek

the repose of exhausted nature, in the streets or fields.

The damages sustained by individuals some of whom were opulent native merchants, cannot well be estimated; but we trust that this event will not long be remembered to their prejudice in the prosecution of their business and that no more material, that it may tend to reconcile the mind to such arrangements respecting this extensive bazar as shall the most effectually guard against the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity.

New York, September 18.

A fleet of 18 sail of English vessels, under convoy of the Blanche frigate, having on board the 25th regiment, arrived at Barbadoes on the 28th August. On the 30th an expedition left there for Demerara under the command of Lieutenant General Grinfield and Commodore Sir Samuel Hood.

An ex-priest, named Thuring, died lately at St. Servan, whose life had been marked by an adventure that might appear extraordinary, even to such as read only romances, and see only Melodrames. Thuring had been, on his return to France, with his wife and two children, and a considerable property, which he had acquired in New England, but suffered shipwreck within sight of the coast of Britany, and swam a-shore alone. Not doubting that the sea, which he saw covered with the ruins of his fortune, had also swallowed up his wife and children, he battened to bury his despair in a monastery which attracted his notice. His penitence discovered in him some talents for pulpit, and sent him on a mission to preach in the neighbouring cities and villages. He was preaching one day, precisely the same, on which five years before he had suffered shipwreck, in the city of Oroise, on the instability of human affairs, a text which gave him an opportunity of quoting the tale of his own misfortunes as an example. He had scarcely finished his interesting picture, when a female who had listened with particular attention, screamed and fainted. Being removed into security, she recovered just as the sermon had ended, and the first object she perceived was father Thuring, who attributing her a visit. The female was his wife, whom some fishermen had bro't off the rock when the vessel sunk.

The husband retained his cowl, the wife took the veil in a neighbouring convent, and both found, in religion, consolation which prolonged their existence.—*London paper.*

Boston, September 21.

Accounts received at New York state, that the English had taken possession of Jeremie.

Le Brezen French corvette, so coolly and thoroughly repaired by the United States, now makes part of the British navy, having recently been captured by the English near Surinam.

Bermuda, Aug. 27.

The Charming Anne sailed from Antigua the first instant, in company with above one hundred sail of shipping for Great Britain, under a very light convoy of the Courageux, of 74 guns, one frigate, and two brigs.

When the fleet left the West Indies an expedition was gone against Martinique, but a reinforcement was daily expected from England, there was no doubt but that last event would take place immediately: the fleet had collected a large army of veterans from the different English Islands who are certainly employed at this time in reducing the Dutch possessions in that quarter; Demerara will be one of the first that will fall an easy conquest as well as Essequibo, &c. &c.

A late London Magazine contains the following melancholy account of a dreadful explosion by Powder.

"An explosion of several barrels of gun powder, lately took place at Inverness, Scotland, which was attended with very serious consequences. Not a single house escaped its effects in a greater or lesser degree. The houses next adjoining were razed to the very foundation, others were entirely unroofed and the walls drawn in and the windows shattered in a thousand pieces! Several persons were blown away! among whom were the two Miss Frasers, as they passed along the street, and three women and two children were buried in the ruins of one house. The materials of the house which contained the powder having been blown to an immense height in every direction, fell with dreadful violence and a great number of people! The roofs of houses at a considerable distance were also greatly damaged, and the shock was felt for many miles round the town."

British West-India Windward Naval Force.

[Under Commodore Hood.]

Blenheim,	Bayer,	74
Centaur,	Maxwell,	74
Courageaux,	———	74
Argo,	Hollowell,	44
Chichester,	Stephen,	44
Ulysses,	Columbine,	44
Venus,	Graves,	32
Sutriam,	Tucker,	20
Hornet,	Hunt,	16
Osprey,	Loonghusband,	18
Cyon,	Mafton,	18
Heureux,	Bland,	24
Drake,	Ferna,	14
Netley,	Lurgoce,	16

SHERIDAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Our King! our Country! and our God!

"My brave all-ciates—partners of my toil, my feelings, and my fame!—can words add vigour to the VIRTUOUS ENERGIES which inspire your hearts?—NO—YOU have judged as I have, the *folhies* of the *crafty plea* by which these bold INVADERS would delude you.—Your generous spirit has compared, as mine has, the *motives* which in a war like this, can animate *their* minds, and ours.—THEY, by a strange frenzy driven! fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule—we, for our country, our altars, and our homes.—THEY follow an ADVENTURER, whom they have tried obey a power which they *hate*—we love a *monarch* whom we love, a God whom we adore.—Where'er they move in anger, *desolation* tracks their progress!—Where'er they pause in amity, *affliction* mourns their friendship!—They boast, they come but to improve our state, enlarge our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of error!—Yes—they will give enlightened freedom to our minds, who are themselves the *slaves* of passion, avarice, and prides!—They offer us their protection!—Vile protection of *ushers*, give to lambs—covering and devouring them!—They call on us to barter all of good we have inherited and proved, for the desperate chance of something better which they *promise*.—Be our plain answer this: The throne WE honor is the PEOPLE'S CHOICE—the laws we reverence are our brave father's legacy—the faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds of charity with all mankind, and die with hopes of bliss beyond the grave. Tell your *invaders* this, and tell them too, we seek no change; and least of all, such change as *they* would bring us.

"R. B. SHERIDAN."

FROM JAMAICA.

Kingston, July 30.

Yesterday arrived at Port Royal, his Majesty's ship Vanguard, of 74 guns, Captain Waller, with her prize Le Duquesne, of 74 guns, captured on St. Domingo, the 25th inst. after a chase of 22 hours, and a short action; in which one seaman was killed and one wounded on board the Vanguard. A Lieutenant, a Prussian young man, was fortunately the only one hurt in boarding our the boats to take possession. Le Duquesne sailed from Cape Francois in company with the Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns; came out of Cape Francois in a heavy squall, 28 Sepes of sail sailing to France; but when the squall cleared up they were discovered by our squadron; and when the Vanguard left the west, the Elephant, of 74 guns, was engaged with the Duguay Trouin.

The French naval force at Cape Francois the 25th, was composed of the following ships:—

ships.	guns.	commanders.
Le Duguy Trouin	74	Lt. Lamarre Tavelle.
Le Duquesne, (taken)	74	Com. Rosnegal.
La Surveillante,	50	Com. Serre.
Le Guerrier,	50	Capt. Boisnard.
La Clorinde,	44	Capt. Bilard.
La Vilaut,	40	Capt. Manlon.
La Valeur,	16	Capt. Fayet.
Le Cerf,	14	Capt. Balon.

Four schooners, of 14 and 10 guns, and two privateers, of 22 guns each.

A flag of truce arrived yesterday at Port Royal, in the French schooner Deux Amis, from Port au Prince. A deputation from the principal planters and merchants of that place arrived in her, for the purpose of waiting on his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to represent their miserable situation to him, and to request that he would either take measures to possess himself of that place, or permit the wretched inhabitants to take an asylum here, being in a state of absolute starvation, and seemingly abandoned to their fate by their mother country.

Jacquemel, Aux Cayes, and Port au-Prince, appear to have been deserted.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: Saturday, October 19, 1803.

The Chief Justice has adjourned the further execution of the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the Home District, to Tuesday the eleventh of December next.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison. A preference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. George Crookshank, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same.

York, 14th Oct. 1803.

YORK: PRINTED BY JOHN BENNET,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Mr Donald & Mrs

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 28.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 652.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands to held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of York:

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW YE ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of York. The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North fifteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South fifteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fifty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general,

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 to 14. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 7. Page 24. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is empowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 69. Page 108. Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 80. Page 124. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

Sec. 80. Page 121.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, (to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, August 28.

The funds yesterday experienced a trivial advance, in consequence of a very prevalent rumour, that another revolution had been effected in Paris. It was stated, that the Raisonable, of 64 guns, was boarded off Goree, by a Dutch officer, who informed Captain Hotham, that Gen. Moreau, and the greater part of the army in the neighbourhood of Paris, had hoisted the Royal Standard, and dissolved the Consular government. Capt. Hotham sent the Jackall gunbrig off with the intelligence, and on Friday evening returned himself to the Downs. The communication in question was doubtless made to Capt. Hotham, and derived some degree of credit from the previous knowledge of the state of parties, and of public opinion in France.—Should such an event, however, have taken place, it is strange that the account should first have reached this country by the circuitous route of Holland, or that Gen. Moreau should allow public report to anticipate the communication, which, it is reasonable to suppose, he would have made to the French Princes, had he atchieved the important service ascribed to him.

The rumour adds, that after Moreau had declared against Bonaparte, and had been joined by the troops and generals in Paris, deposed the three Consuls, & proclaimed the abolition of the consular government; he immediately published an address to the people, in which after enumerating the acts of ambition and cruelty committed by Bonaparte, he invited them to return to that monarchical system under which alone they can expect permanent prosperity and repose.

That Bonaparte, fall when he will, and that he will fall we have no doubt, will sink unmourned and unlamented, we believe; that the people of France would willingly return to the ways of monarchy was strongly suspected.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

A number of young English ladies who had been at boarding school at Rouen, were prevented embarking from Calais on their return; the First Consul desiring that they might be detained till the English government sent back Mister and Miss Lapagerie nephew and niece to Madame Bonaparte, who are prisoners in England.

Sixteen transports had arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria, via Malta and Gibraltar, with the 8th, 23d, 25th and 28th regiment, and the 26th of dragoons.

Schimmelpennink, it was said, was to be placed at the head of the Batavian government.

Accounts from Copenhagen stated that the Danish court had directed its minister at London to protest against any Danish vessels being brought into English ports.

Signals were established along the coast of England between the forces on shore and the ships of war, by which means immediate notice could be given of an enemy's approach. Chains of signal posts were erected to establish communication, and the steeples of churches were converted into signal towers.

A squadron, consisting of the Kent, Donegal, Superb, Triumph, Monmouth, Gibraltar, Agincourt, Belleisle, and Renown, ships of the line, the Medusa, Amphion, and Termagant frigates, and the Weasel gun-brig, were cruising off Toulon, and every day within two miles of the enemy's fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and five frigates, one of them a first rate. Lord Nelson had joined them in the Amphion, and was to hoist his flag in the Renown.

October 7.

London dates to the 5th of September are received. It does not appear that any thing of moment had transpired since our last accounts from that quarter. The communication between Calais and Dover having been shut for some time, nothing with certainty had or could be ascertained respecting the continental powers. Private letters however from France, chiefly from the towns on the coast of the neighbourhood of Calais, state that great exertions are making there to place the navy establishment on a respectable footing. Four sail of the line, of at least 74 guns, were on the stocks in the dock-yard of that place, and the keels of half a dozen large ships had been ordered to be laid down at Toulon. Report says, that France has consented to withdraw her troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weser. Letters of marque and reprisal were expected to be issued by the British Government against Spain every day. Ireland continues quiet, and every precaution is taken to guard against the disaffected.

There are now building in France, Holland, on the Elbe and Weser, four thousand flat-bottomed boats, for the purpose of the invasion of England:—These boats are built on three or four different constructions, but all calculated to draw as little water as possible. There is one kind rigged into brigs, carrying from 4 to 6 guns, 18 and 24 pounders, besides a number of swivels. Another kind without any deck, carrying one 18 pounder forward, and another aft, rigged into a lugger—and another kind with upwards of 100 feet keel, but built flat like a skiff, or batteau. These are to carry cavalry and artillery.

BOSTON, October 8.

European Affairs.—The Minerva, Capt. Clements, from London, has furnished papers three days later than before received; but no articles of very interesting news. The threatened invasion of Great Britain appeared to occupy all the attention of English politicians.

At our last dates the atmosphere of the North of Europe was far from clear but whether the appearances were merely evanescent, or the storm of war were brewing, was uncertain. We still retain the opinion, that the Northern Powers will not join Great Britain against France. They are too jealous of the maritime superiority of England, to wish to strengthen her. The rumour of an offered alliance of Russia had subsided; and the so much talked of Russian squadron was quietly pursuing its voyage of discipline. It is said, in a Paris paper of some authority, and of a recent date, that France had empowered Russia and Prussia to act as mediators between her and England; and that they had accepted the appointment. How far the refusal of Great Britain (and she must refuse them if they are not of a nature to prescribe limits to the inordinate ambition of France) to accept their mediatorial propositions, will influence their future measures, time must determine. Russia is said to have offered a *project* for the guarantee of Malta.

The armed myriads of France appeared in constant motion in various parts of the Republic. It is very evident the meant to strike home-strokes somewhere.—Besides England and Ireland, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, have been named as the suppositious objects of attack. A considerable force was in the vicinity of Jersey and Guernsey, which it was thought would probably receive the first onset of the Gallic legions.—The First Consul, in one of his replies to his addressors, having declared, they "*should form a buttress of a bridge to England.*"—We do not think, while Lord Nelson remains in the Mediterranean with the strong fleet he now commands, that an expedition will proceed for Egypt from any of the southern parts of France.—The French have experienced his vigilance and *activity*: And Gibraltar and Malta are strong fortresses, calculated to bid defiance to any thing which can be brought against them. We, therefore, are of opinion, Bonaparte will confine his measures to an attack on the British Isles.—He has given the challenge, and it has been accepted.

Great Britain presents one vast field of bayonets and lances; whilst her coast is surrounded with mounted cannon and floating castles. To the numerous and varied preparations for defence and offence, fifteen hundred gunboats and batteaux had been added, which, under the direction of Lord Keith and Sir Sidney Smith, were stationed on the English coast opposite France and Holland—in which an army of sea-fencibles were daily exercised; and which were destined to meet the French flotillas on their passage, and to try the true of war on the favourite element of Britain. The men in arms in the British Isles were estimated at nearly one million: This may be exaggeration; but it is fact, on the 26th August, the military corps which had volunteered their services were so numerous, that the King, by proclamation, had suspended the act for training and exercising the population of the Kingdom; and the offers of several corps had been refused; those corps have already exceeded the amount of six times the militia.—These volunteer corps were independent of the regulars, militia, and army of reserve. We mention it, as an instance of zeal, that some of the inland parishes had resolved, if musquets could not be furnished them in season, to take the field against the French armed with long *pitch forks*. If reliance may be placed on addresses, solemn resolutions, voluntary offers of service, and real sacrifice of property at the altar of patriotism, England and Scotland may be said to be united to a man in the resolution vigorously to oppose and chastise their threatening invaders; if not to spread, in their turn, the terrors of invasion in France.—In this resolution Christians and Jews, tories and whigs, loyalists and oppositionists, high and low, rich and poor, seemed cordially combined; and the only contest appeared to be, who should be foremost in exhibitions of unequivocal evidence of the sincerity of their professions.—The language of the people too, appeared to have acquired a new tone; and all the addresses, resolutions, harangues, and songs, were in a language unusually elevated and energetic.—The noblest feelings of a great and mighty people, had been roused with a warmth and zeal equal to the subjects that inspired them—public safety and national glory.—The "nation of shop-keepers" had become a nation of soldiers.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Saturday, about two o'clock, an accident happened, which, for a time, threatened the destruction of that magnificent and venerable structure, Westminster Abbey. The square tower in the centre of the cross aisles, over that part of the choir which is between the pulpit and the altar, was discovered to be in flames; this part of the roof, which is flat, supported by braces of timber and plaister, most curiously gilt, was in a short time in a blaze. From the great height it was impossible to carry water speedily to it; to obviate this difficulty the soldiers and volunteers ranged themselves from the Abbey to the water side, and a number of buckets were procured, which they filled, and handed from one to another, and afterwards raised to the top by means of hoses. The fall of the melted lead, and of the half burned timber, was most tremendous, and would soon have laid the whole choir in ashes but for the exertions of the engines, which arrived in time to play upon and extinguish the burning wood as it fell, and we are happy to state that the organ and the choir, between it and the pulpit, and the monuments in general, have escaped with very little damage, except what the water from the engines may effect. We were concerned to observe the sad and rapid effect of the torrents of water which the engines, stationed without to supply those within, occasioned to the floor, which was presently sunk a foot or more over a considerable part of the cross aisles, and even in the nave, the sandy soil in which the bodies are interred, from never having been settled for centuries, settled so much, that it will be well if some of the piers, against which deep graves have been constructed, do not settle and damage many parts of this fine and venerable building. The tremendous fall of the burning wood and materials, the loud and confused noise of the engines and people, amidst the monuments of mortality which we have been so long accustomed to contemplate in silence, excited the most uncommon and awful ideas.

Detachments of horse and foot soldiers were timely ordered out, and kept the avenues clear; and the St. Margaret's and St. John's Association were mustered, and did duty at the doors and within side the church; they were of the most essential service, in preserving the monuments from damage, by persons prefling against or climbing on them.

By six o'clock the fire was completely extinguished, without extending to any other part of the roof or building, except the top of the tower in which it began. We are much surprised to observe, that none of the large timbers which fell, struck the screens which part the choir from the cross aisles, and they remained to the last nearly unhurt. One of the firemen had a narrow escape of a fall from the top of the tower, as he was employed with a hook detaching the burning wood. The flames ascended a great height above the tower, and soon attracted the notice of spectators in every part of the town.

Among those who shewed the greatest interest were the Duke of York, who rode down from the Horse Guards, dismounted in King-street, and entered the Abbey, encouraging the firemen to exert themselves. Prince William of Gloucester was also a witness of the conflagration. He went into the Abbey by the Poet's corner, and remained some time. We were also extremely happy to see some of the most distinguished members of parliament taking the lead, and sharing all the dangers and difficulties of the firemen in their endeavours: among them Mr. Windham was peculiarly conspicuous. Nothing escaped him; and his activity was such, that one could hardly distinguish his clothes from those of a common labourer after the bustle was over, in consequence of his active exertions. Lord Westmoreland, the Lord Chancellor, and the Dukes of Gloucester and Norfolk attended.

Among the Parisian refugees who lately came to Dieppe, in their way to England, was Monsieur D——, who arrived at the above port late in the evening, and finding the packet would not sail until early the ensuing morning, he sent his trunk on board and retired to rest at his inn, with a promise from the captain that he should be called previous to the sailing of the vessel. In the hurry, however, poor Mon. D—— was forgotten, and the packet of course got under way without him. It was day-light before he awoke, when, on inquiry he found, to his inexpressible mortification, that the packet was full three hours. He ran immediately to the beach, but the extreme thick fog, which prevailed, ut-

terly prevented his even obtaining a transient glimpse of her sails. Notwithstanding it raised to a most violent degree, a universal uneasiness, some additional reward, to follow the packet to about two leagues distance from Dieppe the boat came along side of her, and poor Monsieur D—— immediately got on board, completely wet to the skin, as if he had been duck-ed! How d——

The captain on seeing him enter the cabin was thunderstruck with his appearance, and requested to know how in the name of wonder he came from land? Monsieur D. insisted that he swam on board, and shewed his wet clothes in proof of his assertion. The captain in vain attempted to discover the boat, which was returning, on account of the fog which still continued. After complimenting his passenger on his extraordinary abilities as a wonderful swimmer, he waved taking the sum agreed on for his passage, and in due time they landed at Brighton. The following day the captain dining with a party of gentlemen, the conversation happened to turn on swimming, and one of the company offered a bet of two hundred guineas that he had a servant would beat any man in England at the exercise: the wager was immediately accepted by the commander of the packet, who went in search of Monsieur D. He started at the proposal, conscious that he could not take a single stroke: understanding, however that the wager was play or pay, and that if he succeeded he should have one hundred guineas for himself, he consented, and the following morning at 5 o'clock was fixed for trial of skill. All parties were at the place by the time appointed, except Monsieur D. After waiting some minutes they observed him striding towards them in an enormous pair of fishermen's boots, drawn close round his thighs, a large oil-skin great coat, strapped about his waist, and his hat tied under his chin with a silk handkerchief, and under his right arm he carried a small box. On their desiring him to draw off his boots and undress, he replied, 'Veritable me will not, I do alwaise take the long journe in de boots and des habit.' 'The devil you do!' exclaimed his opponent.—'Let him alone (replied the captain of the packet) I have been a witness to what he can perform.'—'But surely he does not mean to swim with the box too?'—'Begar, but me do,' was the answer, 'vat you take me for one great fool, to swim all de way from Brighton to Dieppe, without eat or drink,' and opening the box discovered to the no small amazement of all present, a cold roasted chicken, a pint of wine and a French roll. On seeing this, his opponent positively declined the contest, swearing that he could be no man, but the devil himself in disguise, and if he ventured would certainly drown him.

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"Be calm, thine ills will end to-morrow."

"The morrow comes, but brings to me
No charm dispels or grief relieving!
And I am ever doom'd to see,
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"Yet false, and cruel as thou art,
Thy dear delusion will I cherish;
I cannot, dare not, wish thee part,
Since I, alas! with thee must perish.

A German Chemist has lately qualified one of the Reviewal Addresses presented to Bonaparte, which he finds to contain 240 grains of Flattery, 100 grains of effrontery, 80 grains of Blasphemy, 60 grains of Lyes, but not one grain of Truth. [Lond. Pap.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1803.

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Oat or Wheat Straw,

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N. B. Mr. *St. George* will give Cash immediately for an indisputable Sterling Bill to the amount of either 50, 100, or 150 pounds.

York, Oct. 25, 1803.

ALL Persons having demands against the ESTATE of the late CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Esq. deceased, are requested to render their Accounts to the Subscribers.

Those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

ELISHA BEMAN, Administrator.
ESTHER BEMAN, Administratrix.

York, Aug. 5, 1803.

Schofield and Mosley,

Have just received from London, in addition to their former Stock, a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Bath Coating, Tuicketts, Elegant Vest patterns, Flannels, Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c. A great variety of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harness and Whips, &c. Hardware, Elegant Looking Glasses, Prints, glazed and framed, Knife Cases and Tea Caddies, Ladies and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings, A large assortment of JEWELLERY, Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, White Wine Vinegar, Teas, of various kinds and first quality, Sugars, Chocolate, Spices, Soap and Candles, Best Carrot and Twist Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Black Ball and Brushes, &c. A variety of Books, Writing Paper, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers,

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, suitable to the season.—N. B. A few elegant sets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE, HAS yesterday received from New-York, a large assortment of

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Suitable to all ages—Also, Pigtail, Lady's Twist and Cut Tobacco; good Cognac Brandy, which he will not dispose of in a lesser quantity than one GALLON.

☞ He is in daily expectation of the remainder of his Winter Supply, consisting of EAST and WEST-INDIA GOODS, IRONMONGERY, and CROCKERY—all which will be sold cheap. Nov. 5.

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With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be Sold on reasonable appointment, by applying to the Subscribers, at *St. Davids.*

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 5th August, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

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[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 89.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 653.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Leases with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
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WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for expoling publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of York:

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of York: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

terly prevented his even obtaining a transient glimpse of her sails. Notwithstanding it raised to a most violent degree, a universal uneasiness, some additional reward, to follow the packet to about two leagues distance from Dieppe the boat came along side of her, and poor Monsieur D—— immediately got on board, completely wet to the skin, as if he had been duck-ed! How d——

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193

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 89.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 653.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

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Proclamation.

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TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of September last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the eighteenth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the twenty-fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

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And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

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UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for expoling publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of York:

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of York: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North fifteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Churche-street; then South fifteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pt. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. Page 23. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, at his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 60. Page 112. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Page 112. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

From an Irish Paper.

DWYER—*the Irish Rebel Chief.*

This very extraordinary man, who ever since the late rebellion has maintained himself and his gang in the recesses of the *Wicklow mountains*, constantly refusing all offers of amnesty or pardon, and mocking and baffling all attempts to take or destroy him in consequence of the great rewards offered by Government, now becomes more than ever an object of public attention and curiosity in the united country.

The humble and obscure history of the early life of this desperado presents nothing worthy of notice. Born in the wilds of Wicklow, his first situation in life was that of a cow-boy, and afterwards employed in tanners yards, until the breaking out of the late rebellion; at which time, being about six or seven and twenty years of age, he ranged himself, with enthusiasm, under the banners of insurrection; and tho' always foremost in danger, had the good fortune to retire unhurt through all the battles of that deplorable contest.—When the rebellion was put down, and most of the leaders, with their partizans, hastened to avail themselves of the act of amnesty, Dwyer rejected the merciful offers of the Government, and withdrew, accompanied by a chosen band, into the fastnesses of his native mountains, where he has since kept his ground, bidding defiance to all the parties sent out from time to time against him. There is not one more extraordinary in what relates to this man, than his surprising means of obtaining secret information.

On a certain night three men who had before, we believe, been privates in the Meath militia, and one of whom was the first that administered to his then chief, the oath of an United Irishman, suddenly deserted from his gang. Dwyer instantly concluded that he had been tempted by the reward to betray him, of which he not only soon after received a confirmation from his emissaries, but also intelligence of the night on which they were to set out for the purpose of securing him. Being, as they thought, well acquainted with all his haunts, they made little doubt of their success, but were waylayed by Dwyer, who put them to death with his own hand, not suffering his companions to interfere in what he considered, or at least represented to be his just and personal revenge. After this, however, he became more wary & suspicious of some of his associates, and therefore inviting those on whom he could least rely, to a dinner in a distant quarter, he after the feast was over, told them that as there was no longer any chance of French assistance, and the people in general seemed disposed to submission, he found it in vain to hold out any longer; he must, of course dismiss them, and advised them to disperse, and return to their families, but never again to appear in the vicinity of those mountains. The whiskey punch was then circulated until his companions became insensibly drunk, and when they awoke from their debauch, could find no traces of their former leader, who soon recruited his lofs by the accession of others, on whose fidelity he could have more dependance.

It must be a matter of astonishment, that an active, powerful, and vigilant government could never succeed in exterminating this banditti from these mountains, however difficult or inaccessible they may at first sight appear. The rebel, who is intimately acquainted with the topography of the place, has his regular videts and scouts upon the *qui vive*, in all the most advantageous points—who, on the appearance of alarm, or the approach of strangers, blow their whistles, which resound thro' the innumerable caverns, and are signals for a general muster to those hardy desperadoes. They are generally superintended by the chief himself, or by his brother in-law, of the name of Byrne, a determined fellow, in whom alone he places an unlimited confidence. They are both great adepts at disguising their faces and persons, and are thought to pay frequent visits to the metropolis, though they never have been detected. Dwyer is an active, vigorous fellow, about five feet nine inches high, with something of a stoop about the shoulders. He has a ruddy complexion, with lively, penetrating eyes; and is said to be wonderfully patient of fatigue, and fearless of every kind of danger.

BOTANY BAY.

A late Paris paper contains a letter received from citizen Gregoire, mineralogist, dated Bass's Streight, King's Island, Dec. 7, 1802, in which he gives the following account of the English settlement in New Holland:

"After leaving Van Diemen's Land, our next halt was at Port Jackson. That rising colony is the first from which the natives have no right of complaint against Europeans. They have been treated with every attention; but still resist all attempts to civilize them.—Though living for these fifteen years with the English, they have adopted no English custom. Clothes to them is still a superfluity. They rarely wear any thing to protect them from cold; never a garment to hide their nakedness. Their language has, however, by this intercourse, undergone some alteration.

"The English, during the fifteen years since their settlement here, have already carried their agriculture to a surprising extent. The forests have given place to corn fields of wonderful fertility. Here are already towns and villages affording every accommodation of European luxury. The population amounts to 8000 souls, none of whom are slaves. I send you a sample of the wool of this country. The sheep which bear it are from Peru, from Paragua, from the Cape of Good Hope, & from Bengal. The breeds are here much improved and are mending daily. Those from Bengal, which have there nothing but hair, yield here lambs that bear a rich fleece. In a stay of five months I made excursions into the country. Leaving Port Jackson, we proceeded to survey the rest of the coast of New Holland. The commander sends to France the Naturaliste, with what collections we have up to this time made. I have passed from the vessel in which I sailed for Le Geographe, on board which I succeed my colleague and friend Depuch, obliged by ill health to return to France. BAILAY, Mineralogist.

ANECDOTE.

A Seaman once coming before the Committee of Shipping of the East India Company in Leaden hall-street, to be examined for an offence on board one of the Company's ships, was treated with great slight and contempt by one of the members, who went so far as to say that he doubted whether the fellow could box the compass, that is to say, run over regularly all the points of it. Jack sturdily but humorously replied, "I can better than you can say the Lord's Prayer." All the other members laughed, and Jack encouraged offered to lay five guineas of it.—"You can't be off said some." So the insolent gentleman thinking it best to put a good face upon the matter, said, "Done with you," and laid down his five guineas too. The honest tar went through his part, and boxed off the compass in high spirits, and with great precision and rapidity. The member of the committee then followed, and with little trouble went through the Lord's Prayer, having done which, he stretched forth his hand to take up the cash.—"Avast! avast!" cried Jack, gripping his wrist with the strength of an ox, "not so fast neither." "Why," said the other, "you have not said the compass *better* than I did the Lord's Prayer."—"Aye, but hold, I'm not *half* done yet," returned the sailor; and immediately began and said the compass *backwards* with no less precision and quickness than he had before laid it forwards. Having done—"Now say the Lord's Prayer backwards if you can," said he, "and the money is yours." "I can't," said the other.—"Then the money is mine," said Jack; and putting it very deliberately into his pocket, advised his antagonist to contend with *his equals* another time.

THERE is a curious fact handed down by Lord Bacon, which, if it had not the seal of such authority, would be looked upon rather as a fabricated jest, than a true story. His Lordship, who was many years a Judge, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, relates that a thief being brought to the bar and arraigned for being found on a stolen horse, positively insisted to the Bench, that so far from his having stolen the horse, the horse had stolen him. Fellow, said the Judge, how dare you take the liberty of sporting with the Court on such a solemn occasion; and even while your life is in jeopardy, to attempt to amuse us with such an absurd expression?—The horse steal you indeed!—It is true nevertheless, my Lord, said he firmly. I was passing through the fields upon my lawful occasions, when I perceived a fierce mastiff dog, which I feared might be mad, pursuing me. I ran to save myself—he was getting close up with me just as a high hedge lay in my way.—Being very active, I leaped over it, and accidentally lighted upon the back of the horse, which being frightened, ran away with me so furiously that I could not stop him, until he came to the town where I was taken; and where the owner of the horse now lives. The Jury did not think the evidence so conclusive against his resolute affirmation of the story, (improbable as it appeared) and so acquitted him—perhaps, says his Lordship, not a little thereto moved by the whimsicalness of the defence set up. [*Charleston Courier.*]

Comparison between the Ladies of Paris and those of Amsterdam.

A woman of fortune in France rarely minds any thing but her toilet and her amusements. In Holland the greater the fortune of any family, so much the more is the mistress distinguished as sedentary, vigilant, attentive, that nothing may be out of its place, nothing destroyed, nothing lost. No person even passes before such a house in the streets, or stops or rings at the door, or comes in or goes out, unobserved by the mistress. At Paris a woman of fortune and fashion would be ashamed to be known to pay attention to her household affairs, or to mind any thing in the world but her music, novels, ball dresses, jewels, bonnets, laces, and other things belonging to the toilet. At Amsterdam, the higher a woman's family and fortune, so much the more is she studious of history, geography, and foreign languages, so much the better does she sew, knit, spin, mark, and embroider, so much the more skilled is she to pickle and preserve, and take care of her poultry. Would you see an household cleanly, orderly, and magnificent, servants diligent and honest, clerks steady and discreet, fine children handsomely clothed, and well educated, a husband and wife living happily together, and in the midst of all a virtuous woman, go drink tea with the family of a merchant of Amsterdam.

In Holland, when two persons are about to enter into a law suit, they are first obliged to go before a tribulation of reconciling judges, called "the peace makers." If the parties happen to bring with them a lawyer, the first thing done is to send him about his business, upon the same principle that we take off the wood from the fire we want to extinguish.

The peace makers then tell the parties, "You are certainly great fools to spend your money for the procuration of your own ruin; we will bring you to an accommodation without costing you one farthing." If after this the rage of litigation happens to be too violent in the parties, they put them off to another day, in order to mitigate the symptoms of their disorder; after the expiration of which they summon them a second and a third time. If their folly is then incurable, the peace makers confent that the parties should go into a court of justice, in the same manner as we abandon an incurable member to the surgeon, and then the law takes its course.

European Mag.

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

As the Invasion of ENGLAND is all the rage at present, the following Chronological article may gratify curiosity.

Invasions of England and Great Britain, from the death of Edward *the Confessor.*

1066	Sept. 29.	successful, William, of Normandy.
1069		unsuccessful, by the Irish.
1071		unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1093		unsuccessful, by ditto, when their King, Malcolm, was killed.
1101		unsuccessful, Robert, of Normandy.
1136		unsuccessful, by the Scots.
1139		unsuccessful, Maud.
1326	Sept. 23.	unsuccessful, Isabel, Queen of Ed. II.
1399	July.	successful, Duke of Lancaster.
1416		unsuccessful, by the French.
1462		unsuccessful, Henry VI. Queen.
1470		successful, Earl of Warwick.
1471		successful, Edward IV.
1471		unsuccessful, Henry VI. Queen.
1484		unsuccessful, Earl of Richmond.
1485	Aug. 6.	successful, Earl of Richmond.
1487		unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel.
1495		unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck.
1497		unsuccessful, ditto.
1538		unsuccessful, Philip of Spain.
1650		unsuccessful, Charles II.
1685	May 25.	unsuccessful, Duke of Monmouth.
1688	Oct. 19.	successful, Prince of Orange.
1689	March 12.	unsuccessful, James II.
1708	March 17.	unsuccessful, the Pretender.
1715		unsuccessful, ditto.
1745	July 24.	unsuccessful, ditto.
1797	Feb. 22.	unsuccessful, by the French in Wales.

BRITONS! TO ARMS!!!

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

And recited by him at the meeting of the LITERARY FUND, *July* 14, 1803.

BRITONS! to Arms! of Apathy beware,
And let your Country be your dearest care:
Protect your Altars! guard your Monarch's Throne,
The cauſe of GRACE and Freedom is your own!
What! ſhall that *England* wont her Son's ſupport,
Whoſe Heroes fought at *Creſſy**—*Agincourt*†
And when Great *Marlborough*‡ led the Engliſh van,
In *France*, o'er Frenchmen, triumph'd to a man!
By *Alfred's* great and ever honor'd name!
By *Edward's* proweſs, and by *Henry's* fame!
By all the generous blood for Freedom ſhed,
And by the aſhes of the Patriot dead!
By the bright glory Britons lately won,
On *Egypt's* plains, beneath the burning Sun!
Britons! to Arms! defend your Country's cauſe,
Fight for your King, your Liberties, and Laws!
Be *France* defied, her ſlaviſh yoke abhorr'd,
And place your ſafety only on your ſword.
The Gallic Deſpot, ſworn your mortal Foe,
Now aims his laſt, but his moſt deadly blow;
With ENGLAND's PLUNDER tempts his hungry Slaves,
And dares to brave you on your native waves!
If Briton's Rights be worth a Briton's care,
To ſhield them from the Sons of Rapine—*ſwear!*
Then to Invaſion be defiance given,
Your Coaſts in juſt, oppoſe'd by Earth and Heaven!
Should adverſe winds our gallant Fleet reſtrain,
To ſweep his "Rambling"§ veſſels from the main,
And Fate permit him on our ſhores t' advance,
The Tyrant never ſhall return to *France*—
Fortune herſelf ſhall be no more his friend,
And here the hiſtory of his crimes ſhall end.—
His ſlaughter'd legions ſhall manure our ſhore,
And *England* never know Invaſion more!!

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* *In the year* 1346, *Edward, Prince of Wales, (commonly called the Black Prince) ſon of our King* Edward III. *gained the famous battle of Creſſy, in which* 30,000 *of the French were ſlain upon the field.*

† *In the year* 1415, *Henry V. King of England, invaded France, and gained the memorable battle of Agincourt, when* 10,000 *of the French were ſlain, and* 14,000 *were taken priſoners. The priſoners were more in number than the conquering army.*

‡ *In Queen Anne's reign, A. D.* 1706, *the Great Duke of Marlborough gained the renowned battle of Blenheim—*12,000 *of the French were ſlain, and* 13,000 *taken priſoners, together with the French General, Marſhal Tallard.*

§ "*A rambling veſſel was he captain of.*"

‖ "*For ſhallow draught, and bulk unpriſonable.*"

SHAKESPEARE.

Policies of 99 guineas to one are now opened at Lloyd's, that if Bonaparte attempts to make a landing in England, he will not be alive in one month after! This, indeed, is nearly his own calculation of the risque attendant on the voyage. There is a variety of other wagers nearly to the same purport. [*London Paper.*]

AS it would be a violation of the law of nations to put the first 200,000 invaders to the sword, and they will be too numerous for our prisons to contain them, it is proposed to mark them *G. R.* and a *Crown* on the right cheek, and to re-embark them for France on their parole. [*Ibid.*]

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1803.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two story House next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery; where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and dispatch.—Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addressed to the Printer and left at St. George & Co's. or Schofield & Mosley's Stores will meet with due attention.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, *York*, 12th Nov. 1803.

B.
Barton Stephen,
Beaton Rd. (Cooper)

D.
Dufaubray Lorit,
Dinnis Martha,
Dunford Affs.

E.
Empie Adam,
Enticott).(Enfign)

F.
Fitzer Henry,
Fraser Thomas,
FletcherAlexander

J.
Johnson Joseph,
Johnson William.

M.
Monday Madam,
M'Millan Archd.
M'Phee Hugh.

R.
Ranken Hugh, 2 letters.

S.
Smith John,
Staying Muftard,
Smith David or John.

T.
Tibbs Thomas,
Thomson Peter.

W.
Walker John, Serjeant, Q's. Ran.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN,

IN the latter part of October last, out of a Trunk belonging to the Subscriber, an OLD SILVER WATCH, marked with the initials W. B. on the outside of the inner case—makers name JAMES TOY, *Taunton*, No. 90.—TWENTY DOLLARS reward will be given—Ten on conviction, and Ten for the recovery of the Watch. WILLIAM BOND.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested of all Watch Makers and others, to stop said Watch, if it should be offered for disposal.—The above reward will be paid by the Printer hereof, on delivery of the same.

York, 13th November, 1803.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE,

HAS yesterday received from NEW YORK, a large assortment of

SHOES and BUSKINS,

Suitable to all ages—Also, Pigtail, Lady's Twist and Cut Tobacco; good Cognac Brandy, which he will not dispose of in a lesser quantity than ONE GALLON.

☞ He is in daily expectation of the remainder of his Winter Supply, consisting of EAST and WEST-INDIA GOODS, IRONMONGERY, and CROCKERY—all which will be sold cheap. Nov. 3.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office, York, 10th Nov. 1803. JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office, York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the months of October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who lives opposite said Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 25th November, 1803.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same. *York, 27th Oct.* 1803.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, valuable Lands in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada. JOHN CAMERON.

Schofield and Mosley,

Have just received from London, in addition to their former Stock, a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bath Coating, Thicksetts,
Elegant Vest patterns, Flannels,
Cullieses and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harness and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glasses,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Cases and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large assortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and first quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Best Carrot and Twist Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Brushes &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills,
Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, suitable to the season.—N. B. A few elegant sets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Gianford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—*Viz.*

6	new Cloths, of No.	17	8	odd end Cloths, No.	18
6	Ditto,	do. 15	15	Ditto,	do. 17
10	Ditto,	do. 13	9	Ditto,	do. 15
1	Ditto,	do. 11	13	Ditto,	do. 14
3	Ditto,	do. 9	7	Ditto,	do. 12
3	Ditto,	do. 7	3	Ditto,	do. 11
			2	Ditto,	do. 9
			5	Ditto,	do. 7
			2	Ditto,	do. 5

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be sold at reasonable appointment, by applying to the Subscriber, at *St. Helen*.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 15th August, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 30.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 654.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands lo held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a flatement alfo of the particular Rent referved on every fuch Leafe, and the days and times on which fuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perfon and perfons, now holding any fuch Leafe or Leafes as aforefaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, referved and made payable, either on Leafes granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Referves fet apart for the ufe of a Proteftant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the refpective Diftricts within which all fuch Lands feverally lay or are fituate at the times and periods on which fuch Rents are referved; in ftrict conformity with the covenants and ftipulations entered into by the faid feveral Leffees with his Majefty, and that in default of fuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majefty's Attorney General will be inftructed forthwith to inftitute proceedings againft every fuch Leffee for enforcing fuch payment and for refuming the Lands, in refpect of which fuch default fhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, fuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demifed, and fuch conditions having been particularly fpecified in all the Leafes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majefty's reign.

P. HUNTER, *Lt. Govr.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arifen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townfhips, from no place or day having been fet apart or appointed for expofing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provifions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceffary fupply of the faid Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the faid Inhabitants and others, by eftablifhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpofe aforefaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, taking the Premifes into confideration, and willing to promote the intereft, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforefaid, and of others His Majefty's Subjects within the faid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eftablifhed, and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eftablifh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the faid Town of YORK; (The firft Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 25th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 8. Page 11. Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 10. Page 11. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Page 44. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 14. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

LOYAL NORTH BRITONS.

A general meeting of the gentlemen of this corps of Volunteers was held on Monday night, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, to consider of the propriety of an address from the corps to his Majesty, and to receive and decide upon certain recommendations from the committee, relative to the nomination of officers, and to several other matters of necessary arrangement.

James Mackintosh, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting, in a speech of the most impressive and animating kind.

Mr. Campbell then rose, and addressed the chair nearly in the following eloquent terms:

Sir, although the short and important stanzas which you have done me the honour of mentioning, have no peculiar allusion to North Britain, or to a North British Association, yet I am emboldened to bring them forward by the great and animating cause which has called us together. Sir, as this is the first time I have had the honour of appearing in this meeting of my countrymen, I cannot help expressing my feelings of satisfaction; I cannot help declaring, what a proud and honourable and important æra it forms in the life of an individual, when he enrolls himself even as an undistinguished member in the ranks of this mighty nation, which is now gathering for a combat more eventful and sublime than human history hath ever described, or human imagination hath conceived. To be one of the innumerable thousands who are crowding to this most holy war, is an honour and a privilege. I bless God, therefore, that I exist this moment in my native country, to have the pleasure of witnessing a spectacle the most noble ever exhibited in human affairs; a nation of armed freemen, undivided by faction, unenervated by prosperity, with energies concentrated, renewed, rekindled, by their common danger; assembling to fight under the banners of independence for themselves and the universe. Who would exchange such a spectacle for all the blessings of a timorous repose? Our feuds, our party passions, are for ever gone; they are to be burned in the graves of our invaders.

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Our bosoms we'll bare for the glorious strife,
And our oath is recorded on high:
To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life,
Or, crush'd in its ruins, to die.
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.

'Tis the home we hold sacred is laid to our trust,—
God bless the green isle of the brave!
Should a conqueror tread on our forefathers' dust,
It would rouse the old dead from the grave.
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.

In Britain's sweet home shall the lyeher abide,
Profaning its love and its charms?
Shall a Frenchman insult the low'd Isle at our side?
To arms! Oh my country, to arms!
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.

Shall tyrants enslave us, my countrymen?—No!
Their head to the sword shall be given;—
Let a death-bed repentance be taught the proud foe,
And his blood be an offering to heaven.
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.

August 14. The Secretary at War lately declared in the House of Commons, that the efforts of this Country would be insular, only as long as necessary for safety at home, and that the hopes of a continental confederacy against the consular Government grew better every day. It is certain that a coolness has lately taken place between the Russian and French Governments; and a triple alliance between Russia, Austria and this country will probably shortly take place.

We are happy in being able to contradict a report which has been current a few days, that a mutiny had broken out at Gibraltar, in Dillon's Regiment. The Soldiers of Dillon's Regiment had been engaged for seven years and the term of their engagement being expired, they were disbanded: but without the smallest appearance of mutiny.

A German writer says, that Bonaparte is so ambitious, that he would have the Black Sea for a wash-hand bason; the Mediterranean for a watering-place; the Baltic for a fish-pond; the Atlantic for a pleasure yacht; and the Pacific Ocean for a mirror when he's in a passion.

The following curious article is extracted from an old book well known, entitled the Turkish Spy, written near 150 years ago:—"Queen Margaret of France, the wife of Henry IV. used to practise much with wizards and magicians, who, in an enchanted glass, shewed her who should reign in France for the time to come. First appeared Henry IV. then Lewis XIII. next Lewis XIV. and after him a pack of Jesuits, who should abolish the Monarchy, and govern the nation themselves. This glass is to be seen in the King's palace to this day." We may ask the Chief Consul if he knows any thing of this glass, and whether he has looked into it to see his fate, should he carry in execution his threatened invasion of this country?

August 28.

A Minister of Malta has been received, and accredited at Paris.

The King George British Packet, from Lisbon for England, has been boarded by a French privateer, and carried into Spain. She had on board 31,321 dollars, and 15,000 carats of rough diamonds. Gen. Lasoles, the French Minister at Lisbon, gave information to the privateer, that the diamonds were putting on board the packet; and is to go shares in the booty.

Bonaparte will not command the army of England in person—It is said General Mortier (who has but little fame to lose) will be selected thereto.

August 29.

It is confidently asserted, that France has consented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weser, which are to be occupied by Prussian troops, and that Gen. Blucher, the Prussian Commander in Westphalia, has sent orders to several regiments to hold themselves ready to march for that destination. Except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover.

It is said that the cause of General Dumourier's visit to this country at present is, that during the American war, when a project of invading England was taken up by the French Government, Dumourier had given in plans. These being preserved, it was said that Bonaparte meant to act upon them. Dumourier wrote to the Duke of Orleans, desiring him to inform our Government of the nature of these plans. In consequence of this, Dumourier was invited to England to give further information on the subject.

We are sorry to state, that the rumour of the loss of the Calypso sloop of war, is confirmed. She was run foul of by one of the ships to which she was convoy, on the 30th ult. and immediately went down. We deeply regret to add, that every soul perished.

The celebrated Doctor Callihan, of the county of Cork, who was arrested with Todd Jones, has, we understand, been liberated. This gentleman, who is considerably advanced in years, is talked of as a very high literary character. He is said to have been the intimate friend of Voltaire, and the correspondent of Adam Smith.

The subscription at Lloyd's on Saturday night, amounted to 141,666l. 7s. 9d. in Cash, and 20,290l. Stock.—The Ladies subscription amounted to 541l. 6s. 6d.

In Paris, as well as in London, there is always some prominent object to engross the attention of the multitude. The insignificance of this object does not materially influence the opinions of the good people of France. At present, the launch of the first of the gun-boats destined to invade England, is the grand theme of conversation, and the giddy Parisians attach to it a degree of importance little inferior to the destruction of the Bastile, then regarded as the pledge of national liberty.

Aug. 30.—A foreign messenger has just arrived from Calais, and reports of Peace have caused the funds to rise a little.

Aug. 31.—Private accounts from France mention, that exertions are making there in the equipment of a respectable naval force. A 74 has just been launched at Toulon, where four sail of the line and two frigates are on the stocks. At Toulon, 3000 galley slaves, and the same number of men, are employed in the dock-yards and fortifications.

The French have 6000 in Genoa.

Accounts from Lisbon by the last mail state, that there has been a serious tumult among the soldiers in that city. It lasted four days, during which many lives were lost. These disturbances originated in a dispute between two of the regular regiments quartered there and the regiment of police guards; but at length by the spirited behaviour of the latter, and particularly of a detachment commanded by a French Emigrant of the name of Novion, order was restored, though the populace seconded the regular soldiers. One of the regiments commanded by Don Gomez Freires is banished to Cascaes, and its commander is confined in the Tower. On the 3d inst. however, the city was in a state of tranquillity; but the precaution had been taken by Government to double the police guards and patroles.

A private letter from France states, that the French government has for some time past made considerable exertions to place their naval establishment on a respectable footing.

A letter from Paris, dated Aug. 20, states as follows: "Two bankers were last Wednesday sent to the Temple, because they had given bills of exchange upon Hamburgh and Frankfort for three millions of livres destined for the use of Louis XVIII. and which the police has found out to have been secretly subscribed by some Royalists at Paris, since his refusal to resign his right to the Throne of France was published here. Remember this refusal was known here on the 1st instant, and that these three millions were subscribed here only."

It is confidently stated, that government will, in the course of a few days, issue letters of marque and reprisal against Spain. Authentic intelligence is said to have been received from Portugal, that French privateers are fitting out in the Spanish ports, and that British prizes are carried in and sold there.

The conduct of the French Government in refusing payment of the bills drawn by their Generals in St. Domingo, must completely destroy its credit, and deter every merchant of common sense from having any dealings with them. That swindling policy, however, will have the effect to render it impossible for the troops in St. Domingo to avoid surrendering either to the Blacks or to the English, because they must now be entirely cut off from neutrals after the fraudulent bankruptcy of the French Government in not paying the bills formerly drawn.

Frankfort, (Germany) July 17.

The English Gen. Stuart, at the moment of his departure from Alexandria, addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of that city:

"His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, after having, by the glorious efforts of his arms, joined with those of his grand and august ally, the grand seignior, delivered Egypt from its invaders, has, conformably to the faith of treaties, given orders to his army to return to his own territories, and to give up this entire province, happily reconquered, to the absolute dominion of the Porte. We cannot leave the city of Alexandria, and the different posts occupied by our troops, without publicly testifying to the inhabitants our satisfaction at the friendship which they have constantly shewn to the British army, and their prompt submission to all the orders and regulations which the maintenance of discipline and the police rendered necessary. And, in order to prove to all the inhabitants the interest we continue to take in their welfare, we have acquired and obtained from the representatives of the Porte the following concession:

1. The remission of the arrears of the Karath (a kind of poll tax) and the public contributions of the city of Alexandria down to the landing of the French.

2. Security and confirmation of their appointments, for all the persons who have filled offices during the stay of the British troops.

3. The exclusive appropriation of the quarter of the Francs to Europeans, and those belonging to them, according to the usages and customs of the Levant.

4. That Europeans, and those who belong to them, shall have the right of passing at all hours, on foot or on horseback, upon business or amusement, thro' all quarters of the city, without being molested.

5. A general amnesty, and a promise that no person shall be molested, whatever part he may have taken in the French or Mameluke government.

6. The freedom of the old harbour for all European nations.

"The assent of the officers of the Porte to these demands is the most striking proof of gratitude which the British army could have received, for its eminent and distinguished services in Egypt; and we ardently and sincerely hope that the harmony which exists between the troops of our Sovereign and those of the Sublime Porte, and the immortal glory which their united arms have acquired by the recovery of that important province, will be cherished and maintained by the constant and inviolable friendship of the Britannic and Ottoman empires.

"Given under our hand, and at the head-quarters at Alexandria, the 6th of March, 1803. "J. STUART."

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, to a gentleman in Newbury Port.

"You must have heard, undoubtedly, of the grand preparations making in this country for a descent on England. It is said that Bonaparte means to head an army of four hundred thousand men himself, in this expedition; but I do not imagine he will lose his head here. However, I wish and think it will take place, as all descriptions of persons are urgent, and encouraging the First Consul to undertake it; but all from different views—the army want it to enrich themselves by plundering that fine country; the citizens wish it, to be rid of the army; the Jacobins are in hopes by that means, to regain their authority; and the Royalists contemplate when the army is gone, to seize the helm of government in the name of Louis XVIIIth; recall that unfortunate Monarch, garrison well the sea coast, to prevent their return, and depend upon on the change in the public mind for their success, aided by all the strength they can collect. I am sure it would not be difficult if the King would be active and enterprising in the business.

It is confidently said that Moreau will assist the royal family; but I feel afraid the plot will be discovered, as some prisons are so imprudent as to express their wishes on the subject already.

October 18.

Died, in the neighbourhood of Speedsborough, Anson County, N. C. about the 25th July last, Mr. Charles Jordan, who, from his own account, (which is not doubted) was born in the month of April, 1689, aged 114 years. Hunting appears to have been his favourite amusement; and only 4 years ago he killed two deer at a shot.

Fire.—The fire which broke out at Bombay in the month of February last, destroyed, independent of the houses, property to the amount of two millions of pounds sterling!

FROM BOMBAY.

In February last, the British were fitting out an expedition to Port Bunder, on the Guzurat Coast, and had in contemplation the subjection of all the Northern Maharatta Powers, and at that time had a large force in that country. The expedition was conducted with the greatest secrecy—news from that quarter being entirely suppressed—printers being prohibited from publishing any thing from that coast in their papers. The conquest of all India, worth having, is undoubtedly their ultimate intention.

The English had also sent a large force against the King of Candy, in the island of Ceylon, and daily expected accounts of the surrender of all his hereditary possessions.—The war was occasioned by some of the nations under the protection of the English being plundered by subjects of the King of Candy, and he refused, or at least, neglected or evaded making ample restitution.

October 18.

His Majesty's land and sea forces, under Lieut. Gen. Grinfield and Commodore Hood, have again been put in motion, and sailed from Carlisle Bay on the 28th of Sept. on an expedition against the Dutch colonies to the Southward.—Lt. Gen. Grinfield commands in chief; Lt. Col. Nicholson (of the Royals, is 2d; Lt. Col. Shiphy commands the Engineers) and Capt. Sheldrick the artillery. The army is composed of choice troops, and sufficiently strong for the enterprize they are engaged upon; the naval force is equally powerful and well appointed; the most ample and extended conquest must therefore be expected to result from their united efforts, which have already added lustre to the British name in the West Indies.

The brig William, arrived at Baltimore from Oporto, brings accounts that the French army have made several motions towards the frontiers of Portugal (through Spain). The inhabitants of the country appear much alarmed, being in expectation of a visit from them. This prospect occasioned produce of Portugal, suited to the British market, to fall rapidly.

A murder of unequalled horror, has happened at *Hamburgh*. It was committed by a student, in the fiftieth year of his age, in a fit of melancholy delirium. He had been out with his family, returned, and all retired to rest by eleven o'clock. In the night he got up, and deliberately murdered his wife and six children, sparing two other children who were in bed with his two and without disturbing any one in the house, in which were several lodgers. He then proceeded to where a servant girl slept, informed her that he was going out, and should return at seven o'clock; but not coming home at this time, the girl proceeded to get the children up and call the mistress, when she found them dead, weltering in their blood. On the alarm being given, he was pursued, and near a mill, about half a mile from *Hamburgh*, he was found with his throat cut, but not quite dead —He was conveyed back to *Hamburgh*.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A bold and successful experiment was made at Dartmouth (England), on the 23d of June last, with a Vessel of an entirely new construction, the invention of Mr. Newman, of that place, which, says the letter that furnishes the account, appears to be wholly different in form, construction, and principle, from any thing ever yet entrusted to the waves, being built entirely with straight timber, and resembling more (when on the ground) a hog's trough than any other thing, the bottom and sides being perfectly flat, and square at both ends; is about 90 feet long and 16 wide; draws but three feet water, and is steered, not by a rudder hung to the stern post (which in full built vessels never have a proper effect) but by two small fins, which expand from the sides, and which have an effect which explode the present mode of steering altogether. This vessel, so constructed, was launched about a month since, and though she has now been ready for sea at least three weeks, it was not until yesterday that any seamen could be prevailed on to make trial of her, and the experiment would probably have been wholly relinquished, but for the noble and patriotic exertions of Capt. Hoyles and Mr. Jeffrey, the Inspector of King's Ship-building at this port, who volunteered their services with Mr. N. and were soon joined by several experienced ship-masters and pilots belonging to the port. She started from her moorings about eight o'clock in the forenoon, and went down the river, which was lined with thousands of spectators preferving an awful silence, the wind having every appearance of coming to blow hard, and the general belief that she would never again return to port. But to the astonishment of all, before she reached the Narrows, she ordered all the boats that attended her to return, and immediately, under a crowd of sail, dashed boldly out into the Channel. She had not proceeded far before nautical men were so struck with her manœuvres, that they seemed to doubt their existence; and after a cruise of ten hours, and a most complete trial with more than twenty different cruisers in every way and movement, she beat up this narrow river against a strong wind, and in a manner superior to any thing ever seen by the oldest seaman in this port, amidst repeated discharges of cannon and acclamations of the inhabitants.

[*London Paper.*]

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC,

FOR

1804:

CONTAINING

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LISTS OF THE PROVINCE, &c. &c.

*** *The Chief Justice has adjourned the further execution of the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the Home District, to Tuesday the twentieth of December next.*

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

Sept. 29. Schooner Sukeinah, capt. T. Robbins, from Jamaica, sailed 24th July, cargo rum, addressed to Messrs Blackwoods & Paterson.

30. Schooner Magdelaine, G. Gibouit, master from Miramichi, cargo fish and oil for the Wm. Grant, Esq.

Oct. 1. Ship Juno, capt. Wm. Alexander, from Greenock, sailed 16th August, cargo ballast and hair goods, addressed to Mr. Alexander Mann.

Ship Aurora, J. M'Kie, from Greenock, sailed 15th Aug. cargo ballast, addressed to Mr. A. Munn.

Ship Ether, Gilbert Rose, master, from Liverpool, sailed 13th August, addressed to Mr. Caltman, cargo salt.

Ship Quebec Packet, Wm Campelman, master, from Hull, sailed 13th August, addressed to the master, cargo coal.

5. Brig Castleton, capt. John Carrie, from Falmouth, sailed 17th August, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, cargo Spanish wine, addressed to John Mure, Esq.

Brig George, capt. F. Alsop, from Jamaica, sailed 25th July, cargo rum and sugar, addressed to the master.

6. Brig Mineral Spring, capt. Jackson, from London, sailed 15th August, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Orpheus, cargo hair goods, addressed to Mr. Caugs.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 1th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. McDonell Esq. Kingston

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[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 31.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 655.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith*:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North fixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South fixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. [Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 6[illegible] Page 14[illegible] Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 170 The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 64. Page 82. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 29. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 18. to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great-Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

From a late London Paper.

LETTERS OF LOUIS XVI.

A MONUMENT the noblest and most durable was lately erected in France to the memory of Louis XVI. in the publication of a collection of his genuine letters—These have been re-published in London, with a translation by Miss H. M. Williams—They are addressed to his Ministers, his Brothers, and his confidential Counsellors. They contain specimens of elegant writing, of scientific composition, of political wisdom, of domestic prudence, of tender and of manly sentiment, which must greatly exalt the character of the amiable and unfortunate Prince who wrote them, in the estimation of every person of worth and taste. They invest the brow of royalty with new honours. Nor is it easy to think of any thing that could more effectually tend to renew the ancient loyalty of the French towards the government and the family of their Kings. We are willing to gratify the ingenuous curiosity of our readers, with a few extracts from this most interesting collection.

To M. Berthier, Intendant of Paris.

PARIS, OCTOBER 28, 1788.

You have presented to my council of state a plan dictated by the purest philantrophy; and I approve highly the means you suggest of extirpating mendicity from my state. To render the poor useful without increasing their misfortunes, to establish places of retreat with humane regulations, and under wise direction, where the love of labor shall be encouraged, where active youth shall be occupied, and infirm old age comforted, such are the motives, and such the aim, of your project. The COURVE is abolished; but the high-ways require continual and expensive repairs; might not your hospitals of mendicants furnish workmen to mend and construct roads? I see whole armies of pioneers formed in those asylums, scouring the country, and stationed on the high-ways, where they will provide against accidents, and the ravages of the seasons, and maintain a free circulation throughout all France. You seem to me, however, not to have paid sufficient attention to the means least burthensome to the people, of furnishing what is necessary for the support of your establishments in favor of mendicity. The people are already too much oppressed by taxes; must their burdens be so increased as to render unavailing the benefit of the abolition of the COURVE? Let us make choice of the mode the least expensive, the most agreeable to the people, and by which the ends you propose can be accomplished, of disburdening those who pay taxes, rendering the poor useful, and keeping the roads in good repair. Your abilities, Sir, will, no doubt, furnish you with new means; and be assured I shall second them in my council.

LOUIS.

To M. De Levoisier.

MARCH 15, 1783.

Your last experiment, Sir, still excites my admiration; this discovery proves that you have enlarged the sphere of human knowledge. Your experiments on inflammable gas shew how much you are occupied by that admirable science, which every day makes new progress.

The Queen, and some persons to whom I will's your experiment to be shewn, will meet in my cabinet tomorrow at seven in the evening; and you will give me pleasure by bringing me the treatise on inflammable gas.

You know, Sir, how much you possess my esteem.

To the Count D'Artois.

JULY 18, 1789. ELEVEN IN THE MORNING.

I had yielded, my dear brother, to your solicitations, and the representations of a few faithful subjects; but I have since made some prudent reflections. To resist at present would be to risk the loss of the monarchy, and the ruin of us all. I have therefore countermanded the orders I had given; my troops will retreat from Paris; and I shall employ milder measures. Talk to me no more of an act of authority, of a great stroke of power; I believe it is most prudent to temporize, to yield to the storm, and expect every thing from time, from the awakened courage of the good, and the love of Frenchmen for their King.

To M. Vergniaud.

JANUARY 19, 1792.

Your plan is sublime, Sir—but it is no longer time to feign. You make propositions; and I can perform nothing. I have not even the power of convincing the world that I have the desire of doing good.—Yourself, Sir, even in the supposition that I consented, have no success to hope. Crimes and conspiracies are abroad: the contagion must fall, and with it the First Public Functionary whom it crea[illegible]. You have great and liberal ideas [illegible]—but your [illegible]ded Governments can only last a day. The Innovators propose to themselves no particular end; they aim at nothing, and will never attach themselves to any thing, but will always destroy. They would overthrow, to-morrow, the constitution they had established to day, and the Public Functionaries they had [illegible] they send to their [illegible] destruction.—We must, Sir, rally sincerely round the constitution, which, perhaps, is not free from imperfections, but may prove, in stormy times, as a salutary plank. *Let us then unite our sincere efforts to save this constitution.*

PARIS, AUGUST 12, 1792.—EVEN IN THE MORNING.

" My Brother,

" I am no longer King! The public voice will make known to you the most cruel catastrophe.—I am the most unfortunate of husbands and of fathers; I am the victim of my own goodness, of fear and of hope.—It is an impenetrable mystery of iniquity! They have bereaved me of every thing; they have massacred my faithful subjects; I have been decoyed by stratagem far from my palace; and they now accuse me! I am a captive; they drag me to prison; and the Queen, my children, and Madame Elizabeth, share my sad fate.

" I can no longer doubt that I am an object odious in the eyes of the French, led astray by prejudice.—This is the stroke which is most insupportable. My brother, but a little while and I shall exist no longer. Remember to avenge my memory, by publishing how much I loved this ungrateful people. Recall one day to their remembrance the wrongs they have done me, and tell them I forgive them.—Adieu, my brother, for the last time!"

LONDON, August 28.

The Duke of Clarence (3d son of the King) has enrolled himself as a volunteer.

The Earl of Warwick has subscribed 10,000l. for the purchase of arms for the Warwickshire volunteers.

Capt. D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, who is to have a principal command in a secret expedition, was yesterday appointed to the Severn of 44 guns, at Woolwich.

Aug. 31.

The communication between this country and France remains closed; & no accounts reach us from thence, except by the foreign messengers.

Accounts from Ireland, are to the 28th August.—Emmett has been examined, and fully recommitted for trial as a traitor. He will be tried immediately, and his fate, it is supposed, will carry with it important consequences to the general cause.—The proofs against him are ample; and the government will not fail promptly to execute the sentence of the law.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.

Lady Jerningham, of Coffy, in the County of Norfolk, has proposed to raise and command a corps of 600 females, for the purpose of driving away the cattle from the sea coasts, in case of an invasion.

Aug. 24.

A special commission for the trial of persons charged with High Treason.—The following were arraigned, and counsel assigned them, viz. Felix Rourke, Thomas Donelly, John Killeen, John M'Kenny, James Byrne, Walter Clare, Lawrence Bayley, Nich. Farrel, Mich. Kelly, Edward Kearney, T. Maxwell Roche, John Begg, Patrick M'Guire, J. Doran, and Owen Kirwan. They are to be tried the 31st, they are mostly low fellows.

One of the Calcutta papers which we lately received, contains the following article:—

We little expected that the Revolutionary scenes which so long agitated the Western hemisphere, would have extended their influence over so distant and so zealous a government as the Chinese—The principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French Revolution, the progress threatens to be as terrible, and if we view the character of the nation and the preposterous genius of the Empire, it is more than probable that the result will be the same;—the subversion of the ancient government of the Chinese.

The following interesting account of this transaction, we have received from a correspondent:—

There has sprung up within these few months a very numerous body of men, of a description very similar to what we have known for some years past by the name of the ILLUMINATI. They are to know one another by particular signs—the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is desirous of becoming a member of the society, by drawing blood from some part of his body, and infusing a little of that of one who is already incorporated,—or, a mutual interchange of blood takes place—the clans that have already appeared, are alarmingly numerous, insomuch, that the Tsontee or Viceroy of Canton has long been absent commanding the Imperial troops in person and has gained some signal victories—it was said, indeed, at one time, that he was on his return, but by late accounts, there is great probability of further commotions.

It is prophesied that some person will rise up before the year 1804, who will depose the present Tartar race of Emperors, and restore that of the ancient Chinese. A certain Chinese (who resided about two or three days march from Canton, where the rebels are in great force), having, by his success in trade, amassed considerable riches, insomuch as to be able to purchase a * Burton of some rank, and having impressed on the people in the neighbourhood a great opinion of his consequence, contrived to have it circulated about the adjacent country, that his son, (who was one of the handsomest and altogether the most comely youth in the province) was the man who was destined to re-establish the ancient government:—on this allurance, thousands of the rebels, as well common people of the country, as others of superior rank, flocked to the standard of this youth, who was habited in yellow (the Imperial colour); the force which collected round his banners was very considerable. They were, however, attacked by the Imperial troops, who gained a decided victory.

Many of them, as success failed them, went over to the other side, and the pretender (if he may be so styled) being betrayed, was taken prisoner, and fell a victim to his rashness, by suffering all the torture the human imagination can depict, and afterwards being cut, while living, into thirty-two pieces, and when on the point of expiring, flabbed through the body. I cannot enter further into particulars, but things have been pretty quiet of late. Within these few days, report says, the rebels have collected again in great force.—The Tsontee certainly has remained much longer than he intended, and no doubt under the apprehension that when he turns his back, the flame of rebellion will rekindle.

* A Chinese mark of distinction.

From a London Paper.

SINGULAR METEOR.

An English gentleman, who is a prisoner at Fontainbleau, writes under date of the 13th July as follows.—"I was bathing a few evenings since, with some Englishmen, my fellow prisoners, when we saw a most beautiful and singular meteor. About half an hour after sun-set, two balls appeared in the air above where the sun had set, resembling the sun in colour, size and brightness. They were about the height at which the sun is two hours before its setting. They lasted about ten minutes, moving almost imperceptibly towards the south, and giving an amazing light, when they gradually appeared to dissolve into fiery smoke, which reddened the atmosphere to a considerable distance round where they had been, for an hour afterwards. Some said, this was a reflection of the sun, but it could not be, as it had been set half an hour, and besides, they would never have dissolved into smoke. Mr. Pigot, talking about it, says that these are the same class as those which we call falling stars, which are large stones continually floating about in the immense space of nature, when they come within 60 or 70 miles of the earth by which they are attracted, they fall to it.

" Several of these stones have been picked up in different parts of the world, and they have not been found to resemble any earthly substance."

Another escape of Bonaparte.

The First Consul had a narrow escape on his coasting voyage round the Isle of Cadsant to Flushing.—An English smuggler lay at some distance, and the crew, perceiving what was going forward, immediately loaded their pistols, and arranged their cutlasses, determined, if he put ever so little out to sea, to pounce upon their object.—Had they succeeded provided as they were with sweeps in aid to their sails, nothing could have prevented them from landing Bonaparte in England much sooner than even his sanguine imagination could have promised.—His prudence, however, or as his minions will call it, his " good fortune," led him to keep so close under the batteries, that the feelings of those brave men were mortified, and their intentions disappointed.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOME years ago, a clergyman in England, who to the duties of his station added the benevolent task of assisting his parishioners in the capacity of physician, happened to have a number of them all with malignant fevers.—One day upon visiting a patient (to whom bark and other usual medicines had been administered without effect), and of whose recovery there was no

hopes. The curate observed a vessel of yeast standing by the fire. He recollected having heard that yeast beginning to putrify, being placed over a vessel of yeast or fermenting liquor would be preserved from further putrefaction; and the idea struck him to try the effect of yeast upon his patient, as he considered him past recovery.—He ordered a spoon full of yeast to be given once or twice an hour—Next day he found him recovering, ordered the yeast to be continued in like manner; the sick man got well, and the Curate had equal success in a variety of cases of putrid and malignant fevers in which he administered only yeast.

These circumstances I mentioned to a circle of friends in Ireland. Soon after one of those friends was seized by a fever; his physician, after some time, deemed it necessary to have a consultation of the Faculty; they recommended to my friend's wife to prepare for the worst, as it was scarce possible her husband could live through the night. She sent for some yeast and administered it to him every half hour during the night; in the morning the doctors found, to their astonishment, their patient not only alive, but in a fair way to recover. He did recover and is, I believe, now living.

Query—What effect may yeast have in the yellow fever, introduced in as great quantities as the stomach will bear, and freely administered to the bowels by clysters?

Every brewer and distiller knows that the fixed air contained in yeast will speedily kill a man whose head is held over a vessel containing liquor. The same principle prevents the putrefaction of meat, not only prevents the generation of maggots, but the previous stage of putrefaction. If then the fixed air contained in yeast or fermenting liquors, checks putrefaction in animal substance deprived of life, will it not check the tendency to putrefaction that exists in the human frame when seized by a putrid disease?

I am not a physician, nor is it probable I shall ever have an opportunity of trying effects of yeast upon the scourge of our Seaport towns. The above reasoning upon the subject seems to me fair, the practice in disorders less destructive then the yellow fever has been successful, and as the medicine is easily obtained, I wish it may have a trial and prove equally successful in yellow fevers.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1803.

It is currently reported, and we are sory to add with every appearance of foundation, that the Sloop Lady Washington, commanded by Capt. Murray, was lately lost in a gale of wind near Oswego, on her passage to Niagara. Pieces of the wreck and her boat, by which she was recognized, together with several other articles, are said to have been picked up—It is yet uncertain whether the crew and passengers were saved; among the latter were Messrs. Dunn and Boyd of Niagara.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC,
FOR
1804:
CONTAINING
THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LISTS
OF THE PROVINCE, &c. &c.
Price one Shilling.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary, at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the months of October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be Sold at Public Auction, and adjudged to the highest Bidder, at FORSYTH'S TAVERN, in the Town Sandwich, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, THREE THOUSAND & SIX HUNDRED acres of Land, consisting of the following Lots: viz.—

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being Numbers 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19 in the Fifth Concession, Township of Rochester, County Essex, and laying between River Ratcum and Belle River which empty themselves into Lake Sinclair.

3 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16 and 18, in the Fifth Concession, Township aforesaid.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21, in the Sixth Concession, Township aforesaid.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19, in the First Concession, Township of Maidstone, laying West of Belle River and East of Pike Creek.

The conditions of the Sale are, one fourth of the purchase to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three months after adjudication. Warranted Titles will be given.—The Sale will begin at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, and each Lot of 200 acres sold separately, until the whole is sold without Reserve. WILLIAM PARK, *Auctr. & Brokr.*
Sandwich, 29th Oct. 1803.

☞ The Printer begs leave to inform the Public that the Printing Office is now removed to the two story House next to Mr. Henderson's Brewery, where the business in future will be carried on in all its branches with accuracy and dispatch.—Advertisements, Letters, Communications, &c. &c. addressed to the Printer and left at St. George & Co's. or Schofield & Mosley's Stores will meet with due attention.

TEN TONS OF
Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison—A reference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANKS, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same. *York, 29th Oct.* 1803.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Also, his GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

Schofield and Mosley,

Have just received from LONDON, in addition to their former Stock, a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bath Coating, Thicksetts,
Elegant Vest patterns, Flannels,
Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harness and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glasses,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Cases and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Leather Leggings,
A large assortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and first quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Best Carrot and Twist Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Brushes, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills,
Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, suitable to the season.—N. B. A few elegant sets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN,

IN the latter part of October last, out of a Trunk belonging to the Subscriber, an OLD SILVER WATCH, marked with the initials W. B. on the outside of the inner case-makers name JAMES TOY, *Taunton*, No. 9[illegible]—TWENTY DOLLARS reward will be given—Ten on conviction, and Ten for the recovery of the Watch. WILLIAM BOND.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested of all Watch Makers and others, to stop said Watch, if it should be offered for disposal.—The above reward will be paid by the Printer hereof, on delivery of the same.
York, 12th November, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 28.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 658.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Provinces of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which are of the Reserves of the Crown, and which said parts of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy. AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

—And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands to held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been granted, and such conditions having been in each case specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER *Lt. Govr.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land, within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-Street and New Street, then North fixteen degrees West five chains feventeen links, more or less, to King's-ſtreet; then along King-ſtreet South ſeventy-four degrees Weſt nine chains fifty-one links, more or leſs, to Church-ſtreet; then South ſixteen degrees Eaſt ſix chains thirty-four links, more or leſs, to Market-ſtreet; then along Market-ſtreet North ſeventy-four degrees Eaſt two chains; then North ſixty-four degrees Eaſt along Market-ſtreet ſeven chains ſixty links, more or leſs, to the place of beginning—for the purpoſe of expoſing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Proviſions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, &c.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pg. 11 to 13. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deſerters to ſerve abroad as Soldiers (a ſentence to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary courſe of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in caſes where Death may be thought too great a puniſhment, to ſentence a Deſerter to Tranſportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the ſentence, a Soldier ſo Tranſported ſhall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majeſty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Tranſported, or without ſome other Lawful cauſe, every ſuch perſon being convicted thereof, in the ordinary courſe of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the caſes of Deſertion, or of any other Capital Offence, ſhall have given a ſentence of Death, his Majeſty is impowered, if he ſhall think fit, to order that puniſhment to be changed for Tranſportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet; and the puniſhment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by ſuch order of his Majeſty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 6. Page 14. Perſons harbouring, concealing, or aſſiſting Deſerters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, inſtead of Five Pounds as formerly.

Sec. 8. Page 15. It is the right of the Military to apprehend Deſerters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the aſſiſtance of a Civil Officer, is now eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 9. Page 16. This Section has been altered ſo as to put it out of the power of Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final deſtination, are obliged to receive Deſerters into their cuſtody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deſerters are conveyed by virtue of a Magiſtrate's Warrant, or under Military Eſcort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY.

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 18. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courſe of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in conſequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to ſentence Deſerters belonging to thoſe Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be ſent out of Great Britain) to ſerve in his Majeſty's Regiments without limitation as to the period or place of ſervice.

LONDON, Auguſt 29.

Private advices from Paris ſtate, that addreſſes are ſigning throughout the Republic, praying Bonaparte not to *riſk his precious life in the expedition to England.* This meaſure may be conſidered as the firſt retrograde ſtep of the French from their boaſted expedition.—The ſpirited meaſures in this kingdom have filled the ſtout heart of the Firſt Conſul with diſmay. He has given the challenge; it has been accepted; the ſeconds have been appointed, the ground meaſured; and now the hero of Marengo ſneaks from the combat.

Lord Hobart has tranſmitted a plan to the lord lieutenants of the maritime counties, for the formation of a volunteer naval armament for the protection of the coaſt; which promiſes great utility ſhould the French boaſters dare approach the Engliſh ſhore.

On the 23d inſt. an immenſe depot of military ſtores was diſcovered in Dublin, of 34,000 pikes, 42,000 muſquet cartridges with a proportion of flints, 246 hand grenades, boxes, and bottles of powder, &c.

Three hundred ſtands of arms have been found near Drogheda; ſuſpected of having been brought in a Himburg veſſel, which has been ſeized.

Sept. 5.

It is ſaid that ſeveral large manufactories, which have been long at work night and day for government in the preparation of equipages, and other field ſtores, have been abruptly ſtopped in their orders within the courſe of the laſt two or three days, and told to diſcharge the whole of their men, which has alſo been done, and in ſome inſtances to the number of from four to five hundred.

September 9.

The Victualling Officer has received orders to ſupply proviſions for 100,000 men, for one year, commencing the firſt of January next.

The ſecret expedition, under Gen. Moore, has ſailed. Lord Keith has left Margate Roads. Sir Sidney Smith, as we learn from our correſpondent at Harwich, has had orders to put to ſea. Britiſh ſpirits have become, at laſt, impatient of a mere war of preparation, of menace, of loitering defence.—They are not to be longer reſtrained from action. They burn to take Bonaparte in the midſt of his boaſts, to ſhew him that heroic warfare is ſomething widely different from a prancing buſtle, amid the mere pomp and circumſtances of war. Whether it be that the Elbe or the Weſer is again to be opened to commerce; that the Dutch are to be aſſiſted to break aſunder their chains; that the miſerable preparations in ſome French ports are to be ſuddenly ruined; that the defence of the out-poſts of Jerſey and Guernſey is to be reinforced; or whatever other be the enterpriſe on which our hopes and anxieties muſt, for ſome days, be ſuſpended, it is the intereſt of the World to invoke God's bleſſing upon the effort of our arms!

September 10.

A meaſure for the defence of the rivers THAMES and MEDWAY is, at this moment, carrying into effect, under the direction of the Trinity Houſe, which claims the gratitude of the country in an eſpecial degree.

We have not been backward to beſtowing our tribute of praiſe upon the Volunteer Corps of the realm, compoſed of the youth and manhood of our population. But what ſhall we ſay of thoſe veterans who, paſt the grand climacteric of life, and retired to the hard earned enjoyment of competence and peace, have now ruſhed forth with the ardour of youth to poſts of imminent danger and unremitting toil?—The public will hear with admiration, that a chain of *ten thirty two gun frigates* is to be formed at the mouth of the Medway, which are to be manned by *volunteer officers, who have retired from the Eaſt and Weſt-India ſervice.*

We converſed yeſterday with a veteran captain, who is to hold the rank of Lieutenant in this ſervice; and when we expreſſed our ſurpize at his reduced rank, he exclaimed, with zealous ſatisfaction in his countenance, "*What's that ſignify? Why there are captains older than I am, who will ſerve before the maſt.*" By the noble conduct of theſe brave old Britons, our naval force will be conſiderably ſaved in men, and the defence of the important paſſage of theſe rivers will be in the hands of heroes, who will periſh ere they yield them to our enemies.

In a few days we hope to have the ſatisfaction of announcing that the ſecret expedition under the command of Admiral Lord Keith, has ſucceſsfully executed the important office for which it is deſtined. His Lordſhip ſailed on Thurſday from the Downs in the Monarch of 74 guns. He took a weſterly courſe, and by this time has probably joined the reſt of the ſquadron.

Another ſecret expedition will ſail on or about the 20th of this month, from Portſmouth.

September 13.

Wedneſday evening laſt, between five and ſix o'clock, there was deſcried from the heights above Dover, a ſmall flotilla of French gun-boats, about 23 in number, eſcorted by a large ſloop, ſteering cloſe along the French ſhore for Calais. The Republican flag was plainly diſcernable. This flotilla had come out of Dunkirk, and they anchored in Calais roads, waiting for the tide to carry them into harbour. Our cruiſers were unfortunately all to the weſtward, and the wind being from the eaſtward and northward, they had an opportunity of making this movement unmoleſted. An expreſs was ſent from Dover to the Downs, and intelligence was conveyed to the Admiralty by means of the Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.

The American brig which ſailed on Saturday laſt for Havre-de-Grace, is brought back by one of the cutters, and is now at anchor in the Sound. After her ſailing from hence, information was given to Admiral Sir J. Colpoys, K. B. commander in chief, &c. of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at this port, of a French pilot who was in our ſervice, being ſecreted on board, for the purpoſe of conveying to France what intelligence, in his capacity, as pilot, to the ſhip he belonged, he had gleaned, either with reſpect to ſoundings of our coaſt, bearings, diſtances, and the ſtate of the force at this port. With the proper officers, and a warrant from a juſtice of the peace, the veſſel was boarded and ſearched, the American captain offering to take his oath, if ſuch a perſon was concealed on board his veſſel, he did not know a ſyllable of the buſineſs, and he was ſure, did without his privity or conſent. After opening ſeveral concealed places, and ſearching the ſhip very narrowly, the French pilot was fortunately diſcovered under a ſcuttle, lying at full length, and immediately ſecured, and the veſſel detained till an examination took place at Dock, before the Rev. Juſtice Williams, which occurred yeſterday, when the American captain took his oath he knew nothing of the circumſtance of the Franco pilot's being concealed in his veſſel. He is ordered to appear this day before Mr. Juſtice Williams, at ten o'clock, with the pilot, and all perſons concerned, to undergo a further examination. It is ſuppoſed the French pilot will be committed for trial.

Sept. 17.

ATTACK ON GRANVILLE.

Through our Portſmouth letter of yeſterday we conveyed to our readers the welcome intelligence of a ſucceſsful attack made by Sir James Saumarez on the town and port of Granville. The force employed on this expedition, which was invited by the preparations carrying on at that place, conſiſted of the Cerberus frigate (ſome letters ſay the Hydra) two ſloops and ſome bomb veſſels. Having ſtationed theſe to the beſt advantage, he ſoon ſilenced the batteries and approaching nearer, bombarded the town, ſet fire to the ſhipping, and deſtroyed a great number of the gun boats in the harbour. The inhabitants, in the utmoſt trepidation, fled up the country. Sir James Saumarez, however, continued the bombardment until his ammunition was nearly expended, and then returned without the loſs of a ſingle man. The commander himſelf was ſlightly wounded in the leg by a ſplinter. By this gallant and ſpirited atchievement, the preparations which were made, as it is underſtood, for the invaſion of Jerſey and Guernſey are not only deſtroyed, but another leſſon is given to the inſolent enemy on the folly of menacing this thinly-wheel, on his own ſhores and under his own batteries, he cannot remain protected from the ſtrenuous impulſe of Britiſh valour.

September 20.

The Baltic fleet may be hourly expected to arrive in our ports. One of them arrived yeſterday morning in Yarmouth roads, from St. Petersburg, bound to London, which parted from the fleet in a gale of wind on the 12th inſt.

DUBLIN, September 17.

After a very long trial, Robert Emmett, one of the principal conſpirators in Ireland, who it was ſaid, drew up the conſtitution for the government of the United Iriſhmen, was ſentenced on the 20th September at Dublin, and executed the next day.

The Hibernian Journal ſays:—

Yeſterday about three o'clock, Robert Emmett, who had been found guilty of High Treaſon the day before, was conveyed under a ſtrong guard from Kilmainham gaol, in a carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Grant and the Rev. Mr. Gamble, in a ſlow ſolemn pace over Sarah's Bridge, and from thence along Barrack-ſtreet, and over the Queen's Bridge, to Thomas-ſtreet, where a gallows had been erected. On their arrival at the fatal ſpot, the priſoner remained about twenty minutes in the carriage with the clergymen: he then aſcended the platform with a firm compoſed air, untied his neckcloth, and adjuſted the rope about his neck; after exclaiming in an audible voice, "I die in peace with all mankind," the fatal ſignal was given, when he was turned off. After hanging about 30 minutes, his body was cut down, when the executioner perfotmed the remaining part of the ſentence, of cutting off his head. His remains were afterwards conveyed to Newgate.

The Lord Nelſon, Eaſt Indiaman, captured by the Bellona privateer, has been recaptured, and arrived at Plymouth.

We have every reaſon to believe that Bonaparte has not abandoned his deſign of attempting the invaſion. It behoves us to be prepared, and indeed prepared as we already are, we can have no apprehenſions with reſpect to the reſult.

Government has given orders for barracks to be built at Falkſtone, for one thouſand cavalry. The timber is already at the place where they are to be erected.

General Ruſſel was on Wedneſday laſt tranſmitted to Kilmainham gaol. It is imagined he will not be brought to juſtice until next term, when he is to appear in the King's Bench, to be identified as a perſon who has been outlawed.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.

Tueſday's London Gazette contains an order in council for the blockade of the entrance of the port of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine, and from this time all the meaſures, authoriſed by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between his Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate this blockade. By this ſpirited and wiſe meaſure, it will be rendered very difficult for France to procure articles of colonial produce, of which, it is ſaid, ſhe is known at preſent to be in great want. The line of coaſt from the mouth of the Elbe and the Weſer to L'Orient is now completely blockaded, and not even a fiſhing ſmack dare venture out of the Scheldt, Dunkirk, Oſtend, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, St. Maloes, or Breſt. Toulon being alſo blockaded, hardly a French veſſel is to be ſeen in the Atlantic or Mediterranean. Several attacks have, of late been made on the harbour and batteries of Boulogne by our veſſels.

An expedition of the 4th regiment, 52d light infantry, 50th, 70th, and rifle corps, is ſaid to have ſailed on Tueſday.

Flotilla, off Boulogne, Aug. 30.

The enemy are ſo cloſely watched by our cruiſers, and ſo much harraſſed by our frequent attacks, that they will doubt begin to be heartily tired of our viſits. Yeſterday, the Diſcovery, Bloodhound and Archer, began at eleven o'clock, and kept up a continual fire with ſhot and ſhells, till four in the afternoon: the enemy, at the ſame time, opened from all quarters, throwing very heavy ſhells and very long ſhot; but thank God none of them did us any injury. One brig at the end of Bologne Pier was ſet on fire by a ſhell from the Diſcovery, and a good deal of other damage was done by the bombardment.

Sept. 3. eight o'clock.

We have juſt made the retreat from a hot action with the batteries: ſhot and ſhells have been flying about like hail for nearly three hours; but none of the ſquadron, as far as I could diſcover, has ſuſtained any injury. Our veſſel fired about thirty ſhot—Our people work the guns exceedingly well and with great quickneſs. Had not the wind been too much to the north, we ſhould have continued our attack a little longer. We have not hauled off for the night; but I imagine we ſhall be at it again in the morning. The Spaniſh meſſenger who lately arrived with diſpatches from the Court of Madrid, left town laſt Saturday on his return, with the ultimatum of our cabinet.

Extract of a letter from a ſeaman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Charwell, dated St. Maloes, Aug. 12.

"Yeſterday morning, in company with the Cerberus, Infolent, and Ming gun brigs, we took a ſhing boat off Granville. The fellow in her told us of an expedition fitting out againſt Jerſey, and in the night would pilot the boats in a creek, where a number of them were lying, and aſſured us we could either take or deſtroy. Accordingly, the ſignal for boats, manned and armed, was made by the Commodore. Our large cutter, with the firſt lieutenant, a midſhipman, and twelve armed men, were ſent on board the Cerberus; ſeven boats ſhoved off from her at nine P. M. and rowed towards the ſhore: at five A. M. they returned with four prizes. After having paſſed ſeveral batteries, and gone two miles up St. Villiere Creek, they boarded them, and brought them away from under the fire of near 300 troops, drawn up in a regular line, and keeping a conſtant fire as our men were making their retreat; but all would not do, for they brought them off without any loſs; but the pilot was near paying for his villainy to his country; a muſket ball paſſed thro' the ſide of his jacket."

CAPTURE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Lord Nelson was captured by the Bellona French privateer, on the 24th of Aug. lat. off Cape Citar, within sight of land. The Bellona was pierced for 30 guns, and had 28, with 260 men. The engagement commenced very warmly at the distance of a cable length, the Lord Nelson being previously cleared for action. The enemy made the first attempt to board on the starboard quarter, but in this they did not succeed. They then ran up on the Lord Nelson's starboard bow, grappled, and boarded on the fore-castle. The enemy were gallantly oppofed by the people on deck; the paffengers bravely contributing their affiftance, but they rushed out in fuch numbers that the overpowered thofe on deck. Almoft every perfon ftationed there, was either killed or wounded. The tops, lower yards, &c. of the Bellona, were filled with men firing down on the Lord Nelfon's deck. The action laffed an hour and fifteen minutes. The privateer had eleven killed, among whom was the fecond captain, and 28 wounded.

Three days after the Lord Nelfon was taken, an Englifh brig privateer, of 14 four pounders, fell in with and attacked her four different times, until fhe was fo much difabled as to be obliged to fheer off for her own fafety. It was during this action that Mr. Spottifwod, brother to the captain of the Lord Nelfon, was killed by a fhot from the privateer. He had been many years refident in the Eaft Indies, and had made a very handfome fortune. The officers of the Lord Nelfon fpeak in the higheft terms of the gallant manner in which the attack was began and continued by the brig privateer, it is lament that they have not an opportunity of difcovering where and to whom the belongs, that a proper teftimony might be paid to the merit of the officers and crew.

Soon after the above mentioned privateer had quitted the Lord Nelfon, an Englifh man of war hove in fight. To fave his prize from the chance of being taken, the captain of the Bellona gave chace to the ftrange fail, and fo managed as to call off her attention from the Indiaman, until fhe was quite out of fight; but fhe never again rejoined the prize, which, however, would have got fafe into Corunna, had not the Tonant, Spartiate, and the Coloffus been cruizing off that port. The Sea Gull had then been in chafe of her 19 hours.

The fhip that firft came up with the Lord Nelfon was his Majefty's fhip the Coloffus, to whom fhe ftruck, without firing a gun.

When the Lord Nelfon was taken by the French, the firft lieutenant of the Bellona was put on board as prize mafter, who, in the feveral attacks, defended her moft gallantly, and behaved to the paffengers and other prifoners in the moft handfome manner.

Captain Spottifwod could not be removed on account of his wounds.

Colonel Murray was killed by a fhot from the Sea Gull, during the chace.

The Bellona is the fame veffel that lately captured the Colland's Grove, Eaft Indiaman, and is faid to be the very fhip that annoyed us fo much in the Bay of Bengal laft war. Since the commencement of her naval depredations, fhe is fuppofed to have committed more ferious aggreffions againft the commerce of this country than three fourths of all the privateers lately fent from France, having captured incredible numbers of prizes. She is a remarkably fwift failing veffel, as her manoeuvre to divert the attention of our man of war from her prize fufficiently proves. Her crew, fome of whom are blacks from St. Domingo, are a very bold and defperate fet of men.

The Lord Nelfon and cargo are eftimated at 300,000l. and the falvage is 12 1-2 per cent. This was her fecond voyage.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.

CAPTURE OF DEMERARA.

Capt. Lynch, arrived at quarantine ground, from Barbadoes, in 22 days, informs, that on the 25th Sept. the Mail packet boat arrived at Barbocs from Demerara, bringing certain accounts of the capture of that colony by the Britifh.—And that on the following day, (the 26th) 20 Englifh fleet of feven or eight fail of large fhipping, left Barbadoes for Demerara.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated Sept. 26, fays, "Demerara was taken by the Britifh the 19th inft. without oppofition."

In corroboration of this, we have accounts from St. Euftatia, in 17 days at Portland, ftating that the Britifh had landed 1500 troops near Demerara, for the purpofe of attacking it.

Berbice and Oronoka have fhared the fate of Demerara, having both been furrendered to the Engliih.

October 29.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Oct. 17.

"The Prince Adolphus Packet, arrived yefterday with the mails from Falmouth, in 25 days paffage, and brought London papers to the 17th ult. Their contents are not very intereffing.

"Spain endeavours to avoid a war with Great Britain; and a wifh to preferve Portugal from the confequences of a French vifit prevents the Britifh Miniflers from taking that ftep with regard to Spain, which the people of Great Britain, feem to demand, particularly the naval claffs.

"It is faid the Northern Powers of Europe muft come forward and fupport the neutrality of the Sound and Baltic, but they appear very tardy. Notwithftanding the French are faid to have garrifoned Lubec, it appears from the Marine Lift, that a great number of veffels continue to enter from and clear out for that place and the ports of the Baltic, as if no obftruction exifted or was expected.

"An expedition has really failed from Portfmouth, conffting of about 5000 men, commanded by Gen. Moore, among which is the 4th regiment formerly in this garrifon. The naval arrangements are committed to Sir Sidney Smith.

"From the immenfe preparations Bonaparte is making for the invafion of England, it is now thought they will not be completed, to that the enterprife can be undertaken this year.—A ftate of fufpence is injurious to Great Britain—the refult of an attempt to invade would undoubtedly be glorious to her."

ALBANY, Nov. 7.

Capt. Bliss reports that as late as the 25th Sept. no events of confequence had tranfpired. Spain continued to preferve her neutrality; and Portugal, as yet, was exempt from French violence. In the North of Europe affairs remained in the indecifive fituation in which they were left by our laft accounts.—The Englifh nation, inftead of dreading the threatened invafion, began to fear that the Corfican boaffter had entirely relinquifhed his defign. To meet the military ardour of the people, it was believed, fome ferious defcents on the coaft of France were meditated by the Britifh government.—Such an enterprize would be joined by a vaft number of volunteers.

The laft accounts from the ports of Holland reprefented the preparations for the invafion of England, as nearly in a ftate of completion. In the Texel there were faid to be ready for fea eight fhips of the line, a number of frigates, and 530 gun boats. At Flufhing and other ports, 300 boats and feveral frigates. The boats are each 50 feet long, and 20 broad, capable to contain fifty men, and to carry two large cartronades in the bow. The Dutch and French troops in Zealand amounted to 24,000. It was faid, that there were 1500 French troops ready to embark at Dieppe; and that Bonaparte, through his aid-de-camp, had given orders for all the military preparations to be ready on the 22d of September.

In our extracts will be found an account of a gallant enterprize under Sir James Saumarez.

Agreeable to the proclamation of the King, all the aliens were flocking from the kingdom.

War with Spain—The fhip Miffiffippi, captain Dawfon has arrived at Baltimore, in 38 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we learn that France has declared war againft Portugal, and has an army of 200,000 men in motion to effect its conqueft—that Great Britain has declared war againft Spain, for fuffering the French army to march thro' that country againft Portugal; and that her cruizers had captured two Spanifh gallions. We have not as yet been able to obtain any papers by the Miffiffippi—but hope to be able to give our readers late and intereting extracts in our next.—*Fed. Gaz.*

From Kingfton (Jamaica) Sept. 17.

Four French prizes have juft arrived. They furrendered at St. Marks, to the Vanguard.

The garrifon of Fort Dauphin, has furrendered to his Majefty's fhip Theffeus; and have been fent to the Main.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1803.

The Philadelphia Board of Health have announced to their abfent fellow-citizens that the contagious fever with which that city has been afflicted has entirely fubfided, and that they may fafely return to their homes and bufinefs.

The Health Committee of New York on the 26th ult. alfo announced to the citizens an opinion founded on a conffultation with the braffeft Phyfician and Health Commiffioner, that they might with fafety return to the city by the 1ft of November—that the intermediate time, it is earneftly requefted, may be employed in airing and cleanfing thofe houfes which have been fhut up during the prevalence of the diforder.

Afley's Amphitheatre in London, together with its fcenery, &c. &c. (valued at 20,000l.) was confumed by fire in September laft.—Near forty dwelling houfes in the neighbourhood were either deftroyed or greatly injured. Mrs. Afley's mother, an old lady of 80 years of age, perifhed in the flames.

The 19th of October was to be obferved as a day of Faffing and Prayer in Great Britain on account of the war.

On Thurfday the 24th ult. a fmall houfe on King Street, in the occupation of Mr. Crouch, was entirely confumed by fire, with every article contained therein.

ON the 26th inft. the Subfcriber found one half of a fat HOG in the Market Plains, which he fuppofes to be the property of fome inconfiderate perfon who had killed, and the other half taken away. The part which he found he carried home and dreffed; and to which he found he carried home and dreffed; and to queftis the owner to call, pay expences, and take it away.

JOHN CLARK.

Humber Mills, December 3, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 657.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October laft, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reſerves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and reſerved for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reſerves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Township, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Reſerves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands ſeverally lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in reſpect of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demiſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arifen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of York;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, created, eſtabliſhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, create, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the ſaid Town of YORK: (The firſt Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents, on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, con. tencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains forty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, ESQ.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 8. Page 11. Persons harbouring, concealing, or abetting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 10. Page 11. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

Sec. 9. Page 11.

FORFEITURE OF PAY.

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 14. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

A This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 sec. 19, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, September 21.

Letters of the 11th inst. received here this evening from Paris, state that Angereau, instead of repairing to the command assigned for him in the Army of England, had actually set out from Paris in great haste for the Spanish Frontiers. He is to demand of Spain an immediate loan of 50,000,000 francs, a corps of 10,000 men, and six ships of war of different rates and sizes, to be employed in the expedition against England. In case of a denial, he is immediately to enter the Spanish territory with the troops left at his disposal.

September 30.

The damages sustained by the dreadful fire which lately happened at Bombay, is computed at six hundred and fifty thousand pounds; nearly five hundred horses were burnt to death. The houses destroyed will not again be erected where they formerly stood, which is a measure calculated to guard against a similar calamity.

The homeward Leeward Island fleet has experienced a considerable loss on its passage.—Advice is received of two of the Merchantmen, the Stanley of London, and the Eagle of Liverpool, with a sloop of war which was convoying them, having unfortunately foundered at sea; and it is much feared, that some further loffes have been sustained.

October 1.

A letter from Guernsey, dated last Wednesday, says "Our military force at present consists of the 53d, 63d and 91st regiments, the 24 and 5th garrison battalions; other regiments are expected in a short time, as great additions are making to the different barracks in the island. The governor, general Doyle, is indefatigable in his exertions for putting it in a proper state of defence, and within these last two months, embrasures, or bulwarks, have proceeded rapidly, and will in a short time, I have no doubt, render the island impregnable, with the assistance of 150 additional 24 pounders already arrived, or on their passage. No doubt seems to be entertained of an attack in a short time. Some of the papers mention, that Sir James Saumarez has failed on another expedition; his flag is now flying on board the Diomede in these roads. The frigates on this station are cruising off Cherbourg and Granville (the Alcmene and Hydra). Respecting the late stealth, nothing further has transpired, but that the gun-boats have suffered very considerably, as out of 191 sheils, scarcely one failed exploding, sticking. The Catherine, when captured, might with the greatest ease have been taken by the boats, but they were greatly intimidated by the launch, with one gun only on board, with which lieutenant Mansel fired nearly 180 shots."

The distance from Yarmouth to the Texel, is 132 miles; from Harwich to Rotterdam, 180; and from the Thames to Flushing, 111.

The field works on the eastern district of London, are already commenced; soldiers work on them under the direction of engineers.

We have the fatisfaction to announce the arrival in the Channel of a fleet of 160 sail from the West-Indies. They are the Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets. The Leeward Island Ships for Liverpool, Glasgow and Greenock, have arrived at their respective ports.

An officer belonging to our frontiers, has arrived yesterday evening at Dover, gives some information which may be relied on. He is in his letter, dated the 8th P. M.—"The boisterous state has entirely ceased this afternoon, in consequence of the unsuitableness of our vessels being exhausted, and the supplies from the Downs have not yet reached them. Some damage has been done to the Leith frigate, and the Antwerp sloop; not so much from the enemy's gun-boats as from the fury of the wind from off Ostend on shore. In the heat of the commonade a shell fell on board the latter, but happily the explosion was unattended by any fatal consequences. Two other ships have been dispatched from the Downs to relieve them. It appears, that one of the enemy's gun-boats have been dismasted, and two driven on shore.

October 4.

From the account of a gentleman who was at Granville, when that place was attacked by Sir James Saumarez, and who arrived at Falmouth on Thursday last, it appears that by the late bombardment, 85 houses were destroyed, some small vessels and one gun-boat sunk, and 400 shells thrown into the place. There were, however, fifteen gun-boats at Granville ready for sea, eight upon the division, and a great number of troops were assembled in that neighbourhood for the embarking on the projected expedition.

A letter from Dublin, 22d September, 1803, says, "A most extraordinary transaction in the monied world happened yesterday: Luke White called on Mr. Wickham, and told him, that he understood government were prepared for money, and that he had five hundred thousand pounds sterling at their service, on their own terms. This timely aid was accepted (as part of the eight millions allowed by parliament to be raised by treasury bills) and treasury bills at 5 per cent. are preparing to be issued to him for the amount. He is to pay in three instalments, the 20th September, October, and November.

LONDON, September 30.

DREADFUL FIRE—ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

About half past two o'clock yesterday morning, a thick and black smoke was seen by the watchman to issue out of the back part of Astley's elegant little Theatre. The alarm was immediately given, and the doors were burst open. No sooner was the air introduced than the flames broke out in the interior part of the building, in that part where the scenes and machinery are kept. The performances of the preceding night were *The Heroine of China* and *The Invasion*. In the latter there is a brilliant display of fireworks, illuminations, &c. It is the business of the lamp-lighters to see that all the lamps are carefully extinguished, more particularly after any entertainment in which there are fireworks. The usual precautions it is said were not taken on Thursday night, and some of the lamp-lighters were negligent. The consequence was, that all the lamps were either not extinguished, or some lamps were left burning near the materials used for the making of fireworks. It is easy to imagine how rapid the spread of fire must be among such combustible materials, and what food must have been afforded to the flames by the canvas scenery, and the thin wooden partitions and machinery upon the stage. The flames raged with most astonishing fury. It is said to have broken out in the lamp room; some sparks from the fireworks fell upon the tow in the room, and set it in a blaze. The fire-engines were immediately sent for, and the populace, who assembled in crowds, ran down to the Thames with buckets and pails, thinking to be able to be of some assistance. Unavailing, however, were their well-meant efforts. Nothing could stop the fury of the fire. Consternation prevailed all the adjoining houses, are small. There is a row of small houses called Amphitheatre-row, the back parts of which almost touch the Theatre. The wretched inhabitants were seen running to and fro, nearly naked; throwing their goods out of the windows, and encreased the horror of the scene by fresenss and shrieks. The same scene of misery and distress occurred in Phœnix-Street, which runs parallel with Amphitheatre-row. Astley's theatre was fituated between those streets.

In the mean time every effort was made to save as much as possible from the Theatre. The horses were all got out without injury; but it was impossible to save, as we understand, any of the scenery or machinery, the flames were so rapid. The engines arrived as soon as possible, and began playing upon the Theatre, which occupies a considerable depth from the street. Little effect was produced for some time. The fire in the mean time had communicated to the adjoining houses. Never were firemen more active and unremitting in their exertions; but the houses unfortunately were most of them small and slightly built, many of them chiefly of wood.

The flames, when they reached the scenes, of which there was an immense quantity, and chiefly painted in oil, raged with such fury, and diffused such an intense heat, that there is scarcely a pane of glass within the distance of fifty feet which was not cracked or shrivelled. The houses in front, at each side of the Amphitheatre, the inhabitants having received a timely alarm, and being supplied with water have been but slightly injured. To the rear of the building, the first intimation of danger was given by the shrill cries of some pigs, expressive of their sense of heat & suffocation. The houses were inhabited by a number of poor families who had great difficulty in saving their numerous children from the impending calamity. These houses were defended by a strong party with, but the great masses of the scenery burned so rapidly adjoining the flames from thence penetrated under the eaves, seized on the timbers, and in the way destroyed the greater part of the upper floors. Of the theatre nothing now remains but the mere shell—nothing which was combustible, being completely destroyed.

The top of the Theatre was much higher than the adjoining houses. When the roof fell in, it fell upon them and did them much damage. Nearly forty houses are either destroyed or injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Astley, we believe, were not in town, though if we are rightly informed he came home before the fire had destroyed his Theatre. The mother of Mrs. Astley unfortunately was in the house that was inhabited by her son and daughter, in front of the theatre. She was an old lady, about sixty, and rather infirm. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Moor and Burnett, made use of every effort in their power to save her. A ladder was raised to the window. She was seen to approach the window, and as we hear, to run back on a sudden, as if recollecting something—probably she wished to save some papers or money in the house. At this was coming down in the usual old time, the floor of the room gave way and she was seen to fall in with it. It was now impossible to save her: she perished.

With a very commendable alacrity the St. James Volunteers and Lambeth Association ran to arms as soon as they heard of the fire; they formed a line round the fire and the engines, and thus kept off the crowd from impeding the efforts of the firemen, and prevented the furniture of the adjoining houses which was brought out into the street; all the space from Westminster bridge to the Turnpike was loaded with the effects of the poor sufferers.

The whole of the Theatre is consumed, and nothing is left of that beautiful little building but a heap of black and smoaking ruins. The range of the five was most fatal towards and to Princes street. The back part of between ten and twenty houses are consumed in that street, and as it is inhabited by poor people, none of whom are, we suppose, insured, their distress may easily be imagined. They were running about for hours in a state of frantic despair.

Most of the houses on the Westminster-bridge side the Theatre are much damaged, particularly the back part of Mr. Cruikington's, the chemist.

About six o'clock the flames were got under.

We have not heard that any but Mrs. Astley's mother fell a victim to the flames.—Two children belonging to a waterman were in great danger, but by the intrepidity of the firemen were saved. A constable named Hart, was very active in endeavouring to rescue as much as possible of Mr. Astley's property from the flames. He succeeded in moving the chests, in which were deposited plate and other valuables.

Mr. and Mrs. Astley came to town we hear, yesterday morning to behold a scene not few have ever had the misery to witness; their property in one night destroyed; their mother a mangled corpse. It was only on Wednesday that the mother of Mr. Astley was buried. The father, too, of Mr. Astley is now a prisoner of war in France.—What a scene of accumulated misery and horror!

It is rumoured that Mr. Astley was in the act of taking his mother in law out of the window, when the beams gave way, and she fell in. It is supposed that she had gone back to save the money, there being the receipts of two nights in the house, as the had at one time a near prospect of safety, a ladder being raised to her window, by which she might have escaped, if she had not been fatally induced to return.

An accident of the same kind and in the same place occured on the night of the Duke of York's birth day, August 16, 1794. The destruction which then took place, and in a similar way, was as complete as in the present instance.

A number of wretches, as usual, profited of the moment of affliction, and under the pretext of assisting despoiled the sufferers of watches, spoons, &c.

This nefarious practice, however, was put an end to by the arrival of the soldiery, who maintained strict order. At one o'clock yesterday there was still some fire to be seen through a thick smoke, but the engines had ceased to play and there was no danger whatever of its spreading further.

ENGLISH LOYALTY.

Has been powerfully animated as to prevent whom by the theatre [illegible] of Astley's, in the fate [illegible] ment by them [illegible] and a subscription in favour of the [illegible] shy and Patriotism.—It will require a thirty folio-sized [illegible] which are hourly put into our hands, by our country [illegible] Bolden a full length portrait of the crimes and vices of Bonaparte [illegible] the miseries of his [illegible] of his conquest of the Island [illegible] the valour of the British is roused to exhibition by the exposition of the heroic deeds of their illustrious [illegible] every loyal [illegible] is animated.

[illegible] By all those flames which [illegible] side,
Who will for us have suffered, bled, and died;
By Great CAESAR, by HANNIBAL's [illegible] Rude,
By RENOU, whom Jacobin Fame did never hide;
By Kings, Queens, and by Admirals, Wave,
By ALEXANDRIA's much-lamented Grave;
By Hatred, by DUNDAS, by Sir VINCENT's Mind,

By WOLFE's great Spirit, and by NELSON's

By each high Honour, which we [illegible]
By STUART's Scarlet, by RUSSELL's [illegible]
By the full Pomp, indignant VARNE feels,
By the firm Spirit, which the Patriot feels;
Come what he will—dare to frantic pride;
With valid Kingdoms crumbling by his side;
Defy'd with the rapidity of Eastern Tale,
Thinn'd with rebellion and indignant hate;
Drunk with success, array'd in hostile form;
OLD ENGLAND's Genius [illegible] above the storm.

In a late account of the city of Hamburgh it is remarked how strikingly the versatility of human affairs is displayed in the circumstances of the French Emigrants in the place; of whom it is impossible to speak without admiration and admiration, at the fortitude and resignation with which they bear, and cheerfully sup the sad vicissitudes of fortune:—"A French Bishop is now in partnership, with a person, whose business it is to reduce different kinds

of vegetables, pounded herbs into flour, to be used in broth, and otherwise for consumption. Jonathan Hull, and is doing well under the direction of Lord Auckland. Mr. Pitt's Country and also Lord Grenville's and Mr. Dundas's attend each Sunday to hear Dr. Hardcastle preach. Mr. Addington, who has the honour to be the brother-in-law of Napoleon, this distinguished Minister has much at the celebrated battle of Jemappes. Fox very lately a passage boat between Marseilles and Leghorn. Another nobleman has joined one who had formerly been his cook, in the same business. The heir of the great name of Preston keeps a public house. Dealers in small-ware, dancing-masters, language-teaching, school-masters, brokers of every description are innumerable.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1803.

A gentleman from Chicago, to the house of Mr. Dunlap, was on Wednesday last unfortunately knocked down, and severely bruised by a drove of Highland cattle, which were passing through that city. The gentleman, we are happy to learn, is in a fair way of recovery.

By a recent proclamation it appears, that Calais and Boulogne have been declared to be in a state of Blockade, and that all persons found trading with those ports will be seized and confiscated, and the offenders punished as pirates.

Bonaparte was till lately in the habit of breakfasting with a cup of coffee, and the first news he received was upon the Frankfort Gazette, and the second upon the gun boats.—The important crisis was rapidly approaching, and little doubt can exist that calmness and intrepidity would have at last triumphed over the British Nation.

The terms of Capitulation which the citizens of Alexandria and Dalmatia surrendered to the French arms, are in our possession, and will be laid before the public next month.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Oct. 21.—Brig Theresa, George Morphy, master, from London, sailed 15th August, General Ship-news, Dry Goods.—Passengers.—Captain Henry Compere, 8th Regt. lieutenant Gordon, 49th Regt. Lieutenant Hughes, Engineers, Ensign Bennet, 49th Regt. Mrs. George Wilson, and Mr. Simon Fraser.

Brig Ann, Gray, Cowles, master, from Greenock, sailed 17th August, Dry Goods, &c. consigned to Messrs. Irvine, M'Naught and Co.—Passengers, Mr. J. Lithgow and family, Mr. Benjamin Turnbull and family, Mr. John Russel and family, and William Nevins.

The Chief Justice has adjourned the further execution of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, for the Home District, to Tuesday the twentieth of December next.

GENTLEMEN inclined to Subscribe to a Militia Volunteer Troop of CAVALRY, are requested to meet at COOKE's Hotel, on Monday next, by the Hour of Eleven in the Forenoon.

York, 10th December, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC,
FOR
1804.

Messrs. Quetton St. George, and De Forest.

GIVE public notice, that the Business hereto fore carried on by the name of QUETTON St. GEORGE and CO. will be settled after the 31st day of January, 1804.

All those who have demands against the said Company, which were not sent in to the Assignee, and the whole state of their Credit and Debit with the House (owing to their having been forwarded too late) remaining in the way, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they expect that, previous to that time, payment from the 31st day of the 12th month next, and those who have not sent in their accounts are requested to produce their vouchers either to Mr. De Forest at Niagara, or to Mr. Quetton St. George at York.—After the 31st January next, they will each attempt to keep State of their own accounts.

Quetton St. George has received from England a fresh Supply of Dry Goods, to which will be added, Black Bombazetts, Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Elastic, Brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, chalic Vandyke Sconfings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stocking, Whitney, Castorey, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Gaiters.—Brown, ground Ginger, Oil, Tea, Boots and Shoes, Violins and Violin Strings, Hose Nails, Marcella Purles, Gold Silk-rings, plated Knee-buckles, with few other articles of a quality unusually, in large assortment of York Goods.

From New York, a large assortment of Earthenware and Pottery.

☞ Mr. St George on the front Street on account of Mr. Quetton only that he has not returned his Last India Goods and Groceries; as he is sure they are in Montreal, and should they not arrive this season, they may be look'd at the early in the spring.

Dec. 5, 1803.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie, and Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds Nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *Nov.* 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort Grange, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the months of October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Sheriff's Office, 8th Dec. 1803.
Home District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in this Town of York, on Tuesday the twentieth day of December next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon of the same day, before the Honourable Chief Justice, and the other Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and Justices assigned to keep the Peace within this District, and all persons concerned are hereby required to be then and there present, and all other recognizances to do and those which in their several offices in the Court of King's Bench.

ALEX. McDONELL, Sheriff.

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be Sold at Public Auction, and subject to the said Vendue Rules at FORSYTH's, TAVERN, in the Town Smithfield, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, THREE THOUSAND & SIX HUNDRED Acres of Land, consisting of the following Lots: viz.—

Lots of 200 acres each, being Numbers 15, 16, 17 and 18 in the First Concession Town-ship of Rochester, County of Essex, and lying between River Raisin and Bois Rouge (which empty themselves into Lake Erie).

Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16 and 18, in the Fifth Concession, Township aforesaid.

Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21, in the Sixth Concession, Township aforesaid.

Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16, 18, 17 and 19, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Middlesex, lying West of Bear River and East of Two Creeks.

The purchaser of the first two Lots in the fourth of the purchase to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three months after the sale shall Wednesday 21st this will be given.—The sale will begin at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, and each Lot of 200 acres sold separately, until the whole is sold without Reserve.

WILLIAM PARK, Auct. & Broker.

Bandwick, 29th Oct. 1803.

TEN TONS OF
Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison.—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. George Crookshank, Commissary; stating the prices and time they can deliver the same.

York, 25th Oct. 1803.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Township of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Mennagoe, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Pinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Also, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 33 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Dickinson, Home District—No. 19, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 22 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford; containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison,

GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS (post paid) omitted, shall be duly attended to in our next.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

W. Sheriff Mr. Powell

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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 34.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 658.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER-CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of York:

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New Street, then North fixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South fixteen degrees East five chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JERVIS, SEC.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1803.

The following is an authentic copy of Exports and Imports at the Port of Quebec for the year 1803.

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC IN 1803.

14,484	barrels flour.	
27,591	quintals Biscuit.	
372,553	bushels Wheat.	
1,805	ditto Peafe.	
8,655	ditto Barley.	
1,416	ditto Oats.	
11,128	ditto Indian Corn.	
8,475	ditto Flax-feed.	
1,871	tierces } Beef.	
1,923	barrels }	
1,634	barrels } Pork.	
41	rounds of Beef.	
16	barrels } Tongues.	
4	hogs }	
1	barrel Hams.	
714	tierces } Mixt Fish.	
355	barrels }	
611	quintals dry ditto.	
1,235	tons } Seal Gal and Porpoife Oil.	
81	gallons }	
71,100	pounds Hogs' Lard and Tallow.	
48	Cows, 17 Sheep, 10 Hogs, 115 Horfes.	
15	casks, 30 lin. & 33 bolts Elm. of Spruce.	
2,318	pieces Oak Timber.	
3,150	ditto Pine ditto.	
680	Oak Planks.	
1,452,180	Pine Boards and Planks.	
514	Spars, 583 Masts.	
2,134	Handfpikes, 631 pair of Oars.	
268,468	Staves and Heading, 8,058 Stave ends.	
18,183	Madeira Packs.	
1,636	Pipe ditto, 50 Tierce ditto.	
27,705	Weft-India Hoops, 34,150 Shingles.	
18,786	ditto Pot and Pearl Afhes, viz. 22894 cwt.	
1,038	18 lb.	
2,821	boxes Soap, 151 ditto Candles,	
84	tierces, 12 kegs & 18 firkins Butter.	
99	hogfheads & 126 barrels Ale.	
1	barrel and 46 kegs Snuff.	
5	kegs Tobacco.	
6,837	Feet framing.	
58	Stoves.	
30	Bales hemp, weight 123 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lb.	
12	Barrels } Starch.	
8	Box }	
1	Barrel } hair powder.	
1	Box }	
2	Barrels } Candle Bullom.	
6	Kegs }	
2	Bottles }	
16,835	Pounds farfaparella and capilaire.	
53	Barrels apples and cranberries.	
26	Ditto onions.	
93	Logs } cherry, birch, wal-	
1,800	Boards and plank } nut, &c.	

28	Anchor ftocks.	
279	Floor barrow.	
3,700	Bullock's horns.	
273	Salted hides.	
	FURS, &c.	
3,813	Beavers.	
1,736	Martens.	
17,460	Mink.	
12,500	Otter.	
7,826	Fifher.	
10,000	Rat.	
1,500	Wild cat.	
1,579	Lynx.	
1,536	Raccoons.	
72,000	Mufkrats.	
13,000	Caftor and open cafe.	
3,000	Bear.	
1,600	Elks.	
2,000	Wolverene.	
2,700	Rabbits, whitifh, fquirrels.	
2,600	Bear.	
10,000	Racoon rattereen.	
733	Ditto Gunfing	

Imports of dutiable articles.

5	Butts,	
27	Pipes,	
88	Hogfheads	Madeira wine.
85	Quarter casks	
306	Pipes, 14 hogfheads, Port wine.	
90	Boxes ditto bottled ditto.	
812	Pipes, 70 hhds. 51 qr. casks Teneriffe wine.	
80	Boxes bottled ditto.	
37	Butts, 30 pipes, 1676 hhds. 6 qr. cks. Spanish	
839	Boxes bottled ditto.	
85	Pipes, 1 hhd. 1 quarter cask Fayal wine.	
5,173	ponchs. 180 hhds. 3 tierce & 24 bbls. Rum.	
129	pipes & 18 phds. Brandy. 71 pipes Gin.	
226	casks Molaffes, 263 ditto refined Sugar.	
65	hhds. and 374 bbls. Mufcovado Sugar.	
81	hhds. and 886 casks Coffee.	
89	casks Leaf Tobacco, 105,000 lbs.	
48	casks 33 ferons manufactured Tobacco, 48,886 lbs.	
17,172	packs Playing Cards.	
193,556	minots of Salt.	
250	cafes Noyeau.	

**** The Chief Juftice has adjourned the further execution of the Commiffions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, for the Home Diftrict, to Tuesday the twentieth of December inftant.*

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, September 17.

Our letters from Dublin inform us, that Dwyer, the rebel marauder of the Mountains of Wicklow, who, ever fince the former rebellion, has ranged every means that have been employed to feize him, has at laft been taken.

October 1.

Admiralty Office, October 1.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, to Evan Nepean, Bart dated on board H. M. S. Ulyffes, January, September 28.

SIR,

Enclofed I have the honor to tranfmit a duplicate of intelligence received from Captain Jackfon, of the Autumn, the original being tranfmitted to the Commander in Chief.

I am, &c.

MONTAGU.

His Majefty's Sloop Autumn, off Calais, September 28.

"The wind fpringing up yefterday morning from the eaft ward, I thought it a proper opportunity to attack the enemy's veffels in Calais, in order that they fhould not get them up the harbour out of the reach of our fire. I waited till it was half ebb in the harbour, at which time they took the ground; upon the Lap, and after trying and finding out the diftance, our anchors in the bomb; to the N. E. of the town, the other part of the fquadron abreaft of the fowns and pier-heads, to draw the enemy's fire as much as we could from the bombs, fo as not to greatly affect us. After we anchored abreaft of the town and pier-head battery, the enemy opened their fire on us from all directions, amongft which I found they had mortars; the firft fhell fell within a fhip's length of us and burft under water, our veffels at that time were by ebbe, that I thought there was a great probability fome of their fhells might fall on board, which I found our fhot (though they all reached the pier-heads) would not go fo far up as their fhips. I therefore made the fignal to weigh and open to a greater diftance, remaining at anchor myfelf. The fquadron has been very fortunate in receiving no damage from the enemy's fire. The bombs were now keeping up a well-directed fire, many of the fhells evidently falling in the midft of three gunboats; the fhells that fell over their gun-boats went into the town, and muft have done great damage; the eaft end of the town appeared to be on fire for fome time. From the enemy's boats and veffels being covered under the land, it was impoffible to judge what damage they fuftained, but it muft have been confiderable; it now came on to blow in from the N. E. that the fprings would not hold the fhips againft the wind and tide; the Tartarus's anchor having given way, I was obliged to make the fignal to difcontinue the fire.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. JACKSON.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated Monarch, off Broad ftairs, September 30.

SIR,

Although for their Lordfhip's information, a copy of a letter from Captain Honeyman, of his Majefty's fixty Lyon, to Rear-Admiral Montagu, reporting the attempts which he had made with his Majefty's fhips and veffels under his orders, to difturb the progrefs of the enemy's gun-boats, from the eaftward toward the part of Boulogne; and hence the honor to be, &c. KEITH.

His Majefty's fhip Lion, off Boulogne, September 29, 1803.

SIR,

In anfwer to yefter's of this date, I have the honor to acquaint your, that the enemy's gun veffels, being twenty-fix in number, were yefterday difcovered coming out of Calais, from after I had difpatched Lieut. Cameron to you. I immediately gave chace with the fquadron under my command; but although every exertion was ufed on our parts, the anchored clofe in with the Pier at Boulogne, after a fevere cannonade of three hours, which was returned from them, as well as their numerous batteries on fhore. It was my intention to have bombarded them in that ftrallem, and had every fignal for that purpofe; but the wind blowing ftrong off fhore, and a lee tide, prevented the bomb-fhips taking their ftations accordingly. At day-light laft morning, another fquadron of the enemy's gun-boats (25 in number) were difcovered coming from Wiffant; and I immediately proceeded to attack them, and after a fevere cannonade for nearly three hours, they anchored in the Atrallem with the veffels laft night, with the reft of more of them, they having been driven by fhot and fhells from their veffels. There are at prefent fifty-four gun veffels at anchor outide the Pier at Boulogne. I am happy to add that I have not received reports of any material injury being done to any of the fquadron under my command. A fhell fell on board the Eolus, which fhe had in her hold, doing little injury to the fhip, and without hurting a man.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. HONEYMAN.

October 4.

Admiral De Winter is faid to be appointed by the Batavian Government, Governor and Commander in Chief of the naval force of Holland. General Delmont has taken the marine troops at Breft.

By our accounts from Upper de Jaxe, that vigorous operations on the coaft of France are for the prefent fufpended; we believe it arifes from the delights it is to be the intention of Government, that they fhall be immediately refumed, with added vigour, and, as we doubt not, with fuperior effect.

On Sunday laft, Whit arrived in town, faid to be fent on expreſs on buſineſs of importance, relating to the defence of the Cinque Ports.

GOTTENBURGH, (Sweden) Sept. 20.

The Convoy, under the command of Lord W. Stewart, was driven on this fhore the 29th inft. towards of fixty fail have put into this and the adjacent Swedifh ports, owing to the late violent gale. The Peggy from Petersburgh, and Ruth from Riga, having ftruck upon the rocks, it is feared will be loft. The Crufcent frigate is put into Marftrand. The gale blew from the N. W. and continued from Saturday evening till Monday evening.—More bad effects are expected, as the Fleet have a number of rafts and dead bodies.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Mr. Dawſon, who came paſſenger in the Eliza, from Cape Francois, informs us, that the French had evacuated Port-au-Prince, which was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh. The brigands had carried Port-le-Paix by ſtorm, although defended by 500 men. The Britiſh had ſtipulated with the blacks that the white inhabitants ſhould not be maſſacred, and that the French troops ſhould be delivered to the Engliſh commander as priſoners of war. Juſt before the Eliza ſailed, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip of war Vanguard brought two ſchooner off the Cape, and intercepted a letter from the board from Rochambeau to the French Miniſter in the United States, informing him that he had only ten days proviſions in the place, and that he muſt inevitably ſurrender within that time if he did not receive a ſupply.

Robert Adams, who had embezzled the property of the Bank of England to an enormous amount, and who was acquitted on a former trial from ſome informality in the indictment, has been arraigned for the ſame offence under a new indictment, and found guilty. An Act of Parliament, paſſed in the laſt reign, having made it felony to embezzle the property of the Bank, it is ſuppoſed he will be ſent for tranſportation.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Merchant in Lisbon, dated 30th September, to his correſpondent in this city, received via Philadelphia.

"A French fleet of fifteen ſhips of the line and frigates have ſailed from Breſt for Ireland, troops on board, and a Britiſh fleet is in purſuit them."

TERMS OF CAPITULATION,

Propoſed by the Governor General and the Court of Police of the colonies of Surinam and Demerara, and the Commanding Officers of the Sea and Land Forces of the Batavian Republic, in theſaid colonies, to their Excellencies the Commander in Chief of all his Britannic Majeſty's Sea and Land Forces, at Demerary.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. II. The laws and uſages of the colony ſhall remain in force and be reſpected, the mode of taxation now in uſe ſhall be adhered to, and the inhabitants ſhall enjoy the public exerciſe of their religion in the ſame manner as before the capitulation; no new eſtabliſhments ſhall be introduced without the conſent of the court of Police in the legiſlature of the colony. The continued ſubordination and public officers, whether in the civil, law or church eſtabliſhments as well as the members of the reſpective courts (except the Governor and General) ſhall be confirmed in their reſpective offices and ſtrictly until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. II. The inhabitants, thoſe who are at preſent in the colony, as well as thoſe who may be ſent, ſhall be protected in their perſons, and have the free enjoyment of their properties; whoſoever being ſuſpected of, or accuſed for any ſuch whatſoever, ſhall be ſtrictly examined for the ſame, and if found guilty, ſhall be puniſhed as they might commit ſubſequent to the capitulation, and in violation of the oath of fidelity they ſhall be required to take.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. III. The inhabitants ſhall on no account whatever, be obliged to take up arms againſt us external enemy, but theſe ſervices ſhall only be required for quelling internal commotions or diſturbances, according to the exiſting regulations of the Burghers, and for maintaining the internal tranquility of the colony, in conformity to what has already taken place in this way.

Anſwer.—Granted, until at the concluſion of the war, it ſhall be determined to what government the colonies ſhall be ſubjected.

Art. IV. The debts contracted by the government for the building of new barracks—the erection of batteries, the purchaſe of proviſions for the garriſon, the ſalaries of civil officers &c. &c. ſhall, on the firſt demand, be paid out of the Sovereign's or government's cheſt, as well as all other demands that ſhould have been paid or reimburſed by the government had the colony not been taken.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. V. That the ſaid land forces of the Batavian Republic, ſtationed in the colony, ſhall be allowed to depart freely. They ſhall retain their arms and the whole of their baggage as well the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, as privates. They ſhall be ſupplied by the commanders of his Majeſty's ſeveral men-of-war veſſels to convey them, with the moſt convenient ſpeed to one of the ports of the Batavian Republic and during the paſſage thither, they ſhall receive for account of his Majeſty, each according to his rank, the ſame rations in quantity and quality as are uſually allowed to Britiſh troops.

Anſwer.—Granted, but the troops and ſeamen muſt be conſidered as priſoners of war, and not to bear arms againſt Great Britain or her allies until regularly exchanged or releaſed; and the arms and accoutrements of the ſoldiers muſt be delivered up.

Art. VI. The corvette Hippomenes ſhall be given up unarmed, for tranſporting her officers and crew to one of the ports of the Batavian Republic; in which troops of the Batavian perſuaſion ſhall alſo take their paſſage in the ſaid corvette, as can be conveniently placed on board of her.

Anſwer.—Cannot be granted, proper veſſels will be furniſhed at the expence of the Britiſh government to carry the troops and ſeamen to Europe.

Art. VII. The Governor General, not having military rank, ſhall be at liberty to remain in the Colony until he ſhall have ſettled his neceſſary documents or private affairs, and ſhall alſo take paſſage in the ſaid corvette, as can be conveniently placed on board of her.

Anſwer.—Cannot be granted, proper veſſels will be furniſhed at the expence of the Britiſh government to carry the troops and ſeamen to Europe.

Art. VIII. From the day of the Colony being taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh forces, the Batavian troops ſhall be ſupplied with proviſions equal to thoſe of the Britiſh Commanders, until the day of their embarkation, and from that moment the Batavian troops are to receive the ſame rations as are uſually allowed to Britiſh troops when, at ſea, on the ſame mentioned in the 4th Article.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art IX. The Batavian troops ſhall continue, to all intents and purpoſes, under the command of their own Officers, every reſpect and honor ſhall be mutually ſhewn by the troops of both nations to one another, and care ſhall be taken, on both ſides, to preſerve peace and tranquility until the departure of the Batavian troops.

Anſwer.—Proper quarters will be allowed for the Batavian troops, and to which they muſt confine themſelves until their embarkation.

Art. X The Batavian Garriſon ſhall be allowed freely, and without any hinderance, to take along with it all armouraments and arms belonging to it, alſo the effects of deceaſed Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates, that may yet be unſold, whether the ſame be depoſited in the Public Magazines or in any other place.

Anſwer.—That part of the Article relating to the arms and accoutrements, is granted—Article 5—the remainder is granted.

Art. XI. The ſick of the Batavian troops who may be left behind in the Hoſpital, ſhall be treated and taken care of in the ſame manner with the Britiſh ſoldiers; they ſhall be ſupplied by the ſame terms of Capitulation, and enjoy the ſame advantages as are ſtipulated for the ſick of the Batavian Garriſon, and in like manner as ſoon as they ſhall, after ſhall compleat recovery, be tranſported with the moſt convenient ſpeed to one of the ports of the Batavian Republic.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The Commanders of his Majeſty's forces ſhall, immediately on the Colony being taken poſſeſſion of, furniſh the Governor General with a correct liſt of the Garriſon, with a Return of the artillery and military ſtores, as well as the Council of Police, and the Commanding Officers of the Batavian forces, to ſurrender the Colony to his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſwer.—Granted, the liſts which are to be diſpatches to Europe, will take charge of the Governor and the Colonel.

Art. XIII. No Negroes ſhall be ſequeſtered from the Planters for the purpoſe of forming or increaſing any black corps.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. XIV. Should any difficulties ariſe in conſequence of any dubious expreſſions occurring in the preſent Capitulation, the ſame ſhall be explained or conſtrued in the ſenſe moſt favorable to the Colony of the Batavian Government.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Given on board the Sirius, 18th Sept. 1803.

(Signed) A. MEERTENS, Com. Gen. and Chief Juſtice and Demerara.

P. ROSMWINKEL, Major.

G. H. TROTZ, Com. of Efſequibo.

D. J. C. LAMBERT, Dept. Artillerie.

E. KALKMAN,

HOFFMAN, Firſt Lieutenant.

CHRISTIAN BECK.

J. VAN DEN WEDEN.

F. KROLL.

By Command of the Court of Police.

P. E. TINNE, Secretary.

(Signed) Wm. GRINFIELD, Lieut. General.

SAM'L. HOOD.

By Order, Wm. TATHAM, Military Secretary.

H. TRALEY, Naval Secretary.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. Poſſeſſion of Fort William Frederick is to be given at Demerara, and Fort Kyk-over-al at Efſequibo, by eight o'clock this morning, and the Britiſh flags hoiſted on the ſame.

Anſwer.—Agreed to.

Art. II. Poſſeſſion of the Forts of Demerara and Efſequibo, to be given to the Britiſh by eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Britiſh flags hoiſted on the ſame.

Anſwer.—Agreed to.

Given on board the Sirius, 19th September, 1803.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD.

SAM'L. HOOD.

G. H. TROTZ, Com. of Efſequibo.

F. KROLL.

HOFFMAN, Firſt Lieutenant.

P. E. TINNE, Secretary.

A. P. HERKUTS, Lieut. Will.

From a late London Paper.

The government of England have it in contemplation to build a Military *and Naval Hoſpital* in the eaſt ſtreet of Portſmouth.

Eleven ſhips of the line, one fifty gun ſhip, five frigates, and fix gun boats, compoſe the Britiſh force now in the Mediterranean.

The accounts from Vienna ſtate the cholera continued to rage in that country. On the 6th of the 24th Moon, a dreadful conflict took place between the King's troops, amounting to 30,000, and the rebels. The latter were repulſed ſeven times, and often returned to the attack; they at length mounted the ramparts of the baſtion where the King was in perſon. It was at this period that the fight became ſanguinary beyond deſcription—the King placed in the centre of his troops, ſword in hand, made diſtraction all around him.

About the concluſion of the afternoon the ramparts were entirely cleared, and the guns were ordered to be opened; the King then attacked and followed the rebels to the banks of the river; where the engagement was renewed with redoubled fury, and the moſt dreadful ſlaughter commenced; for the guns were then played upon them in front, and the river being broad and rapid, and night coming on, thouſands periſhed in the water. Wang-Tonkin, ſon of the Emperor, whole brother was King of Tonking, fled to the mountains; but his younger brother had not equal good fortune. Thirty General Officers and Colonels, as well as 24,000 men, were taken priſoners; the number which were given out are ſaved at 30,000. The day after the battle, the King called to the capital and iſſued orders to attack the fugitive rebels in every direction in the province of Quin Hin.

The following very handſome character is given of the Britiſh gentleman by PATRICK MILLER, Eſq. of Dalſwinton, in Scotland, in a letter to the Depty Lieutenant for Dumfriesſhire:

"Dalſwinton, 20th Aug. 1803.

"DEAR SIR,

"Having expended, by a long courſe of laborious experiments, ten thouſand pounds, with a view to benefit mankind, I am now, perhaps, the fit man and

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER

was, but I am unable to attend at all Courts and act as Executor. I am therefore, Sir, with the moſt ſincere reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, P. MILLER."

"To David Scott, Eſq. D. L."

TO VICTUALLERS.

Chriſt Carrington, Publican of the Sword of Agriculture, in the true ſpirit of practical humanity, propoſes to the Victualling Office of the Britiſh Navy, the following method of preſerving Beef. Whole gentlemanly manner, with a commendable zeal and perſeverance totally overcame the obſtinacy or prejudices of the perſon employed under them; in conſequence of which, the method of ſaving beef will be found, by thoſe who make the trial, an honorable and troubleſome method—but one of the moſt complete ſucceſs. The animal falls ſenſeleſs in an inſtant, and non-acquainted the beef will have the ſame appearance in general, is found to be in a much ſuperior condition to that in which it is killed by the common method. In the ſame way we are aſſured by the Rev. Mr. Marſhall, oxen and ſheep of all kinds may be inſtantaneouſly killed, on inſerting a ſmall knife with a ſharp pointed pen-knife, of peculiar conſtruction, gradually into the brain about half an inch or an inch above the eyes, according to the ſize of the beaſt—a method, which will be recommended by thoſe who wiſh to leſſen the unneceſſary ſuffering of animal nature.—*Monthly Rev. Aug.* 1803.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Extract of a letter from John De Carro, a Doctor of Medicine at Padua, to Dr. Haygarth, F. Haag, at Rafcliffe, dated 31ſt Auguſt, 1803.

"A thing, which will aſtonish, my dear friend, your ſurprize, and that of all the world, is a new diſcovery made by two phyſicians, M. Abbeni of Conſtantinople, and M. Imbard at Salonika, in Greece.—The experiments of thoſe two phyſicians, who have never had a correſpondence with each other, confirm the idea that VACCINATION is a defence againſt the PLAGUE.—The proofs of the firſt are that of ſix thouſand perſons *vaccinated* at Conſtantinople, not one has been infected with the plague; that children, made to ſuck the milk of nurſes who had the plague, have themſelves eſcaped; that an Italian phyſician, who has devoted himſelf in Turkey to the ſtudy of the plague, thoroughly convinced of the *anti-peſtilential* power of the Cow-Pock, expoſed himſelf in every poſſible way to perſons infected with the plague in a hoſpital deſtined for that purpoſe.—They have diſcovered in the villages round Conſtantinople the diſorder among the Cows, and in the hands of thoſe who milk them; that it reſults from the accounts of thoſe perſons, that in their country neither the Plague nor the ſmall-Pox has raged epidemically, when thoſe ſcourges have made the greateſt ravages in the neighbourhood; that when an inhabitant of thoſe villages, has caught the Plague in other countries and returned with it to his own country, had died of it or been cured, never has the diſeaſe ſpread. That finally, the confidence of many claſſes of people, particularly the Armenians, in the anti-peſtilential power of the Cow-Pock, is ſo great, that they annually *vaccinate* a great number of men, and ſo ſecurely againſt the Plague, that the phyſicians of Conſtantinople have requeſted me to make this new diſcovery public."

Grenville (lately attacked by Sir James Saumarez's ſyſtem too) in a ſmall ſea-port on the coaſt of Lower Normandy. "It was built by the Engliſh in the reign of Charles VII. on an eminence above the ſea, in which a mole has been thrown. Its principal trade is in the Newfoundland Fiſhery. Fifty Granville and St. Malo above eighty veſſels annually ſail on that branch of commerce, ſo productive as a nurſery of Seamen. It has a conſiderable connexion with the Iſland of Jerſey, from which it is diſtant about 20 leagues.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there are one thouſand eight hundred and forty-two Schools ſupported by public charity—In them there are regularly inſtructed, 33,284 Boys, and 9650 Girls, in all 42,874.

[illegible] POWER, Gibraltar, Nov. [illegible]

By one of the latest arrivals [illegible] from Boulogne, we learn, that [illegible] a night passes but shells and rockets are thrown into Boulogne when it is moderate. The loss of men at Boulogne is very much exaggerated, and most of [illegible] inhabitants have left it. Two large batteries are erected on the [illegible] the work of [illegible] men in the day; is often times destroyed by our fire and shells. Some hundreds of shells have been thrown by the enemy's mortars at our [illegible], but without doing them any damage. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, September 29.

Almost from London, dated September 27, says, "Several of the volunteer corps which offered their [illegible] part of the kingdom have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march; but to the West London, this morning exercised at Highgate, only an hour's notice is allowed; the condition is also extended to the Tower of London."

The conduct of administration, in adopting at this period of awful uncertainty, the [illegible] offensive operation which Great Britain, acting [illegible] alone can employ against France, in Europe, gives us sincere satisfaction. It is our fervent hope, that not a town of importance, accessible [illegible] may on force, on the enemy's coast, will be suffered to [illegible] experiencing a similar attack as that on Granville or Cherbourg. We shall then be able, in some measure to retaliate for the condition of [illegible] in which we [illegible] to have been [illegible] design to keep this country [illegible] he vainly imagines to [illegible] the baneful tendency of effectually [illegible] our glorious resources—resources which have occasioned his deep rooted envy; but which have hitherto fortunately proved beyond his utmost efforts to materially injure or [illegible].

The most recent continental advices authorize us to think that the time for putting in execution the [illegible] invasion is not very far distant. Several movements have lately been made, indicative of the very speedy occurrence of that great event: an event calculated to excite the most [illegible] interest in every British bosom; but [illegible] we trust, for which this country will be fully prepared.

THE STAGES OF LIFE.

At Ten a child;—at Twenty wild;
At Thirty strong, if ever;
At Forty wise; at Fifty rich;
At Sixty good—or never.

THE FARE OF LIFE.

Our life is but a Winter's day;
Some only *Breakfast*—and away.
Others *Stay Dinner*, and depart full fed;
The *driest* Man but *Sups*; and *four's* the best
That sit to bin debt, make fingers out the day;
—Who goes the *soonest*, has the *least* to pay.
[*Centinel.*]

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Nov. 5. *Schooner Victory, Simon Doucet, master, from Halifax, sailed 15th October, cargo rum, addressed to the master. Paffenger Wm. Hogarth.*

9. *Brig Union, Jas. Watterick master, from Greenock, sailed 15th of Sept. cargo rum and dry goods, addressed to Messrs. Irvine, Mc. Naught & Co. Paffenger, Mr. Wiley.*

Brig Lord Keith, John M'Khlay master, from Greenock, sailed 20th August, cargo wine and sugar, addressed to Messrs. Robinson and Mc. Kertie. Paffengers, Thos. Hardey, Wm. Rose, and Marian Rose.

☞ THE Subscription List of the YORK ASSEMBLY's is left at COOPER's, for those Gentlemen that choose to subscribe.

York, Dec. 17, 1803.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

December 15, 1803.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Clerks, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe other wife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

Public Notices.

THE Agent for Purchafes will enter into immediate engagements with fuch perfons as may be defirous of furnifhing a fupply of PORK at *Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherfburg*, for the ufe of his Majefty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the firft quality, properly packed in good and fufficient Cafks, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery muft be made on or before the 1ft day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymafter General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form herefolose tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the Furnifher's Signature to be attefted by two fubfcribing witneffes.

Agent for Purchafes Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchafes.*

Agent for Purchafes Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to fupply freih BEEF of good quality to the Troops ftationed at *Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherfburg*, for the months of October, November and December, 1803, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Propofals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchafes at *York*, on or before the firft day of March next, fpecifying the months for which they propofe to furnifh the fame, and the loweft price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchafes.*

Meffrs. Queston, St. George, and De Farcy,

GIVE public notice, that the Partnership known by the name of QUESTON St. GEORGE and CO. will be diffolved on the firft day of January, 1804.

Having loft a quantity of merchandize which was on board the Washington, and the chief part of their Goods coming from the States, (owing to their having been forwarded too late) remaining on the way, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they request thofe indebted to them to make payment from this day to the 15th January next, and thofe to whom they are indebted are alfo requefted to prefent their accounts either to Mr. De Farcy at Niagara, or to Mr. Queston St. George at York.—After the 1ft January next, they will each attribute to keep Six on his own account.

Queston St. George has received from Montreal a frefh fupply of Dry Goods, amongft which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Linens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, elaftic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wadmal, Corduroy, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Gallows*—like wife, ground Ginger; Gin, Englifh Boots and Shoes; Violins and C Flutes—alfo, Horfe Bells; Morocco Purfes; Gold Bar-rings, plated Knee buckles, and a few other articles of Jewellery—Likewife, a large affortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large affortment of Earthenware and Cutlery.

☞ Mr. St. George Gaveaux is very forry on account of his Cuftomers, that he has not received his Eaft India Goods and Gracenes; he is fure they are at Oftwego, and fhould they not arrive this feafon, they may be looked for early in the fpring.

Dec. 8, 1803

Sheriff's Office, 8th Dec. 1803.

Home Diftrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the town of York, on Tuesday the 20th day of December inft. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day; at which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Clerks, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then there prefent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

THE Subfcriber conceiving it an indifpenfible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his fincere acknowledgments for the liberal fupport he has hitherto met with in the line of his bufinefs as Inn-Keeper: and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new Houfe (oppofite the Toronto Coffee-Houfe) which he has fpared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to thofe who may be inclined to favor him with their cuftom: and flatters himfelf, that his affiduity and attention to their commands, will enfure him a continuance of thofe favors he has already fo amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extenfive ftock of liquors of the beft kinds; and an affortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be fold at reafonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging with Stabling, &c. for their horfes.

YORK, 16th Dec. 1803.

Schofield and Mofley,

Have juft received from London, in addition to their former Stock, a very extenfive affortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Which they will difpofe of at the loweft prices, for Cafh.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST fuperfine Cloths and Caffimeres,
Bath Coating, Thickfetts,
Elegant Veft patterns, Flannels,
Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES.
A great variety of Saddlery, conftiting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harneffs and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glaffes,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Cafes and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings.
A large affortment of JEWELLERY.
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Beft Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and firft quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Beft Carrot and Twift Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Brufhes, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills,
Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—ALSO,—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large affortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, fuited to the feafon.—N. B. A few elegant fets of CHINA.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 25.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 659.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of October laft, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this prefent month of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper-Canada, and thereon to do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not,

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

Lieutenant Governor of His Majefty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant Governor commanding His Majefty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Councils has granted Leafes of feveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Referves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands fet apart and referved for the ufe of a Proteftant Clergy. AND WHEREAS, upon fuch Leafes, certain Rents were referved to his Majefty and made payable by the Leffees, at days limited and particularly fpecified in each refpective Leafe, and the rents upon fome of fuch Leafes have already accrued due.

And whereas in purfuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranfmitted to the refpective Sheriffs of the different Diftricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly fet forth the names and defcriptions of the Leffees, together with the Conceffion, Townfhip, County and Diftrict in which fuch Lands fo held under fuch Leafes refpectively lie and are fituate, with a ftatement alfo of the particular Rent referved on every fuch Leafe, and the days and times on which fuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perfon and perfons, now holding any fuch Leafe or Leafes as aforefaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, referved and made payable, either on Leafes granted of the Referves of the Crown, or of the Referves fet apart for the ufe of a Proteftant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the refpective Diftricts within which all fuch Lands feverally lay or are fituate at the times and periods on which fuch Rents are referved, in ftrict conformity with the covenants and ftipulations entered into by the faid feveral Leffees with his Majefty, and that in default of fuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majefty's Attorney General will be inftructed forthwith to inftitute proceedings againft every fuch Leffee for enforcing fuch payment and for refuming the Lands, in refpect of which fuch default fhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, fuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been granted, and fuch conditions having been particularly fpecified in all the Leafes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majefty's reign.

P. HUNTER, *Lt. Govr.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Secry.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Efquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arifen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townfhips, from no place or day having been fet apart or appointed for expofing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provifions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceffary fupply of the faid Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the faid Inhabitants and others, by eftablifhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpofe aforefaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, taking the Premifes into confideration, and willing to promote the intereft, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforefaid, and of others His Majefty's Subjects within the faid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eftablifhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eftablifh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the faid Town of YORK: (The firft Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North fifteen degrees West five chains seventeen links more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South fifteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, ESQ.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced in this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pg. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Pg. 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the case of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon for life, or a term of years, as his Majesty shall think meet; and the punishment so returning before the expiration of the time limited by such other Act of his Majesty, will be dealt with as before, [illegible] for Breach of Chief.

Sec. 6. Pg. 13. Persons harbouring Deserters, or assisting them to escape, are now liable to penalties of twenty Pounds for every such offence, instead of five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 66. Pg. 116. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Pg. 116. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec 16. Pg. 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12. to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Parts (who are not liable by their original engagements to serve out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

Sir Robert Wilson has published the following, in consequence of an affection, made to by General Andreossi and published in the official papers, relative to the late Negociations, which was supposed to allude to Sir Robert's account of the murder of the Turkish prisoners and sick French, by order of General Buonaparte, at Jaffa.

TO THE EDITOR, &c.

"Sir,

"In the official correspondence lately published, there appears some remarks, which the French Ambassador was instructed to make on my History of the Expedition to Egypt, and of which I am called upon to take notice: not to personal controversy with Gen. Andreossi, for, conscious of the superior virtue of my cause, I had myself neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has used; but that the public may not attribute my silence to a desire of evading further discussion, and thus the shallow mode of contradiction adopted by the Chief Consul seem an unmerited consideration.

"The Ambassador observes, "That a Colonel in the English army has published a work in England, filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and general. The fact it contains has been contradicted by the reception which Colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report, was at once a refutation and reparation, which the French army had a right to expect."

"But surely a new significavion must have been attached in France to the word calumny, when such a term is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the consequent disposition of the inhabitants towards them.

"Independent, however, of the proofs to be adduced in corroboration of my statement, Europe may justly appreciate the probable truth of what I have written, when she recollects the unparalleled sufferings endured by the unoffending countries upon which, during the last war, a French army penetrated; and she will at least hesitate to believe that the same armies should spontaneously ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be less liable to publicity, and that this extraordinary change should be in favor of a people, whose principles and resistance might have excited the refentment of more generous invaders.

"I will not enter into an unnecessary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge; but I appeal to the honor of every British officer employed in Egypt, whether those observations are not fecundly true, which describe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which represent them as having merited that hatred from the ruin and devastation with which their progress through it has been marked; and I am ready, if there be one who refuses to sanction this relation, to refign for ever, every pretension to honorable reputation, and fubmit, without farther struggle, to that odium which should attach to calumny, and a wilful perverfion of truth.

"But, Sir, I feel confident there is no individual, who will not amply confirm all that I have written on this fubject; and perhaps Europe has a right to cohdemn me for not having made the accusation till the stranger, when I can produce general orders of the French army for the destruction of villages and their inhabitants; when I can prove, that above 30,000 of the natives perished by the swords of the French foldiery; and that every act of violence was countenanced, and particularly in Upper Egypt, which could outrage humanity, and disgrace the character of civilized nations. When writing a history of the campaign, was it poffible not to expreft indignation against the authors of fuch exhibitions? Would it have been decent not to have felt the animation of that virtuous pride which a reflection on the different conduct of the British foldiery muft inspire in the breaft of every Briton? I have affected that a British foldier could travel alone through any part of Egypt, or even penetrate into the Defart, secure from injury or infult. I have defcribed the natives as confidering the British their benefactors and protectors, foliciting opportunities to manifeft their gratitude, and diftinguifhing their uniform as fcarce lefs the turban of Mahometanifm; and I may venture to predict, that hereafter the French traveller will be compelled to conceal the name of his nation, and owe his fecurity to the refpect paid to the British character.

"But, Sir, upon the effect of Colonel Sebastiani's report juftify the Chief Conful's cenfure, that it is "a complete refutation of what I have advanced," even if we attach to that report implicit belief in its candour and veracity? Is it poffible that the Chief Conful can fuppofe that the world will trace refpect for the French name in the circumftances which occurred to Colonel Sebaftiani at Cairo, and which rendered it neceffary for him to demand protection from the Vizier? The bloody meffage that the apologue of d'Cezzar Pacha was not intelligible even previous to the inftructions being publifhed which Talleyrand fent to the French commercial agents?

"That illuftrious Senator, to whofe virtues and fuperlative talents England owes fo much for her profperity, has declared in the report of Colonel Sebaftiani in no cafe contradicts my ftatement; and I fhould confider that high opinion as amply fufficient to remove any impreffion which the French Conful might otherwife have made, did I not think it a duty to refer fome obfervations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accufation againft Gen. Bonaparte, that (the public may know I was fully aware of the important refponfibility which it had voluntarily undertaken, and in which each fucceeding moment I was more and more impreffed with the neceffity to examine, whether the accufer or accufed hope fhrunk from the inveftigation, and then fhould fome guilty) who has withdrawn from the tribunal of inquiry.

"I avowed that I was his public accufer; I ftood prepared to fupport the charges. The courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which as an innocent man, he could alone have required, but of which he did not dare to avail himfelf. It was no anonymous libeller againft whom I was to have to do his anfwer, but againft one (and without any fidiculous vanity I may fay it) whofe rank and character would have juftified his moft ferious attention.

"The charges were too awful to be treated with negligence, and we know that they have not been dealt with indifference. Nor is it poffible that the Firft Conful can imagine the fame of General Bonaparte is lefs fullied, becaufe a few fmall boxes bearing his portrait were received by fome abject or avaricious and dividifh wretch in the ftreets of Cairo. Or can he hope, that the contemptible, but not lefs alarming infinuation, directed againft the gallant and eftimable British General, will divert mankind from a refolution on the crimes with which he ftands arraigned?

"Fortunately for Europe, for it daily becoming more intimately acquainted with the character of the hitherto unfcontrouled man; and I copfefs that I feel confiderable gratification when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its development.

"Succefs fays the unfcrupulous purpofes, confined to attend him; abject fenates may decree him a throne, or the pantheon; but hiftory fhall render him juftice, and an indignant poftérity ftamp his name with infamy.—

"Hic tumens Gabbias
Et quicquid afpidum concipitur nefas,
Tendebat."

I am, Sir, your's,
ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T.
Lieutenant Colonel.

EXECUTION OF HATFIELD.

CARLISLE, Sept. 5.—This day brought to its clofe the life of one of the moft extraordinary men that have appeared in this or the laft age. Mr. Hatfield has not compofed nations, nor led armies to conquest; but in his line he may be confidered as Robefpierre or a Buonaparte.

A notion very generally prevailed that he would not be brought to juftice, and the arrival of the mail was daily expected with the general intelligence. No pardon arriving, Saturday the 3d was at laft fixed upon as the day of execution. There is a ftory in the town, that fome years ago a reprieve arrived for a criminal at three in the afternoon who had been executed at eight in the morning. The cuftom grew up to fix the laft day a fufficient length of time before, that the moft of it may be received by his Majefty's advifers, and to wait till all hope of royal interference is fled.

The gallows was erected laft night between ruined and damp Tempfe-houses (never afterwards to ftrip, and they have not yet arrived at the elegancy of a drop. The apparatus employed is of the moft fimple defcription. Two poffs are fixed in the ground about fix feet diftant from each other. A bar of laid acrofs them from which the criminal is fufpended. He mounts a cart placed under it, and, when the horfe moves on, he fuffers the dreadful fentence of the law.

The place of execution is the ifland formed by the river Eden, on the North fide of the town between the two bridges. All writers upon criminal jurifprudence have agreed that this folemnity ought to be public; and no fituation could be better calculated to carry their wifhes into effect. Ten thoufand perfons might have eafily be within the hearing of the criminal's voice

There was little curiofity to get near the fcaffold on the prefent occafion, as Mr. Hatfield had often declared fince his conviction that he was refolved not to fuffer the fpectators. The manner in which he has lately demeaned himfelf would have commanded refpect had his caufe been better. From the hour when the jury found him guilty, he has behaved with the utmoft firmnefs and chearfulnefs. He received the vifits of thofe who wifhed to fee him, and talked upon the topics of the day with the greateft intereft or indifference. He could fcarceiv ever be brought to fpeak of his own cafe. He neither blamed the verdict, nor made any confeffion of his guilt. He faid that he had no intention to defraud thofe whofe names he forged; but was never heard to fay that he was to die unjuftly

The alarming nature of the crime of forgery in a commercial country had taught him from the beginning to entertain no hope of mercy. This morning by eleven he was in the chapel of the gaol with the Chaplain. He continued performing his devotions for feveral hours. He had determined to have all his beards cut off before he arrived at the fcaffold, that he might remain as ftort a time as poffible under the gaze of an unfeeling mob.

The poft coming in a little before three, and bringing neither pardon nor reprieve, the Under Sheriff and a detachment of the Cumberland Yeomanry immediately repaired to the prefon near the Englifh gate. A prodigious crowd had previoufly affembled. This was the market day, and people had come from the diftance of many miles out of mere curiofity. A poft chaife came to the door for him from the Bath Inn. Having taken farewell of the Clergyman who attended him to the door, he mounted the ftaps with quick ftedfnefs and compofure. The Gaoler and the Executioner went in along with him. The latter had been brought from Dumfries upon a retaining fee of 20 guineas.

It was exactly four o'clock when the procefhion moved from the gaol. Paffing through the South gate, in about twelve minutes it arrived at the Sands. Half the Yeomanry went before the carriage and the other behind. Upon arriving on the ground, they formed a ring round the fcaffold. It is faid that Mr H. wifhed to have the blinds drawn up, but that fuch an indulgence was held inconfiftent with the intereffs of public juftice.

As foon as the carriage door had been opened by the Under Sheriff, Mr. H. alighted with his two companions. A fmall dung cart, boarded over, had been placed under the gibbet. A ladder was placed to this ftage, which he inftantly afcended. He was drefled in a black jacket, black filk waiftcoat, fuftian pantaloons, white cotton ftockings, and ordinary fhoes — He wore no powder in his hair. He feemed at leaft fifty, and was of a ftout fomething grave and reverend in his afpect, which for a moment made one forget all the crimes laid to his charge. He was perfectly cool and collected. At the fame time he fhewed no difpofition to die game. His conduct difplayed nothing of levity, of infenfibility, or of hardihood. He was more anxious to give proof of refignation than of heroifm. His countenance was extremely pale, but his hand never trembled.

He immediately untied his neck-handkerchief, and placed it handkerchief over his eyes. The Executioner was extremely awkward, and Mr H found it neceffary to give various directions as to the placing of the rope, and the proper method of drawing away the cart. He feveral times put on a fmugged and pitcous fmile. He looked rather exhaufted and faint. Having been near three weeks under fentence of death, he muft have fuffered much, notwithftanding his external bearing, and a reflection of the mifery he had occafioned muft have given him many an anguifhing moment.

Having taken leave of the Gaoler and the Sheriff, he prepared himfelf for his fate. He was at this time heard to exclaim, "my fpirit is ftrong, though my body is weak."

Great apprehenfions were entertained that it would be neceffary to tie him up a fecond time. The noofe flipped twice, and he fell down above 18 inches.— His feet at laft were almoft touching the ground. But his exceffive weight, which occafioned this accident, fpeedily grieved him from pain. He expired in a moment, but without any ftruggle. The ceremony of his hands being tied behind his back, was fatisfied by a piece of white tape loofely paffed from the one to the other. But he never made the fmalleft effort to relieve himfelf.

He was cut down after he had hung about an hour. On Wednefday laft he had made a carpenter take his meafure for a coffin. He gave particular directions that it fhould be large, as he meant to be laid in it with all his cloathes on. It was made of oak, adorned with plates, and extremely handfome every way. A hearfe followed with it to the ground, and afterwards bore him away. It was underftood that the body was to be buried in the parifh of Burgh, about ten miles weft from this city. It was here that Edward I. was carried off by a dyfentery, on his way to complete the fubjugation of Scotland. The Lord Lowther has lately erected a monument to his memory, on the marfhy fpot where he had encamped his invincible army. Mr. H. has had a great terror of his being taken up. He was told that it would be falier for him to be buried on this fide, but he has preferred Burgh, a place extremely frequented. He is faid to have been acquainted with the parifh Notwithftanding Hatfield's various and enormous crimes, his untimely end has excited confiderable commiferation in the place. His manners were extremely polifhed and infinuating, and he was poffeffed of qualities which might have rendered him an ornament to fociety.

No one fo much deplores his fate as the unfortunate object of his fedu&ion—Mary of Buttermere. She has remitted him money, has written him letters, and with the greateft difficulty has been prevented from coming to vifit him. She looks upon him as the man who gained her virgin love, and who for her fake was led into all his deviations from rectitude

It is faid that he has left behind him a hiftory of his life. We have no doubt that it will be found interefting and inftructive. May his example teach that the brighteft parts, and the moft valuable accomplifhments, without principle, are a curfe, and prove the ruin of their ill-ftarred poffeffor!

** On this point another account fays—" When he was cut down, and lowered to Dr. Mary's Chartherpit (the ufual place of interment for thofe who come to an untimely end,) the Parifhioners of Burgh objecting to his being laid there."*

PARTICULAR INSTANCE OF ROYAL CLEMENCY.

IT is pretty generally known, that at our laft Affizes for this county, John Holden, late clerk to Meffrs. Kilham and Glover, of Leeds, was tried on a charge of forgery, found guilty and condemned.—The particulars that appeared on his trial, were inftead of a repetition here, but we have been put in a hurry to give them publication, as the man had received his Majefty's pardon.

The circumftances, however, attending this perfon's cafe, are fufficiently remarkable to merit a fhort detail on our part. His family is refpectable in Halifax, and his faith in particular, was a moft worthy man, and greatly efteemed by all who knew him. Immediately after the fentence paffed upon his unhappy fon, a difpenting minifter in that neighbour-hood, (if the Baptift perfuafion, we did not hear him) and intimately attached to the father, preffumed to addrefs his Majefty in a moving petition for the pardon of the fon of his deceafed friend — Aware that it was born an almoft irrevocable law with his Sovereign, to grant no pardons in the cafe of forgery, he had little hope of fuccefs, but his petition prevailed, an d the pardon has been granted.

That the fofficitation of a private individual, in a cafe of this nature, fhould meet with a gracious acceptance from the Sovereign, while fimilar applications, though urged by numbers, and with the weight of perfonal influence, have failed of fuccefs, will no doubt ftrike many with furprife. The following circumftances, however, which have come to our knowledge, and for the truth of which we can vouch, may ferve to explain, — fome meafure, the fagacity of the preceding narrative

In the courfe of the laft year, a preacher before the Royal Family, of the Baptift perfuafion, that he laft addreffed his fubjects from a living author, whofe name, however, was not mentioned The extract excited the attention of the King, who, as foon as the fervice was ended, enquired from what author the quotation was taken. He was informed that he was a diffenting minifter now living in Yorkfhire, his Majefty gave orders for the book to be procured him, and the author was made acquainted with his Majefty's pleafure The book was tranfmitted to the King, and by exercifing the royal prerogative of the feals he conferred on the high bound done him, and fulfilling his Sovereign's acceptance of it. It is added that his Majefty was fo well pleafed with the book, that he defired the author might be informed of his readinefs to grant him — The petition lately preferred for the pardon of the unfortunate man, afforded this diffenterifed and amiable minifter, the opportunity of fupplicating at the hands of his Sovereign, the exercife of his royal prerogative, in favour of a perfon, who, exhibited a no lefs favourable one to the King, of evincing the truth and fincerity of his proffered fervice

[York Herald.]

From late Irifh Papers.

The Chelmsford Chronicle fays, "A few days fince was difcovered, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff on Walton Shore, nearly entire, the fkeleton of the fkeleton of an enormous animal, near 30 feet long, fuppofed to be the Mammoth. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and fix or feven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the grinders of this wonderful creature was carried to Colchefter by Mr William Jackfon, who took it from the fpot, and in a whole poffeffion it now is; it weighs feven pounds, is of a fquare form, and the grinding furface ftudded with feveral ftrong rows of lamina, and feems evidently to have belonged to an animal of the carnivorous kind. There were many teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed 12 pounds."

A worthy Clergyman in Yorkfhire, lately deceafed, bequeathed in his will a confiderable property to his only daughter on the fubfequent conditions:—Firft, that fhe did not enter into the ftate of matrimony without the confent of his two executors, on their refpective refufal fecondly, that fhe drefled with greater decency than fhe had hitherto been accuftomed to do. The Teftator's words are—

"But as my daughter, Ann ——, hath not attended to my admonitions refpecting the filthy and lewd cuftom of dreffing with naked elbows, my will is, that in cafe the perfifts in fo grofs a violation of female decency, the whole of the property devifed by me to aforefaid, and intended as a provifion for her future life, fhall go to the eldeft fon of my filter Caroline ——, and his heirs lawfully begotten. To thofe who may fay this reftriction is fevere, I anfwer, that an indecent difplay of perfonal habiliments in women is a certain indication of intellectual depravity."

The Cockpoden'in a Coal Pit.—A breze of ballin followers had the temerity laft week, to make a fojourn, in the houfe of a pitman, in the neighbourhood of Newcaftle, when they themfelves were ftruck by a number of the fable tribe of colliers, who conveyed them to a neighbouring coal pit, and let them down, where they were forced to remain till about two o'clock next morning, when they were had up hack having a glafs or fix and fome finger-bread given them, were again committed to the dreary bowels of the earth, where they were confined 24 hours. On being releafed, they were made to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. each for their lodgings, and fhall be glad never to trouble or moleft any of the gentlemen of the pit we gain.

A CURIOSITY.

The Fire proof Woman, whom fo much has been lately faid at Paris, has been an object of the Public Curiofity at Madrid. Her name is Faufina Chacou, and he was born at Toledo in 1780. "This man," fays the Madrid Gazette, "was at fifteenth, dura in extreme poverty, at the age of 21 years; and recollecting that his mother had often told him, that when he was very young, he had fallen into the fire without the leaft injury, he thought of this experiment to get a livelihood. In truth, he expofed himfelf in the action of fire, without the leaft harm. Nothing further experiments, he ventured at laft to enter into a Baker's oven. From Eftremadura he went to Zeuta, and from thence to Cadiz. He was there in the laft bombardment of the Englifh. He feved in the midft of the fire, many perfons who were in danger in flames. At Cadiz, Mr. Robinfon heard of him, and wifhed to fee him; and though the young man never laid his fecret but from neceffity, he was prevailed upon to inform Mr. Robinfon to Madrid and to Burgos. He was at Madrid in June laft. The experiment has fubmitted to the fame proofs at Paris as at Madrid, and has had the fame fuccefs. The only effect which fire can have upon him, is, as he declares, that it gives him a kind of cramp, the degree of which leffens upon the frequent ufe of this extraordinary faculty, as difufe increafes it. He is a man without education, and does not know how to read. [*Paris Paper.*]

An Englifh felon, on his way to execution, at Pennenden heath, called out to fome foldiers, as he paffed, to know if they were not militia men, and fome of them fubfcribers. Being anfwered in the affirmative, he dryly afked if either of them would become a fubfcriber for him, as he did not like to march parade and naufeate, and wifhed to go another way.

[London Paper.]

FOR SALE,

A WELL made, handfome BILLIARD TABLE, complete

ALSO—A quantity of LAND, in the Townfhips of Scarborough, Hamilton, Etobicoke, and in the Bay of Quinte.

LIKEWISE —An IMPROVED FARM on Yonge-Street.—For particulars, enquire of THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 24th December, 1803.

THE Subfcriber conceiving it an indifpenfible duty which he owes to his friends and to the generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his fincere acknowledgments for the liberal fupport he has hitherto met with in the line of his bufinefs as Inn-Keeper; and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new Houfe (oppofite the Toronto Coffee-Houfe) which he has fpared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to thofe who may be inclined to favor him with their cuftom; and flatters himfelf, that his affiduity and attention to their commands, will enfure him a continuance of thofe favors he has already fo amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extenfive ftock of liquors of the beft kinds; and an aflortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be fold at reafonable rates.

WM. COOPER,

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—Life, Stabling, &c. for their horfes.

YORK, 16th Dec. 1803.

POETRY.

ODE TO CHRISTMAS.

OLD CHRISTMAS, hail! thy rev'rend forth
Comes drench'd and dripping with the storm;
Thy hoary locks are tempest-rent,
Thy milk-white beard is ice-befpent:
Wind, sleet, and snow thy steps attail—
Yet still I say in thee, "Old CHRISTMAS, hail!"

For well I jeez thy ancient fway,
Thy jocund, jovial, joyous day;
Thy blameleſs ſports and calm delight,
That gild the dreary hours of night;
Transport the ſoul to ſummer's clime,
And ſledge with plumes the leaden wing of Time!

Full well I love the ſmile of mirth
That dimples round thy feſtal hearth;
Thy votive wreaths of evergreen,
That bloom from houſehold-hearts between,
When RALPH to CICELY breathes his vow,
And claims the cuſtom of thy pendant bough.

The heart exults!—while dim and drear,
The rain'd landſcape ſaddens near;
For tho' the darkly-ſweeping ſtorm
The lights of ether may deform,
'Tis ſeem'd beyond its force to blind
That native ſun which animates the mind!

That orb, of living ray ſublime,
Countemns the power of place and time;
At depth of night, the dungeon's gloom
With broad meridian day illumes,
And ſets alone at His command,
Who bade its dawnal glory firſt expand!

Then, CHRISTMAS, hail! a welcome gueſt
Thou com'ſt to every ſocial breaſt!
Good cheer ſhall thaw thy froſen veins,
Blythe ſports expel thy ſhiv'ring pains,
And pleaſures drop thy herrors way
With flowers more bloomful than the lap of May!

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in King-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr SIMON M'NABB.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge ſtreet, Niagara, or to the Painter hereof.

York, 24th December, 1803.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white ſtar on her forehead, ſuppoſed to have had only one Calf, lately ſtray'd upon Mr. SMALL'S Farm in the occupation of the Subſcriber.—The owner is requeſted to pay damages, and take her away.

December 14. H. CAFFRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be Sold at Public Auction, and adjudged to the higheſt Bidder, at FORSYTH'S TAVERN, in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, THREE THOUSAND & SIX HUNDRED acres of Land, conſiſting of the following Lots viz.—

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being Numbers 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 in the Firſt Conceſſion, Township of Rochester, County of Eſſex, and laying between Rear Malcum and Belle River which empty themſelves into Lake Sinclair.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16 and 18, in the Fifth Conceſſion, Township aforeſaid.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21 in the Sixth Conceſſion, Township aforeſaid.

5 Lots of 400 acres each, being No's. 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19, in the Firſt Conceſſion, Township of Maidſtone, laying Weſt of Belle River and Eaſt of Pike Creek.

The conditions of the Sale are, one fourth of the purchaſe to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three months after adjudication. Warranted Titles will be given.—The Sale will begin at the hour of Eight in the forenoon, and each Lot of 200 acres ſold ſeparately, until the whole is ſold without Reſerve.

WILLIAM PARK, Auctr. & Broker.

Sandwich, 29th Oct. 1803.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE LANDS in the Townſhips of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Baſtard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Alſo, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York; John Cummings, Eſq. in Kingſton, or to the Subſcriber.

JUST Publiſhed, and for Sale at the Printing Office, the UPPER-CANADA ALMANAC, for the Year of our Lord ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOUR—Containing the CIVIL and MILITARY Liſts of the Province, &c. &c. &c.——Price, One Shilling.

December 24.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
December 15, 1803.

Home Diſtrict, To wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Tenth day of January next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc DONELL, *Sheriff.*

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchaſes will enter into immediate engagements with ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of furniſhing a ſupply of PORK at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherſtburg,* for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery muſt be made on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaſter General at *Quebec.* The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt and the Furniſher's Signature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN McGILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply freſh BEEF of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherſtburg,* for the months of October, November and December, 1803, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes at *York,* on or before the firſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec,* at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN McGILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Garriſon.—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.——Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Propoſals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, ſtating the prices and time they can deliver he ſame.

York, 29th Oct. 1803.

Schofield and Moſley,

Have juſt received from London, in addition to their former Stock, a very extenſive aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices, for Caſh,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres, Bath Coating, Thickſetts,
Elegant Veſt patterns, Flannels,
Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, conſiſting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harneſs and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glaſſes,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Caſes and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large aſſortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate,

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Beſt Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and firſt quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Beſt Carrot and Twiſt Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Briſtles, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills,
Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large aſſortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.——N. B. A few elegant ſets of CHINA.

Nov. 5.

FOR ſale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the Eaſt half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Townſhip of Darlington, Home Diſtrict—No. 10, 11th Conceſſion, containing 200 Acres in the Townſhip of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, in the Townſhip of Glanford, Diſtrict of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the Diſtrict of London—Alſo, Lot No. 3, North ſide of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be ſold on very moderate terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the Garriſon, GEO. PURVIS.

York, Auguſt 19, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, in the following Numbers—viz.:

1	Bolt-Cloths, No.	12	1	Bolt-Sacks, No.	12
1	Ditto,	do.	13	1	Ditto, do. 13
1	Ditto,	do.	15	1	Ditto, do. 15
1	Ditto,	do.	17	1	Ditto, do. 17
1	Ditto,	do.	18	1	Ditto, do. 18
1	Ditto,	do.	19	1	Ditto, do. 19
				1	Ditto, do. 21
				1	Ditto, do. 23
				1	Ditto, do. 24

With Fanning, and every thing complete, ready to be hung up for immediate uſe—and will be Sold on reaſonable accommodation, by applying to the Subſcriber, at *St. Helen.*

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 13th Auguſt, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Alex. McDonell & Comp. 221

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 36.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 660.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1803. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:*—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November laſt, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada until the fifth day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the firſt day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Referves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and referved for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Referves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Townſhip, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Referves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands ſeverally lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in reſpect of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been deviſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath ariſen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip of York, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of York;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eſtabliſhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the ſaid Town of York: (The firſt Market to be held thereon on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

AS FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty), but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 118. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 80. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Page 78. This Section has been altered, To as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec 18. Page 34. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 92 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

Latest from Europe.

Via Philadelphia.

By the ship Fame, capt. Howland, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 7th of October, and London priuts to the evening of the 5th. Paris papers had been received at London as late as the 2nd September, from which it appears that the most extensive means were adopted to accomplish the invasion of England. One great army of England was assembling under Lieut. General Soult, to whose staff Gen. Andreossi was attached. It was to consist of 12 demi brigades, 12 regiments of cavalry, two of flying artillery, and 10 companies of artillery on foot; the whole force would be about 45,000 men. Head quarters were to be established at Ghent, where Bonaparte was expected the end of September. There are likewise two great encampments at Saint Omer's and Ghent, whose united force would be from 80 to 90,000 men. There was to be a third army established at Amiens, on the plan of the army of reserve, that was so serviceable at Marengo. It was to consist of 30,000 men, two-thirds cavalry. Bonaparte's military residence was to be with this army at St. Omer's. The drawing of troops from Italy, was corroborated; 5,000 of these troops were destined for the post of the highest honor, to fight under the First Consul on the grand expedition.—The time fixed in Paris for this great attempt was said to be about the beginning of Brumaire, the middle of November. This, however, might be calculated to mislead the English.—The building of gun boats, in the several French harbours, proceeded with the utmost activity. The number already built was stated at 3,000. Those of the third class were to be rowed with 36 men, 3 men to each oar, so that their celerity, even in case of being deprived of their sails by any accident, is strongly insisted upon. In England, the public mind seems to be exclusively occupied with preparations to repel the threatened invasion. On the third of October several regiments of militia marched for Pevenly, in Sussex, the identical spot where William the Norman landed with 60,000 men. The forces in that quarter were to be employed in redoubts, and constructing other works; that part being the most accessible of the Sussex coast. Between the Beachy head and Portsmouth six line of battle ships and twelve frigates were constantly cruising. Hasseth Effendi, a new Turkish Ambassador with a numerous suite, was on his way to Paris. The troubles in Egypt appear, by the last accounts, to be in some measure allayed, and greater harmony now subsists between the tottering government of Turkey, and the disaffected Beys. The condition of the Northern potentates of Europe, which for some time appeared probable, is quite unlikely to take place. A neutrality, it was rationally supposed, would be observed by them. Between Great Britain and Spain an amicable understanding still exists.—*Phil. Gaz.*

3 per cent. Consols 52 1-2, Omnium 10 1-4 dis. Flour 50s. to 55s. per sack.

A few days since the Sea Fencibles at Exmouth went through their pike exercise. In the course of which they commenced a sham fight, when the supposed enemy were driven to take advantage of an eminence on a sand bank, but they were so closely pursued by their adversaries as to be obliged to make a precipitate retreat. The spectators were highly gratified by their manœuvres, during which some lost their hats and wigs, others their shoes, and many fell on the sands. It is a fact, that the fight was so sharply contested that five or six men were slightly wounded.

BOSTON, November 23.

European Affairs.

At the last dates, though big with *expectation*, no real events of interest had occurred. The notes of preparation in England cannot be expected to afford much new variety. Whilst the large fleets of Britain were blockading Toulon, Brest, and the other ports of France and Holland, and the light flotillas were amusing themselves in bombarding and cannonading the French coast, (with very little loss on either side, excepting in ammunition, shot, and shells), the nation continued employed in raising entrenchments, in laying out encampments, in drills, marches, sham actions, and reviews.—These form a perfect circle. The *spirit* of the nation had before reached its *acme*, of course, any increase was not to be expected. False alarms were frequently made to prove the naive and discipline of the volunteers and new troops; and if there were any fear amongst them, it was not visible, and seemed only confined to the *great* ...ger, where some marks of anxiety might be discovered in the fall of public paper? (October 4, the three per cent. consols were at 52 1-4. Every Englishman appeared in earnest; and the expectation of an invasion was general. The government was all vigilance, circumspection and energy.—The whole coast was lined with troops; and fire beacons and telegraphs were every where erected, to convey intelligence into the interior. While these unequivocal marks of determined opposition were in daily exhibition, the political casuists were equally busy in making calculations on the chances of invasion, success, defeat, and finesse.—Some asserted, that government had received *positive* information that the invasion would be attempted, about the beginning of November, when the nights were dark and long, and the mornings and evenings foggy: That the main force of the invading foe, would issue from Holland, in three divisions, one from the Texel, another from Helvoetsluys, and the third from Flushing: Besides these, other divisions would fall from Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Ostend; and that England, Scotland, and Ireland, would be attacked in five points at once.—It is so far fact, that the above French places were evidently the ports of rendezvous of the shallops and gun-vessels; and notwithstanding the zeal and vigilance of the British look-out squadrons, they found but little difficulty in proceeding from the small ports to the *depots*. In two days fifty gun-boats escaped out of Calais, in sight of a British squadron, and anchored safe in Boulogne harbour, a distance of more than twenty miles. Whilst some were thus making their calculations, others said, that Bonaparte did not seriously intend to attempt the invasion; and that his extraordinary preparations and menaces were made solely to harrass the people, to take them from their useful labours, and to damp the patriotism of the monied interest; thereby to excite the discontent of the nation, and induce the Ministry to sue for peace on his terms; or, in the language of Admiral Bruix, in his address to the French boatmen, "to conquer with *terror* the British nation, before it experiences the fate of arms, or sinks beneath the blows of French nerves."—A third party would have it, that Bonaparte had a two-fold object in view. His mind, they said, was capable only of vast enterprizes; and that the Turkish as well as the British empire, would be his object. It is known that he has 150,000 men in Italy, extending along the Adriatic to Otranto; and commanded by some of his ablest and most experienced Lieutenants.—A squadron, it was said, would proceed from Ancona, and take possession of the Morea, at the entrance of the Archipelago; which they propoled to hold as an offset to Malta. An expedition, too, had for a long time been in preparation at Toulon, consisting of nine sail of the line and frigates; and, it was said, that on the 11th September, it attempted to leave port; but not being able to escape, and unwilling to engage, Lord Nelson's fleet, returned to their moorings. We have thus stated the calculations and facts; and leave our readers to make their deductions.

WIT.—Bonaparte has promised to eat his Christmas dinner in London.—The time is well chosen, as that is the season for *mince-meat* throughout the Kingdom.

New York, November 20.

By official returns in the late London papers the armed force of England and Scotland amounts to six hundred and twenty thousand men; of which,

140,000 are regulars,
150,000 militia,
50,000 army of reserve,
280,000 volunteers.

From the Senate Gazette.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 12.

IMPORTANT!

The following letter from the Department of War at the city of Washington, to his Excellency the Governor of this State, was received by last night's mail.

War Department, Oct. 31.

SIR,

There being reason to suspect that the officers of the Spanish government at New Orleans may decline of refuse to give possession of the country of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the French Republic, and which Congress have by law authorized the President of the United States to take possession of, and the President having judged it expedient to pursue such measures as will insure the possession, I have therefore been directed by the President of the United States to request your Excellency to assemble with the least possible delay five hundred of the militia of the state of Ohio, including a suitable number of officers, and cause the same to be formed into a regiment of eight companies, to be engaged to serve four months, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in companies and ready to march if called, by the 20th of December at furthest; after having been so mustered in companies by suitable persons appointed by your Excellency, the men may return to their homes, but must hold themselves in readiness to join their companies and march at the shortest notice. Each officer and soldier will be entitled to pay from the day they shall receive orders, and march to join their respective regiments, unless discharged. They will be entitled to the same pay as regular troops in the service of the United States.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your humble servant,

H. DEARBORNE.

To his Excellency Edward Tiffin,
Governor of the state of Ohio.

We understand that the provisional army is to be compoled of 500 mounted volunteers from the Mississippi territory to join the regular troops in that territory, and to proceed immediately to New Orleans to take possession of Louisiana; in the mean time the state of Tennessee is to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning 2000 volunteers,

Kentucky 4000 do.
Ohio 500 do.
Mississippi Territory 500 do.

From a St. Vincents paper of the 24th September, received at Alexandria.

A flag of truce arrived here yesterday, from Guadaloupe, with 69 English prisoners, consisting chiefly of passengers and sailors taken in merchant vessels.

We are sorry to learn, that amongst the enemy's captures are three of our Guineamen, viz. ships Boston and L'Agreable, and brig Susannah. The L'Agreable mounts 22 guns and was nearly ready to sail as a privateer, when the flag of truce sailed from thence.

We have also to lament the loss of

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the Government sloop Diligence, which was manned with 37 men and officers from his Majesty's ship of war Drake; she was taken by the Republican of 6 guns and 60 men. Lieut. ——, who commanded the Diligence, was severely wounded, and was obliged to go below to have his wounds dressed; but as the ft. ...n was performing his duty, a blood thirsty rascal went down and put an end to Lieut. ——'s existence, by cutting him through the head with a sword.

A few days ago an expedition was fitted out of Guadaloupe against Antigua, and had actually got under weigh, but on the appearance of the Emerald frigate, capt. O'Brien, the enemy returned and anchored. Capt. O'Brien sent his boats in and cut out three of their finest vessels, and thereby prevented the expedition. We understand the privateers men sent from this island formed part of the expedition.

We understand a French privateer has been at anchor for some days at Balliceaux, and that Lieut. Brown, is preparing to go in the Nereus to attack her.

The following is a list of prizes carried into Guadaloupe since the 1st ult. viz.—Nancy, privateer of 4 guns and 33 men belonging to Barbadoes; schr. William from Newfoundland; brig Susannah, from Africa, 103 slaves; L'Agreeable, from do. 240 do; schrs. ——, from Bermuda; Flying Fish, from Trinidad; brig Hawke, from Barbadoes; Dutch brig, prize to the Cayenne; sloop and schr. from Bermuda; Desborough, tender to the Drake; ship Barton, 170 slaves from Africa; schr. ——, Halifax.

From the (N. York) MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

AT a time when timber for ship-building is growing scarce, except at considerable distances from us, and likewise when our ships and other vessels are built with much hard labour and cost, it appears pitiable to observe their short duration, as well as the imminent danger to which men and property are exposed, even many times before the danger is discovered; and it may appear a natural enquiry what means can be devised for more extensive duration, as the earnest desire no doubt has been. The answer is plain and easy; that which will preserve both timber and plank a number of years beyond their usual time, is SALT.—The enquiry next is, how it shall be applied? Answer. When the timbers are prepared for ceiling, let pieces of boards be dovetailed about the floor timber heads, to the outside plank, in each space between the timbers, to prevent it descending too low, and when the vessel has been watered in order to find out the parts that might prove as leaks, and the water well drained off, let all the space between the timbers and the out and inside planks be filled with salt, which need not be of a costly sort. An enquiry may then arise, has there been any experiment made of its utility? Answer. There has been two within my knowledge; one of those a brigantine which I knew of being thus salted, as described, and from what I have believed as good authority. I was informed she was called a good vessel at the age of twenty years, built with common white oak timber; the other, built by myself in the year 1785, I lately knew to be running, and reported as a good vessel: While others, built at the same time, and of the same materials, have long since gone to de-

cay.—But it may be objected, that in some cases this mode of salting cannot well be done. The tightest and closest coopers are not to admit of the pickle between them. This is granted; but an enquiry may arise, why is this done? Is it not an useless waste of timber, as well in losing to the vessel, room to carry more cargo of timber from any passage of air, it certainly will appear not only useless, but hurtful, and except it may be frame timbers, even in the largest ships it may be doubtful if from four to six inches space between them, may not be as well, and perhaps better, than a less space.

A further enquiry may arise, why the timber in a house is so much more durable than that in a ship, or other vessels? The house timber is more open to receive air, and likewise is mostly dry, while the other is between wet and dry, otherwise, if kept in the water, would probably be more durable than if wholly dry. Why then should salt add to its preservation? Answer—Salt possesses a preserving quality, both to vegetable and animal substances, and also seems to supply the place of the want of air.—I have heard such a proverb, that "the strength of work is the decay of trade;" but in the present case does it not appear needful to reverse it? Does not the strength, or rather the fullness of timber tend to create trade? and does not a mass of crowded timber soon become a mass of rottenness? It is beyond a doubt truly the case. Many methods have been tried, but nearly all appear evidently to have proved abortive, even the timber from the South obtained at a vast expence. But in this appears an easy and safe remedy with small expence, when compared with the great advantages that may be hoped and reasonably expected to flow therefrom.

This information is offered for the public good, by an old ship carpenter, and many further particulars are desired relative to this important concern, applications to Robert Basham, New Brunswick, New Jersey, may be expected to be answered.

JUST Published, and for Sale at the Printing Office, the UPPER-CANADA ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOUR—Containing the CIVIL and MILITARY Lists of the Province, &c. &c. &c. Price One Shilling. (December 15)

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

December 15, 1803.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of January now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which, one of the Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

A WELL made, handsome BILLIARD TABLE, complete

ALSO—A quantity of LAND, in the Townships of Scarborough, Markham, Etobicoke, and in the Bay of Quinte.

LIKEWISE—An IMPROVED FARM, on Yonge Street. For particulars, enquire of

THOMAS MOSELEY.

York, 10th December, 1803. (3m)

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King Street, formerly occupied by Mr. ATKINSON as a Tavern. For terms apply to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Thorne, jun. Bridge Water, Wesley, Niagara, or in the Bay of Quinte.

York, 20th December, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of YORK, consisting of EIGHT LOTS, or one acre each; five of which are in a high, well improved and pleasant situation. There is also an extensive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of sale and possession, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white Bar — her forehead, supposed to have had only one Calf, lately Strayed upon Mr. SMALL'S Farm, in the occupation of the Subscriber.—The owner is required to pay damages, and take her away.

December 24. 16 CAFFRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be Sold at Public Auction, and adjudged to the highest Bidder, at FORSYTH'S TAVERN, in the Town Bandywich, on Saturday the 14th day of January next, THREE THOUSAND & SIX HUNDRED acres of Land, consisting of the following Lots:—viz.—

5 Lots of 280 acres each, being Numbers 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 in the First Concession, Township of Rochester, County of Essex, and laying between River Raisum and Belle River which empty themselves into Lake Superior.

3 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 16 and 18, in the Fifth Concession, Township aforesaid.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21, in the Sixth Concession, Township aforesaid.

5 Lots of 200 acres each, being No's. 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Maidstone, laying West of Belle River and East of Lake Creek.

The conditions of the Sale are, one fourth of the purchase to be paid immediately, and the remainder in three months after ratification. Warranted Titles will be given.—The Sale will begin at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, and each Lot of 200 acres sold separately, until the whole is sold without Reserve. WILLIAM PARR, Auctr. & Broker.

Sandwich, 29th Octr. 1803.

Schofield and Mosley,

Have just received from LONDON, in addition to their former Stock, a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, for Cash,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ.

BEST superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bath Coating, Thicketts,
Elegant Vest patterns, Flannels,
Calliconet and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harnesses and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glasses,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Cases and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large assortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and first quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Best Carrot and Twist Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Brushes, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers.

LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, suitable to the season.—N. B. A few elegant sets of CHINA. Nov. 3.

Messrs. Quetton St. George, and De Farcy,

GIVE public notice, that the Partnership formerly known by the name of QUETTON ST. GEORGE and CO. will be dissolved on the first day of January, 1804.

Having had a quantity of march goods which remained on board the Washington, and the other part of those Goods coming from the States, (owing to those having been forwarded too late) remaining on the way, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they request all indebted to them to make payment from this day, as the 15th January next, and should any of those dues not be then discharged, they will be obliged to have recourse either to Mr. De Farcy at Niagara, or to Mr. Quetton St. George at York.—Also that the Country here, they will wish continue to keep down on his own account.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a fresh supply of Dry Goods, amongst which are black silk Stockings, black silk Gloves, Dimities, Muslins, Elastic, woman Hankfs. Calimers, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, white Cotton Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Without, Corduroy, black silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Gallowse, Hyson tea, ground Ginger, Gin; English Boots and Shoes, Vices, and C Files—mills, Horse Bells, Morocco Purses, Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a few other articles of Jewellery—likewise, a large assortment of Tinware.

From New York, a large assortment of Earthenware and Pottery.

☞ Mr. ST. GEORGE is very sorry on account of the Commerce, that he has not received his East India Goods and Groceries; he is sure they are at Oswego, and should they not arrive this Season, they may be looked for early in the spring.

Dec. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers, viz.

6 new Cloths,							
6	Ditto,	40	25	6	Ditto,	40	27
10	Ditto,	40	25	8	Ditto,	40	25
1	Ditto,	40	12	13	Ditto,	40	24
3	Ditto,	40	9	1	Ditto,	40	8
3	Ditto,	40	17	3	Ditto,	40	24
				4	Ditto,	40	3
				1	Ditto,	40	9
				2	Ditto,	40	9

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up, for immediate use—and will be Sold at a reasonable appraisement, by applying to the Subscriber, at *St. Helen.*

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 18th August, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND APPLE TREES, of all descriptions, bearing to the utmost, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and Granary. The Lot contains 200 Acres, 150 of which are under cultivation.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who is also authorized to sell the said Lot.

WILLIAM ROMER.

York, 23d November, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Missest thereon, four miles from Town. The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer, September 20.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison.—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same. *York, 27th Oct. 1803.*

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Gwillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bezard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and 5th Lot, in Sunwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

ALSO, the GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cumming, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.


1804

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 37.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 661.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November last, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada until the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this twenty sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy. AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands to held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govt.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Page 112. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier is Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy;

Sec. 6. Page 113. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 112. Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as formerly Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Page 114. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve ... his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The following is a flatement of the returns of the British army, made at the commencement of the laft month: In England 10,000 Guards; 17,000 Cavalry (Regulars); 3,000 Artillery (Regulars); 46,400 Infantry (Regulars) including about 20,000 then raiſed for the Army of Reſerve; and 49,000 Militia, exclufive of the Supplementary.—In Ireland, 34,000 Regulars, and 20,000 Militia. An unofficial paper ſtates the regular force now in Great Britain to be nearly 100,000 men, the militia about 100,000, and the volunteers almoſt 800,000. The force in Irel and has alſo been greatly augmented, and the volunteers are very numerous.

Sept. 13. The following are the General officers appointed to the diſtricts in Ireland.

Northern, (including Belfaſt and Londonderry) Lieut. Gen. Campbell.

Centre, Major Gen. French.

Eaſtern (including the garriſon of Dublin) Major Gen. Sir Charles Aſgill.

Weſtern (including Athlone) Major Gen. Campbell.

Southern (including Cork) Lieutenant Gen. Tarleton.

The Duke of York, in order to prevent accidents from pieces hanging fire has ordered that the men ſhall continue with arms leveſſed a few ſeconds after firing.

[Our Readers will be enabled to form a juſt eſtimate of the preſent Government and Conſtitution of the French Republic, from a peruſal of the following abridgement of a few items of the Expenditure of the Public Money.]

EXPENCES OF BONAPARTE.

BOURRIEN, the Confidential Secretary of the Chief Conſul, who was diſmiſſed and diſgraced by Bonaparte, towards the cloſe of the laſt year, has publiſhed a pamphlet, intitled, "The Red Book of the Conſular Court," exhibiting the diſburſements of the Corſican Intriguer, during the period of Bourrien's employment. The work was ſeized previous to its general delivery, and the Author and Printer have been committed to the Temple.

The Annual Civil Liſt Eſtabliſhment of the Firſt Conſul is twenty-four millions francs (value about 10 1-2d. Engliſh each franc); his wardrobe, plate, china, the crown jewels, he has appropriated to his uſe, thoſe plundered or extorted in Italy, Spain and Portugal, twenty millions; the private jewels, plate, &c. of Madame Bonaparte, three millions; her pin money, annually, one million.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE—for his eſtabliſhment, two millions; yearly penſion, 1,200,000; an annuity to four relations of Madame J. Bonaparte, 200,000; preſents to J. Bonaparte for his negociation at Luneville, Amiens, &c. 1,500,000.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE—for his eſtabliſhment, two millions; yearly penſion, 1,200,000; his wardrobe, china, plate, pictures, and the diamonds he extorted from Spain and Portugal, four millions; annuities to the parents and relations of his late wife, a daughter of an inn-keeper at St. Maricius, 200,000; debts paid in France and Spain, three millions.

LOUIS BONAPARTE—his eſtabliſhment, two millions; a yearly penſion, 1,200,000; debts paid at Berlin, and in other parts of Germany, in 1800 and 1801, one million; at his marriage, 600,000; ditto, to his wife Mademoiſelle Beauharnois, 600,000; at the birth of her child, 600,000.

JEROME BONAPARTE—for an hotel at Paris, and two eſtates in the country, for his future eſtabliſhment, one and an half millions; a yearly penſion, until married, 600,000; money depoſited in foreign banks in his name, one million.

THE FIRST CONSUL'S SISTERS—1. Madame Bicchiochi, an eſtabliſhment, one million; a yearly penſion, 600,000; preſent in diamonds, &c. 600,000; annuities to ſeveral of her huſband's relations, two millions.—2. Madame Santa Cruce, an eſtabliſhment, one million; a yearly penſion, 600,000; preſents in diamonds, &c. 600,000; annuities to two of her huſband's relations, 100,000.—3. Madame Murat, an eſtabliſhment, one million; a yearly penſion, 600,000; preſent in diamonds, &c. 600,000; annuities to five of her huſband's relations, 200,000.—4. Madame Le Clerc, an eſtabliſhment, one million; a yearly penſion, 600,000; preſents in diamonds, &c. 600,000; ditto, for going to St. Domingo, 500,000.

THE OTHER RELATIONS, SPIES, &c. OF THE FIRST CONSUL.—To ſome of her huſband's relations, annuities, 300,000; to Madame Bonaparte, the Conſul's mother, an eſtabliſhment, two millions; a yearly penſion, 1,200,000; preſents, &c. 600,000. (As the lives moſtly with the Conſul, the diſtributes her penſion among her other children.)

The Conſul's uncle, the Archbiſhop of Lyons, an annuity, 600,000; for an eſtabliſhment, 500,000; to pay for a library, 300,000; to eight poor couſins, and twelve more diſtant relations of the Conſul, annuities, 500,000—To a Butcher, a ſecond couſin of the Conſul, one paid on condition of not leaving Corſica, 300,000; annuities to his wife and children, on the ſame condition, 50,000—To young Beauharnois, an annuity, 600,000; a preſent at his ſiſter's marriage, 300,000; an hotel and eſtate for his future eſtabliſhment, 600,000; paid for his debts, 1,200,000—To Madame La Pagerie, Madame Bonaparte's mother, for an eſtabliſhment, one million; a yearly penſion, 600,000; to ſix of her relations, annuities, 500,000—To fifty private Spies of the Firſt Conſul, yearly, 300,000. Barrere's name is amongſt them, but he is beſides, in another part of the Livre Rouge, a Cenſor over the Preſs, with a ſtipend of 12,000 francs. Penſions to 476 other perſons, either diſtant relations of the Bonaparte family, or favourites, amongſt others, Rouſtan, the favourite Mameluke, for 24,000 francs; ſix women, ruined by Lucien, for 3,000 francs; Madame Louis's dancing maſter, for 8,000 francs; &c. &c.—Secret ſervice money amongſt the Houſehold Troops, in the interior of the Caſtles of St. Cloud and the Thuilleries, annually, 1,500,000 francs.

THE SECOND CONSUL, yearly, two millions; to his relations, do. 200,000—The Third Conſul, ditto, one and an half millions; to his children, do. 300,000; to other relations, ditto, 200,000 francs.

SECRET EXPENCES OF THE FIRST CONSUL.—YEAR VII.—To the Members of the Council of the Ancients, 19 Brumaire, year viii, one and an half millions; ditto ditto of the Council of Five Hundred, ditto, three millions; to the Directorial Guard, ditto, one million; to General Le Fevre, for the Military at and near Paris, two and an half millions; to the diſpoſal of Fouche, 1,200,000; the Conſtitutional Committee, two millions; for accelerating the acceptation of the Conſtitution, with Addreſſes, &c. ſix millions; the Army of the Weſt, during the Negociation with the Royaliſts, three and an half millions; for the pacification of the Royaliſts, 2,400,000; to the Army in Switzerland, 1,200,000; to the Army in Germany, two millions; ditto on the Var and in Liguria, one million; ditto in Egypt (Ventoſe) one and an half million; ditto of Reſerve (Germinal) 600,000; to Adjutant Duroc, at Berlin, two millions; to Citizen Otto, in England, one million; ditto for the inſpection over the Bourbons, 1,200,000; for ditto ditto in Poland and Holſtein, 100,000; for ditto ditto and the Army of Conde, 200,000; remitted to Madame Bonaparte, for ſecret ſervices in Ruſſia, 800,000; to the different Members of the Senates, 600,000; ditto of the Legiſlative Corps, 600,000; ditto of the Tribunate, 500,000; to twenty-five Generals, 1,800,000; diſtributed at Breſt, 1,200,000; ditto at Toulon, 600,000; remitted to private Agent at Vienna, in Floreal and Fructidor, three millions; new remittance to the Army of Egypt, on account of ſome captures by the Engliſh, 1,200,000; to Generals Menou and D'Eſtaing, one million.

SECRET EXPENCES.—YEAR IX.—To LOUIS BONAPARTE at Berlin (Eſtimate) 1 1-2d million; ditto at Konigſberg and Dantzig for Ruſſia, 3 millions; for private information at the armies of Moreau and Angereau, 1,800,000; ditto at the Army of Interior, 600,000; ditto at ditto againſt Portugal, 300,000; ditto at ditto, in Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, 300,000; to ſome leading Members of the Senate, 500,000; ditto of the Legiſlative Body, 300,000; ditto of the Tribunate, 200,000; remitted to Adjutant Lauriſton at Copenhagen (Germinal) 600,000; do. to Adjutant Ducrot at St. Peterſburgh, in Prairial, 3 millions; ditto to Citizen Otto in England, 1,200,000; ditto to General Menou, 600,000; for the inſpections over the Bourbons in England, Poland, and Germany, 600,000; amongſt the Naval Armies at Breſt and Toulon, for ſecret information, 300,000; to ſixteen Generals, 800,000; for ſecret influence at the Military Special Tribunals, 300,000; frances.

SECRET EXPENCES.—YEAR X.—For the return of ſome Biſhops and Prieſts, 1,600,000; the Conſulta at Lyons, 4 millions; to ſome leading Members of the Senate on the motion of the Conſulate for life 800,000; ditto, 700,000; ditto of the Council of State, ditto, 600,000; ditto, of the Legiſlative Body, ditto, 500,000; ditto of the Tribunate, do. 500,000; to the different Prefects, ditto 12 millions; to 50 Generals, ditto, 3,500,000; to the different armies, ditto, 3 millions; to the navy at Breſt and Toulon, ditto, 600,000; for accelerating the votes and propoſing addreſſes at Paris, to Fouebre and Dubois, 300,000; do. in the departments, 3 millions; for the inſpection over the Bourbons, 600,000; remitted to Citizen Otto, 500,000; for private inſpection over the Miniſters and at their offices, 100,000; amongſt the military at Paris, per General Junot, 100,000; ditto in the departments, 4,000,000 francs.

To prove with what indifference and profuſion millions are ſquandered away, and with what contempt the ſquandered millions are accounted for, the Budget preſented to the Legiſlative Body at its laſt Meeting, and publiſhed in the Official Moniteur, contains the following conciſe narration, how near three millions of ſterling have been expended.

YEAR IX.—32 millions expended in negociations *(pour frais des negotiations.)*

YEAR X.—10 millions unforeſeen expences *(depenſes imprevues)* 1 25. 500,000 francs expended in negociations *(pour frais des negociations.)*

[The Paris prints mentioned ſome time ago, that the Firſt Conſul would make his will before he ſet out on the expedition againſt England; a precaution, which indeed the probable iſſue of the undertaking renders very prudent. The French wits in London, in conſequence, and with their uſual gayety, have anticipated, the Conſul, as appears by the following imperfect tranſlation of an inſtrument bearing that title, publiſhed in the "Courier de Londres."]

Bonaparte's Will.

In the name of my Trinity, the *Goddeſs of Reaſon*, the Prophet *Mahomet* and *Deſtiny*, We the moſt great, moſt potent, moſt magnanimous Bridid Aſt (a) Napoleon Bonaparte, ſon of a Sayr, grandſon of a Butcher, and great grand-ſon of a Galley-Slave, Emperor of the Gauls, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, Landamman of Switzerland, Director of Holland, King of Etruria, Protector of Emperors, Maker of Kings, Electors, Princes, Cardinals, Senators, Generals Biſhops, Commedians, Schoolmaſters, &c. Declare that notwithſtanding the ſolutions of our Slaves, and the conſtant aſſurances of immortality which we receive from them, the cares of our confidence, the Decay of our Body, and the danger of daggers, forwarn us that we muſt die and end our Powers: Therefore we do, in conformity with the decree of our Senate, make and conſtitute this our laſt Will and Teſtament.

1. We give and bequeath, after our death, to our dear and well beloved Mameluke *Ibrahim Roſſan* (b) the Kingdom of France and Navarre, the Em-

2. We give and bequeath to our dearly beloved Brother Joſeph Bonaparte, the Preſidency of the Italian Republic; with our beloved Minister Talleyrand, to the end that he may, in time to come, know as much as a Corporal of Grenadiers.

3. We give and bequeath to our dearly beloved Brother Jerome; the Sovereignty of the Seas *in perpetuo* together with our different Miniſters of Marine; that he may become an able Seaman.

4. We give and bequeath to our dearly beloved *Mother*, all our Cardinals, and more particularly, our dear uncle Cardinal Feſh, to aſſiſt her in her journey through Purgatory.

5. We give and bequeath to our dear and well beloved Sifters, Meſſalines Buchiochi, Leclerc and Murat, the virtues which have always diſtinguiſhed the women of our family; namely, Modeſty, Temperance and Chaſtity.

6. We give and bequeath to our dearly beloved ſon in Law, Eugene Beauharnois, the Duchies of Parma and Placenza; together with our dear Couſin Sebaſtiani, to learn them to drive an overſet's poſtillion.

10. We give and bequeath to our dearly and well beloved, Daughter and Siſter in Law, Fanny Beauharnois, in reward for her virtues, a model in wax of the ſcaffold of her father and mother of the ſtream of her moſt honored mother, our worthy Couſin, from a Drawing by Baltas & Co.

11. We give and bequeath to our dear Uncle Cardinal Feſh, the tiara and the Keys of St. Peter *in perto* and in all our other relations, known or unknown, the kingdom of Nitrgia to be held by meſſieurs, and their produce to be employed in the purchaſe of mourning rings, to be diſtributed among the Princes hereafter mentioned.

12. We give and bequeath to our holy Father the Pope; the Doctrine of our Goddeſs of Reaſon, Mahomet's Koran, and the Leſſons of Atheiſm delivered in our National Inſtitute. Further, we give and bequeath to him, and his ſucceſſors, each of the College of Cardinals, mourning rings for the Commendatore of the manufactur of our Commander of Iſmay Porcelain.

13. For his Imperial majeſty the Emperor of Germany, two drawings, one repreſenting Hope in the ruins of the Ommian Empire, and the other Defire, ſtyling Bavaria.

14. We give and bequeath to our dear and beſt friend, the King of Proſſia, a view of Hanover, with an Imperial Crown in perſpective.

15. To our natural ally the Emperor of the Turks, the ſupport of our conqueſt of Egypt, by citizen *Iranſon*, of our Right from Egypt by citizen *Geoffroie*, and of our arrival by citizen *Proſell*.

16. We give and bequeath to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the united navies of France and Holland commanded by citizen *Lavy*, equipped by citizen *Coalition* and led by citizen *Invaſion*.

17. To the King of Sweden, the picture of the aſſaſſination of his father Guſtavus III.

18. To the Regent of Portugal, the revolutionary code, and a chapter of the new etiquette of grandeur Ambaſſadors, by citizen Lafon.

19. To our friend the Elector of Bavaria, the Bible of the Theophilanthropiſts and Portalis's Concordat for the purpoſe of aſſiſting his illuminated miniſters in making their religious and political inſtructions.

20. To the Grand Maſter of Malta, elected by us, the opera entitled, "The taking of Malta," repreſented the laſt time by us to 2700 with a ſeraphim, by citizen *Treafon*; and in chief a *Beauvoure*, by the citizen *Valour*, and the *ſuite* of the recovery of Malta, acted at Amiens without ſucceſs in 1801, by the citizens FRAUD and TREACHERY.

21. To all the Princes of the Continent, who ſtanded our generous indemnities, we give and bequeath rings of HONOUR; and alſo conſciences of Honor to their Miniſters, the revolutionary principles of the ex-miniſter Merlin, the probity & diſintereſtedneſs of our Miniſter Talleyrand, to be divided amongſt them in equal portions.

22. To the citizens of the Helvetia and Batavian Republics, mourning rings with this inſcription, "Liberty loſt, in 1801 was not revenged in 1803."

23. To our Senators, Legiſlators, Tribunes, Counſellors of State, Miniſters, Prefects, Biſhops, Generals, and all other our Slaves perjured to us of all denominations whatſoever, whether *Rebels, Republics, Turncoats, Royaliſts, Traitors, Apoſtates, Maſons, Thieves*, we give and bequeath the Canons of St. Napoleon, the Poignard of St. Brutus, the Poiſon of St. Ali, the Guillotine of St. Robeſpierre and the halter of St. Judas, to be divided amongſt them.

24. We give and bequeath to the manes of the French deſtroyed with grape ſhot by us at Toulon & Paris and poiſoned by our order in Egypt, our Confeſſion to our Cardinal Archbiſhop of Paris.

25. We recommend, and even enjoin, if neceſſary, that our body be not buried in any Church, Mauſoleum or Pantheon; but that it be placed in the kennel Montmedon, where are depoſited the bodies of our

worthy predecessors Murat and Kaleberger of glorious memory; and it is our will and pleasure that Leverrollieu Lemoine the Theophilanthropist, Mercier, professor of Atheism at the National Institute, and Amoral Multy of Constantinople, be put in requisition to pray for the peace of our soul, and to recite daily on our tomb a prayer, which we hereby ordain our slaves Portalis to draw up for the occasion.

16. Lastly, we give and bequeath to Louis XVIII (named the pretender by those who desire to please us) and to all the princes of the House of Bourbon, their heirs and successors for ever, our implacable and eternal hatred. Further, it is our last will and testament, if any Sovereign should give an Asylum in his States to Louis XVIII or any of the Princes of his House (without it be for the purpose of holding them as our dependents, and at the disposal of our successor aforesaid [brother Kaiban]) then that a war of extermination be made upon such Prince and people, and that such an act of hospitality be punished as contrary to the Law of Nations and humanity.

In testimony whereof, we have signed this present Testament with our own hand, and affixed thereto the seal of the State. Done at St. Cloud the 25th Prairial, year 12 of the Republic, one and indivisible.

BRUTUS ALI NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(1) *The following extracts from authentic Documents, published in the Official Papers of the different French Governments since the Revolution, and all the Newspapers in Europe of the time, will serve to illustrate this Preamble.*

Letter from Bonaparte to the Commissioners of the National Convention at Toulon, during the Massacres in that City.

"*Citizen Representatives—It is from the field of glory, my feet bathed in the blood of traitors, and my heart palpitating with joy, that I announce to the execution of your orders, and that France is revenged. Neither age nor sex have been spared. Those who escaped the Republican cannon [illegible] are annihilated by the fusees of Liberty and the bayonet of Equality.—Health and admiration.*"

"BRUTUS BONAPARTE,
Citizen Sans culotte."

Extracts from Bonaparte's Proclamation, Addresses, &c. in Egypt.

"*Tell the people we are Mussulmans. It is not we who destroyed the Pope—Did not we destroy the Knights of Malta, because they made perpetual war on the Mussulmans?—There is no other God, and Mahomet is His Prophet.*"

"*There is on board the [Turkish] fleet men of [Christians] who believe not in the Unity of God, [illegible] according to their law they believe there are four; but they shall [illegible] that it is not the number of Gods that give strength.*" (Proc. 13 Messidor, an. 6, and Proc. 3 Thermidor, an. 7.)

"*I hope the moment is not far distant when I will be able to unite all whom and enlightened men, and establish a [illegible] system on the principles of the Alcoran; which are the only true; and which only can produce the happiness of mankind.*" (To the Cheik ul Medjri Fructidor, an. 6.)

"*Destiny directs all my operations.*" " *In this vast universe every thing submits to the empire of destiny.*" [To the Cheiks.]

REMARK.

Extract from a manifesto of Citizen Cardinal Cambaceres, of the month of June, 1803.

"*His word [Bonaparte's] alone, is sufficient to assure the truth of what he announces, for men like him disdain even wistful falsehoods.*"

Extract from a Pamphlet published at Genoa, in 1744, by the Widow Koili, entitled, "List of Perfons ennobled by the foi-disant Theodore, King of Corfica"—Page 6 and 7.

"*When Porto Vecchio was attacked the 3d of May, 1736, a butcher of Ajaccio named Joseph Buona, at the head of a band of thieves and vagabonds, was of fome fervice to Theodore. The 4th of May the King ennobled him, and in memory of his fervices permitted him to add parts to his name. Carlo Buona, his father, kept formerly a tavern, but had been condemned to the galleys for theft and aſſaſſination, where he died at Genoa in 1735. His wife who was accuſed as an accomplice, died in the Houſe of Correction in 1730.*

"*From Joſeph Buona ſprung Carlo Buonaparte, the late's father.*"

(2) *Ibrahim Kouſſan is a favourite Mameluke who exceſſively admires Buonaparte.*

A RED STAG, about 5 years old came ſome time ago to the Subſcriber's premiſes on Yonge Street.—The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay damages and take him away. JOHN EVERSON.

7th Jan. 1804.

JUST Publiſhed, and for Sale at the Printing Office, the UPPER-CANADA ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord *ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOUR*—Containing the CIVIL and MILITARY Lists of the Province, &c. &c. &c.——Price, ONE SHILLING. December 24.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SIMON MCMASS.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 24th December, 1803.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
December 15, 1803.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Tenth day of January now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

A WELL made, handſome BILLIARD TABLE, complete

ALSO—A quantity of LANDS, in the Townſhips of Scarborough, Hamilton, Etobicoke, and in the Bay of Quinte

LIKEWISE—An IMPROVED FARM on Yonge-Street.—For particulars, enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 24th December, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, conſiſting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houſes and a Stable erected thereon. There is alſo an extenſive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of ſale and payment, apply to the Subſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white ſtar on her forehead, ſuppoſed to have had only one Calf, ſtrayed upon Mr. SMALL'S Farm, in the occupation of the Subſcriber.—The owner is requeſted to pay damages, and take her away.

December 24. H. CAFFRY.

Schofield and Moſley,

Have juſt received from LONDON, in addition to their former Stock, a very extenſive aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices, for Caſh.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bath Coating, Thicketts,
Elegant Veſt patterns, Flannels,
Calicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, conſiſting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harneſs and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glaſſes,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Caſes and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large aſſortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Beſt Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and firſt quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Beſt Carrot and Twiſt Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Briſtles, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper,
Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills,
Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large aſſortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.——N. B. A few elegant ſets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

Meſſrs. Quetton St. George, and De Farcy,

GIVE public notice, that the Partnerſhip heretofore known by the name of QUETTON ST. GEORGE and CO. will be diſſolved on the firſt day of January, 1804.

Having laſt a quantity of merchandize, which was on board the Washington, and the chief part of their Goods coming from the States, (owing to their having been forwarded too late) remaining on the way, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they request thoſe indebted to them to make payment, from this day to the 15th January next, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are alſo requeſted to preſent their accounts either to Mr. De Farcy at Niagara, or to Mr. Quetton St. George at York.—After the 15th January next, they will each [illegible] to keep Store on his own account.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a freſh ſupply of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Lidens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, elaſtic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wildboar, Corduroy, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Gallows'—Shawls, ground Ginger; Gin, Engliſh Boots and Shoes; Violins and C Flits—alſo, Horſe Bells; Morocco Purſes; Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a few other articles of jewellary—likewiſe, a large aſſortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large aſſortment of Earthenware and Caſtory.

☞ Mr. ST. GEORGE is very ſorry on account of his Cuſtomers, that he has not received his laſt Indian Goods and Groceries; he is ſure they are at Oswego, and ſhould they not arrive this ſeaſon, they may be looked for early in the ſpring.

Dec. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—*Viz.*

6	new Cloths,	of No.	17	8 ad-hand Cloths,	No. 18
6	Ditto,	do.	15	Ditto,	do. 17
10	Ditto,	do.	15	Ditto,	do. 15
1	Ditto,	do.	11	Ditto,	do. 14
5	Ditto,	do.	9	Ditto,	do. 12
3	Ditto,	do.	7	Ditto,	do. 11
				Ditto,	do. 9
				Ditto,	do. 7
				Ditto,	do. 5

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate uſe—and will be Sold at a reaſonable appreciation, by applying to the Subſcriber, at *St. Helen.*

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 12th Auguſt, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subſcriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all deſcriptions, ſuitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flouriſhing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, conſiſting of a Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke Houſe.——A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchaſe money.—For further particular, enquire of the *Printer*, who likewiſe approves ſaid Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 12th November, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good Houſe and Miſſeat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, conſiſting of 200 Acres, and will be ſold very reaſonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 10.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Garriſon—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.——Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Propoſals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, ſtating the prices and time they can deliver the ſame.

York, 27th Oct. 1803.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townſhips of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Baſtard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Alſo, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Eſq. in Kingſton, or to the Subſcriber.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 88.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 662.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November last, we did fix by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada until the fifth day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you; and each of you; of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the firſt day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in the Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower-Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reſerves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and reſerved for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy. AND WHEREAS upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reſerves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; to which Sheddules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Township, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Reſerves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands reſpectively lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in reſpect of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demiſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN, under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, *Lt. Gov.*

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath ariſen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of York;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, eſtabliſhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the ſaid Town of YORK: (The firſt Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fifty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

—GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24TH MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorised, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the case of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 8. Page 18. Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 124. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 69. Page 134. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 34. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to transmit Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

TORBAY, October 2.

We were much alarmed yesterday afternoon here by the appearance of a very large fleet off to the southward and westward of the Berry; they appeared to be upwards of one hundred sail; and when challenged by the officers of the signals at the Berry Head, did not answer them: consequently the drums of the Royal Cornish Miners (in barracks at the Berry) beat to arms; the drawbridge at the fort was drawn up, the Sea Fencibles began to assemble, every one eager to meet and repulse the Corsican tyrant; but soon after the fleet was discovered to be our friends, and supposed it is the residue of the Jamaica and Leeward Island fleet, reaching to the eastward, on their larboard tack, with the wind to the northward.

BOSTON, November 17.

We have received Halifax papers to the 22d ult. The frigate Andromache had returned there from a cruize On the 23th of September she met a brig 10 days from Antigua, and received the following information: That on the 10th Sept. the frigate Emerald fell in with a fleet of small armed vessels, fitted out at Guadaloupe, with about 1,500 men on board, who intended to avail themselves of the British forces having been withdrawn from Antigua, (on the expedition to Demarara) to invade, or, at least distress that Island—The Emerald attacked the whole fleet; took five or six of the largest—destroyed several—and drove the remainder under the guns of the French batteries on the Island of Guadaloupe.

The article in our last, which stated, that the French would probably invade Denmark, in the course of this winter, is corroborated by Captain Lock, who arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburgh; he states, that this expected event had excited very general attention; and it was supposed would bring the Emperor ALEXANDER into an active participation of the impending warfare in Europe; the opinion derives strength from the actual preparations which are now making in Russia for the defence of the Northern Powers.

QUEBEC, December 15.

We return our thanks to the gentleman who favoured us with the following narrative.—We should be happy if others, on similar occasions, were to follow his example.

Narrative of the loss of the ship Norval, Captain M'Kechnie, off Ste. Anne's River, below Cape Chat, on the 19th November, 1803.

The Norval was loaded by Mr. Mure of this place, Merchant, with near 16,000 bushels of wheat, for Lisbon, and sailed from hence on the evening of Monday the 14th November, in company with the brig Charlotte, Capt. Cornfoot, for Jamaica.—On the morning of the 18th, the Pilot was discharged between Green Island and Bic, the Charlotte still in company, and also the ship Oughton, Capt. Baird, bound to Greenock—they proceeded with the wind S.S.W. and next day fell in with the ship Annie, Captain M'Kie, bound to Greenock, which, with the two others already mentioned, outsailed the Norval in the course of the day, and were not again seen from her.—About 9 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, a violent gale came on, by degrees, from the S. E. which varied to E. S. E. and then to N. E. when it blew very hard, accompanied with sleet and thick weather, the sea running high, and the ship laying to, under a close reefed main-topsail, the cargo shifted soon after, and gave the vessel a considerable list to port; the pump was sounded, and 14 inches of water found in the well, which was soon pumped dry, but the vessel lay over so much, that a great deal of the water could not get to the pumps, and Capt. M'Kechnie was confident the had sprung a-leak; a good deal of wheat came from the pumps, and they were in consequence hoised up, and one of them turned to prevent the wheat getting into it; the Mate and Carpenter both examined the well, and found one place by which the wheat got in, which they secured, and the pumps were put back into their places. The ship was now wore to the Southward, the gale increasing, and the sea running mountains high; the cargo again shifted, and gave the vessel a very considerable heel to starboard; on sounding, the leak was found to have greatly increased, there being three feet water in the hold; the pumps very soon choaked and became useless. An attempt was then made to run before the wind, the main-mast and main-top sail yard having been previously cut away to ease the ship, but she would not obey the helm, owing to the heel. All hands then set about throwing wheat in bags overboard from the after-run, in hopes of getting at the leak, which they had discovered to be under the starboard quarter; but they soon found the water had got three feet above the demage, and the pumps being useless, nothing remained but to bail with buckets through the cabin scuttle, and thereby endeavour to keep the ship afloat; until they got never the mid the leak gained fast upon them, and they soon left off bailing. She was at the helm having given notice that he had got the ship's head to the land; upon which four hands were placed at the wheel, to keep her if possible in that direction, which they did for near three quarters of an hour, when she broached to, and never after drifted about as the waves directed, lying like a log on the water, with the lee cabin window under. They remained in this state until about two o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the wind became less violent, the sea however still running very high: every effort was again made to get the ship before the wind, but to no purpose.—About ten in the forenoon, the tables were fixed to the long boat with intention to abandon the ship, but in the attempt to hoist her out she was beat to pieces by the violent motion. At twelve the weather became moderate, and the yawl was lowered from the stern, into which Capt. M'Kechnie, the 1st and 2d Mate, Carpenter, Boatswain and seven others embarked, leaving five on board, which Captain M. wished to take with him, but was over-ruled by numbers; and the boat pushed off: this proved a lucky circumstance, there being little doubt but the whole would have perished, the boat being fully laden, although those in her had neither provisions clothes excepting what they wore. They quitted the ship full six leagues from the land, and got to Ste. Anne's river below Cape Chat, in about four hours, where they found two small houses, occupied by three brothers named M'Millan, a lame man named La Vielle, with the mother, wife and sister of the elder M'Millan, all of whom received them with the utmost kindness and hospitality; and the men immediately went off with Mr. Stewart the mate, in their own fishing boat, in search of the ship, which they reached about six o'clock, and found the five men left behind, who had made a raft of spars and hen coops, but had got themselves into a state to make little use of it. Mr. Stewart took them into the boat with all the cloathes he could find in the cabin and steerage, and also two quarters of beef, two carcases of mutton, and some bread, with which he got safe to his ship-mates at one o'clock in the morning of the 20th.—Next day the weather was clear, and nothing could be seen of the ship, wherefore they are confident she must have gone down in the night; the more so as when Mr. Stewart left her she had three or four planks of the main deck under water.

Capt. M'Kechnie having received a hurt in his leg, could not leave Saint Anne's until Monday the 21st, when with the second mate, a mulatto passenger, and Daniel M'Millan as a pilot, he came off in the small boat; Mr. Stewart and the others having gone by land in the morning—they rowed all day, and the following night, until seven in the morning, when they hauled up the boat (as they conceived) into a place of safety, and made a fire in the wood at a little distance, where they remained until next morning. When they went to the place where they left the boat, they found to their great disappointment, that it had been dashed to pieces by the surf, and a part of her lay on the beach at a small distance. They returned to the fire and remained all that day and next night, during which the mate and his party joined them and soon after went on. The hurt on capt. M'Kechnie's leg was so painful that he could not accompany them, but followed slowly in the course of the day along the beach till he reached Mr. Frafer's at Matane, where he was hospitably received. Here he remained four days—the mate and his party also remained at Matane two days, one night at the house of a person named Harris, and afterwards at Mr. Frafer's until they proceeded on their journey—Captain M'Kechnie and the second mate followed two days after, having left the mulatto passenger at Matane; they overtook the mate at Father Point, where they again stopped four days at the houses of Mr. Rois the father and his three sons all pilots, where they were comfortably lodged & hospitably treated. From thence capt. M'Kechnie and the second mate got to Mr. Trudelle's at Remouski, who not only received & treated them with great hospitality in his house, but insisted on their taking provisions along with them. The mate and others had passed two days before, and received very hospitable and kind treatment from the parish priest—next night they slept at a Madame Petit's, and thence got to Trois Pistoles, where they procured several carioles, and the mate, carpenter, boatswain and cabin boy got to Quebec on the 8th instant. Capt. M'Kechnie, the second mate and four of the crew arrived on the 28th.

Next to Divine Providence, captain M'Kechnie and his crew are indebted to the humanity of the poor people at St. Anne's river, for their preservation, who not contented with sharing liberally their winter stock of provisions (consisting of fish and potatoes,) with the unfortunate sufferers, conducted them to Father Point, a distance of thirty-six leagues without fee or reward; which they positively refused to receive when offered by capt. M'Kechnie.

Capt. M'Kechnie and his officers have authorised the writer of this narrative to express gratitude to those good people as well as to Mr. Frafer of Matane, the Pilots at Father Point, Mr. Trudelle of Rimouski, and the parish priest of Rimouski; Mr. Le Courtois, who in addition to hospitality, lodging and victualling the mate and his party and paying a man to conduct them, offered capt. M'Kechnie what money he had, which he had not however occasion to accept, having a supply at Father Point. Capt. M'Kechnie expresses much gratitude for the kind treatment he met with every where on the way, and in the last instance at the house of Mr. Francois Bernier at Cape St. Ignace, where he lodged the night before his arrival in town.

About two leagues above Matane, the mate found on the beach, a barrel of pork marked W R° in ink, or black paint, which did not appear to have been long in the water. Mr. Stewart, the mate of the Norval, brought account of the schooner Juno, capt. Plante, belonging to the King's Posts, being wrecked about five leagues above Cape Chat, and one boy drowned.

* It apparently reference to the Custom-house, that the brig William, Capt. Austin, was cleared for Newfoundland, on the 1st Nov. having on board 41 barrels pork, marked W. R.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

Extract from the List of Premiums offered by the Board of Agriculture in London for 1803, inserted in this Gazette for the information of the Inhabitants in the District of Montreal.

To the person in His Majesty's Colonies of Upper or Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Halifax, who shall make the most satisfactory report to the Board, of the present state of the Cultivation of Hemp in those Provinces, in respect of soil, previous state of the land, manure, seed, culture, watering, dressing, produce, price, and the expence of Labour, with the state of population as applicable to this branch of Culture; as well as of the obstacles to the extension of it, the best means of removing them, and of promoting the Cultivation—Thirty Guineas—The report to be made on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

QUEBEC, December 22.

On Saturday night, the 17th instant, a fire was discovered in an out house occupied by a Mr. Johnson in Fabrique street. The fire had made such progress before it was discovered, that it was then impossible to subdue it. The flames next communicated to two buildings, the property of Mr. Robert Ritchie, Taylor, which were also consumed. Their further progress was, however, fortunately stopped, by the exertions of the inhabitants and military, encouraged by the example of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and other persons of the first distinction. The conduct of the military, in general, is deserving of the highest praise, and strongly evinces the advantage of men accustomed to order and obedience: it is principally to their early attendance at the fire, that its ravages have not been much more extensive.

Died on Thursday the 8th instant, at his house in St. Henry's-street, after a painful illness, which he bore to the last with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Kenelm Chandler, Esq. Ordnance Store keeper and Garrison Barrack master, who had served his Majesty with zeal and reputation in different official capacities in this city, during a period of 40 years. Equally estimable in his public and private character, for integrity and goodness of heart, his death is sincerely lamented in the circle of a numerous acquaintance; more particularly by those who knew him best.

THREE RIVERS, Nov. 28.

Died, after a long and tedious illness on Friday last, Mrs. Buchanan, wife of Doctor John Buchanan, attached to the 49th regiment.

John Baptiste Aveithe, of Charleston (South Carolina) has obtained a patent for a machine for boring holes in rocks under water, to the depth of ten or more feet, or in any other situation, and blowing and completely removing them.—"With the labour of two men it will execute more in one day than fifty men without it. The men are not compelled to go into the water, and therefore it can be used in winter as well as summer."

The above person has also invented a Horizontal Windmill, adapted to the grinding of grain, &c. &c.

ESSAY ON SNUFF-TAKING.

EVERY inveterate, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes.

Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, continues a minute and a half.

One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing fifteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten.

One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year.

Hence it is supposed the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

The expence of snuff, snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs, will be the subject of a second essay, in which it will appear, that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff-taker, as it does on his time; and that by a proper application of the time and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the national debt.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases' Office,
York, 10th *Nov.* 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Messrs. Quetton St. George, and De Farcy,

GIVE public notice, that the Partnership known by the name of QUETTON St. GEORGE and CO. will be dissolved on the first day of January, 1804.

Having lost a quantity of merchandize which was on board the Washington, and the chief part of their Goods coming from the States, (owing to their having been forwarded too late) remaining on the way, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they request those indebted to them to make payment from this day to the 15th January next, and those to whom they are indebted are also requested to present their accounts either to Mr. De Farcy at Niagara, or to Mr. Quetton St. George at York.—After the 1st January next, they will each continue to keep Store on his own account.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, amongst which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Linens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls; elastic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wildboar, Corduroy, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Galloots—likewise, ground Ginger; Gun; English Boots and Shoes; Violins and C Flutes—also, Horse Bells; Morocco Purses; Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a few other articles of Jewellery—likewise, a large assortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large assortment of Earthenware and Cutlery.

☞ Mr. DE GRASSE is very sorry on account of his Customers, that he has not received his East India Goods and Groceries; he is sure they are at Oswego, and should they not arrive this season, they may be looked for early in the spring

Dec. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, consisting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houses and a Stable erected thereon. There is also an extensive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of sale and payment, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of *King*. December 31.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white star on her forehead, supposed to have had only one Calf, lately brayed upon Mr. SMALL'S Farm, in the occupation of the Subscriber.—The owner is requested to pay charges, and take her away.

December 24. H. CAPPEY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SIMON M'MAHON.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 24*th December*, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A WELL made, handsome BILLIARD TABLE, complete.

ALSO—A quantity of LANDS, in the Townships of Scarborough, Hamilton, Brobicoke, and in the Bay of Quinte.

LIKEWISE.—*An* IMPROVED FARM on Yonge-Street.—For particulars, enquire of

THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 24*th December*, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—*Viz.*

6 new Cloths, of No.	17	3	Old Cloths No.		18
6	Ditto, do.	25	Ditto,	do.	17
10	Ditto, do.	15	Ditto,	do.	15
1	Ditto, do.	11	Ditto,	do.	14
3	Ditto, do.	9	Ditto,	do.	12
3	Ditto, do.	7	Ditto,	do.	11
		2	Ditto,	do.	9
		5	Ditto,	do.	7
		1	Ditto,	do.	5

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be Sold on reasonable appraisement, by applying to the Subscriber, at *St. Helen*.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 17*th August*, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particular, enquire of the Printer, who lives opposite said Lot.

WILLIAM BOND.

York, 19*th November*, 1803.

THE Subscriber conceiving it an indispensible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto met with in the line of his business as Inn-Keeper; and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new House (opposite the Tomato Coffee-House) which he has spared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to those who may be inclined to favor him with their custom; and flatters himself, that his assiduity, and attention to their commands, will insure him a continuance of those favors he has already so amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extensive stock of liquors of the best kinds; and an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at reasonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—also, Stabling, &c. for their horses.

YORK, 16th Decr. 1803.

TEN TONS OF
Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANKS, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same.

York, 27*th Oct.* 1803.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District.—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of *King*.—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara.—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Botford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London.—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison,

GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

A RED STAG, about 5 years old, came some little ago to the Subscriber's premises on Yonge Street.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay damages and take him away.

JOHN EVERSON.

7th Jan. 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from *York*. The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer.

York, 8*th September* 1803.

JUST Published, and for Sale at the Printing Office, the UPPER-CANADA ALMANAC, for the Year of our Lord ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOUR—Containing the CIVIL and MILITARY Lists of the Province, &c. &c. &c. Price One Shilling.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A Mr Donell Esq
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[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 39.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 663.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, GREETING:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November last, we tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada until the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, and to take into consideration the state and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a flatement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised; and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, *Lt. Govr.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, This twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Page 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 6. Page 14. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 8. Page 14. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 6. Page 14. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who lives opposite said Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 12th November, 1803.

From late London Papers.

Queen Elizabeth at the time of the Spanish Armada, went to Tilbury Camp, and addressed her army there in the following words:—"I am come amongst you not for recreation or pastime, but resolved, in the midst of battle, to live or die with you. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a Sovereign, and of a Sovereign of England too: I think it foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms, to which, rather than any dishonour should grow by me, I myself will take up arms; I myself will be your General, Judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field."

The method of instructing the deaf and dumb, ascribed to the Abbe de l'Epee, is now said to have been invented by M. Perrire, a Spaniard.

Artificial Stone, now becoming in general use, is compounded in the following proportion:—thirteen bushels of pipe clay, 4 do. of brown pot rubbish, broken jars, spruce beer bottles, &c. 4 do. of broken glass bottles; 3 do. of flint, and one bushel of very white or Croydon sand. These materials are ground and sifted—the fine part is used in making figures, which must afterwards be baked; the coarse part is employed in constructing the sides of flower, and various rough works.

It is not generally known that the unfortunate Louis XVI. was a lineal descendant of our equally unfortunate Charles I. The daughter of Charles married the Duke of Orleans, by whom she had a daughter married to the Duke of Savoy; and their daughter Maria Adelaide espoused the son of Louis XIV. from whence the Royal Families of France and Spain are descended; both which Royal Branches of the House of Bourbon would have stood before the House of Brunswick for the succession to the throne, but for the Act of Settlement.

From the result of the numerous experiments made by M. Van Marum, in Germany, it appears, that, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, no more water should be thrown on the burning part than is necessary to wet its surface; care should likewise be taken not to leave an extinguished part between two others that are in flames. The most violent part of the fire should first engage the attention of the firemen, who should follow the progress of the flames, as by creating a strong steam, the atmosphere air is cut off from the inflamed body, and the flames of course subside. M. Van Marum has repeatedly set on fire a pitched barrel, and extinguished it with two ounces of water; and at Hierlem, Gotha, and other places, he has set in flames a temporary room, composed of highly inflammable matter, and put them out within the space of three or four minutes, by means of fifty-four pints of water.

The papers have hitherto omitted to notice a most singular *corps* that any yet heard of, a *corps of Jews*, who are trained every evening in a piece of ground near Old Bethlem. As they have not yet won uniform, their appearance is variegated, and somewhat Motley!

A Jew, who lives at Cambridge, has opened a raffling booth at Pot Fairs: as an apology for which illegal act, he pleads the necessities of a large family, having a wife and *thirteen* children. On a sign over the entrance of his booth is painted at the top a figure of a lion and lioness, and underneath *thirteen* young lions, with a quotation in Hebrew and Latin, from Psalm 140, and 21, *The young lions roar after prey, and seek their meat from God.*

LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH AND MONSIEUR.

As these distinguishing personages now occupy the thoughts of many people in this country and in France, and as rational hopes prevail that they will soon emerge from their long and unremitted obscurity, we lay before our readers some observations on their respective characters, made by a person who had uncommon facility in the knowledge of human nature, and who, as to the great names now in question, had very peculiar opportunities of judging. We mean the celebrated Mr. BURKE. Speaking of LOUIS the XVIIIth, then Monsieur, *Who*, he often says, he acknowledges not to be without faults and defects, he says:—

"After being as well informed as any man here can be, I do not find that the blemishes of this eminent person are at all considerable, or that they affect a character which is full of probity, honour, generosity, and real goodness. In fame points he has but too much resemblance to his unfortunate brother, who, with all his weaknesses, had a good understanding, and many parts of an excellent man, and a King. But MONSIEUR, without supposing him other deficient (as he was not) excels him in general knowledge, and in a sharp and keen observation of something of a better address, and a happier talent speaking and writing. His conversation is more agreeable, and adorned with his manners, gracious and princely. His brother, the Count D'Artois (now Monsieur) sustains still better the regards due to his place: he is eloquent, lively, engaging in the highest degree, of a decided character, full of courage and activity; in a word, he is a hearty, manly, and accomplished Cavalier.—These Brethren of loyalty, if they were true to their own cause and each other instead of relegating their illustrious persons to a secure town, would bring them forward to the head of their camps, and exhibit them to what they so speedily obtain, the esteem, respect and affection of mankind."

In another place—"Never were these persons guilty, in the day of their power, of a base or ill-natured act. Never, while in France, did they commit one single act of cruelty, or hurt the person or property of one of the individuals of the nation. It is not my right to quote the instances. It is to my honour attributed to their unfortunate brethren—common cause."

Trinity House Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Colonel thanks it as due to the most respectable Volunteers who constitute the Trinity House corps, to explain why they have not been called into action to assist that part of the duty which consists in training for service, as hopeless of such a corporation being accepted on that ground. They will, country throughout producing the finest manly exercises—exertions that contain infinite honour to the zeal and energy of the British character, and which astonish surrounding nations.

The only basis point is then (now the present) before us, that question and difficulty which would have been more analogous to former Habits and Education, as well as more congenial to a Seaman's feelings.

But the rigid rules of the naval service, even under the gentling exigency of affairs, is thus thought unadvisable to indulge; yet under such circumstance, it would have been of more part unpardonable to have been tenacious—our country required our manly and warlike services—we might suffer in reputation, if we did not signify the nation, then either to attend, or be supposed to confider it as an Honorable offered.

His Majesty, his ministers, and the country at large, entertain a most favourable opinion of character transmitted from early life to the use of great guns. Our offers of service were in a like not ufual, were underftood to be much wished, and therefore have been accepted by his Majesty, in a manner that confirms their value and importance.

To be eminently useful in such a crisis, is to adorn the character of British Seamen; and through many of us, for many years, may be considered as invaluable. The occasion shall renovate us, and our hearts and inclinations be in unison with those of the youngest amongst us.

The period is an awful one; the like never before so important; it is liberty or slavery; and slavery of the most direful character; let every man's heart suggest to him what he is to expect if subdued. This thought alone reconciles all difficulties in our way to be fully prepared; we will realize the expectation of our countrymen, and be one of the means, under Divine Providence, of frustrating the designs of aspiring, inveterate, and enterprising foe.

To explain the nature of the service we have undertaken, is to facilitate its execution.

A line of ships is to be stationed across the entrance of the Thames, above the Lower Hope Point, and to be so connected as to form a boom and battery, so far as practicable, that will obstruct the passage of an enemy up the river—this part is our province to defend—the service is stationary, but important; and the whole maritime community will join us in the probable event of invasion; we are engaged also to man batteries on the river's banks, at three up within ten miles of the metropolis; the battery and Shipgun, with the use of the boarding pike, will in our chief weapons; but in proceeding from one post to another, our own safety may consist in field artillery & our pikes; hence the necessity of being instructed in their use; the hand grenade and the carbine may occasionally be referred to, as men numbers increase, and thus be fully competent to protect and defend our post. A portion of the corps, not exceeding one fourth, is proposed to be absent, a week at a time—arrangements must therefore be made; private ones must be undergone—but in a cause like the present, it would be as detestable as impolitic to relax in our exertions, and the Lieutenant Colonel fully relies on the attention, energy, and ready compliance of the Volunteers to fit themselves for actual and effectual service.

A STRIKING ANECDOTE OF THE PRESENT KING OF SWEDEN.

The following little narrative, which exhibits to the reader at once a lively portraiture of filial affection on the one hand, parsimony on the other, a trait highly expressive of that benevolence which so eminently distinguishes the character of the illustrious Prince, who knew so well how to reward it.

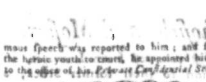
A gentleman of Sweden was condemned to suffer death, as a punishment for certain offences committed by him in the discharge of an important public office, which he had filled for a number of years with an integrity which had never before undergone either suspicion or impeachment. His son, a youth of about eighteen years of age, was no sooner apprized of the predicament to which the wretched author of his being was reduced, than he flew to the judge who had pronounced the fatal decree, and throwing himself at his feet, prayed that he might be allowed to suffer in the room of a father whom he adored, and whose loss he declared it was impossible for him to survive.

The magistrate was thunderstruck at this extraordinary procedure on the son, and could hardly believe he was sincere in it. Being at length satisfied, however, that the young man actually wished for nothing more ardently than to save his father's life, at the expence of his own, he wrote an account of the whole affair to the King, and the consequence was, that his Majesty immediately dispatched back the courier with orders to grant a free pardon to the father, and to confer a title of honour on his incomparable son.

This last mark of royal favour, however, the youth begged leave with all humility to decline; and the motive for his refusal of it was no less noble, than the conduct by which he had deserved it was generous and disinterested.

"Of what avail," exclaimed he, "could the most exalted title be to me, humbled as my family already is in the dust!—Alas! I would it not leave but as a monument, to perpetuate in the minds of my countrymen the direful remembrance of an unhappy father's crime!"

His Majesty actually shed tears when this mo[illegible] most speech was reported to him; and feeling for the heroic youth so much, he appointed him directly to the office of his Private Confidential Secretary.



POETRY.

From a late Liverpool Paper.

AULD ROBIN, he came frae the town,
An' a thrawn'd man was he,
"Hang by your heeld, ye weel-a-day!" he cried,
"An' lassie ye mann flee!

"For the French arrowing on us,
As fast as they can bang,
To prief our hands and force our gear,
An' rowing and wit to hang.

"They've sworn to do it, and Bonaparte
Says Scotland he shall hae,
And tried that wrang yield to him,
He'll burn, or else he'll fley.

"Och! do ain't the days are gane,
When Bruce and Wallace fought,
An' the fair freedom to this land
Wi' manly vigour fought.

"To fhey rude times nae tyrant dar'd
To thraw his hatred face;
But is there only Spirit now
To fave us true disgrace"

The words nae sooner out were spoke,
Than twenty tak gae tried flame
An' first young Tam stood forth in hafte,
The bearliest earl to blame.

"Wha fays that Scotland's Spirit's gane—
Wha fays her fons are fmoak!
Wha fays they'll tamely bow the neck
To Bonaparte's yoke!

"Let Frenchmen loot to that disgrace,
But we fic measures scorn;
We'll shew the world that men o' might
Are Robin Scotland born.

"The hearts that bear within our breasts
Know neither guile nor fear—
An' are fherfe arms think ye, we're weak,
To wield the manly spear?—

"We'll shew the world that not wi' Bruce
Did Scotland's valour end,
An' that we're ftrength an' courage yet
Our country to defend.

"Then hafte, my comrades bold, prepare
The haughty foe to meet;
An' let the fons of France behold
Their strength at our feet!"

EPIGRAMS.

FRANK, who will any friend supply,
Lent me ten guineas:—"Frank," faid I,
"Haft any paper?"—'Tis but fair
"You take my note."—Quoth he, "Hold there;
"Jack! to the cash I've no adieu,
"No need to waste my paper too."

A COCK, within a ftable pent,
Was ftrutting o'er fome heaps of dung,
And ayre, at round and round he went,
The mettled courters ftampt and flung.
Bravo! quoth he—A decent noble!
We make a tolerable pother!
But let a ftable-cock, my merry boys,
We tread not upon one another.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Garrison—A preference will be given to OAT STRAW.—Such persons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Proposals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commissary, stating the prices and time they can deliver the same. *York, 27th Oct. 1803.*

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white ftar on her forehead, ftrayed upon Mr. SMALL's Farm, in the occupation of the Subscriber—the owner is requested to pay damages, and take her away.

December 24. H. CAFFRY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. EDWARD MCNAB.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 24th December, 1803.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1804.

Wednesday last, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-day, the same was celebrated here with the usual rejoicings and ceremony.

THE Subscribers for opening LOT-STREET, are requested to meet at COOPER'S Hotel, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

York, 21st Jan. 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 16th January, 1804.
Home District, } To wit.

NOtice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be holden for this District at the Court House, Government Buildings, in the Town of York, on Monday the thirtieth day of inftant January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife interefted, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then and there prefent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Messrs. Quetton St. George, and De Farcy,

GIVE public notice, that the Partnership known by the name of QUETTON St. GEORGE and CO. will be diffolved on the firft day of January, 1804.

Having juft received a parcel of merchandize which was on board the Washington, and the chief part of their Goods coming from the States, (owing to their having been forwarded too late) remaining on the Wharf, and being obliged to pay for them this winter, they request thofe indebted to them to make payment from this day to the 15th January next, and thofe to whom they are indebted are alfo requefted to prefent their accounts either to Mr. De Farcy in Niagara, or to Mr. Quetton St. George at York.—After the 15th January next, they will each continue to keep Store on his own account.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a frefh fupply of DRY GOODS, amongft which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Linens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, elaftic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wildboar, Corduroy, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Gallows's—likewife, ground Cayenne, Gun, Engliih Boots and Shoes, Violins and Violin-ftrings, Horfe Hair, Worcefter Sauce, Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a number of articles of Jewellery—likewife, a large affortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large affortment of Northenware and Vallery.

Dec. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A WELL made, handfome BILLIARD TABLE, complete

ALSO—A quantity of LANDS, in the Townfhips of Scarborough, Hamilton, Etobicoke, and in the Bay of Quinte.

LIKEWISE—An IMPROVED FARM on Yonge-Street.—For particulars, enquire of THOMAS MOSLEY.

York, 24th December, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Rolling Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—*Viz.*

6 new Cloths,	of No.	17	8	ad-hand Cloths,	No. 18
6	Ditto,	do.	15	13	do. 17
10	Ditto,	do.	15	9	Ditto, do. 15
1	Ditto,	do.	11	13	Ditto, do. 14
3	Ditto,	do.	9	3	Ditto, do. 12
3	Ditto,	do.	7	3	Ditto, do. 11
				5	Ditto, do. 9
				5	Ditto, do. 7
				4	Ditto, do. 5

With Twining, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be Sold at a reafonable appraifement, by applying to the Subfcriber, at St. Helen.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT.

Montreal, 18th Auguft, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, confifting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houfes, and a Stable ftanding thereon. There is alfo an extenfive YOUNG ORCHARD, growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of fale and payment, apply to the Subfcriber, on the premifes.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

AGRICULTURAL.

Continuation regarding Cropping Corn-Stalks at too early a period.

THE harvests of Indian Corn evince their nourishment, as well from the ſtalk above, as from the ſtock and root below the ear; and they continue to be nourished in a meaſure from the ſtalk till they are nearly ripe: therefore by cutting down the upper ſtalks of Indian Corn prematurely, the crop muſt be eſſentially injured.

A man in the Neighbourhood of this place, who had, the preſent year, a ſmall field of Indian Corn, of promiſing appearance, happening to crop off the corn-ſtalks while the plants were in too green a ſtate, the conſequence was that the grain became remarkably ſhrivelled, and probably fell ſhort one quarter or one third of the weight and ſubſtance which it might otherwiſe have had.

It is the opinion of ſome farmers, that if the upper ſtalks of Indian Corn were not cropped at all, the ſucceeding weight of the grain would more than compenſate for the loſs of the fodder.

{*Balance.*}

A newly-initiated *Magiſtrate* lately ſent the following letter to his bookſeller:—"Sir, Pleaſe to ſend me all the ats of Parliment that belong to a Guſtis of the pais, as I am now on."—Yours, &c.

A pauſing pick-pocket, lately ſent on board the Tender, ſolicited a pecuniary ſupply from his friends, obſerving, that he would not trouble them unleſs he were cruelly *preſſed*.

The following Laconic Epiſtle was lately written by a Schoolmaſter in anſwer to a Challenge:—"Sir —If you with to meet me on the Greek *Dual* I have no objection; a good Actions with, in that caſe, be the beſt *ſecond*; but as to an Engliſh *Duel*, I beg to *decline* it.

{*London Paper.*}

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchaſes will enter into immediate engagements with ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of furniſhing a ſupply of PORK at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherſtburg*, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery muſt be made on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaſter General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the uſual form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the Furniſher's Signature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th *Nov.* 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10*th November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply freſh BEEF of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherſtburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes at *York*, on or before the firſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

Schofield and Moſley,

Have juſt received from LONDON, in addition to their former Stock, a very extenſive aſſortment of—

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices, for Caſh.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bath Coating, Thickſetts,
Elegant Veſt patterns, Flannels,
Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, conſiſting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Harneſs and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glaſſes,
Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Caſes and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large aſſortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Beſt Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and firſt quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Beſt Carrot and Twiſt Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Bruſhes, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers.

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large aſſortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.——N. B. A few elegant ſets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

A RED STAG, about 5 years old came ſome time ago to the Subſcriber's premiſes on Yonge-Street.—The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay damages and take him away. JOHN EVERSON.

7th Jan. 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good Houſe and Mill-ſeat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, conſiſting of 200 Acres, and will be ſold very reaſonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 10.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townſhips of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Baſtard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Alſo, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cumming, Eſq. in Kingſton, or to the Subſcriber.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing Office,
THE UPPER CANADA
ALMANAC,
FOR
1804:
CONTAINING
THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LISTS
OF THE PROVINCE, &c. &c.
Price one Shilling.

TO BE SOLD.

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling houſe and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniſon now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining; and poſſeſſion given to the purchaſer immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d conceſſion of Weſt Flamboro' townſhip, containing 1000 acres, on which there are ſome very good mill-ſeats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1ſt conceſſion of Eaſt Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or leſs: the lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d conceſſions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the ſecond and third conceſſions of the townſhip of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1ſt, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d conceſſion of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th conceſſions of Townſend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1ſt and 2d conceſſions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1ſt conceſſion of Delaware townſhip, on the river Thames, (Ia Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th conceſſions of Determ, containing 3000 acres, with mill-ſeats thereon: and alſo, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1ſt, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d; Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th conceſſions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill ſeats thereon.

The terms are either caſh, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchaſe, in which caſe a proportionably leſs price will be expected, or the ſame for one moiety of each purchaſe, and bonds properly ſecured for principal and intereſt, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York.

PETER RUSSELL.

THE Subſcriber conceiving it an indiſpenſible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his ſincere acknowledgements for the liberal ſupport he has hitherto met with in the line of his buſineſs as Inn-Keeper; and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new Houſe (oppoſite the Toronto Coffee Houſe) which he has ſpared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to thoſe who may be inclined to favor him with their cuſtom; and flatters himſelf, that his aſſiduity, and attention to their commands, will inſure him a continuance of thoſe favors he has already ſo amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extenſive ſtock of liquors of the beſt kinds; and an aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be ſold at reaſonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Board and Lodging—alſo, Stabling, &c. for their horſes. DIT. to.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A McDonell & Sharp
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G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 40.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 664.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

By Authority.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, *GREETING:—*

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of November laſt, we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to prorogue our Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada until the fifth day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and four, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear:—But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you, and each of you, that on the firſt day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, you do meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, and to take into conſideration the ſtate and defence of our Province of Upper-Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign. P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Sec'ry.*

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reſerves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and referred for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reſerves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Townſhip, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Reſerves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands ſeverally lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in purſuance of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demiſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, *Lt. Govr.*

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Sec'y.*

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath ariſen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip of YORK, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW YE ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eſtabliſhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the ſaid Town of YORK: (The firſt Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece of plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North fixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South fixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is empowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 6. Page 13. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 15. Page 14. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 16. Page 14. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 18. Page 14. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

FOR SALE the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, 2nd North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Alfo, Lot No. 3, North fide of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be fold on very moderate terms, by applying to the fubfcriber near the Garrifon, GEO. PURVIS.

York, Auguft 19, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subfcriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all defcriptions, fuitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourifhing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, conifting of a Dwelling Houfe, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-Houfe.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchafe money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who lives oppofite faid Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 12th November, 1803.

Ruffian Voyage of Difcovery.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 14, 1803.

The two veffels equipped for this voyage, at the expence of the Ruffo American Company, are named the Hope and the Neva. The Hope is 150 tons, mounts 18 guns, and has 80 men, including officers. The Neva is 370, 14 guns, and 90 men. The equipment of both veffels coft 200,000 roubles. There are on board, befides an Aftronomer, Doctor Horner, Doctor Tiefus, a celebrated phyfician and naturalift, M. de Rafanof, the ambaffador to Japan, and all the perfons attached to him, and two fons of M. Kotzebue.

This expedition, which is commanded by M. Rafanof, the grand-chamberlain, is intereffing not only to Ruffia, but to all Europe; its object is not limited to the increafe and extenfion of the Royal Commerce, but is favourable to fcience and humanity.

M. de Rafanof is deftined an ambaffador to Japan. The crews of the two veffels are compofed of experienced officers and good feamen, taken from the fleet. There are Savans on board, who will enrich natural hiftory with new difcoveries and obfervations.

From Cronftadt, the expedition will proceed to Portfmouth, thence to the Canaries, to Sandwich Iflands, as the ancients called them. There they will examine the moft elevated Volcano in the world, the fhadow of which, at the fetting of the fun, covers the whole ifland, and whofe fummit is covered with fnow. From the Canaries, they will direct their courfe towards S. America—they will vifit Brazil, and all the Eaftern coaft to the Streights of Magellan.

After doubling Cape Horn, they will enter the Pacific Ocean, and coaft along Chili, even to Valparaio. Thence they will proceed to the Sandwich Iflands (famous for the tragical end of the celebrated Capt. Cook,) and after furveying the principal of thofe iflands, they will go to Japan, to eftablifh commercial connections with that country. 'Till this moment, Japan, the victim of defpotifm and fuperftition, has had commerce only with the Chinefe and the Dutch, who, in order to preferve the peculiar advantages of this trade have fubmitted to the moft degrading humiliations. If the embaffy fucceeds, we fhall obtain from Japan, merchandize much fuperior to that of China. The Ruffian Company will be able to exchange their merchandize againft thofe of Japan; while the Japanefe, with all their barbarity, are not as fubtle and deceitful in commerce as their neighbours, the Chinefe.

From Japan, the navigators will go (in 1805) to Kamfchatka, where they will paft the winter; thence they will vifit Kodiak, and the other iflands in the Archipelago, between Kamfchatka and the Northern point of America. It is worthy of remark, that M. Rafanof is the fon-in-law of the celebrated Schelekof, who added to the Ruffian poffeffions the newly difcovered iflands of America, and firft made the their inhabitants the name of the immortal Catharine, and the arts of focial life. It is M. Rafanof, who is charged with extending the arts and fciences in thofe iflands.

From the American Archipelago, they will return to Kodiak, and land with merchandize for Canton, where the Ruffians have ever been friendly.

From Canton they will go to the Philippine Iflands, which are as yet but little known. The iflands of Java, Sumatra, the Peninfula of India will alfo attract their attention. They will there fee numerous people fubjected to European merchants; and the objects and victims of their mercantile craft and avarice. They will fee the eftablifhments of the Englifh arrived to the height of grandeur; thofe of the Dutch languifhing, and almoft at an end. Finally, after having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, they will find themfelves at the place where they firft directed their courfe for South America, and return to their native country.

From a London Paper.

ON CHARITY.

THE wit of man cannot contrive (for even the wifdom of God hath not fuggefted) any more preffing motives, more powerful incentives to the exercife of charity than thefe—That we ftall be judged by it at the laft dreadful day, and that then, all the acts of mercy we have done to the poor, ftall, by our merciful Judge, be owned and rewarded, as perfonal kindneffs done to himfelf.

What can awaken us to do good, if the *found* of the laft trumpet cannot? If a lively fenfe and anticipation of the great fcene of judgment which ftall then be unfolded, of the proceffes which ftall be carried on, of the fcrutiny which ftall be made, of the fentence which ftall be pronounced; if, I fay, the bright ideas of thefe folemnities, which the fcripture hath taken care to imprint upon our minds, do not excite us to abound in the labour of love while it is yet day, ere the night cometh, when no man can work. Vain will be the attempt of rouzing us into the love and practice of goodneffs, by any lefs affonifhing methods: all other applications and motives whatfoever will be loft upon us, and we muft even be fuffered to fleep on in our fecurity, and take our reft, till our judgment, which lingereth not, overtakes us, and our condemnation, which flumbereth not, lays hold of us.

Do we, in good earneft, believe the account of that day's tranfactions which our Lord hath given us? And if we do fo, how can we ever think of appearing at that awful tribunal, without being able to give a ready anfwer to the queftions which God ftall then put to us, where the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the fick and the imprifoned? What confufion of face ftall we be under when that grand inquefl begins, when an account of our wealth, and our opportunities of doing good, is difplayed on the one fide, and a particular of our life, or mifery of them, is given in on the other, and it ftall appear, that the good things we have done are few and trifle in comparifon with thofe we have received? How ftall we then wifh (to no purpofe!) that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with charitable, diligent, which, we find, will at that time be of fo great importance to us?

In vain ftall we then plead (though we could truly plead) that we have kept frequent and devout watchings of God, temperate and fober in our refreshments, juft and conficientious in our dealings. In vain ftall we attempt to juftify ourfelves, as the rich young man to the gofpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law, and fayings:—All thefe have I kept from my youth up: Why unlefs we can fay alfo fomewhat more for ourfelves than he could; even that we have been liberal in our diftributions to the poor, and well difcharged that important ftewardfhip with which God hath entrufted us. One ftinging inftance of relief afforded to the afflicted, in the miferable, one cup of cold water given to a difciple; i. e. the fmalleft act of charity, done out of a fincere principle of goodneffs fhall then ftand us in greater ftead, and recommend us more effectually to the favour of our Judge, than all our pretended zeal for the divine honour, and the advancement of religion; than all the ftrifteft and fevereft of devotion; than all the rigours and feverities of the mortified ftate, nay, than whatever Chriftian graces and virtues we can fuppofe it poffible to attain, without attaining true Chriftian charity, i. e. fuch an ardent love of God, as manifefts itfelf in a proportionable love of our neighbour, and particularly in thofe genuine fruits of love with which Chriftian mercy and tendernefs will be fure to infpire us. This is a truth which cannot be too often or earneftly inculcated, becaufe (important as it is) we are apt, extremely apt, to overlook it, and to perfuade ourfelves, that if we do but obferve the rules of moral honeftly in all our tranfactions; if we wrong no man, or make reftitution to thofe we have wronged, fuch a righteoufnefs as Pharifees cannot will fecure our title to happinefs. It was chiefly to undeceive men up into a fenfe of their duty and danger in this refpect, that our Saviour uttered the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. The rich man is not blamed in that parable, as having made ufe of any unlawful means to amafs riches, to having thriven by fraud and injuftice, or grown fat upon the fpoils of rapine and oppreffion: all that is there laid to his charge is, that he was clothed with purple and fine linens and fared fumptuously every day, without regarding the wretched condition of Lazarus, who was laid at his gate, and who is faid indeed to have defired to feed of the crumbs which fell from his table, but is not faid to have obtained what he defired. And great was the guilt of humanity to an object fo pitiable and moving, did, it feems, deferve to be punifhed with everlafting torments. Hear and tremble, all ye who have this world's good, and fee your brother have need, and fhut up your bowels of compaffion from him.

In order to excite Chriftian compaffion I need ufe no other motive than that which St. Paul fuggefts, that the fmalleft act of charity upon whatever we do of this kind as done to himfelf—Inafmuch as ye have done it unto one of the leaft of thefe my brethren, ye have done it unto me! Let us carry this conffideration always in our view, and endeavour to affect our minds with a lively and vigorous fenfe of it. We are apt fometimes to wifh that it had been our lot to live and converfe with Chrift, to hear his divine difcourfes, and to obferve his fpotlefs behaviour; and we pleafe ourfelves with fuch thinking, how ready a reception we fhould have given to him and his doctrine; how forward we fhould have been in doing all public honours and private fervices, and in abounding in all the offices of humanity towards him.—The opportunity we have for you here, for behold he is with us to the end of the world, in the perfons of the poor and miferable. They are his reprefentatives, his fubftitutes; deputed by him to receive our bounty, in his name, and in his ftead, and we may reft affured (for he is faithful who promifed) that the comforts and fupports which we extend to his poor brethren, ftall be as kindly received, as highly valued, as mightily rewarded, as if he himfelf had been the object of our pious liberality; and that we ftall, on this account, be found at the day of retribution, among thofe at his right hand, to whom he will fay—Come, ye bleffed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirfty, and ye gave me drink; I was a ftranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was fick, and ye vifited me; I was in prifon, and ye came unto me.

SWEEPING CHIMNIES.

On Saturday laft, at ten o'clock, the Bifhop of Durham, Prefident. John J. Angerftein, Efq. and Patrick Colquhoun, Efq. Vice-Prefidents, T. Forcher, W. Fry, Gabriel Gilles, J. M. Morrison, and J. Perier, Efqs. with Mr W. Tooke, Treafurer, and Mr. James Hebbin, Secretary, in behalf of the Society, for the fuppreffing the neceffity of climbing boys, by encouraging a new method of fweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children and others employed by chimney fweepers, met at the York Hofpital, Petty-France, Weftminfter, according to appointment, for the purpofe of examining and feeing the feveral machines worked by the under mentioned candidates for the premium for fweeping chimnies.

The firft machine introduced, was one by Mr. Orme, late an officer in the army, being a brufh conftantly confined upon the end of an elaftic pole, compofed of whale bone, with two projected wings made of ftrong leather, the end of which was fixed with nails, in form a circle. To the pole was fuperadded various lengths made of the fame materials, and lapped on with a cord, refembling the handle of a clean man's whip, and fo fattened, that by the ftaffnefs of the pole joined thus together, and fuppended from the fmoke, it took the chimnery in all directions. The chimney-pot thereof was 45 feet high, with the pole joined (or the machine, when required, completed the operation. The fecond was Mr. Barber; his machine was alfo fixed upon the end of a pole, being fix brufhes, forming a large loaf, with a fhilper affixed to each brufh, being fo well contrived, that when the machine defcended to the top of the chimney, the fmalleft quick in pulling a conducting cord, the whole of the brufhes fpread in their feveral directions, fo as to completely fill the flue and crevices of the chimney, which by frequent brufh extended in every direction. This machine afcended the chimney by the affiftance of feveral pieces of wood, occafionally linked together, at the extremity of each link, which formed an angle, with a tafter or roller at each angle. The machine, in its experiment, by fome accident, broke the chimney-pot, and left the brufh at the top; but on the fecond trial in the back parlour, it completed the defign in five minutes.—The third was Mr. Griffin, his being conftructed with a coarfe brufh nearly in the fame manner, with the exception of a fpring, and a top brufh which was to fall over the chimney pot, but by fome defect he could not raife the machine.

During this time, Mr. Orme obferved a fmall baking oven with a flue to it, and in lefs than three minutes, he by his before mentioned machine had finifhed his experiment, by fending his brufh, &c. to the top of the chimney, and down again. The fourth was a Mr. Davis: began his experiment ten minutes before the eleven. His machine neatly conftructed the fame as that of Mr. Barber's, formed by four brufhes, with a ftrong ribbed immediately before each brufh, with inflexible joints, and feveral pieces of lath work, each forming a handle; by the addition of thefe handles in the manner defcribed, cleaned the chimney; 45 feet, and completed his operation.

The fifth and laft was a Mr. Smart; this was a brufh forming five fquares, upon the end of a hollow pole, through which was a ftrait rope, and was fattened by a vaft number of ftout lengths of wood, with a hole and rope through each; at the end of each of thofe pieces of wood, there was a piece of brafs, forming a kind of bell, the end of each wood followed in fucceffion, into the grove of each of thofe bells; fo as to make them all ring at once; and by lightning the rope which was done by a pully, they became fmothered, and yet fo pliable as to take the zig zag of the flue; but by fome mifchance, one of the pieces of wood came through the bottom, and put an end to the experiment before with fuccefs, in this inftance he failed. The fociety meets again on Wednefday, for further experiments, and to adjudge the premium.

The Times.

SINGULAR CHARACTER.

The perfon known by the name of M. de Verdion, whom our readers muft have remembered about the ftreets of London, for a great number of years, wearing a little bag wig and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella, died laft week of a cancer in the breaft, being, it appears, a female, though fhe always wore the maſculine habit. By papers found in her apartments, it feems fhe was the natural daughter of the late King of Pruffia, and came over to England with Madame Schwellenberg, miftrefs of the robes to her Majefty. It is underftood fhe was once in poffeffion of property to the amount of 800ol. which, trufting in the hands of a foreign banker, who failed, fhe entirely loft. She has fince fubfifted by teaching foreign languages. In her lodgings a number of valuable fuits of cloaths have been found, in which fhe ufed, till within thofe few years, to attend at Court on gala days, in the male character, having never been known in any other fince her refidence in this country, except to her patroneſs; her external form was, however, fuch as almoft to have caufed a fufpicion of the real fact. The *enfemble* of her figure, when decorated in its ufual paraphernalia, was whimfically grotefque.

ib.

POETRY.

INVOCATION TO EVENING.

HAIL fpirit of eve, that lov'ſt to glide
In filence, 'midſt the twilight dye,
Whofe form was only be defcry'd
By moſing Fancy's fervent eye.

With thee the rapt'rous Bard reforts,
To thee refigns his foul fublime,
To range, 'midſt Terror's awful Courts,
To glance beyond the bounds of Time.

Thy mildeſt influence him hath taught
His foul to melting ſtrains to grieve,
And ſwell the note, with ſweetneſs fraught,
That gentle bofoms deeply heave.

Then, Solemn, vifionary hour,
Thy ſilent glim receive he'll greet;
Though viewleſs in the diſtant ſtray tow'r,
Though echo ſhould no ſound repeat.

And then thy ſoft aerial power
Shall Fancy's dark vifions lead,
Oper Contemplation's fairy bower,
And leave behind life's leſſ'ning ſphere.

THE ORACLE.

YORK: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1804.

On Thurſday laſt a Coroner's Inqueſt was held on the body of a man who was found frozen to death at the River Credit, on Sunday morning the laſt inſt. on The jury brought in a verdict of *accidental death.*

It appears that the above perſon had juſt arrived from Pennſylvania, and was on his way to Weſt Flamborough, where we underſtand he intended to reſide.

We have this week to apologize to our Readers for the ſcarcity of political information, not having received our American papers from Niagara, owing to ſome change in the Poſt Office there.

Sheriff's Office, 16th January, 1804.
Home Diſtrict,

NOtice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe, Government Buildings, in the Town of York, on Monday the thirteenth day of inſtant January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then and there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEXR. M'DOWELL, Sheriff.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw,

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Garriſon.—A preference will be given to Oat Straw.——Such perſons as may be inclined to contract for the whole, or part thereof, will give in their Propoſals to Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commiſſary, ſtating the prices and time they can deliver the ſame.

York, 27th Oct. 1803.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a *freſh ſupply* of DRY GOODS, amongſt which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Linens, Scotch Holland, Gulicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, elaſtic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wildboar, Cowhair, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and leather Garters, Hiſwife, ground Ginger; Gin; Engliſh Boots and Shoes; Violins and C Flies—alſo, Horſe Bells; Morocco Purſes; Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a few other articles of Jewellery—likewiſe, a large aſſortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large aſſortment of Earthenware and Cutlery.

Dec. 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, conſiſting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houſes and a ſtable on the premiſes. There is alſo an extenſive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of ſale and payment, apply to the Subſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN WANMAKER.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King, December 31.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

FOR SALE,

SIX BOLTS, for Bolting Flour, with PATENT WORSTED CLOTHS, of the following Numbers—viz.:

8	new Cloths, of No.	17	8	2d-hand Cloths, No.	18
6	Ditto,	do. 15	15	Ditto,	do. 17
10	Ditto,	do. 13	9	Ditto,	do. 15
1	Ditto,	do. 11	13	Ditto,	do. 14
3	Ditto,	do. 9	3	Ditto,	do. 12
2	Ditto,	do. 7	3	Ditto,	do. 11
			2	Ditto,	do. 9
			5	Ditto,	do. 7
			1	Ditto,	do. 5

With Framing, and every thing complete, ready to be fixed up for immediate use—and will be sold at a reasonable appraisement by applying to the Subscriber, at *St. Regis*.

DAVID ALEXANDER GRANT

Montreal, 18th August, 1803.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white star on her forehead, supposed to have had only one Calf, lately strayed upon Mr. SMALL'S Farm, in the occupation of the Subscriber.—The owner is requested to pay charges, and take her away.

December 8th. H. CAFFERY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SIMON MCTAVISH.—Application to be made to Mr. James Stuart, in Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge Street, Wales, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 19th December, 1803.

Schofield and Mosley,

Have just received from LONDON, in addition to their former Stock, a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

SADDLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES—VIZ:

BEST superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bath Coating, Thickletts,
Elegant Vest patterns, Flannels,
Callicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c. &c.
BLANKETS and MATTRASSES,
A great variety of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; Harness and Whips, &c.
Hardware, Elegant Looking Glasses, Prints, glazed and framed,
Knife Cases and Tea Caddies,
Ladies and Children's Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Leather Leggings,
A large assortment of JEWELLERY,
Clocks and Watches, &c.—with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

Best Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Teas, of various kinds and first quality,
Sugars, Chocolate, Spices,
Soap and Candles,
Best Carrot and Twist Tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Black Ball and Brushes, &c.
A variety of Books, Writing Paper, Ink Stands, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers,

—LIKEWISE—

Ladies PELICES and BODICES—together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, suitable to the season.——N. B. A few elegant sets of CHINA. Nov. 5.

A RED STAG, about 5 years old came some time ago to the Subscriber's premises on Yonge Street.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN EVERSON.

7th Jan. 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm; with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 10.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bastard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tiwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Also, his GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,

THE UPPER CANADA

ALMANAC,

FOR

1804:

CONTAINING

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY LISTS OF THE PROVINCE, &c. &c.

Price one Shilling.

TO BE SOLD,

THE front town lot, with an excellent dwelling-house and a kitchen recently built thereon, in which Mr. John Denniston now lives, in the town of York, with a very commodious water lot adjoining, and possession given to the purchaser immediately.

The lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the 2d, and Nos. 6 and 7, in the 3d concession of West Flamboro' township, containing 1000 acres, on which there are some very good mill-seats: the lots No. 4 and 5, in the 1st concession of East Flamboro' with their broken fronts, containing, according to the patent, 600 acres, more or less: the lots No. 1, 3 and 4 in the 2d, and lots No. 2 and 3 in the 3d concessions of Beverley, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 16, in the second and third concessions of the township of York, containing 400 acres: the lots Nos. 32 and 33, with their broken fronts, in the 1st, and Nos. 31 and 32 in the 2d concession of Whitby, containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 22 and 24 in the 11th, No. 23 in the 12th, and No. 24 in the 13th and 14th concessions of Townsend, containing 1000 acres: the lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the 1st and 2d concessions of Charlotteville, immediately behind the town plot, containing 1200 acres: the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the 1st concession of Delaware township, on the river Thames, (La Trench) containing 800 acres: the lots Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 10th, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7, in the 11th, and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, in the 12th concessions of Dereham, containing 3600 acres, with mill-seats thereon: and also, the lots Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 1st, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 2d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 3d, Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 10th, Nos. 22, 23, 25, 27 and 28 in the 11th, and Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26 and 28 in the 12th concessions of Norwich, containing 6000 acres, with mill seats thereon.

The terms are either cash, or good bills of exchange on London, Montreal or Quebec; for the whole of each purchase, in which case a proportionably less price will be expected, or the same for one moiety of each purchase, and bonds properly secured for principal and interest, until paid, for the other.

The prices may be known by application to the proprietor at York,

PETER RUSSELL.

THE Subscriber conceiving it an indispensible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto met with in the line of his business as Inn-Keeper: and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new House (opposite the Toronto Coffee-House) which he has spared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to those who may be inclined to favor him with their custom; and flatters himself, that his assiduity, and attention to their commands, will insure him a continuance of those favors he has already so amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extensive stock of liquors of the best kinds; and an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; which will be sold at reasonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—also, Stabling, &c. for their horses. Decr. 16.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 41.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 665.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK:

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, accord-

ing to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence. a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 33. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 248. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 324. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 68. Page 34. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bittard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Also, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1804.

Wednesday last being the day appointed by Proclamation for opening the Provincial Parliament, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne with the accustomed solemnities, commanded by Message, through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly—the Commons being come, his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of the Legislature:—

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

AFTER the recess which has taken place since I last met you here, it became necessary I should call you together, and it is with concern I have to announce to you, that Hostilities have again been renewed between our Parent Country and the French Republic.

Among the first objects I would recommend to your deliberation, is, the security of this part of his Majesty's Dominions, by some wise and salutary Law calculated to protect the King's Government against Aliens, and to afford to his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, all the internal security which can be derived from timely and well concerted Legislative precaution.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and I have no doubt you will bestow on them that attention which the nature of the subject requires.

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

The dangerous state of the Public Records and Evidences of Title to all the Landed Property of the Province, from the want of proper places of security for their deposit, certainly calls for redress, and I would recommend to you to take into your consideration, the appropriation of a Fund, for the erection of proper Buildings in which reasonable security may be afforded to these very valuable Documents.—It is unnecessary for me to enter upon any comment on the irretrievable calamity and evil, which would arise to the King's Subjects, if by fire or otherwise any serious accident should befall these Records—You cannot therefore too speedily interpose, and adopt such means of security as shall be found best calculated to promote this desirable object.

The situation of the present Public Roads, and the opening of new Roads in particular parts of the Province, to which there is as yet very difficult access, is also a subject well intitled to your attention, and you cannot, in my opinion, better apply a reasonable part of the Public Revenue, than to facilitate the means of communication between all the different parts of the Province, as a sure step to the increase of our Commerce, and the advancement of the general prosperity of the Province.

Upon these and all other topics, which may, during the present Session, form the subject matter of your Councils and Discussions, I confidently trust you will use reasonable diligence, and that the result of all your consultations will bear ample testimony, of the unshaken loyalty and attachment of this Province to his Majesty and his Government, and will be attended with the most happy and salutary consequences to these parts of his Majesty's Dominions which though far removed from him, are and ever have been constant objects of his paternal care and protection.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at York, in and for the Home District, on Monday the 30th, and continued by adjournment until Tuesday the 31st ult. before his Honor Chief Justice ALLCOCK—

Jonathan Mason, a Private in his Majesty's 49th Regiment, was indicted and tried for feloniously stealing a large quantity of Pork, the property of George Paul, and found *Not Guilty*.

Stephen Ellis and Elizabeth Ellis his wife, were also indicted and tried for a misdemeanor, in keeping to the public nuisance a disorderly house, for the reception of loose, vicious and lewd persons—The husband was acquitted, but the wife was found Guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common Gaol, and to stand twice within that period in the Pillory, on Market days, for two hours each time, opposite the Market-House.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, November 6.

The Chief Consul had not left Paris the 25th October.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Admiral Cotton with the enemy's flotilla has made a movement:—They could not have a better opportunity.

Our squadron has been at work again upon the French coast. Yesterday afternoon a heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover, in the quarter of Boulogne, from which it was concluded that a bombardment had taken place, or the attack had been renewed upon the gun-boats. No particulars had reached our coast at the departure of the post last night.

November 7.

Dispatches have been sent to Plymouth, to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean. Government has received undoubted intelligence of the design of Bonaparte to attempt the landing of a considerable force in Egypt.

Four ships of the line and some frigates, are ordered to reinforce our fleet in the Mediterranean.

A most tremendous firing was distinctly heard at Deal and Dover during the whole of Saturday, the result of which has not yet been accurately ascertained. Our Dover correspondent writes as follows:— [*The Globe.*]

DOVER, November 5.

Lieutenant Robert Hoult, of the Royal navy, and his wife, landed here this afternoon out of the Maria, Danish vessel, from Dieppe. The news by this vessel is, that the preparations for invasion are going on with extraordinary activity; a great number of gun boats, carrying four guns, 24 pounders, are built ready for sea; and very large camps of troops are formed all along the coast. The troops are ready for embarkation, and their hopes of plunder are of the most sanguine description.

Some very heavy firing has been heard at times all the week; but we have been without any particulars untill this evening. The Admiral Mitchell hired armed cutter, Lieutenant Sheppard, of this port, is just arrived, very much shattered, in consequence of an action fought by her with a French gunbrig of 12 thirty two pounders, and 5 French gun boats. On Monday last, being off Boulogne they distinctly counted 84 gun boats in the roads; at 10, A. M. they discovered 6 sail standing in shore, and tacked to discover what they were. The French brig hoisted her colours, and stood out to engage the cutter, while the gun boats kept firing at a distance.—The brig being pretty near gave the cutter her broadside; one thirty two pound shot went through her larboard quarter, took off a man's leg knocked away the top of the companion, and went out the opposite side; the cutter stood on, and reserved her fire untill within pistol shot, and then gave the enemy a broadside of round & grape; on which the brig tacked and ran in shore, the cutter following her, untill the went on shore on the sharp rocks off Portee Point. One gun boat was also driven on the rocks, the other three found refuge under a large French battery, when the cutter continued cannonading them untill the had expended rounds; when being so much disabled, the water nearly up to her cabin floor, gaft shot away in two places, the mast severely wounded by pieces of shells from the shore, and the master and four men wounded, she hauled off. Luckily the Lark sloop of war immediately came up, received her wounded men, and went in and continued the action. The cutter bore away for Seaford Road; but the weather becoming moderate, the arrived safe here this evening.

Some very heavy firing has been heard again to-day in the direction of Boulogne. The wind is very fair, and the water very smooth—and it is conjectured that the enemy's flotilla has made a movement:—They could not have a better opportunity.

November 8.

Our squadron has been at work again upon the French coast. Yesterday afternoon a heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover, in the quarter of Boulogne, from which it was concluded that a bombardment had taken place, or the attack had been renewed upon the gun-boats. No particulars had reached our coast at the departure of the post last night.

November 12.

Our Dover correspondent adheres in his letter dated Thursday, November 12, four o'clock P. M.—"About nine o'clock this morning, the whole of the breaking Squadron stationed for some time off Boulogne, was seen from our heights steering for the Downs. The wind strong at N. W. Bonaparte's armada may, therefore, now put to sea, without any interruption from our ships. Unfortunately, however, the wind has shifted to W. N. W. and blows such a hurricane, that we are afraid the gun-boats, and all the rest of the boats, will remain at home until a more favorable opportunity occurs.

The French lodgers lately captured in the gunboat near Calais, and now at Deal, have accounted for their being allowed on board such a contemptible bark, in the following manner:—They say, that for some time past, the principal officers stationed at the several French ports in the Channel, have ordered a certain number of troops to embark occasionally, and to take a voyage from harbour to harbour, in order to reconcile them to the sea, which most of them do not like. This is very likely to be a true state of the case; but it does not appear the voyages already taken have produced the desired effect."

We understand, that in the Gazette of this evening, or, at farthest, the beginning of next week, there will be published a spirited Proclamation from his Majesty, stating, that until the English in France, detained as prisoners of war in fact such manifest violation of the law of nations be released, no prisoners taken by us will be permitted to be exchanged.

Paris papers to the 2d, and Dutch journals to the 7th inst. have been received. An article from Vienna, of the 20th ult. states, in positive terms, the complete failure of the negociations carried on by the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Berlin, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between France and this country.

The following official return of our Volunteer Force was made on Friday at the War-Office:—

Infantry,	297,502
Cavalry,	31,680
Artillery,	6,107
Total,	335,309!

If we add to these our Regulars and Militia, we two may boast our 500,000 Fighting Men.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10, 1803.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 8.

"The note of preparation on this side of the water has increased in a singular manner since my last:——the hottest press for seamen ever known took place all down the river late on Monday evening, and of course a greater number of men were taken, probably between the river and the Nore nearly 1000. It is further understood, that to carry the regulations lately agreed upon for putting an invasion into the most active and immediate effect, the Lords Lieutenants of counties have been ordered by his Majesty's sign manual to take the most prompt measures for driving carriages, moving horses, corn, breaking up of roads, &c. &c. &c. The Northern coast of this kingdom is to be strengthened without delay—a party of the artillery escorting six field pieces, six carricle guns, twelve ammunition waggons, bread waggons, &c. set out on Monday from Woolwich for Tynemouth and Hull, and another detachment is ready to follow them.—In fact, a speedy and terrible conflict is now looked for with confidence, and from the general state of this country rather courted than otherwise.

"By Dutch papers it appears that the head quarters of the French and Batavian army are fixed at Utrecht."

The following Extract, which we have translated from the Leyden Gazette, is well calculated to shew our Countrymen, that the threats of the Mediterranean can be easily brought to order.

FLORENCE, August 19.

Admiral Nelson has bombarded Algiers for ten hours, without intermission: the cause and details of this affair are as follows:—

An Algerine fleet was an English brigantine wear blocking, and endeavored sore to burning it, but after receiving several broadsides, the brigantine escaped, and gained the port of Malta. On receiving this information, two English ships of the line and two frigates, with bomb vessels, &c. departed in pursuit of the barbarian squadron, which they overtook, and took seven of their vessels.

On the news of this defeat, the Dey of Algiers had all the English Agents thrown into irons, and their property confiscated.—Admiral Nelson, when informed of this barbarous proceed, stationed himself before Algiers, with a squadron of seven frigates. The English Admiral immediately ordered his squadron to advance, and in the middle of the night commenced a brisk fire of bombs and heated balls, which spread fear and devastation through the city. The Dey sent a message to Lord Nelson, who replied he could give no answer for several hours, during which interval the bombardment continued without interruption, in such a manner as to cause the most dreadful ravages through the city. After several of a second message from the Dey, with new propositions, Lord Nelson demanded that all the English Agents should be set at liberty, and a reasonable indemnity be made for the losses they had sustained, with the refreshment of all the captives.—He enacted besides the sum of 500,000 sequins, with a peremptory order, that the Dey would come again make either Tartan or Neapolitan captives.

MILAN, Sept. 26.

The English are getting out an expedition at Malta with the utmost expedition. Many of the Maltese have been compelled to serve in it. It is supposed that its destination is against the coast of Elba, partly to cut off the trade of Liguria and Tuscany, and partly to prevent the French fleet of any place of refuge if it should venture to put to sea from Toulon.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6.

General Ney, who is expected from Switzerland, will command the camps forming on the right and left of Dunkirk. His head quarters will be at Saint-Winoc.

FECAMP, October 13.

This morning a French flotilla sailed by this port, but the rear guard being observed by an English frigate, it was chased and was obliged to take refuge under the batteries of Dollieu: the cannonading on both sides was very brisk.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.

In our Courant, it is said, under the Paris head, that the Russian envoy, Count Marckoff, has given a note to the French government, signifying that his court will not see, with indifference, the march of the French troops through Spain, to take possession of Portugal.

DUNKIRK, October 25.

We hear from Valenciennes, that all the English prisoners in that town have been sent to Luxemburgh, under a strong guard. The reason alleged for this is, that four English prisoners, at large on their parole, lately made their escape. Most of the Irish in France are permitted to go at large. They have constantly a certificate from some Ambassador, generally the American, which by direction is narrowly examined. Fifty thousand men are thought sufficient to carry Ireland. They reckon on two-thirds of the population of that country being with them.

Great pains are taken to remove all fears of fear of the English navy; and to this effect strong intimations are given that there are more ways than one of avoiding. If not subduing it. The effect of these intimations is to inspirit the common soldiery, and diminish their dread of our naval power.

The Americans lend their flag colourably to Frenchmen, who trade on American bottoms, with American failors. All these, both ships and men, Bonaparte, since the late embargo, has seized as belonging to France. The most perfectly honorable flag seems to be that of Sweden. A friend of mine wanted lately to charter a vessel of that nation; but the captain told him, that it would be his total ruin if found out, and therefore declined letting him have it.

When Bonaparte was here, his grand ce corps were quartered on private individuals; and abstracted the sum of the house in common with the family.

NEW YORK, December 10.

CALAMITY AT MADEIRA.

This extraordinary event, which we briefly noticed in our paper of the 26th ultimo, happened on Sunday the 9th of Oct. at 8 in the evening. The day had been previously very cloudy, and a continual rain had fallen accompanied with squalls, which were not violent, until the evening, when a sudden dark beneath the horizon, when the sea appeared to be dreadfully agitated, and such a darkness prevailed that no object was discernable at a distance. During this progress, every person remained within their houses, in seeming security, and without any consciousness of that approaching horror which was destined so shortly to sweep them from off the earth.

The clock of the cathedral was striking eight, when an unfortunate flood of extreme thunder and lightning began, and the rain fell in such torrents, that all the cross streets of the eastern part of the city of Funchall, were suddenly filled with mud and water above the first floors of the houses, which was occasioned by its being impeded, in some measure, from the furious descent from the ravines of the mountains into the sea. At this shocking period, the stoutest heart felt appalled—nothing was heard but the din of ruin working in every direction—hundreds of huge stones, that had been taken from their quarries on the hills, three miles above the town, were tumbling over each other in furious confusion, carrying with them, in conjunction with the deluge, churches, convents, streets, stores, bridges, battlements, and eight hundred human souls into the bottom of the deep! Whenever a flash of lightning penetrated the gloom, were seen mothers wading through the streets, up to their chins in water, holding their infants on their heads with one hand, and endeavouring to catch security with the other; while those who attempted to assist them, were frequently maimed or killed, by the masses of timber or the pipes which floated around them; and the sea presented a scene not less awful, though less ruinous; most of the vessels left their cables, anchors & boats, and many of the steamers were washed overboard.—The ships rolled, in some part of anchorey, several feet beneath the water continually, and all the sailors who were there on that dismal night, whether Americans, English, or Portuguese, gave themselves up as lost men.

Thus, in so short a space of time as a few minutes, were many hundred individuals carried to their eternal home, in the very plenitude of an apparent security and several thousands reduced from affluence to poverty; and many of them, it is probable, in the indulgence of those imperfections which constitute our criminality in our boiys; and tops to their accounts unbanished, unrepented, unanointed." Ten thousand pipes of wine and brandy were destroyed, and the sea shore was littered on the ensuing morning with millions of fragments, among which the mourning survivors of the calamity were eagerly seeking for the dead remains of their relations or friends.—Several days after, the air of Funchall became so putrid, from the rotting of the bodies that were buried beneath the congregated mud and filth, that a pestilence was apprehended; but in consequence of burning tar and pitch, and other neutralizing combustibles, that scourge was providentially avoided.

It was remarkable that this deluge in its course, forces away 29 vineyards that were situated on the south west side of the city; and so decisive was the ruin, that it tore up all the trees by the roots, and bore away not only them, but all the cottages, with their inhabitants, the ground, cattle, and appurtenances, and left the rocky bare as bare of vegetation as the cliffs of Norway. All this affords a scene of objects which bears that name.

In this wreck of matter, there was but one human creature saved, and that was an infant in a wooden cradle, which was lodged among some reeds on the side of the declivity, and when discovered, on the ensuing day, was in a profound sleep. This unconscious infant was saved, from its ignorance of fear, as it is the nature of fear to counteract its own purpose.

All the vessels that arrived at Funchall for several weeks after this miserable occurrence, gave an account of the dead bodies, casks, and boxes which they had seen floating many leagues off at sea; and it is believed that some of the crews were thereby enriched by the contents of many of the trunks.

The small town of Machico, was likewise ruined by this singular tempest, and many lives were lost there also; which leads to a supposition, that the lamented event was occasioned by a water-spout, that had burst against the side of the mountain, and discharging itself down the gullies, produced those afflictive and sudden disasters, that all living persons must deplore; and which, whenever recollected, should operate to remind us of our frailty and our responsibility, and make us live, well, that we may die happily.

This is admitted to have been the greatest civic evil that has happened since the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1754, and was the most tragical of its nature that ever happened. Had the younger Pliny been on the spot, it would have been adequately detailed.

The property destroyed, has been estimated at upwards of a million of pounds sterling.

Additional particulars of the late disaster at Madeira.

[Communicated by capt. Perrot, arrived at Norfolk.]

"On Sunday evening, the 9th Oct. being at the island of Madeira, at 6 P. M. there came on a most tremendous storm of wind, hail and rain ever witnessed by the oldest person—the wind blew from S. S. E. which, with the freshes on shore, swept away nearly one third of the town of Funchal, and all the villages received considerable damage—it was generally reported when capt. P. left there, that the number lost must exceed 1000, and that the hail on the mountain tops were as large as a man's fist. Had the wind continued half an hour longer at the same point, every vessel in the road must have been drove on shore, but it shifted suddenly, gave them an opportunity of slipping their cables and going to sea, some with the loss of booms, &c.

"Capt. Perrot's own words—It was nearly two days before I came in again, but whilst at sea, experienced the most tremendous sight my eyes ever beheld—the whole surface of the sea was apparently covered with trees, parts of houses, pipes of wine, boats, oars, hogs sheep, goats cattle, mules, and in short, every thing that the island affords. Capt. Brigdon, of the ship Thomas Gordon, who was at sea two or three days after I came in, informed me of seeing a number of dead bodies at sea. An English family by the name of Tatlocks, all perished.—The oldest and most valuable church was washed away, as well as a large proportion of cash and valuable goods have been destroyed. Numbers were dug out of the rubbish, 30 or 40 horses after the disaster, still alive—and to the astonishment of all, a woman was found dead

with her infant child at her breast alive and likely to survive."

One of our last London papers says, "It is a proud circumstance, as indicative of the disposition of the people, and of their just conception of the cause at issue, that the Cinque Ports alone, of which Mr. Pitt is Lord Warden, have given for the support of their country, one hundred and fifty vessels, mounting carronades, from 12 to 24 pounders, which are navigated, and if occasion offers, will be fought without any expence to the state."

December 11.

Captain Lincoln, from St. Thomas's, who arrived at Charleston the 23d ult. informs, that Major General Prevost, the officer who commanded the British forces against Demerara, died at Barbadoes, on the 17th November last; the General's wife and child died the same day.

December 18.

Capt. Murphy, from Calcutta, informs that the news of war had not reached that place when he sailed; but was informed of it at St. Helena. A secret expedition sailed from Calcutta in company with the Swift, supposed to be destined for Ceylon, as a reinforcement to the British troops at that place; at which island there had been some serious disturbances between the British and the Kandyian Chief. It was said some of his Britannic Majesty's troops had been shuffled off. The whole of the troops in the upper Provinces had taken the field.

A gentleman who arrived here in the ship Patty, from New Orleans, informs us, that on the 20th ult. he met in the river a Spanish corvette from Havanna, bound up to New Orleans, having on board 150,000 dollars, in part payment for the colonial debt. He learned from this corvette, that the Spanish government did not intend to give up Louisiana.

An Englishman who left Martinique 18 days since, informs that the noted fast sailing French privateer, which has done so much damage in the capture of vessels, was on her going into Martinique with a prize, so closely purfued by a British frigate that she put into an out port of that island. The British landed men, took the fort, and cut the privateer out, and made a prize of her. This privateer is a large schooner, and one of the fastest sailing vessels in the West Indies.—She had often been chaled by British cruizers, but never overtaked.

December 24.

Capt. Huntam, of the British ship Fortitude, from Londonderry, informs us, that the people of Ireland are all under arms to repel the threatened invasion. He says that there never was more loyalty exhibited in that country, than when he sailed, which was on the 3d ult. However dissatisfied the people may have been with their own government, they are, to a man, determined to fight against the French.

By the Victory, from Martinique, we learn, that the French privateer, which is mentioned in a preceding paragraph to have been cut out of a small port in the island of Martinique, was the Harmony. This exploit was executed by boats from the Blenheim, of 74 guns, together with a brig and cutter; who not only cut out the privateer, but took the fort, spiked the guns, blew up the magazine, and made prisoners of the garrison.

The night before the Victory sailed, a similar detachment formed and took a fort on the right of Fort Royal Bay—tumbled the guns down the precipice, blew up the magazine, and brought the troops of the garrison off prisoners.

Agreeable to advices received at Port-au-Prince from General Dessalines, he had on the 23d ult. attacked the Cape with all the active force he could raise, said to amount to from 20 to 25,000 men. The defeat of the 4th effected from Morne-du-Cap. After having passed the outlines and several of the blockhouses, an action ensued between the troops of Dessalines and Rochambeau, which continued 12 hours with the greatest obstinacy, when Gen. Rochambeau was under the necessity of capitulating for the evacuation of the Cape on the 28 ult.—All the troops posted at the blockhouses between the Bernier and Haut-du-Cap (the out posts) were massacred, as all possibility of escape to the town was cut off. Agreeably to the capitulation, Rochambeau with the army under his command were to be embarked under the protection of the British cruizing fleet. When Dessalines left Port-au-Prince, he nominated Petion (a mulatto) General of Brigade and commandant of the place in his absence.

The people of colour, particularly the women, experienced the most cruel treatment, having been put to labour on the public works, with negro women to superintend them.

December 30

Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of the first Consul of France, was lately married at Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Paterson, merchant of that city.

BOSTON, December 31.

News from Europe, of high importance, may be hourly expected. A vessel arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, on the 14th November fell in with a British 74, from whence it learned, that a French squadron, with troops, slipped out of Brest harbour in the night of the 5th November, and that the British fleet, of which the 74 was one, were then in search of them. Their destination was thought to be Ireland. It will be recollected, that she left Brest on the 5th November; they stated, that there was an unusual bustle in the harbour of Brest, and it was expected the French would venture out, as they had a great number of transports ready for sea, and it was believed were taking troops on board.—The Admiral had also learnt, that the French Commander had received positive orders to sail. The probability is, that a squadron has sailed, and the armament of the exhibition of Salvation may speedily be looked for.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trust my Wife MARY CRAMER, on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting—the having acted in an imprudent manner.

GEORGE CRAMER.

Yonge-Street, 3d Jan. 1804.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, consisting of Four Hundred Acres of LAND, situate in North Gwillimbury, on the East side, in front of Lake Simcoe. As for goodness of Soil, Fish, Fowl, and Pasturage, none exceeds it.—For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, at Lake Shore. February 4.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804. January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 10.

By Public Auction,

WILL be sold on Saturday *the twenty-fifth day of February instant, four hundred and sixty Acres of wild vacant LAND in the Township of Haldimand and District of Niagara, comprising of Lots number 18 and 19 in the Broken Front A. B. and 18 in Broken Front C. in Concession B. and 18 in the First Concession of the said Township of Haldimand.*

The sale will commence at Cooper's Hotel, at the hour of ten o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and the conditions thereof will then and there be made known.

For further particulars, application in the mean time to be made to the Proprietor,

York, Feb. 3, 1804. J. HERCHMER.

Quetton St. George has received from Montreal a fresh supply of Dry Goods, amongst which are black Silk Stockings, black Silk Gloves, Dimities, Quiltings, Linens, brown Holland, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, elastic Vandyke Stockings, Men's and Women's fine white Cotton Stockings, Wiltbear, Cordurey, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Leather Galloons—likewise, ground Ginger; Gin; English Boots and Shoes; Vestins and C Fites—also, Horse Bells; Morocco Purses; Gold Ear-rings, plated Knee-buckles, and a few other articles of Jewellery—likewise, a large assortment of Tin-ware.

From New York, a large assortment of Earthenware and Cutlery.

Dec. 8, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing fifty TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money—For further particular, enquire of the Printer, who has the disposal said Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 13th November, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, consisting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each, five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houses and a Stable erected thereon. There is also an extensive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of sale and payment, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

THE Subscriber conceiving it an indispensible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public takes this method of tendering them his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto met with in the line of his business as Inn-Keeper; and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new House (opposite the Toronto Coffee-House) which he has stated neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to those who may be inclined to favor him with their custom; and flatters himself, that his assiduity, and attention to their commands, will insure him a continuance of those favors he has already so amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extensive stock of liquors of the best kinds; and an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at reasonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—also, Stabling, &c. for their horses. Dec. 15.

A YOUNG red and white Cow, with a large white star on her forehead, strayed or has been had onto one Caleb Lively, strayed upon Mr. SHALL'S Farm, in the occupation of the Subscriber.—The owner is requested to pay charges, and take her away.

December 14. H. CAFFRY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN HEWARD.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Prince Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer of *York, 24th December,* 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[VOLUME XIII.] [NUMBER 42.]

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

[TOTAL NUMBER 666.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1804. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's forces in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a flatement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-Street and New-Street, then North fifteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-Street; then along King-Street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-Street; then South fifteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-Street; then along Market-Street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fifty-four degrees East along Market-Street seven chains fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 6. Pa. 11 12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, accord-

ing to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 9. Page 23. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 60. Page 144. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds, as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 144. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 66. Page 162. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 54. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters be-longing to such Force (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who lives opposite said Lot. WILLIAM BOND.

York, 12th November, 1803.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A foreigner, a native of Switzerland, came to London this morning with an offer to Government of several thousand Band of arms, which he has lately brought with him from the Continent, and are now at Harwich, under safe custody, until the determination of Administration be ascertained on the subject.

We hear that since the appointment, that the English cruizers had made numerous captures in the Turkish seas, and that the Austrian, Russian, Spanish and French ministers at Constantinople, had made strong remonstrances on the subject—to these however the Porte has replied, that the captures had been made at too great a distance from the shore to admit of her taking cognizance of them. Our cruizers have been so successful in that direction, that the port of Malta is crowded with their prizes.

CALCUTTA, August 8.

A French squadron had sailed from Pondicherry. Various were the conjectures as to its views and destination at Calcutta.

The English sloop of war Victor, while cruizing on the Malabar coast, the 28th of May, was struck with a most violent shock of lightning; the explosion was equal to the noise of a 32 pounder, which shivered the main top-gallant mast to atoms, the main top-mast was rent from top to bottom, and received other damage; which compelled her to put into Trincomale to repair.

From PORT-ROYAL, (Jam.) Dec. 10.

His Majesty's ships of war Elephant and Bellerophon, arrived from Cape Francois, bringing information that General Rochambeau, on the 26th ult. entered into terms with General Dessalines the Commander of the forces in St. Domingo, who are in opposition to the French Republic, by which he was allowed ten days to retire from Cape Francois with his troops; at the expiration of that period he embarked with his troops on board the frigates and vessels in the harbour, and on leaving port they all furrendered on the 30th ult. to our men of war cruising off Cape Francois, consisting of two frigates and upwards of 26 merchant ships, with 3000 troops on board, and have since safely arrived at Port-Royal as stated below.

The schooner Hiram, Frott, from Cape Francois, with produce; passengers, who had quitted Cape Francois, arrived on Monday.

On Tuesday the following French vessels, from Cape Francois, mentioned below, arrived at Port-Royal, with General Rochambeau and suite, General Boyer, several of the inhabitants of Cape Francois, and the principal part of the Republican army of St. Domingo.

Frigates Surveillant and Vertue, both of 44 guns, and Discovery ship of war.

Ships Havre de Grace, with 350 French soldiers; Endymion, with 180 do.; Louise Cherie, with 199 do.; Le Jeremie, with 200 do.; Bonne Marie, with 195 do.; Nouvelle Sophie with 300 do.; Auguste, with 200 do.; Tridon, with 320 do.; brig St. Nicholas, with 75 do.; and schooner ———, with 80 sundries.

The French ship Reein Air, with troops; the Dutch ship Diana, with 47 French soldiers; the American ship Two Sisters, with French troops and passengers, and the American brig Adventure, with French passengers; all from Cape Francois, detained by our squadron, arrived on Tuesday, also the Spanish schooner Dolores, from Bluefields to Kingston, with dollars, detained by his Majesty's ship Echo; the French privateer schooner Ceres, of four 4 pounders and one 18 pounder, with 66 men, from St. Domingo, out 20 days and had made no capture, taken by the Revenge privateer brigantine; the cutter Sophia, of London, from the River Cambee, with bees-wax, taken by L'Egyptienne French privateer, and re-captured by the Revolutionaire frigate; French schooner La Conveyez, out 18 of Carnation Roads by the boats of his Majesty's ships Elephant and Bellerophon; American brig Tartar, from the Caymanas to this Island, taken by a French privateer, and re-taken by his Majesty's ship Revolutionaire; and French schooner La Maria, prize to the private armed schooner My Flower, of Jamaica, which vessel has also taken two felucca privateers, and affided his Majesty's ship Tartar in cutting out a fabrica in St. Domingo. The 2d Lieutenant of the Tartar was unfortunately killed on this service.

Thursday morning the following French vessels from Cape Francois arrived at Port Royal, prizes to the Squadron:

Ships Eglisie, with 180 French passengers; Jeffine, with 230 French soldiers; 2nd brig Venice, with 226 ditto.

Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, his Majesty's ship Le Pique, with the following vessels from Cape St. Nicholas, that place having surrendered on the 5th inst. to the forces in opposition to the French Republic:

American schooner Active, with 180 French soldiers; sloop Sally Wise, with 198 do.; 2nd French schooner Belle Louise, with 200 ditto.

The French schooner La Mariner, from Cape Francois, with Sundries, a prize to his Majesty's ship Libertine, arrived the same evening.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

From Natchez, Dec. 6.

A detachment of artillery (militia) and two companies of infantry sailed this day for New Orleans. The Governor goes to-morrow, escorted by the Adjutant troop of horse.

From New Orleans, Nov. 27.

In my last I hinted my apprehensions of the probability of some difficulties occurring in the way of transferring this country to the United States. Alchough we find by advices from Washington, that the same has already taken place in the government, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that here the idea is now dissipated. The officers or commissioners appointed for the purpose appear perfectly disposed to accommodate the business. General James Wilkinson, one of the American commissioners, arrived in the city on Sunday last the 25th from Pensacola, on his way to Fort Adams, and after having sailed yesterday in company with the Governor, the Marquis de Casa Calvo, M. L'Aufat, and the American landing boats, got over the night into this port. The greatest attention has been received from the Spanish and French commissioners here to room to doubt but that every thing will be satisfactorily arranged.

The General expects to be back here by the 10th of next month; so that we flatter ourselves with the expectation of being enrolled under the American standard before the end of the year.

November 29.

The French prefect takes possession of this place to-morrow. The thing was so unexpectedly announced, that it has thrown the whole town into agitation. Men who at first were signing complimentary addresses to him, have this day refused to subscribe opposite lists under him. Particulars of this occurrence by the next mail.

Another Letter, Nov. 21.

Possession is to be taken of this place to-morrow by the Prefect, who will in the course of a few days deliver it to our commissioners, who, together with the troops may be looked for in 8 or 10 days at furthest. Every thing seems to indicate that matters will be amicably adjusted here.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated Frankfort, Dec. 3.

"Mr. Magraw arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, which place he left the 5th Nov. Every thing at that time wore a pacific aspect. Great preparations were making for celebrating the taking possession by the Americans, and the Spanish government was making arrangements for the delivery of the province. He met in the Choctaw nation of Indians, a French officer and the American agent, on their way to New Orleans, to deliver and take possession."

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Nov. 29.

"L'Aufat, the French prefect, has determined to take possession of this country to-morrow in the name of the French republic, and continue it under French government until the arrival of the Americans.

"A measure as preparatory to hasten the delivery to the Americans, or to put it out of the power of the Spaniards to delay the delivery in consequence of any information they might receive."

From the New-York Spectator.

DREADFUL PICTURE.

The annexed article, continuing an extract from the Report of the Prefect of the Police at Paris, for the last *Republican year*, ending September 23, is taken from a late London paper. The assassinat which have attended to the Tyranny since the Revolution, which has plunged that unhappy country into all the horrors of civil war, and which the French people now enjoy, must be attributed to the unmitigated vices of the present "*enlightened government of France.*"—The whole history of that country, previous to the Revolution, does not develope such depravity in the human character. Even in the midst of the vices and good, but deluded by the miscreants who robbed him of his inheritance and of life, had exhibited many of the evils, which former Kings had heaped upon that country.—But this Ready and lofty-minded virtues, aided by the natural benevolence of his disposition, could not fully correct the vices of his people. The blind and deluded populace sighed for a change in the government. Their confidence was "*Down with the King*" and "*Long live Liberty!*" In one unhappy moment, the liberties and happiness of France, were levelled with the earth. The wished-for change took place, and behold the miserable result. A Corsican has usurped the Throne of Capetian Tyranny—four millions of people, are made to submit to the will of an obscure Intriguer.—Imbecility have become common.—*Murder* is encouraged as an amusement.—*Discovery daily* take place.—*Public Papers* are regarded with apathy.—*Factions* have poisoned their *chief springs*.—*Poverty* have increased; and, in London.—*Children* have become *garricides*.—*Profli-*

tacy are registered on the public records, and government eats the bread of industry.—Such is the present government of the once flourishing People.—Such is France in that country, no longer exists Lavington man and wife—difrust marks every brow, and difcontent usurps the place of happiness. The ferocious who thirsted for power and for gold, no sooner arrived at the summit of their wishes, than they forgot their fair promises to the people—and instead of the free of slavery, which branches were fed to their flesh devouring fruit, they have planted the poisonous tree of despotism!

"In the course of the year, amounting to the re- part, four hundred and ninety men and five hundred and forty-seven women, have committed suicide at Paris; eighty-one men and fix women, ments, have been murdered, of whom fifty-five men and fifty-two women were foreigners, Frenchmen, or have not been owned. Six hundred and forty-four divorces have taken place.—One hundred and fifty-five bankruptcies have been sustained.—Twelve hundred and ten persons have been condemned to the galleys, to the pillory, or to chains.—Fifteen hundred and twenty-six to hard labour, to longer or shorter imprisonment.—Sixty-four have been marked with hot irons.—Among the criminals mentioned, were seven fathers who had poisoned their children; ten husbands who had murdered their wives; six wives who had poisoned their husbands; and fifteen children who had poisoned or otherwise destroyed their parents.

"During the same period, twelve thousand and seventy-fix public women, or street walkers, have been registered, and have paid for the protection of the police.—Fifteen hundred and fifty-two kept or mistresses have married and known at the Prefecture of Police—and three hundred and eight public brothels have been privileged and licenced by the Police or Prefect at Paris.

"Since the war with England, *four hundred* and seventy-seven gambling houses, *six hundred* and twenty have been shut up, and the remainders of the Consular Government from the Republican lotteries are three millions (120,000l. ster.) he left the three last six months than the six months preceding. The accounts adds, that the two latter are occasioned by the absence of the English."—*London Paper.*

From the Cumberland Packet.

THE CORSICAN USURPER, BONAPARTE, SAYS,

"*England cannot fight France Single handed.*"

We have ever maintained, that one Englishman is as qual to three Frenchmen; and it is a fact clearly established by the histories of both countries:—

READ THE FOLLOWING PROOFS—

At the glorious battle of Cressy,

Won the 26th of August, 1346, Philip the French King, had 120,000 men; King Edward only 30,000 only, more than four to one! In this battle, two Kings, the King of Bohemia, and the King of Majorca, the French King's brother, 15 Princes, 1200 Knights, 150 Gentlemen, and 30,000 French soldiers were slain. It took the English army three whole days to bury the Frenchmen they had killed.

The Battle of Poictiers,

Won the 19th of Sept. 1356, John, the French King, had 80,000 men; Edward, the black Prince, only 8000—odds, ten to one; yet with this handful of men, posted among bushes, hedges, ditches and vineyards, did the black Prince, the Lion of Wales, as an historian calls him, so entirely beat the French army, that he took the French king prisoner, and brought him to England; slew 52 of the greatest men in France, 1500 gentlemen, and above 13,000 common men, and all this without the loss of one man of distinction, on the side of the English, and scarce any soldiers.

Eight days together were spent throughout all England, in giving glory and thanks to God.

At the Battle of Agincourt,

Won the 25th of October, 1518, French and English historians agree, that the French army amounted to near 150,000 men; Henry V. had only 9,000—odds more than fifteen to one.

Though the English army was much weakened by famine and disease; yet their spirits were roused to the highest pitch; they wholly disregarded the superiority of mere numbers, and wished only for the opportunity of signalising their courage, and of proving themselves Englishmen. This was evinced in the answer given by David Gam, a Welch Captain, to the King, who had sent him to take a view of the enemy, and bring an account of their numbers. When questioned, the King asked him the question: he replied—

"There were Enough to be killed,
Enough to be taken prisoners,
And Enough to run away."

Which pleased the King mightily.

The French made wondrous merry in their camp, holding themselves sure of the victory; and to fully confident were they in their numbers (like as they are now) that they even played at dice for the English prisoners before they were taken; and on the morning of the engagement, their insolence and presumption rose to such a height, that they sent a Herald to King Henry, to know "what he proposed to give for his ransom?" What answer our noble King gave for his ransom?" What answer our noble King (such a French historian) were slain, except the Duc d'Orleans, who was carried prisoner to England." Yet after all this vain boasting, the brave English Dukes, 82 Earls, ninety Barons, 1500 Knights, and 29,000 privates, taking also 14,000 prisoners.

The Battle of Cressy.

Of Suffolk, four Knights, nine Esquires, and forty Gendarmerie. Such a noble host was to valour God thanks for so signal a victory, and publicly to acknowledge things that it was probable during which all powerful arm.

But it would be endless to recite all the remarkable battles in which, for the most part the English have gloriously borne their crowns in all quarters of the world, for—almost two hundred years, notwithstanding their own civil feuds.

It is time enough, however, to pass over a few entirely without mentioning them; they were fresh difficulties wherein

The Battle of Flodden.

Where the English had yet scarcely left to bend the French were to fight under the Duke of Alençon, and but of these four times their Peers!

The Battle of Agincourt.

Where the enemy lost 30,000 the English only 800 hundred.

The famous Battle of Blenheim,

Where all Marshal Tallard's army was either killed in the action, drowned in the Danube, or taken prisoners, to the amount of 40,000 Frenchmen: the Duke of Marlborough had only 4485 killed.

At the Battle of Blenheim, the Duke left only 2500, and the French 20,000, with all their artillery.

At Oudenarde,

Also, where the French had every advantage of numbers and ground, our men beat them from every post, and in an action which lasted six hours, we had such an entire advantage, that nothing but the darkness of the night, and the weariness of our men in beating them, saved the whole French army from being ruined. The French left at least 20,000. The Duke of Marlborough 3000.

The Battle of Wandale,

Won by Gen. Webb, 1703, was so signal a victory, it must be a little more upon.

The French army amounted to 24,000, with forty pieces of cannon.

Gen. Webb with 5000 horse and foot had not a cannon—odds in numbers four to one.

General Webb killed his men in coppices, which he lined with. The French cannonaded them with 40 pieces of cannon. Gen Webb not having any, made his men lie flat on the ground. As soon as the cannonade was over, and the French advanced, our soldiers sprung up and fired from the coppices, with such a close fire, and with such fuccefs, that the French soon began to run, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers; leaving between 6x and seven thousand men killed in the field of battle. Gen. Webb had only about 900 killed and wounded.

The glorious Battle of Minden

Was gained by only six English regiments of infantry, the 12th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 37th and 51st, aided by two Hanoverian battalions. This small body, not more than 3000 men, withstood the repeated charges of the whole French army, of one hundred thousand, with a steadineſs and expertneſs in their manœuvres, never exceeded, nor perhaps never equalled. Odds two to one.

They cut to pieces, or entirely routed all the French troops that opposed them, who seemed (as it were) to vanish before English valour and fauity. The French army lost 8—— men killed and comfortable numbers taken. The six English regiments only, 966 killed, wounded, &c.

At Gricbergen,

When the French were preparing to erect batteries in the front of the Marquis of Granby, they were so vigorously charged, notwithstanding their amazing superiority, that they soon gave way and abandoned the field to the conquerors. The French loft upwards of 4000 men. The loss on our part did not exceed 300. Odds thirteen to one. The batteries which have been fought between the English and French since their revolution, fully prove the truth of the saying, that "one Englishman is equal to three Frenchmen." They are to forth in all our memories, it is unnecessary to enumerate them. There is one consent, however, of so extraordinary, and of so very gallant a description and nature, that it cannot be passed over without some notice; not only from its being an instance of the French having been more humbled by the English of the present day, (could that be possible) than they have ever been at any other period of the history of the wars between the two countries; but as it will stand in proof to posterity, that England, in the nineteenth century, gloriously maintained her great, distinguished, heroic pre-eminence and superiority over France, for valorous conduct in every climate.

France, unhappy, wretched France! by her mad and wicked revolution, by the murder of all her best men and citizens, had fallen so low, that she could not produce one, able to cope with England, by land or sea. She has there, therefore, driven into the hard and cruel situation of suffering the Corsican, in the Isle of Corfica, to trample down all her rights, privileges and liberties; to wanton and sport with the lives and happineſs of her whole people; and at length has been compelled to bend beneath the tyrannous weight of (as it may be truly called) his iron yoke. Yet, this Corsican, too daring for France, exhibited nothing but weakneſs itself, when opposed to Sir Sidney Smith, an English naval officer. This English hero, absolutely put a stop to the infamous march of this boasted, boasting, Corsican, Gallic, Mahometan Bonaparte, to Palestine; who was going upon the avowed profane project, and wicked purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem, in order to re-

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in Kings Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HARD.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, Mr. Samuel Smith, jun. Messrs. Wagon-Worke, Magee, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 29th December, 1803.

Town of Acre,

Which was wonderfully fortified, and had it only a few months before Bonaparte laid siege to Acre (a fact which the Corsican would have succeeded if not emboldened), in spite of human calculation it seemed utterly impoſſible to withstand such a force; but the English hero, Sir Sidney Smith, prevented him from yielding, and gallantly undertook to repel Bonaparte, his twelve thousand men, and all his artillery! Our countryman was not to be bought with money, nor corrupted by French philoſophy, which had been the main and principal weapons of which the Corſican Mahometan Bonaparte had poſſeſsed of Holland, subdued Malta, and conquered countries of Italy, &c. &c.—Craft and intrigue could here avail him nothing. Military talents were alone to decide the contest. The Corsican Bonaparte surrounded before the English hero, and sunk to very nothingneſs; Sir Sidney Smith, with no army at all, only a part of the fatigued crews (hard worn in long ſervice) of one line of battle ship and a fragle frigate, aided by a few Maltese men, (the number altogether not 2,000, and of English not one half) so kept at bay for 69 days, so harrassed and so beat this boasting Mahometan Bonaparte, at the head of 12,000 men, (and an immense, well formed train of artillery) in twelve different attacks, (one of which this fatigued Mahometan Bonaparte actually made during Lent, which he had himself forbidden the English how to grant him—under the pious pretence of burying the dead—to cover the Corsican's craft, and so little is his faith to be trusted,) that at length the English hero obliged the Corsican to run away, having killed eight of his generals, eighty-five of his officers, and one half of his chosen army. The Corsican Braggadocio was so terrified and furious, upon being thus beaten and disappointed, that, like the fiftrocious self-tyrant, (to whom the Corsican originally owes his being as the modern Tyrant of France) he vented himself in low abuse against the gallant English hero.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the Corsican ufurper endeavours to encourage his hardening, trembling and terrified at croſſing of the ſea and approaching our shore, by affuring them, that we are verily a nation of TRAITORS AND COWARDS!!!—Though he—confeſſed to Lord Whitworth, his own dreadful apprehenſions, "that both he and his army, army after army, would perish in the attempt, for that it was, he knew, "as hundred to one against them."

Bonaparte has, no doubt, ventured to advance this idea, "of the English being a nation of cowards"—(in ſpite of all the proof he has perſonally received to the contrary)—from an anecdote mentioned in the French hiſtory, to the following purport:—

When our Edward the IIId. croſſed the Channel, in 1340, the French attempted to intercept him with a fleet of four hundred ſail; but the King fell upon the French that they ſunk and deſtroyed two hundred and thirty of their ſhips, with thirty thouſand men, moſt of whom were drowned: for no Ile (ſaith the hiſtorian) is able to number a multitude of the Engliſh arrows, great multitudes of them lighted into the ſea and periſhed; the news of which great loſs, the French king's courtiers, being perplexed how to communicate to him, ſir Jeffer took upon him to do it, and going into his preſence, they at firſt uſed many violent exclamations of—Oh! the curſed Engliſh! Paltry Engliſh! Falſe-hearted Engliſh!—Whereupon the king inquired why ſuch cowards, and what they had done? Why replied the jeſter, for not daring to jump into the ſea, as your Majeſty's brave Frenchmen have done.

May ſuch French bravery be always oppoſed by ſuch Engliſh cowardice!

The accounts which you have juſt read are tranſcribed from moſt authentic hiſtories. The expreſſions which they relate did not appear only at four propitious period, but were repeated almoſt uniformly throughout a ſucceſſion of ages. Reſolved that we are the deſcendants of ſuch men, who, on many occaſions, gloriouſly maintained the honor and independence of our common country; that we are called upon to repel the common enemy, with the advantage of numbers on our ſide; for as French valour will have to contend with millions of armed Engliſhmen fighting to periſhing of whatever is valuable, their wives and children—their properties—their liberties—their lives.

ALFRED.

—DIED—

On the 18th October, æt. 84, at his houſe in Weſtminſter (England), Capt. THOMAS BURTON, of the Royal Invalids—He was the oldeſt Officer in his Majeſty's ſervice, and formerly of the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards, in which he loſt an arm at the battle of Fontenoy, in the year 1745.

And on the 20th, at four o'clock, at his houſe in Chatterhall-ſtreet, May Fair, General CRAIGIE.—He was the oldeſt General in his Majeſty's ſervice, and was remarkable for humanity to his ſoldiers. He has left the bulk of his fortune to the Earl of Mornington's family.

HAMBURG, October 7.

Prince Bentheim, the French Minister here, lately mentioned, that if France could [illegible] England would soon take place!

The English take all vessels in the Archipelago and Mediterranean, under with color and sometimes Russian.

On the anniversary of the Swiss Republic, (October 9th) all the waldons of the French General Soucet's house were broken. The country is divided into two parties, one called the Austrian, headed by the celebrated Aloys Reding; the other, the French, which are yet predominant.

LISBON, October 4.

The King of Spain, at the desire of the First Consul of France, has created wearing the order of Carlos Tres, and has forbidden any of the orders established under the French monarchy, to be worn by the Spanish officers!!!

The King of Naples has difbanded a great part of his troops. They are permitted to enter into foreign service.

The French have a garrison of 4000 men in the Island of Elba.

PARIS, September 30.

The lists of the Legion of Honour, and the Insignia they are to wear, will be published in a few days.

The Republican Calendar will speedily be abolished, and the Gregorian system restored.

The Hanoverian Deputy here enjoys the same distinction and attention as other Envoys or Foreign Ministers.

At a late review of five regiments, destined for the camp at St. Omer, during the firing, a bullet passed through the corner of Bonaparte's hat, which was not perceived before his return to St. Cloud. He ordered immediately two of the regiments to be sent to the Colonial depot, one to Italy, one to the island of Elba, and one to Pyrenees.—All the Colonels were broken, and succeeded by five of his Aides-de-Camp; of whom three were Corficans, one an Italian, and one a Swifs.

In the late great military promotion of forty-four Generals, fixteen only were born Frenchmen; all the others were Belgians, Germans, Swifs, Italians, Corficans, Swedes, Danes, and Livonians.

BRUSSELS, October 3.

Besides the troops already in Flanders, 25,000 more are expected. Vast numbers of troops are daily marching through this place to join the army of England.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The United Kingdom, unequalled by the threats and preparations of their implacable foe, proudly contemn their strength, and attune as to the idea of any attempt of invasion, at the same time that they neglect no means of defence, and exhibit the appearance of a nation in arms, are actively engaged in feeling out new channels of commerce, to dispose of their manufactures and colonial productions. While thus purfuing the arts of peace amid the din of war,

France, actuated by a thirst for glory and the hopes of plunder, and led on by Bonaparte, has fworn to humble her hated rival or perish in the attempt. But fpares no expence, and appears to think lightly of any facrifice in the profecution of this defign; eager to injure Britain by every method in her power, she has provided an army of forty thousand men for the fubjugation of

Portugal, the government of which, anxious to avert or protract the impending blow, has entered into negociations, in which

Spain takes an active part. From the present difpofition of her Maiters it appears impoffible that the can remain much longer neutral. Her ancient fpirit gone, her councils under the controul of France, her immenfe treafures arrived, urged by Britain to declare her intentions, and preffed by France to enter into the war, her only hopes of peace reft in the refult of her propofals to

Ruffia to act as mediator. She, finding it for her intereft to remain neutral during the present war, has hitherto remained friendly to the belligerent powers. At preftnt, however, a coolnefs exifts between her ambaffador, Count Markoff, and the Court of the Thuilleries. Her once formidable rival,

Turkey, is faft verging towards annihilation; her fair Province, Egypt, is, with the exception of Alexandria, which was furrounded and has offered to capitulate, entirely in poffeffion of the Mamelukes; in other Provinces, diffeffed Pachas rear the ftandard of rebellion, to which thoufands of deluded wretches flock, and who, when attacked by fuperior numbers, are deferted by their leaders, and pay with their heads the price of their diffobedience.

Of the other nations of Europe, who are either wrapped in profound peace, or attached to the powers at war, nothing merits particular notice.

NOTICE.

ALL thofe that are indebted to the Eftate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceafed, are requefted to difcharge the fame immediately, and thofe that have any demands againft faid Eftate are requefted to bring in their Accounts, duly atteffed, to the Subfcriber, at to JOHN M'EWEN, who is duly authorized.

JOHN J. BOYD, Adminiftrator

Niagara, 26th Jan. 1804.

To be fold,

THE Houfe and Lot in Kingfton-ftreet, now occupied by Mr Thomas Hamilton, Inn-keeper, for which an indifputable Title will be given, and the terms made as eafy as poffible to the Purchafer. Application to be made to PATRICK MEALEY at the Com. York, Feb. 20, 1804.

THE ORACLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1804.

The following ADDRESSES were prefented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Thurfday the 9th and Friday the 10th inftant at twelve o'clock, in anfwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the prefent feffion of the Provincial Parliament.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER

Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majefty's Forces within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleafe your Excellency,

WE his Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legiflative Council of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament affembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your moft gracious Speech.

We participate in your Excellency's concern that hoftilities have again been engaged between our parent Country and the French Republic, and we fhall duly attend to the framing fuch falutary Regulations as may be calculated to protect the King's Government againft Aliens, and to afford to his Majefty's Subjects in this Province, all the internal fecurity which can be derived from timely and well conceived Legislative precaution.

The dangerous ftate of the Public Records and Evidences of Title to all the Landed Property of this Province, from the want of proper places of fecurity for their depofit, deferves the moft ferious attention; and we will moft chearfully concur in making fuch appropriations as may be neceffary for the erection of proper Buildings, in which reafonable fecurity may be afforded to thefe very valuable Documents; being fully fenfible of the irretrievable calamity and evil which would arife to the King's Subjects, if by fire or otherwife, any ferious accident fhould befal thefe Records.

The improvement of the preftnt public Roads, and the opening of new Roads in particular parts of the Province, to which there is as yet very difficult acceft, is a fubject undoubtedly well entitled to attention; and we concur with your Excellency in opinion, that a reafonable part of the public Revenue cannot be better applied than to facilitate the means of communication between the different parts of the Province, and we will give our moft cordial co-operation in fo ufeful a ftep to the increafe of our Commerce, and the advancement of the general profperity of the Province.

We truft that the refult of our deliberations upon thefe and all other topics which may form the fubject matter of our councils and difcuffions, will bear ample teftimony of the unfhaken loyalty and attachment of this Province to his Majefty and his Government, and will be attended with the moft happy and falutary confequences to thefe parts of his Majefty's Dominions, which though far removed from him, we are fenfible are, and have ever been conftant objects of his paternal care and protection.

By Order of the Houfe,
(Signed) HENRY ALLCOCK, *Speaker.*

Legiflative Council Chamber, York, the 3d day of Feb. 1804.

To which his Excellency was pleafed to return the following anfwer:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiflative Council,

I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal Addrefs: nuft it is very gratifying to me to receive your aflurances of concurrence in meafures calculated to promote the Happinefs and Profperity of thefe parts of his Majefty's Dominions, and I doubt not but the moft falutary conftquences will be produced by your labors and exertions, and that the fame will evince your attachment to his Majefty and his Government and your anxious anxiety for the welfare of this Province.

To his Excellency PETER HUNTER,

Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of his Majefty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding his Majefty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleafe your Excellency,

WE his Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Reprefentatives of Upper Canada, in Parliament aflembled, beg leave to return you the thanks of this Houfe for your Excellency's Speech.

We regret that an implacable and an ambitious enemy, has compelled our moft Gracious Sovereign to a renewal of hoftilities, in defence of the fafety of his People and the dignity of his Government; but, relying upon the well known loyalty and valor of his Subjects, and the ftrength of the United Empire, we hope with confidence for a happy termination of the war.

Fully convinced of the good effects to be derived from timely precautions, againft the infidious defigns of hoftile Aliens, and of the indifpenfable neceffity of aiding, by every means in our power, to give energy to his Majefty's Government in this Province, we will ufe no time in taking thefe important objects into our confideration; and will chearfully give our aid, to make fuch Laws as may beft protect the perfons and property of its Inhabitants.

By receiving from your Excellency an account of the Receipt of the Provincial Revenues of the Crown, we fhall be able to deliberate upon fuch appropriations, as may be deemed moft beneficial for the Community.

The importance of providing fafe places of depofit for the Public Records and Evidences of Title to the Landed Property in this Colony, is fully impreffed upon our minds—We are fenfible of the very great injury which would probably enfue from a fire breaking out among the preffes, Archives, and we will readily co-operate with the other branches of the Legiflature, in making fuch provifions as may guard againft every calamity.

We fhall willingly lend every poffible aflifance to facilitate an Intercourfe in this Colony, by meliorating the Roads in the different parts of it.

In the difcharge of our Legiflative duties, we will obferve proper diligence—and we pledge ourfelves, that the fame loyalty and attachment to his Majefty and to his Government which have ever animated us, fhall ftill pervade all our actions,

DONALD M'LEAN, Clk. Aflembly.

Commons Houfe of Aflembly, Thurfday, 9th February, 1804.

To which his Excellency was pleafed to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Aflembly,

THIS dutiful and loyal Addrefs affords me great fatisfaction, and your aflurances of co-operation in the enacting of Laws calculated to give energy to his Majefty's Government in this Colony are particularly gratifying to me—I confidently rely that your affiduous attention to the various important objects which may occupy your Councils will tend to advance the Profperity and Happinefs of his Majefty's fubjects in this Province, and the teftimony of your zealous and dutiful attachment to his Majefty and our happy Conftitution.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22, called Point du Pin, conffting of Two Hundred Acres of Land, fituate in North Gwillimbury, on the Eaft fide, in front of Lake Simcoe—Eight Acres of which are Cleared, and under good Fences, with two good Dwelling Houfes thereon. For goodnefs of Soil, Fifh, Fowl, and Paftorage, none excells it.—For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. U. KDCHE, proprietor, at Lake Simcoe.

☞ Should a purchafer not offer for the above premifes, they will be Let for a term of years.

York, 11th Feb. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. McDonell Esq

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

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PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW Ye, that We taking into our ferious conffderation, the juft and neceffary War in which we are engaged, & putting our Truft in Almighty GOD, that He will graciouffy blefs our Arms, have refolved, and do, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of our faid Province, hereby command, that a Day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION be obferved throughout that Province, on Friday, the Sixteenth Day of March next; that fo both We and our People may humble ourfelves before GOD, to obtain Pardon of our Sins, to pray that He may avert thofe heavy Judgements which we deferve, and to implore his Blefling and Affiftance on our Arms, for the reftoration of Peace and Profperity to Us and our Dominions.

AND WE do ftrictly charge and command, that the faid Public Faft be reverently and devoutly obferved by all our loving Subjects in our faid Province of UPPER CANADA, upon pain of fuch Punifhment as We may juftly inflict on all fuch as contemn and neglect the performance of fo religious and neceffary a Duty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trufty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, at YORK, this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, SEC'RY.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Efquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majefty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majefty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leafes of feveral Lots of Land, part of which was of the Referves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands fet apart and referved for the ufe of a Proteftant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon fuch Leafes, certain Rents were referved to his Majefty and made payable by the Leffees, at days limited and particularly fpecified in each refpective Leafe, and the rents upon fome of fuch Leafes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the feveral Diftricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all fuch Leafes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Referves.

And whereas in purfuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, the Shedules have been tranfmitted to the refpective Sheriffs of the different Diftricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly fet forth the names and defcriptions of the Leffees, together with the Conceffion, Township, County and Diftrict in which fuch Lands fo held under fuch Leafes refpectively lie and are fituate, with a ftatement alfo of the particular Rent referved on every fuch Leafe, and the days and times on which fuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perfon and perfons, now holding any fuch Leafe or Leafes as aforefaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, referved and made payable, either on Leafes granted of the Referves of the Crown, or of the Referves fet apart for the ufe of a Proteftant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the refpective Diftricts within which all fuch Lands feverally lay or are fituate at the times and periods on which fuch Rents are referved, in ftrict conformity with the covenants and ftipulations entered into by the faid feveral Leffees with his Majefty, and that in default of fuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majefty's Attorney General will be inftructed forthwith to inftitute proceedings againft every fuch Leffee for enforcing fuch payment and for refuming the Lands in refpect of which fuch default fhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, fuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demifed, and fuch conditions having been particularly fpecified in all the Leafes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majefty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER-CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Efquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arifen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townfhips, from no place or day having been fet apart or appointed for expofing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provifions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceffary fupply of the faid Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the faid Inhabitants and others, by eftablifhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpofe aforefaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, taking the Premifes into confideration, and willing to promote the intereft, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforefaid, and of others His Majefty's Subjects within the faid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eftablifhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eftablifh and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the faid Town of YORK. (The firft Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH

DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New-street, then North fixteen degrees Weft five chains seventeen links, more or lefs, to King's-ſtreet; then along King-ſtreet South ſeventy-four degrees Weſt nine chains fifty-one links, more or leſs, to Church-ſtreet; then South ſixteen degrees Eaſt ſix chains thirty-four links, more or leſs, to Market-ſtreet; then along Market-ſtreet North ſeventy-four degrees Eaſt two chains; then North ſixty-four degrees Eaſt along Market-ſtreet ſeven chains ſixty links, more or leſs, to the place of beginning—for the purpoſe of expoſing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Proviſions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-ſixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

AS FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4, Pa. 12-13. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deſerters to ſerve abroad as Soldiers (a ſervice to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary courſe of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in caſes where Death may be thought too great a puniſhment, to ſentence a Deſerter to Tranſportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the ſentence, a Soldier ſo Tranſported ſhall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majeſty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Tranſported, or without ſome other Lawful cauſe, every ſuch perſon being convicted thereof, in the ordinary courſe of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5, Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the caſes of Deſertion, or of any other Capital Offence, ſhall have given a ſentence of Death, his Majeſty is impowered, if he ſhall think fit, to order that puniſhment to be changed for Tranſportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet; and the puniſhment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by ſuch order of his Majeſty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Perſons harbouring, concealing, or ſtifling Deſerters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for every offence, inſtead of Five Pounds as formerly.

Sec. 16, Page 11. The right of the Military to apprehend Deſerters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the aſſiſtance of a Civil Officer, is now eſtabliſhed.

This Section has been altered, ſo as to put it out of doubt, that Goalers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final deſtination, are obliged to receive Deſerters into their cuſtody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deſerters are conveyed by virtue of a Magiſtrate's Warrant, or under Military Eſcort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16, Page 14. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courſe of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 44th Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to ſentence Deſerters belonging to thoſe Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be ſent out of Great Britain) to ſerve in his Majeſty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of ſervice.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 8.

The London Gazette of laſt Saturday contains the promotion of all Lieutenant-Generals in the Britiſh army, to the end of the year 1798, to be Generals; Major-Generals to the end of 1796, to be Lieutenant Generals; Colonels to the end of 1796, to be Lieutenant Generals; Colonels to the end of 1795, to be Colonels; Majors to the end of 1798, to be Lieutenant Colonels; and Captains to the end of 1794, to be Majors.

The army of reſerve is ſaid to be now nearly completed: of ſeveral thouſands which have been ſent to Chatham, all, excepting about one hundred, entered the regular ſervice in the courſe of eight days: of thoſe which were ſent to Plymouth, five hundred have been returned to the counties whence they came, as unfit for the ſervice.

October 20.

The arrangements for the defence of the United Kingdom, are complete. The whole is divided into fifteen diſtricts, called, the London Diſtricts, Southern, Home, South-Inland, South Weſt, Eaſtern, Weſtern, Severn, North Inland, Northern, York, North Weſt, Scotland, Ireland, Jerſey, and Guernſey—All theſe Diſtricts are commanded by General Officers. The Duke of YORK is Commander in Chief. In the Diſtricts the following General Officers have commands, &c.—GENERALS, Earl of Harrington, Dundas, and N. Balfour—LIEUTENANT-GENERALS, Pulteney, Earl of Chatham, Lord Huchinſon, Gwian, Hewitt, Manners, Loftus, Simcoe, England, Duke of Cumberland, Gardner, Dalrymple, Prince William of Gloucester, Vyſe, Lord Cathcart, Tarleton, A. Campbell, and Gordon—MAJOR GENERALS, Burrard, Leſlie, Lennox, Mackenzie, Stewart, Churchill, Moore, Wynyard, Thornhill, Forbes, Cartwright, Whitbeck, Lord Somerſet, Coote, Fitzroy, Beckwith, Luſſlow, Earl of Cavan, Miller, Finch, Hope, Pigot, Garth, Cowell, Grafenour, Calcraft, Brabazon, Morriſon, Beaſon, Burton, Doyle, Erſkine, Marquis of Huntley, Wemyſs, Macdonald, French, Aſgill, Roſs, Campbell, Archer, Barton, Wiedhope, Dunne, Mowbray, Chalmers, and Dorſet—and BRIGADIER GENERALS, Maitland, Campbell, Paiet, Croſe, Affleck, Hope, and Drummond.

In the Iſland of Jerſey, we have 3,199 regulars, beſides militia.

October 26.

Two letters have appeared in the Courier de Londres of laſt night, upon which ſeems to be grounded a report circulated yeſterday morning, that Bonaparte had offered the command of the expedition againſt England to General Moreau, after acknowledging a letter written to him by the late Firſt Conſul to that purport, by General Duroc—General Moreau obſerves in reply, that his opinion reſpecting the projected invaſion was already known; that he had unfortunately declared himſelf againſt ſuch expeditions, eſpecially ſince he had ſeen them swallow up the flower of the French armies, and the remains of a ſhattered navy; beſides, enterprizes of ſuch doubtful iſſue muſt prove fatal to the Government that undertakes them, and to the nation by which they are approved. Such an attempt againſt England, under the preſent circumſtances of the two countries, muſt humble the influence of France on the Continent, and completely ruin her as a maritime power. Gen. Moureau then adduces a variety of other arguments to ſhew the impolicy and futility of the attempt.—General Duroc, in anſwer, informs General Moreau that the Firſt Conſul has ordered him to return the above letter, not willing to keep it as a teſtimony of ſentiments with which he cannot bring himſelf to believe that General Moreau is actuated. He moreover acquaints General Moreau with the orders of the Firſt Conſul, to hold himſelf in readineſs to have a private interview with the Firſt Conſul on the day of the next parade.

November 3.

A conſiderable degree of concern exiſts in the public mind on the eſcape of the Dogger Trouin from our fleet in the Weſt-Indies. Beſides the Regnant, who engaged her, it is believed that two other ſhips of war were in ſight. The ſingle ſhip had likewiſe the good fortune to eſcape from two of our ſhips of the line on the coaſt of Spain. This circumſtance is certainly ſingular, and has ſeldom occurred in our naval hiſtory. Yet we doubt not that ſatisfactory reaſons will be given for the eſcape of theſe ſhips.

Some time ago, we informed our readers, that the number of French ſhips of the line in the outer road at Breſt was ſeven. On Thurſday an account reached us from a moſt reſpectable quarter, which mentioned two. We have reaſon to believe, however, that there was ſome miſtake in the latter ſtatement; if we may credit letters from Breſt, the whole twenty ſeems to have been counted in the account of Wednesday. Thoſe letters, as well as others which accompanied them, were brought by a gentleman who came from France in an open boat. They mention ſome circumſtances which partly ſerve to explain the diſagreement in the accounts reſpecting the number of ſhips at Breſt. The ſhips of the line are generally in the inner harbour, and the number in the outer is often changing. All accounts, however, ſeem to agree that Breſt is the quarter whence we may expect the chief and firſt effort of the enemy, though it is certainly not impoſſible that a blow may be ſtruck from ſome of the ports up the channel.

We may certainly ſoon look for ſome important intelligence. Indeed we have heard from a reſpectable quarter, that the Firſt Conſul has fixed on the 20th of this month to ſay his laſt word. The circumſtance gives a kind of probability to this. It is well known that the Firſt Conſul is extremely ſuperſtitious in the devotion to the fickle goddeſs, and ſeveral particular days on which he has been remarkably lucky. On the 19th of November that he overturned the French Directory, and laid the foundation of his uſurped power.

BONAPARTE's VISION.

ST. CLOUD,

Four o'clock in the morning, Sept. 12.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I am going to addreſs you on the ſubject of a dream from which, if I may uſe the expreſſion, I am juſt rewaked; a dream which will ſtand in the firſt rank to ſeek repoſe again, and which has left the traces of oppreſſion on my ſpirits.

It is not you whom I need inform, who know completely I have always believed in omens, ſigns, and the doctrine of interpretation. It is a feeling implanted in me before being ſo well acquainted with my opinions on this ſubject, you will not much wonder that what the world conſiders as a mere vision, ſhould make ſuch an impreſſion on my mind.

It is in vain I endeavour to reaſon compoſure; I tremble while I write, and my very ſoul is harrowed up by the recollection of this awful night, but hear, my friend, and judge.

I devoted much time laſt night to the conſideration of our expedition againſt England, and brought with ideas of conqueſt and glory, retired to bed. At firſt I lay a long while in a ſtate of reflection, from a variety of involuntary reflections, which the remembrance of paſt occurrences occaſioned to preſent to my mind; at length, however, I fell aſleep, and imagined myſelf to be in the interior of the ſeveral departments of the Republic, and in the midſt of the acclamations which appeared to be ſuch as accompanied my ſucceſſes. I then recollected the 6th book of Virgil's Æneid. Here I ſaw myſelf at the head of military orders in a ſtate of joy, according to their conduct on earth; with the illuſtrious dead I ſincerely ſympathiſed, and the latter, I ſaw, ſeemed. I imagined myſelf to be ſeeking for the river Lethe; with a draught of which from its ſtream I proceeded to my active life, to obliterate all thoughts, and a conſequent degree of happineſs for the future. In my way I paſſed ſuch a grove as that where Dido was ſeen by Æneas, in his viſit to the lower regions; here I ſaw the ſoul of Louis XVI. by the ſide of Antoinette, at the ſame time, regarding me with an look of reproach, bemoaned with mild pity. The ſight of the King, by whoſe bounty I was educated, and on whole throne I had aſſiſted to place his brother, ſtruck me with a ſenſation however, I did not lack regret, or I ſhould ſoon be left all with inſtant remembrance of the French drought. I paſſed by many more ſpectres, I came into the field where thoſe heroes, who had fought for their country gloriouſly returned; there I ſaw thoſe of all nations mixing in the greateſt diſtinction, and forming themſelves into thoſe warlike exerciſes which had been their pleaſure while living. I was obſerving them for ſome time, when I ſaw a numerous body of Perſians advancing towards me; anger and indignation fired their countenances, and their object appeared to be to drive me from the plain. Judge my feelings, when I recognized them to be thoſe brave Frenchmen whom I embraced at Jaffa and Acre, as ſtrait as they came to me to be an inſeparable ſubſtance like themſelves, were going to drive me from the field; but on a nearer approach, finding me to be ſtill mortal, they rejoiced, ſurrounded me in the moſt affectionate manner, and this place I walked to the ſide of a beautiful river, which I fancied to be the object of my purſuit. I halted on the bank with joy and exultation, and having ſtood a ſhort with the waters before my eyes, was ready to croſs it to my joy; when the form of murdered Coſſiſſini ſtood before me, horror took poſſeſſion of my ſoul and the water left from my hands: after a few moments pauſe he thus addreſſed me:—" Murderer, for ſuch I too well know thee art, and doſt thou think to bury crimes like theſe in deep oblivion? Vain deluſion! but hear from me thy fate—during the ſhort remainder of thy miſerable life thy ſoul ſhall be as continually perſecuted by my mind, as for ages to come, they will be to an executing poſterity; thy career is nearly run, liberty and Republics will ſoon be reſtored to France, and the other countries of Europe, where thou haſt ſpread much miſery and deſolation, will all be free; this and thy downfall will be effected by the manner of a virtuous people, over whom thou haſt by hope to triumph." With theſe words he quickly diſappeared, my ſtrength forſook me, I ſhrieked, and ſtarting from my ſleep, found myſelf in a cold perſpiration.

Accounts from Cattaro ſtate, that the following events had thrown the Court of Peking into great diſorder. A favourite of the Emperor dying, the circumſtances of his death were not publiſhed, on account of the political diſturbances, till the day previous to her interment. In the mean time, according to the preſumption of the Aſtrologers, lightning fell upon the place, and conſumed the coffin and corpſe of the favourite. Half the Audience, the flames extending to the Harem, deſtroyed it, with nearly 200 adjacent houſes; nor were they extinguiſhed till the following day at the hour of the ſecond prayer.—The day of this calamity being a feſtival, little attention was paid to it, but it excited increaſed conſternation from the circumſtance of the Emperor becoming on the morning following ſeriouſly indiſpoſed through grief and anxiety. The Princeſs was interred in ſecret, in a grotto in a mountain, the uſual cemetry of the ladies of the Royal Harem, and the horſes which belonged to her were turned out looſe to range on the mountain, until her ſon, according to cuſtom, becomes of age to claim them. A number of women and eunuchs have received five years wages for attending to live in the tomb of the deceaſed they are to be buried there alſo. The Emperor, at the date of the accounts was ſaid to remain ſeriouſly indiſpoſed.

VIENNA, October 1.

All appearances here indicate a continuation of peace. The Emperor's proclamation of neutrality in every way received with ſatisfaction. The fears for the ſafety of the Venetian territory have ſubſided. Bonaparte having aſſured our Court that no French corps ſhall be ſtationed near Mantua or Verona.

Two Generals, Crump and Roſs, are alſo wounded; the former with a ball in the thigh, the latter with a ball above the ancle.

The Princeſs Auguſta, your Lordſhip will recollect is one of the ſmalleſt cutters under your Lordſhip's command, being about 70 tons.

The ſchooner of Joſeph Thomas, the Maſter, and the crew of this little veſſel, behaved moſt valiant on board their Cutter, and beating off two veſſels of much ſuperior force, merits more than mere thanks; my pen is unable to expreſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MONTAGUE.

His Majeſty's hired Cutter Princeſs Auguſta,

Joſeph Thomas, Maſter.

SIR,—Saturday, September 24th, three boats full manned P. M. I landed at Dover, not being able to get into the Downs this tide. After delivering orders from Lord Keith to his Majeſty's ſhips cruiſing off Helvoetſluys, Texel, and the entrance of the Maeſe, on Tueſday, the 20th inſt. at five P.M. Texel bearing S. W. diſtant 15 leagues, ſaw two ſchooners in the S. W. bearing down towards us, under English colours; got all ready for action, ſuſpecting them to be enemies. At half paſt 6 P.M. they hailed us, and their Captain replied, and hailed Dunglaſs (one being within hail, about what they were) Lieutenant Scott, enſigned, Princeſs Auguſta; the largeſt, which hailed, failing to windward, ſhot her a broadſide, which killed our gunner and boatſwain, and wounded a midſhipman ſlightly in the ſhoulder, who fired the next moment at forty-five minutes paſt nine, A. M. with his officer. We then returned our two broadſides as the largeſt, who mounted twelve guns, and two ſwivels, during the action endeavoured to board us, ſeveral times to windward, which was the larboard ſide. The ſmalleſt, which mounted 8 guns, and had on board 50 men, operable to the number of 70 on deck, which came up under our lee, and gave us his broadſide, which deſtroyed to board us; but after an hour's engagement, their gunner, with the largeſt part of the fire over our decks, ſeveral times by the aſſiſtance of the mate, and exerting myſelf as much as I could there, and but our rigging and hull being much damaged, and having both men killed and three wounded, one of our ſmall number), we were not able to renew the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

Barrack Yard, Lonſdale Fields, Nov. 1.

"The whole of yeſterday was employed in all ranks in giving and receiving particulars of the ſcarcity of intelligence brought from France, by various channels. The grand expedition is the pivot upon which every thing turns at preſent.

"Bonaparte, ſurrounded by himſelf ſurrounded by a body guard of 20,000 choſen troops, and from the manner in which we are at preſent living, is perfectly ſafe; and ſhould he not be ſo, a number of reſpectable Commiſſaries, at leaſt 3 of them; three veſſels are contracted about 70 feet long, are to be ſhortly rigged with oars, and carry each a twenty-four pounder in the head of them, with ſwivels, and are manned with 30 artillery men.

"While 25 miles of Breſt, encampments are formed, where every article of proviſion is now reſerved in no leſs than 170,000 troops, who are ſtarved by their officers with the proſpect theme of the plunder of England.

"Twenty two Ships of the line, before the grand parade, and 6 more ſhips of war arrived to be in the line before Breſt on Friday laſt.

"Accounts from St. Omers reports, that 800 flat bottomed boats were ready, with twenty ſloops and 1400 more in great forwardneſs. They aſſert the 4th inſtant, Bonaparte, with his Generals and Aid-de-camp, left their floating batteries at Brugh, which have oars, and 36 pounders; and have others on Deuxbe's revolving ſtage ſaid by the late King of Sweden with Swords againſt the Kings.

"The Engineer after ſome time, a newly conſtructed mortar, calculated to annoy at very conſiderable diſtance.

Accounts from Cattaro ſtate, that the following events had thrown the Court of Peking into great diſorder. A favourite of the Emperor dying, the circumſtances of his death were not publiſhed, on account of the political diſturbances, till the day previous to her interment. In the mean time, according to the preſumption of ſome Aſtrologers, lightning fell upon the place, and conſumed the coffin and corpſe of the favourite. Half the Audience, the flames extending to the Harem, deſtroyed it, with nearly 200 adjacent houſes; nor were they extinguiſhed till the following day at the hour of the ſecond prayer.—The day of this calamity being a feſtival, little attention was paid to it, but it excited increaſed conſternation from the circumſtance of the Emperor becoming on the morning following ſeriouſly indiſpoſed through grief and anxiety. The Princeſs was interred in ſecret, in a grotto in a mountain, the uſual cemetry of the ladies of the Royal Harem, and the horſes which belonged to her were turned out looſe to range on the mountain, until her ſon, according to cuſtom, becomes of age to claim them. A number of women and eunuchs have received five years wages for attending to live in the tomb of the deceaſed they are to be buried there alſo. The Emperor, at the date of the accounts was ſaid to remain ſeriouſly indiſpoſed.

VIENNA, October 1.

All appearances here indicate a continuation of peace. The Emperor's proclamation of neutrality in every way received with ſatisfaction. The fears for the ſafety of the Venetian territory have ſubſided. Bonaparte having aſſured our Court that no French corps ſhall be ſtationed near Mantua or Verona.

Two Generals, Crump and Roſs, are alſo wounded; the former with a ball in the thigh, the latter with a ball above the ancle.

The Princeſs Auguſta, your Lordſhip will recollect is one of the ſmalleſt cutters under your Lordſhip's command, being about 70 tons.

The ſchooner of Joſeph Thomas, the Maſter, and the crew of this little veſſel, behaved moſt valiant on board their Cutter, and beating off two veſſels of much ſuperior force, merits more than mere thanks; my pen is unable to expreſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MONTAGUE.

His Majeſty's hired Cutter Princeſs Auguſta,

Joſeph Thomas, Maſter.

SIR,—Saturday, September 24th, three boats full manned P. M. I landed at Dover, not being able to get into the Downs this tide. After delivering orders from Lord Keith to his Majeſty's ſhips cruiſing off Helvoetſluys, Texel, and the entrance of the Maeſe, on Tueſday, the 20th inſt. at five P.M. Texel bearing S. W. diſtant 15 leagues, ſaw two ſchooners in the S. W. bearing down towards us, under English colours; got all ready for action, ſuſpecting them to be enemies. At half paſt 6 P.M. they

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.

A Liverpool paper of November 6, ſays, the Hamburgh mails have reached this country ſince our 15th publication, containing French dates to the 31ſt October. They do not contain any thing very material information as to the ſtate of affairs on the Continent, and nothing new as to the operations of the armament preparing for this country. Indeed when novelty can be expected, when we may daily expect the orders from Lord Keith to his Majeſty's ſhips, and the apparatus of invaſion, is completely concluded yet.

On the 5th November, it was announced in London, that Bonaparte was on the coaſt of France ſuperintending the embarkation of his army.—They remained conſiderable uncertainty. On the 7th, however, it appeared that he was ſtill at Paris, and inſtead of ſhipping Soldiers, was receiving loyal addreſſes.

It was alſo reported on the 8th November, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had ſent a meſſage to diſſuade Bonaparte from the invaſion of England at the inſtance of Bonaparte.

The Britiſh Parliament will further prorogued until the 22d of November.

A fleet of veſſels, conſiſting of thirty-ſix ſhips of the line, were ſeen on the 25th November, in lat. 23 long. 63, the whole appearing to conſiſt of ſail.—Circumſtances make it probable, that theſe veſſels may be thoſe fleet reported to have ſailed from Breſt, on the 8th of November, of which an account was received by the Britiſh frigate Thunderer. If this be the caſe, it is preſumed, they are deſtined againſt ſome of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands.

THE ORACLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1804.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT

In the Month of December, 1803.

Exchange on England	15	per cent Premium
Wheat, per Bushel	3s. 6d.	per Cent Premium
Oats	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Flour ſuperfine per Barrel	32s.	
Do. fine do.	25/6	
Do. common do.	20s.	
Pork, Irish Meſs do.	70s.	
Ditto country cured	———	none.
Dutch Beef per cwt.	36s. to 56s.	
Beef Meſs per Barrel	40s. to 45s.	
Ditto prime do.	———	none.
Butter, cuſtom made per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s.	
Soaper Beer per gallon	6d.	
Rum Jamaica do.	4/3 to 5/6	
Ditto Weſt India do.	3/6 to 4/6	
Madeira private Stock per cent	80s. to 90s.	
Moſelles per gallon	4/6	
Coffee per lb.	10d. to 1s.	
Britiſh Brandy per gallon	none.	
Quebec Whiſky do.	no price made	
Wine Madeira per Pipe	£25 to £30	
Do. Port do.	£20 to £25	
Vinegar both per gallon	1s.	
Ditto common do.	1/6 to 2s.	
Fine wood for coal per cord	16s. to 17s.	
Coals per chaldron	40s.	
Candles mould per lb.	8d.	
Ditto dipt do.	7d.	
Oil lamp per gallon	4/6	
Ditto Linſeed do.	4/6	
Britiſh Goods per cent advance	40 to 100 per cent	
		[and upwards]
Hay per 100 bundles	50s.	
Straw do. do. each	25s.	
Oak per foot cube	1s. to 1s6d.	
Do. plank 3 inch per foot ſuperficial	8d.	
Do. do. 2 do. do. do.	6d.	
Do. do. 1½ do. do. do.	4d.	
Pine per foot cube	9d.	
Do. plank 3 inches do. running	6d.	
Do. do. 2 do. do. do.	4d.	
Do. do. 1½ do. do. do.	3d.	
Do. inch Boards do. do.	2d.	
Do. do. 20 feet long per hundred	60s.	

Note of Veſſels which have entered from Sea at the Port of Quebec, excluſive of Ships of War, in the following years, viz.—

Years.	No. of Veſſels.	Tons of Mea.	Do. of Veſſels.
1800	253	22062	2144[illegible]
1802	270	24665	24[illegible]
1803	295	29330	29[illegible]
1803	256	29563	29[illegible]
Total,	850	99620	101339
Average,	269	24[illegible]	25335

A few Copies of the FORM of PRAYER for the GENERAL FAST, (the 26th of March next) may be had by applying at the Printing Office.—*Price, 2s. 6d.*

By Public Auction,

Will be ſold on Saturday

the twenty-fifth day of February inſtant, from hundred and forty acres of moſt valuable LAND in the Township of Niagara, and Home Diſtrict, Province of Upper Canada, conſiſting of Lots number 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township of Niagara, and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of the ſaid Township of Haldimand.

The Sale will commence at Cooper's Hotel, at one of the clock in the afternoon preciſely, and the conditions thereof will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars, application to be made to the Subſcriber, living on the ſpot.

York, Feb. 3d, 1804. J. HERCHMER.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly proved, to the ſubſcriber, at JOHN BOYD, Adminiſtrator.

Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF RELIGION.

WRITTEN ABOUT A CENTURY AGO.

CROWNES have their compasse, length of days their date,
Triumphes their tombs, felicitie her fate;
Of more than earth, can earth make souls partaker?
RELIGION MAKES MEN MUCH MORE LIKE THE MAKER.

The inhabitants of a populous town in England have stuck in all the public places to assist the following, printed on a board, in large letters:

"TO THE LADIES.—Genteel women who amuse their *idle* hours in two rings, frequently throw scraps of linen and cotton of various kinds into the fire. It is requested much humbler, that every lady will reserve these trifles, and direct their maid servants to sell them, because the so doing will prevent 60,000l. being annually *exported* to foreign countries, for the *importation* of old rags, to make paper, and which, in consequence, will become cheaper."

ANECDOTES.

PITT, THE FIRST EARL OF CHATHAM.

IT was preparatory to one of the secret expeditions during the war of 1757, that the Minister had given orders to the different presiding officers in the navy, military, and ordnance departments, to prepare a large body of forces, a certain number of ships, and a proportionable quantity of transports, stores, &c. and to have them all in readiness by a given day. To these orders he received an express from each of the officers, declaring the total impossibility of a compliance. Notwithstanding it was a very late hour, he sent immediately for his Secretary, and, after speaking in terms of the highest indignation at the treatment he met with from the ignorance or negligence of his Majesty's servants, he gave him the following commands:—"I desire, Mr. Wood, that you will immediately go to Lord Anson: you need not look for him at the Admiralty; for he is not to be found there: you must pursue him to the Gaming-house, and tell him from me, that if he does not obey the orders of Government, which he has received at my hands, I will assuredly impeach him. Proceed from him to Lord Ligonier, and, though he may be bolstered with harlots, undrawn his curtains, and repeat the same message. Then take your course to Sir Charles Brodrick, and assure him, that, if his Majesty's orders are not obeyed, these shall be the last he will receive from me."—In consequence of this command, Mr. Wood proceeded to White's, and told his errand to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who insisted that the Secretary of State was out of his senses, and that it was impossible to comply with his wishes. "However, added he, as mad-men must be answered, tell him I will do my utmost to satisfy him."—From thence he went to the Commander in Chief of the forces, and delivered the same message. He also told it was an impracticable business; "and the Secretary knows it, added the old Lord, nevertheless he is in the right to make us do what we can: and what it is possible to do, inform him, shall be done."—The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance was next informed of Mr. Pitt's resolution, and after some little conversation, he began to think the orders might be executed within the time limited. In short, the army, navy, ordnance, military stores, &c. *the spirit of impossibilities*, were ready on the day appointed.

SON NOT OF A JEW.

About thirty years ago, some Jews were executed at Tyburn, for robbing the house of Mr. Hutchings, at Chelsea, and shooting her man servant. Immediately after it became customary with some of the lower order, whenever they met a Jew in the streets, to insult him, by hallooing after him—"*Hutchings, Chelsea, Chelsea, &c.*" which being one day repeated to a Jew, an old cloaths man, he turned round and jocosely answered—"It'll very hard you won't let our people have a little best of de gallows, but vant to keepe all to yourselves."

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, the 11th inst. A BAR of IRON.—The owner may have it again by applying to the Printer hereof.

February 18.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND FRUIT TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate, and which are now in a highly flourishing condition—together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke-House.—A liberal credit will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, who lives opposite said Lot.

WILLIAM BOND.

York, 12th November, 1803.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to *William Allan*, Esquire, at York; For the District of Newcastle, to *Thomas Ward*, Gentleman, at Cramahe; For the Midland District, to *John Cumming*, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to *Oliver Easton*, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to *Neil McLean*, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to *Isaac Swayzie*, at Niagara: For the District of London, to *William Spargin*, Esquire, at Charlottesville: For the Western District, to *Samuel Culbertson*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, 27th Feb. 1804.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22, called Point du Pin, consisting of Two Hundred Acres of Land, situate in North Gwillimbury, on the East side, in front of Lake Simcoe—Eight Acres of which are Cleared, and under good Fence, with two good Dwelling Houses thereon. For goodness of Soil, Fishy Pond, and Pasturage, none exceeds it.—For particulars apply to the Printer, or to J. O. ROCHE, proprietor, at Lake Simcoe.

☞ Should a purchaser not offer for the above premises, they will be Let for a term of years.

York, 11th Feb. 1804.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Stuart M'Nabb—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Brigg Major Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 24th December, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, consisting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houses and a Stable erected thereon. There is also an extensive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of sale and payment, apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

THE Subscriber conceiving it an indispensible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his sincere acknowledgements for the liberal support he has hitherto met with in the line of his business as Inn-Keeper; and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new House (opposite the Toronto Coffee-House) which he has spared neither pains nor expense to render convenient and agreeable to those who may be inclined to favor him with their custom; and flatters himself, that his assiduity, and attention to their commands, will insure him a continuance of those favors he has already so amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extensive stock of liquors of the best kinds; and an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold at reasonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—also, Stabling, &c. for their horses. Decr. 16.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townships of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bertard, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Also, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on Yonge Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Esq. in Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

To be sold,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hamilton—keeper, for which an indisputable Title will be given, and the terms made as easy as possible to the Purchaser. Application to be made to PATRICK MEALEY at the Gaol, York, Feb. 11, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 44.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 668. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all our Loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW Ye, that We taking into our serious Consideration, the just and necessary War in which we are engaged, and putting our Trust in Almighty God, that He will graciously bless our Arms, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of our said Province, hereby command, that a Day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION be observed throughout that Province, on Friday, the Sixteenth Day of March next; that so both We and our People may humble ourselves before God, to obtain Pardon of our Sins, to pray that He may avert those heavy Judgements which we deserve, and to implore his Blessing and Assistance on our Arms, for the restoration of Peace and Prosperity to Us and our Dominions.

AND We do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province of UPPER CANADA, upon pain of such Punishment as We may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, at YORK, this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, SEC'RY.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Leases with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN, under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC

OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street; then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains, thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North fifty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

AS FORCED FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 12 & 32. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 60. Page 41. Persons harbouring, concealing, or aiding Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as formerly.

The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

Sec. 60. Page 41. This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

Sec. 18. Page 24. FORFEITURE OF PAY, *During Confinement for Criminal Offence.*

The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42nd Geo. IIId. chap. 90, 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiments without limitation as to the period or place of service.

LONDON, November 14.

A gentleman arrived at Dover on Saturday night in a steered yacht from Calais, states, that previous to his departure, orders had been issued for all Irish prisoners brought into the ports of the Republic, to be immediately set at liberty, and every inducement held out to them to enter the service.

The Duke de Berri, son of Monsieur, next brother to the King of France, died suddenly on Friday afternoon, at his father's house in Baker-street. While he was engaged in the exercise of the small sword, with his fencing-master, he complained of sudden illness, and expired almost instantly.

It is reported, that the French government have ordered several thousand red uniforms to be sent to the troops destined for the invasion of this country, to occasion confusion if a landing should be effected. It is not credited by us on our guard against this stratagem, should it be attempted.

November 15.

Two of the outward bound Portugal fleet, namely, the Forty-Second, from Liverpool for Lisbon; and the Britannia, from Hull to Oporto, are missing, and supposed to be captured.

The last advices from the French coast, state, that several of the tents in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, were blown down, during the last heavy gale.

The bets at Paris are thirty to one, that Bonaparte will not embark. He will, however, at least, sit at the cards, and his departure was said to have been fixed for the 9th of the present month.

The total amount of the prizes captured this war is estimated at 12 millions. Those carried into Liverpool alone, are valued at 2,400,000l.

November 23.

On the 2nd November the King of Great Britain went in state to the House of Lords, where the Commons being first sent for, and assembled, the Imperial Parliament was opened by a Speech from the throne, to the following effect:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"*This Country free and united, and the zeal and unanimity of all ranks, to support the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the British name, by the volunteers—congratulates the hour of the termination of the late sedition in Ireland, and the bringing the leaders to justice.*"

"*His Majesty also congratulates his people on the capture of the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo; and concludes with an assurance, that he occasion should require, share the exertions, and the dangers, of his faithful subjects, in person, in defence of their religion, their constitution, and their laws.*"

EGYPT.

A Paris paper of November 13, has, under the head of Frankfort, Nov. 8, the following articles:

"They have received at Trieste, circumstantial details of the unhappy situation of Egypt—delivered up to the horrors of civil war, the invasion of an European power, and no intimation of Barbarossa.—The first cause of their evils, is the Grand Vizier, who, in retiring from Egypt, left no different pieces 4 or 5000 troops; under the orders of Taher Bacha. These soldiers are brave and devoted; not having been paid and being menaced with dismandment, they elevated the standard of revolt, massacred the Turks, Jews, and Christians, and uniting with the Mamelukes, they carried successively Cairo, Damietta, Rosetta, Alexandria, and in short all Egypt.

"In all these circumstances which render the situation of this country very miserable, is added the report circulating of an armament preparing by the English at Malta, to re-take Egypt—and their fears are still more excited by the arrival—consul of Alexandria, commander of the Barbarossa.

"The last letters received from Venice, prove that the fears of the inhabitants of Egypt were well founded. According to these letters, they have received intelligence direct an English from Barbary. Malta, appeared before Alexandria on the 23rd, with the consent of the Beys, several thousand troops, which immediately took possession of the forts and works of that place. This news, if confirmed, will be important on more than one account."

DOVER, Nov. 12.

Yesterday afternoon, at 25 minutes after 2, a signal was observed at the South Foreland Light, announcing the appearance of an enemy. At 27 minutes after 4, another signal was made, and the gun-boats sailed, which was soon answered from the several stations on the coast. The people on the heights perceived the Boulogne flotilla in motion, and it was therefore supposed that in the course of the night the enemy would make an attempt to put to sea. This opinion became general; as our squadron was obliged, by the late heavy gales, to quit their former station off the harbour of Boulogne, and was anchored in the Downs. The night passed, however, without any thing of the sort. At M. the Ramillies, of 74 guns, the Leopard, sloop of war, and Archer, Bloodhound, and Fairy, cutters, sailed each on its respective cruize to the westward, which will facilitate their departure to the coast of France.

Not a gun heard this day, or any appearance of enemy observed from full tide to 7 minutes after 4 o'clock P. M.

The present alarming state of affairs, on the coast renders the most active and prompt measures indispensable. It is therefore in contemplation to put all unemployed people, strangers as well as residents, in a state of requisition.—They are to be appointed constables, whose duty it will be to see the late proclamations for ordering the country to take the enemy make good a landing carried into full effect. Such is the unanimity of the people here, that when it was understood that measure was to be adopted immediately, not a single dissentient voice was heard.

DEAL, Nov. 14.

The French soldiers who were captured a few days since, appear in general to be intelligent men; and have been a great deal of service. They state that the great majority of the French troops along the coast and particularly in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, are composed of veterans who served in the last war. The new raised levies, they mention are scattered in the interior of France, or dispatched to the army of Italy, or that on the German frontiers and Hanover.

According to the opinion of the Deal pilots, who are persons much to be attended to on subjects connected with the navigation of this channel, it is quite impossible that the French gun-boats, constructed upon the model of that lately captured, can be their dependance for the protection of their troops in the attempt or debarkation on our coast. Those boats carry a gun of large calibre from 18 to 24 pounders in the bow, and one of 6 to 8 pounders astern. The large gun are so fixed, that they can point the bow no more, it must be obvious against the troops on land; and to point their bow on a beat there is impracticable. The disadvantage of the heavy gun also is, that it makes the boat roll most intolerably, and renders it quite unmanageable in a heavy sea. Before the could be brought to windward, one of our Deal luggers would beat four or five times—for the boatmen say. Besides it is the French boats shall take on board the complement of Soldiers which is said to be assigned to each of the three flats, namely, about 90, my informers think that the guns cannot be managed.

With even three or forty-five which were on board the boat captured, there was scarce room for any person to move. All the French gun-boats are made on the one and size of each, as those of the paper, have ever been stated. The 18-pounder surrounded (which are on board the Deal boats) which are prepared to meet the enemy, are so fixed on a swivel, that they can be brought to bear on any direction, while the guns of the French boats can bear only in one direction.

Thirty-three transports came into the Downs yesterday, and their destination is for Portsmouth, there, as they understand, to take in troops for Portugal.—More transports are hourly expected.

There was no report of an alarm at Dover last night. All the yeomanry and regulars were under arms in consequence of some French sloops being perceived coming out of Boulogne harbour yesterday evening. They made for Calais and were encouraged by our cruizers.

Success of a letter.—Another and immediate bombardment of such of the enemy's ports as have gun-boats collected in them, or in a state of preparation, is now determined on. Boulogne is said to be the principal object of attack. The Leopard of 50 guns, captain Martin, who is appointed commodore of the first squadron destined for it, put now in sight, with the Ambuscade frigate, and making for the Downs. I have talked with an officer belonging to the Leopard, who waits her arrival here, and he has told me that capt. Martin, previous to the sailing of his ship from the Nore, summoned all hands on deck, and in the most impressive and animating terms described to them the importance and difficulties of the expedition in which they were about to be employed; he concluded all with expressing his reliance on their fortitude and valour. This was the crew joined by a prompt and unanimous acclamation of their readiness to meet every possible danger in a cause so glorious. It is understood that this attack will be far more serious than any that have preceded it. Reports say that in the former bombardments our ships have lied at too great a distance from the French coasts materially to injure their harbours, shipping or towns. In order, therefore, to do more execution, in this instance, our cruizers are to lie as close in shore, which of course will expose them to the annoyance of the enemy's batteries—a circumstance which must give considerable anxiety to every Briton who feels solicitous for the preservation of the lives of his countrymen; but no one who duly appreciates their gallantry can feel any fear as to the ultimate issue of the contest. The result will certainly of such importance as to be worthy of great risks, if not of great sacrifices.

So soon as the Leopard reaches the Downs, the is to conduct such vessels as are appointed to accompany her to Dungeness, which is her farthest destination, and the rendezvous of all vessels to be employed in the intended bombardment. If wind and tide should be favorable, it is expected the Leopard, &c. will sail for Dungeness the ensuing night. Among the vessels to be placed under her command are, I understand, the Fairy, 22, Ambuscade, Amethyst, and Fortune frigates; the Harpy, Bloodhound, Ballasik and Archer, gun brigs; Pernon, Locust and Sulphur bombs. A cooling to the foregoing is that no person who professes to be in the secret of the plan of operation it is intended to bombard Boulogne, Calais, Havre, Gravelines and Dieppe, at the same time; but the opinion which seems most probable, is, that they will commence the attack upon Boulogne; and after having accomplished their project, will proceed to the other ports. The probability of this plan arises out of the circumstance that Boulogne is now to be the principal depot of the gun-boats upon that part of the coast.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.

BRISTOL, Nov. 14.

A very hot press of seamen took place on Wednesday at this port, when and since that day several useful hands have been procured for the navy.

MARGATE, Nov. 12.

The high winds which have blown for several days from the S. W. have produced the most melancholy consequences. The boat of the Rover, gun-brig, bringing on shore the captain, surgeon, one midshipman, and manned with seven sailors, on Saturday morning, unfortunately upset. A Margate boat happening to meet with the wreck, picked up four of the men; but Captain Chaffey, the surgeon, midshipman, and three sailors, were unfortunately drowned.

A well Indiaman and another vessel have been lost upon the Goodwin Sands, and we have the misfortune to add, that every soul on board the former perished. A brig from Newcastle, bound to Birchington yesterday morning, but fortunately got off at high water. Another brig is now upon the sands in the Queen's channel, and the Margate boats are gone off to her assistance.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 15.

The Halcyon sloop of war, despatches to our cruizers in the Mediterranean, and lately arrived from Lord Nelson's fleet, brings an account of two French frigates and two sloops having come out of Toulon, and made Calvi, where they are now blockaded by one of our men of war. The French government ventured to send them out, notwithstanding the great superiority there was of their being captured, in order to get rid of those which were in an open state of mutiny. That such are the disposition of the greatest part of their subjects, particularly in the corrupted departments, we have every reason to believe from the particulars contained in a letter received from Turin, by the last mail. The writer had seen, with his own eyes, seventeen individuals guillotined in two days: and there remained one hundred more in the Bastiles of Piedmont, destined to undergo the same fate. As he writes from one of the departments of the Lord of Liberty, he is cautious not to enter into minute details on the motives of their bloody executions; but from various general hints mentioned in the account, it is highly probable, that they fell victims to the suspicions of their new Governments. So much and such are the blessings of his Consular Majesty, the greater security enjoyed by his subjects, since he has abolished Terrorism.

Oct. 22.—*Nine Algerine Corsairs sailed from Algiers, on the 16th of September, on a cruize to the Eastward. The Portuguese line of battle ship Vasco de Gama, appeared off that harbor on the 26th: and, on the following day, four of the Portuguese Officers were received each 1000 Ashinadoes for suspected connection with Moorish women.*

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.

The Danish navy consists at this time of 19 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 8 brigs, 7 cutter, 2 bombs, 1 yacht, and 13 gun boats; in all 58 sail, and 3014 cannons. There are on the stocks 3 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 1 brig.

November 5.

The English have made in the several ports of the Baltic such considerable purchases of grain that the necessaries of life have risen to an enormous price.

The following details which have been published respecting the Astrakan, upon of Astrakan, comprised in the vast provinces of Russia, and center of the commerce between that state and Persia, by means of the Caspian Sea, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated, give an idea of its importance, and of the prosperity to which it has risen by degrees. It possesses an establishment of silk worms, 24 silk manufactories, 81 cotton manufactories, 5 morocco manufactories, 74 dye-houses, 24 brick kilns, 92 vineyard plots, 212 mills, &c. The commercial houses consist of 1180 Russians, 5 foreigners, 78 Tartars, and 4 Hindoos. Amongst the inhabitants there are 2,188 Persians, Bucharet and Hindoos. The town contains 2000 shops, 6 convents, 37 churches, 4 of which are Armenian, 2 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 27 Tartarian mosques, and 1 meeting house of Hindoos.

From an English Print of October 29.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S SHARP SHOOTERS.—Saturday this highly respectable and useful Corps were inspected. All was silent, not a word could be heard from the Corps, the command being given by a whistle, so that an enemy must be unconscious of their approach in every thing but the effect of their guns. Having advanced in this way to a considerable distance, they retreated in the same order, at the found of the bugle, firing and falling back. A mode of annoyance was practised, as singular in its appearance as expertly performed! The Corps advanced to certain positions, laid themselves on their bellies, took aim, and discharged their rifles; rolling again upon their backs, at full length to load, and by this means keeping up an incessant and well directed andoyance. After some time spent in this way, the whole Corps, at the found of the whistle, leaped up and fled with the utmost precipitancy; then rallied, and took forth position, and repeated their former movements.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

On Wednesday forenight the brig American, Greenman, arrived at Providence, R. I. in 35 days from Lisbon. Capt. Greenman left Lisbon about the 24th of November. He informs, that an account was published in the Lisbon papers, that a number of French gun boats, with 6000 troops on board having been manœuvring in the mouth of France, were overtaken in a storm by some British Frigates and cutters, when a desperate action took place; many of the gun boats were reported to have been sunk, 4000 troops drowned, and 2000 captured and landed in England. Captain Greenman adds, that bets were depending at Lisbon on the authenticity of this intelligence.

January 30.

Letters from Jamaica state, that a late New-Providence paper, mentions, that General Rochambeau, Commodore Barney, and part of the French St. Domingo army, have been sent to England.

TREMENDOUS INUNDATION.—Letters from Oporto to the 29th November, state, that from the 15th to that period, a continual rain had prevailed, which had so raised the water, as to put the town to great danger of a total deluge. In a few hours the water raised four fathoms. Vessels lying in the harbour, were driven by the force of the element into the streets of the city. Much damage was done to the shipping, &c. and many lives loft in this singular phenomenon.—The ship Prosperity, Jonathan, of Philadelphia, was carried over the walls of the town, and was restored to her moorings with some damage.

From the (New-Orleans) Telegraphe, Dec. 20.

An Account of the taking possession of Louisiana in the name of the United States of America, and of the entrance of the American Troops in New-Orleans, under the command of General Wilkinson.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday,
Dec. 20, 1803.

At seven o'clock in the morning, citizen D'Auffat, Colonial Prefect, and commissary of the French government, arrived, by the beating of the drum, that the militia should assemble at nine o'clock, upon the military square, in order to receive there the American commissioners. At the hour appointed within half a league from the city. This body was drefled in their uniform, were under arms in a moment. At nine o'clock the officers of the staff of both nations, had conferences together, customary on the like solemn ceremonies. At 25 minutes after nine, the report of a gun fired in the American camp, announced that the troops were ready to march. At 30 minutes past eleven, another firing of cannon gave the signal of departure, which took place in good order. The troops in battle array, formed themselves into a column, and marched at the usual pace to the found of martial music, of a band of twelve musicians, playing the tune known under the name of *Marche des Carabiniers*, and came out of the camp. Having arrived on the road that leads to the city, a band of ten drummers and fifers played the favorite tune of the *Marseillaise: Peuple Francais peuple de freres*, which was re-echoed by the music. This column was preceded by fourteen dragoons well mounted and drefled in a new handsome red uniform. Four pieces of artillery attended by forty gunners, preceded the first company of infantry, on whose blue colours was this motto: *Ne pluribus unum.* Another company of infantry,

with white colours, on which was written, *The United Irishmen*, and formed with the first company of one hundred and seventy men, wholly like uniform and good order, preferred a spectacle truly military. This column was followed by twenty-five riflemen in the uniform of Kentucky sharpers. At 45 minutes past eleven, this column arrived in good order at the gate of the city, where it was received by a detachment of the militia grenadiers drefled in the uniform, and in order of battle, to the beating of the drums. At ten minutes past twelve, the army arrived on the military square, where, by turning on the left, they formed their different bodies of militia that were ranged there in the best order.—At ten o'clock General Wilkinson went to the Municipality, a body composed of select citizens, where he was received by the Prefect in the name of the French government.

At 15 minutes past one o'clock, a detachment of 50 men from the American army, went to the house of Mr. Clark, the Conful of the United States, to take thence the American flag, which was brought rolled up about the body of an officer of the detachment. It was then affixed to the halliards of the pavilion-staff, at the top of which the French flag was flying. The officer of the two nations appointed to lower and hoist their respective flags, then exchanged the compliment usual on these occasions, and acquitted themselves very handsomely. At 37 minutes past one, the French flag was brought down to the middle of the staff, and the American flag hoisted up, and remained together for five minutes (this mark is a mark of reciprocal respect)—at length the French flag was entirely brought down, and the American flag hoisted up to the top of the pole. During this ceremony, truly effecting, the American music played the tune *Hail Columbia*, attended with honors. At two o'clock the French troops came down from the municipal hotel, and went to the prefecture, with the French flag rolled around the body of a French officer, attended with several members of the municipality, militia, several officers of the staff of the American army, many Spanish officers, and a numerous concourse of French citizens and others. Whilst these bodies were paffing in front of the American troops, the music played the tune of *Adieu enfans de la patrie.*—Thus the United States are now in poffeffion of a country which produces sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. &c.

Picturesque View of London.

The following description of London in a picturesque point of view, from Londonian Believeum, or an Ancient History and Modern Description of London, by *James Peter Malcolm*, is executed in a neat and interesting manner.

Smoke, so great an enemy to all profpect, is the everlasting companion of this great city; even the smoke of London has a dramatic effect in magnificence.

At times, when the morning is calm, and the wind to the east, rolls the vast volume of sulphur towards each other, columns afcend to a great height, in some parts bearing a blue tinge, in others a dame colour, in the more monstrous and dusky parts of the darker portions of the city, till the black robes require candles. A refident in London cannot form an idea of the grand and gloomy scene; it must be viewed from the various points.

In the spring, before fires are intermitted, during a calm day, Vefuvius itself can fcarcely exceed the display of smoke. It is pleasing to observe the black streams which iffue from the different manufactories; fometimes darting upwards, while every trifling current gives grace to their undulation; at others rolling in low movements, blending with the common air; when the dreary ftation of November arrives, and the atmosphere is dark and damp, a change in the wind produces an effect difmal and depending. The smoke fometimes hangs in the air in black wreaths they assume an electric appearance. When the fun breaks through this veil during the summer, its beams have a wonderful effect on the trees and grass; the green is brightened inconceivably beautiful.

London is not without attraction on a fine evening; chiefly so in the winter, when a strong wind prevails.

It is then that the innumerable lights in the ftreets and streets lend their rays towards heaven; fometimes meeting with the smoke, and fometimes as they are reflected and multiplied, making an arch of fplendor, against which the houfes and fteeples appear in strong outlines. I have found the reflection to powerful as to dazzle my fight, and make the path dark and dangerous. A general illumination occasions great brilliancy.

Let us now view our subject from the surrounding country; and this should be done on a fummer morning, before the industrious inhabitants begin their labours. The most perfect and delightful prospect is from Hampftead Heath, when the wind blows ftrong from the eaft.—Then it is, that the clear bright ftate of ground, broken into a thousand picturesque forms, gives luftre to the prospect; fome of the highest, topped with verdure; and forming as a firft diftance, from which is gradual undulations the fields retire till loft in a misty horizon. Hence, fpread before you, the numberless objects to please the moft difficult. The fubjects of pleasure grounds, under the eye in all directions, contrafting their fawn-coloured fides with the dark-green of woods. Beyond them reposes, in full majefty, the main body, with its mighty waves, whole lofty topography is overlooked by her phalanx of fhipping, crowned with fpires of various sizes and beauty; protected by the whole by a chain of hills.

Much of the external fplendor of London, however, muft have been loft on the fuppreffion of religious houfes. Numerous towers and fpires were deftroyed, and those of the moft remarkable churches. Several attempts to preferve St. John's, Clerkenwell, and St. Auguftine, were without fuccefs.—*L. Paper.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

MARRIED—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. George Okill Stuart, Mr. THOMAS MOSLEY, Merchant, to Miss MARY ROSS, daughter of Mr. John Ross—all of this place;

DIED,

In Canton (China), JOHN TUCKER, Grand Hoppo of Canton, (Chief Officer of the Customs). He was poisoned by order of the Emperor, who sent three Mandarins from Pekin for the purpose. The first gave him a poisonous pinch of snuff, the second a pill; and before the third was administered he was a corpse. His punishment was for *starving the poor*. He took the poison with as much complacency as one friend would take a pinch of snuff from the box of another.

JOHN TUCKER, a Soldier in the Ashford Barracks.—He died at four o'clock in the morning; before twelve on the same day, his widow was married to another man, and in the evening, the *happy couple* followed the *corpse* of the first husband to the grave as *chief mourners!!*

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the goods and chattels of Samuel Chaffee, at the suit of Benjamin Gilbert, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District; I have seized and taken in Execution, belonging to the said Samuel Chaffee, and will be fold at Public Auction immediately after ending Town Meeting, on Monday the fifth day of March next, at the House of William Cooper, Inn-keeper in York, all the said Goods and Chattels, consisting of beds and bed-cloaths, clothing for men and women, pots and kettles, pans, plates and dishes, with a variety of household furniture and farming utenfils, for cash only—alfo, a number of books, pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

By Order of the said Sheriff,

JOHN FINKS, Sheriff's Bailiff.

York, Feb. 16, 1804.

IT is hereby notified to fuch perfon or perfons, as are defirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provifoes of the refpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the fame to the Infpector of the faid Licences, for the Diftrict to which fuch perfon or perfons do belong, before the fifth day of April next enfuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that fuch perfon or perfons as after that day, fhall ufe any Still or Stills, or fhall keep any Houfe of public Entertainment, or fhall keep a Shop and fhall fell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or fhall otherwife fell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the faid regulations and provifoes of the faid refpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or fhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforefaid, for the purpofe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the faid fifth day of April, fhall for every fuch offence incur the refpective penalties inflicted by the faid Acts on fuch perfons as commit the fame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diftrict, to *William Allan*, Efquire, at York: For the D[illegible] (Newcaftle, to *Thomas Ward*, Gentleman, a[illegible]ramahe) For the Midland Diftrict, to *John Cummings*, Efquire, at Kingfton: For the Diftrict of Johnftown, to *Oliver Bowers*, Gentleman, at Auguſta: For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to *Neil M'Lean*, Eſquire, at Cornwall: For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to *Iſaac Swayzey*, at Niagara: For the Diſtrict of London, to *William Georgin*, Eſquire, at Charlotteville: For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to *Samuel Caldwell*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inſpector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, 25th Feb. 1804.

FOUND,

ON Saturday laſt, the 11th inſt. A BAR of IRON.—The owner may have it again by applying to the Printer hereof.

February 13.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchaſes will enter into immediate engagements with ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of furniſhing ſupply of PORK at *Kingſton*, *York*, *Fort George*, *Fort Chippawa*, *Fort Erie*, and *Amherſburg*, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery muſt be made on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaſter General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the Furniſher's Signature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply freſh BEEF of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at *Kingſton*, *York*, *Fort George*, *Fort Chippawa*, *Fort Erie* and *Amherſburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes at *York*, on or before the firſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted, to the Subſcriber, or to JOHN M'EWEN, who is duly authoriſed.

JOHN J. BOYD, Adminiſtrator.

Niagara, 18th Jan. 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SIMON M'NABB.—Application to be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, jun. Bridge Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.

York, 14th December, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well known SITUATION in the Town of York, conſiſting of EIGHT LOTS, of one Acre each; five of which lay in a body, with two good Dwelling Houſes and a Stable erected thereon. There is alſo an extenſive YOUNG ORCHARD growing on the above five Acres.—For terms of ſale and payment, apply to the Subſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN VANZANTE.

ALSO—Four Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of King. December 31.

MR. QUETTON St. GEORGE has *received from New York the following Goods*:—*fine flannels, ſwanſdown, Iriſh and brown Holland linens, India coarſe muſlins, fine baſſtas, Marſeilles, moleſkins, men's and women's worſted ſtockings, cotton do. woollens long mitts, ſilk ſhawls, cambrick muſlin, netted and fringed do. chintz ſhawls, Bandana handkerchiefs, blue Gills do. velvet binding, ſattin ribbon, China do. black hair do. ſewing ſilk, white and colored thread, tape, bobbin, playing cards, &c. &c.; eſſences of muſk, ambergreaſe, bergamot, lemon, peppermint, Eau de la Marechalle, Turlington's balſam, ſpirits of hartſhorn, Doctor Church's cough drops, eſſential ſalt of lemons, tooth powder, teeth brushes of different kinds, Windſor ſoap, pomatum in pots, do. in rolls, waſh balls, liquorice ball, ſalt petre, allum, blue and green vitriol, ſulphur, &c. &c.*

The following articles are at the Head of the Lake, and ſhould they not arrive in the courſe of this day as expected, a boat will be ſent, and they may be looked for on Monday or Tueſday at fartheſt.

Eaſt India ſugar, hyſon ſkin tea, bohea do. coffee, beſt chocolate, raiſins in boxes, Muſcatel do. almonds, prunes, figs, anchovies, capers, oyſters, muſtard in bottles, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, allſpice, pepper, ground ginger, baſket ſalt, fig blue, ſpermaceti candles, candle wick, roſin, lampblack, ſoap, brimſtone, coppers, red clover ſeed, alſo lime juice. Feb. 25, 1804.

THE Subſcriber conceiving it an indiſpenſible duty which he owes to his friends and to a generous Public, takes this method of tendering them his ſincere acknowledgements for the liberal ſupport he has hitherto met with in the line of his buſineſs as Inn-Keeper: and begs to inform them that he has actually removed to his new Houſe (oppoſite the Toronto Coffee-Houſe) which he has ſpared neither pains nor expence to render convenient and agreeable to thoſe who may be inclined to favor him with their cuſtom; and flatters himſelf that his aſſiduity, and attention to their commands, will inſure him a continuance of thoſe favors he has already ſo amply experienced.—He further acquaints them that he is provided with an extenſive ſtock of liquors of the beſt kinds; and an aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be ſold at reaſonable rates.

WM. COOPER.

☞ Travelling Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging—alſo, Stabling, &c. for their horſes. Dec. 16.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Inn-keeper, for which an indiſputable Title will be given, and the terms made as eaſy as poſſible to the Purchaſer. Application to be made to PATRICK MEALEY at the Gaol. York, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDS in the Townſhips of King, Whitchurch, Guillembery, Vaughan, Montague, Bathurſt, Elizabeth Town and York, in Upper Canada; and in Tinwick, Warwick, and Sutton in Lower Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

Alſo, His GRIST and SAW MILLS on York Street.—For particulars apply to Mr. Duncan Cameron in York, John Cummings, Eſq. in Kingſton or to the Subſcriber.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 45.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE:
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 669. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1804. FOUR DOLLS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW Ye, that We taking into our ſerious Conſideration, the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged, and putting our Truſt in Almighty GOD, that He will graciouſly bleſs our Arms, have reſolved, and do, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of our ſaid Province, hereby command, that a Day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION be obſerved throughout that Province, on Friday, the Sixteenth Day of March next; that ſo both We and our People may humble ourſelves before God, to obtain Pardon of our Sins, to pray that He may avert thoſe heavy Judgements which we deſerve, and to implore his Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance on our Arms, for the reſtoration of Peace and Proſperity to Us and our Dominions.

AND We do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid Public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving Subjects in our ſaid Province of UPPER CANADA, upon pain of ſuch Puniſhment as We may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a Duty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our truſty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, at YORK, this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, SEC'RY.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leaſes of ſeveral Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reſerves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands ſet apart and reſerved for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon ſuch Leaſes, certain Rents were reſerved to his Majeſty and made payable by the Leſſees, at days limited and particularly ſpecified in each reſpective Leaſe, and the rents upon ſome of ſuch Leaſes have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all ſuch Leaſes, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reſerves.

And whereas in purſuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been tranſmitted to the reſpective Sheriffs of the different Diſtricts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly ſet forth the names and deſcriptions of the Leſſees, together with the Conceſſion, Townſhip, County and Diſtrict in which ſuch Lands ſo held under ſuch Leaſes reſpectively lie and are ſituate, with a ſtatement alſo of the particular Rent reſerved on every ſuch Leaſe, and the days and times on which ſuch Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every perſon and perſons, now holding any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes as aforeſaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reſerved and made payable, either on Leaſes granted of the Reſerves of the Crown, or of the Reſerves ſet apart for the uſe of a Proteſtant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the reſpective Diſtricts within which all ſuch Lands ſeverally lay or are ſituate at the times and periods on which ſuch Rents are reſerved, in ſtrict conformity with the covenants and ſtipulations entered into by the ſaid ſeveral Leſſees with his Majeſty, and that in default of ſuch payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majeſty's Attorney General will be inſtructed forthwith to inſtitute proceedings againſt every ſuch Leſſee for enforcing ſuch payment and for reſuming the Lands, in reſpect of which ſuch default ſhall be made, into the hands of the Crown, ſuch being the conditions upon which the Lands have been deviſed, and ſuch conditions having been particularly ſpecified in all the Leaſes which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Eſquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath ariſen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip of YORK, and of other adjoining Townſhips, from no place or day having been ſet apart or appointed for expoſing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Proviſions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the neceſſary ſupply of the ſaid Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the ſaid Inhabitants and others, by eſtabliſhing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpoſe aforeſaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, taking the Premiſes into conſideration, and willing to promote the intereſt, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip aforeſaid, and of others His Majeſty's Subjects within the ſaid Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, eſtabliſhed and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, eſtabliſh and appoint, A PUBLIC

OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South-East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains fifty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11-12. A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 13. Pa. 12-13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as aforesaid, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Persons harbouring, conceal-
Sec. 600, Page 238. ing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to
Sec. 60. Page 41. receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

This Section has been altered,
Sec. 60. Page 41. so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

The Pay of Officers and Men,
Sec. 16. Page 24. convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

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* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. III. chap. 90, § 10, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, November 20.

Yesterday letters were received from Oporto, of the date of the 5th inst. which were brought by a private vessel. They state that the ship Liberty of Philadelphia, had arrived there in 38 days, having on board M. de Ceneſin, charged with a number of dispatches from Prince Bonaparte. The American was spoken by one other Cruizer. The captain of which was about to examine the French passenger, when the American declared he was confined to his bed with the yellow fever, on which the British officer desisted.

Letters from Shorncliff Camp, after mentioning the review which took place on Monday last, give us an account of a most important invention, by Major Shrapnel, of the artillery, which was tried on that day. It was that of throwing howitzer shells with musket balls out of 24 pounders, to annoy troops approaching the shore in boats. It answered the most sanguine expectations of every person present. It has the effect of grape shot, afterwards of a shell, and scatters to a great distance. It is the most destructive mode of annoyance that ever was contrived.

Every thing is preparing, we can flatter from the best information, for his Majesty's shooting his standard the moment the alarm is given of an enemy appearing upon the coast. The field equipage of his Majesty is in readineſs, and the necessary arrangements are making in the department of the master of the horse.

Every neceſſary arrangement is taken, for immediately blowing up the chief arch of Colchester bridge, in case of an enemy's approach. Chatham Lines were such an event to take place, would form, no doubt, the principal bulwark of the capital.

November 22.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

About 30 o'clock, his Majesty proceeded, in his usual state, to the House of Lords, to open the session, and being seated on the Throne, a message was dispatched to the House of Commons, to intimate his Majesty's presence in the House of Peers, and to require their immediate attendance at the bar of that House. The Commons being come, his Majesty made the following moſt gracious SPEECH:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Since I last met you in parliament it has been my chief object to carry into effect those meaſures which your wiſdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war. In theſe preparations I have been ſeconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if poſſible, ſtrengthened their claims to my confidence and affection:—They have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only ſerved to rouſe their native and hereditary ſpirit; and that all other conſiderations are loſt in a general deſire to make the moſt efforts and ſacrifices which the honor and ſafety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.

"Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal ſecurity, no opportunity has been loſt of making an impreſſion on the foreign poſſeſſions of the enemy. The iſlands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo, have ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms. In the conduct of the operations, by which theſe valuable acquiſitions have been made, the utmoſt promptitude and zeal have been diſplayed by the officers employed on thoſe ſervices, and by my forces acting under their command, by ſea and land.

"In Ireland, the leaders, and ſeveral inferior agents, in the late traiterous and atrocious inſurrection, have been brought to juſtice; and public tranquility has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope that, ſuch of my deluded ſubjects as have ſwerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free conſtitution with the condition of thoſe countries which are under the dominion of the French Government, they will cordially and zealouſly concur in reſiſting any attempt that may be made againſt the tranquility and independence of my United Kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have a perfect reliance on your public ſpirit for making ſuch proviſions as may be neceſſary for the ſervice of the year. The progreſſive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to perſevere in the ſyſtem which has been adopted, of defraying the expences of the war, with as little addition as poſſible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the ſtate.

"I lament the heavy preſſure, which, under the preſent circumſtances, muſt unavoidably be experienced by my people: But I am perſuaded that they will meet it with the firmneſs and fortitude which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh their character, under the conviction of the indiſpenſable importance of upholding the dignity, and of promoting effectually for the ſafety of the Empire.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have concluded a convention with the King of Sweden, for the purpoſe of adjuſting all the differences which have ariſen on the ſubject of the eleventh article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this convention ſhould be laid before you; and you will, I truſt, be of opinion that the arrangement, which it upholds *with mutual rights*, is founded on the true principles of reciprocal advantage by which the beſt calculated to maintain and improve the good underſtanding which happily ſubſiſts between the two countries.

"In the proſecution of the conteſt in which we are engaged, it ſhall be, as it has ever been, my firſt object to execute as becomes me, the great truſt committed to my charge.—Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cauſe, it is my fixed determination, if the enemy ſhould ariſe, to ſhare their dangers and their exertions and their delivery of our Conſtitution, our Religion, our Laws, and Independence.—To the activity and valour of my fleets and armies to the zeal and unconquerable ſpirit of my faithful ſubjects, I confide the honour of my crown, and all their valuable intereſts which are involved in the iſſue of this momentous conteſt.

"Actuated by theſe ſentiments, and humbly imploring the Bleſſings of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that it will contribute to all juſt expectation, the enemy ſhould elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruizers, and attempt to execute their preſumptuous threat of invading our coaſts, the conſequence will be to them diſcomfiture, confuſion and diſgrace; and that they will not only fruſtrate the glory of ſurmounting perfect diſtruſtful and appalling immediate danger, but the ſolid and permanent advantages of fixing the ſafety and independence of the Kingdoms on the baſis of acknowledged ſtrength, the reſult of its own united energy and reſources."

November 23.

Yeſterday, after the King had declared his aſſent, the Marquiſs of Sligo, in the abſence of Lord Lifford, in a very neat ſpeech, in which he enlarged on the objects mentioned in the ſpeech, moved an addreſs in anſwer. The Earl of Limerick ſeconded the motion.—In the courſe of his remarks, he ſaid, "we (that is one of the ſpeech in which his Majeſty expreſſed a deſire *to ſhare in common the dangers of this period*, he the enemy elude the vigilance of his fleets and a landing in any force, he expreſſed his confidence that the enemy are to meet the Sovereign from ſuch a declaration—ſuch an event his Majeſty would find means to rouſe grounded by an unquenchable phalanx of his people. He would let them rush with unreſiſtible force to cruſh the invading deſpot, ſurrounded by the ſcum of his ſanguinary mercenaries, ſtained with the blood and gorged with the ſpoils of Europe. Such a day would terminate in the deſtruction of that deſpot—the ſyſtem of French tyranny would be broken—the hopes of Europe once more be revived, and that happy equipoiſe of power for which we fought by *ſea and land*, which exiſted in the juſt balance of power between the two ſcales in the juſt balance of power between Britain."

The addreſs paſſed unanimouſly.

In the Houſe of Commons, the addreſs was moved by the Hon. Colonel Ashley, ſeconded by Mr. Bastard; and it paſſed unanimouſly. Mr. Whitbread commented on the ſpeech, and the former and expreſſed the moſt unbounded confidence, that the meaſures of the Emperor was accepted by the Corſicans, but that all hope of an accommodation had ceaſed. He added, that the production of the papers on this ſubject was only preceded by temporary diſcuſſions.

November 24.

On the paſſage of the addreſs to his Majeſty, Mr. Windham (a leading member of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration) ſaid, he was anxious to give full ſcope to the powers of his Majeſty; he preſented againſt the opinion that unanimity in the cauſe of the country is identified with the cauſe of Miniſters: He would not admit that they were never to be thwarted; for though the ſituation of the country was perilous, and terrific as Bonaparte's legions may appear, there was leſs danger to the country from theſe than from our own Miniſter, who, he inſiſted, were unfit for the charge with which they were entruſted.—He, however, paid them ſome compliments on the score of their activity on an occaſion of laſt year; but, as yet, has produced none. In a word, the queſtion of invaſion is exactly in the ſame plight which it was two months ago.

November 28.

Some diſpatches from the Firſt Conſul to General Rochambeau, who commands the remnant of the French force in St. Domingo, has been lately intercepted by one of our cruizers.—In theſe diſpatches Bonaparte is ſaid to have informed Gen. Rochambeau that the French Treaſury was quite inadequate to furniſh him with any further pecuniary ſupplies, and that he muſt therefore endeavour to provide for his army in the colony it was appointed to defend."

The mode of raiſing ſuch proviſion was pointed out to the General; and the advice contained in the diſpatch was, that in order to prevent "noiſy complaints," or "troubleſome claims," at a future period, to any property he might think it neceſſary to appropriate, he ſhould take care to have the proprietors "ſet aſide," that is, murdered!!—The atrocities of former Tyrants, fade before this Maſter Monſter.

Much has been ſaid in the papers for ſeveral days, of miſunderſtandings exiſting between the Britiſh and American governments, reſpecting the interpreſtation of certain articles of the treaty of 1794. That explanations on the ſubject have taken place we know, but confidently state, that no miſunderſtanding whatever is likely to take place on the ſubject. No two countries in the world, at this moment, feel a more natural inclination to remain at peace with each other than Great Britain and America. In regard to the reviſion of the above treaty, which is now on foot, we truſt we ſhall very ſhortly be enabled to give the moſt ſatisfactory information.

HAMBURGH, November 22.

Notwithſtanding the conſent of the Imperial Diet, French demanded of the city, the conſent only given by the Senate at the advice of certain Foreign Miniſters, ſubſiſted on this ſubject, theſe latter have, however, gained the Senate, by the gift of a conſiderable loan, amounting to nine millions of ſrancs—for more particulars ſee than that which, for want of more deſirable information, I ſtated to you in my laſt.

Bernadotte had orders to ſubſiſt his troops, to relieve the urgent wants of the French army in Hanover; and he ſtrictly hinted, that if the demand was not granted, the French army would find means to raiſe the ſum on the ſpot.

Intimidated by this menace, the Senate ſent couriers to Berlin and Vienna, and conſulted, at the ſame time, a general aſſemblage of their Elders and Burgeſſes, in which the majority of votes, eſpecially

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England are greatly diminiſhed, by the late ſtorm thrown upon the bottoms of gun-boats, and that the encreaſe of ſhipping, ſeized in conſequence by the government, attention lately beſtowed upon the fleet. Admiral Cornwallis now ſtockades Brest with a ſuperior force, and the numerical fleet cannot venture out in ſafety, but by calculating on the proſpect of a change of wind, or weather, a circumſtance extremely probable, they deter their attempt till that opportunity. Such, however, our fleet to be blown off, the danger is not ſo great as many imagine, and the enemy are expoſed to the moſt imminent hazard. When the Brest fleet eſcaped upon their laſt attempt upon Ireland, we know that they were above a fortnight off the coaſt, and had ſucceeded above ſeven days in Bantry Bay, without an opportunity being offered to them of landing their troops. The chances which were then in our favour we muſt expect now, and as their eſcape would be almoſt inſtantly known, it may be fairly argued that we ſhould come up to them before a ſufficient time to be able to land any conſiderable force there: In this diſcuſſion, attending ſhips of war laden with troops, that they require a great time to land them in Conſtitution Roads, and more difficult winds and tides; a difficulty which we intend to be peculiar to the unfortunate objects, which muſt push to land directly, and depoſit their cargoes without delay.

Altogether, nothing can be more barren than the intelligence of the week. The meeting of Parliament prove ſome variety in the topics of the day; but, as yet, has produced none. In a word, the queſtion of invaſion is exactly in the ſame plight which it was two months ago.

From a late London Paper.

AEROSTATION.—In a late paper we communicated the aſcent in a balloon of a Mr. Roberdin, during which the following remarks were made.

Mr. Roberdin has aſcertained that ſounds may be conveyed upwards to the height of 2,200 feet; which downwards they can be conveyed only half that diſtance.

The ſolar rays collected, when the barometer ſtood at 24 inches in the ſcale of a lens, loſe one third of their intenſity, and when refracted by the priſm, no longer exhibited lively and diſtinct, but dark and confuſed colours. Weights attached to a ſpring balance loſt one half of their gravity. The magnetic virtue he found decreaſe as the ſquare of the diſtance; but at the elevation in queſtion, the needle began again to put itſelf in motion.

When about ſeven thouſand two hundred feet from the earth, he purſued the experiment ſuggeſted by Mr. Hey, four ſmoke of the ſurrounding air along with mercury, and balled itſelf the point where the air and the mercury were united; and when he returned to the earth, he found that the mercury filled the whole tube within a tenth. This important experiment ſeems to prove, that in the upper regions there exiſts nothing of vapours, and of atmoſpheric air.

Mr. Roberdin paſſed between two large clouds, which ſeemed to open to afford a paſſage to the balloon; the form of theſe maſſes of vapour was oblong, and they reſembled rags ſuſpended above the earth.—Their uppermoſt parts did not form in their aggregate a ſmooth ſurface, as appeared to thoſe who viewed them from the earth, but reſembled long pyramids, occaſioned probably by the caloric riſing the maſs in proportion to the denſity of the atmoſphere; they appeared to plunge towards the earth, in conſequence of an optic effect ariſing from the apparent immobility of the balloon, which, however, was at the time moving at the rate of 40 feet per ſecond.

When the thermometer indicated one degree above freezing, and the barometer ſtood at 15 inches, Mr. R. let two pigeons at liberty, and they deſcended with the rapidity of lightning in a plane, ſlightly inclined without moving their wings. When the barometers ſtood at 14 inches, he let off another; but after fluttering with difficulty for a moment, it perched on the net-work, would not quit it. Two butterflies, let go at the ſame time, tried to uſe their wings, but in vain.

Mr. Roberdin is preparing a balloon of between forty and fifty feet diameter, in which he purpoſes to aſcend higher than any Aeronaut has yet ventured (21,000 feet from the earth is the greateſt elevation yet attained), and is meditating a variety of intereſting experiments for further diſcoveries.

An account of the extent, population, commerce and military force of the Auſtrian Monarchy, lately published, preſents the following reſult: The ſurface of the ſtates of Auſtria is eſtimated at 1200 geographical miles, there are 1200 cities, 2000 boroughs and more than 60,000 villages. The population amounts to 25,800,000 inhabitants. Of that number 6 millions 800,000 are Germans; twelve millions 300,000 belong to the Sclavonian nations, inhabitants of Bohemia, Poland, &c. Hungary furniſhes three millions 340,000; the Arbers are Italians, Vaudois, Arnauts, &c. The army on the peace eſtabliſhment is compoſed of 300,000 men. All that conſtituts the military ſtate, including women and children, is computed at 600,000 individuals, 250,000 marks of ſilver are raiſed annually from Hungary; from different provinces 60,000 quintals of copper; from Istria, 25,000 quintals of quickſilver. The value of metals and other unworought minerals is 47,000,000 of florins, from which, however, muſt be deducted

...the extent of all these works, which does not amount to two thirds of that sum. The yearly consumption of merchandize is about twenty-one millions of florins, and the importation amounts to twenty-two millions and a half. 14,000 vessels of all sizes enter the ports of the House of Austria annually; 1200 of them are national. The journal from which we extract these particulars adds, that the Austrian Monarchy can boast of possessing 900 authors, of whom 720 are Germans.

FIGHTING DOG.—Lord Camelford, last week, purchased Mr. Mellish's celebrated fighting dog.—This animal, who is so renowned for his battles at Bonaparte, was originally the property of Aghring Humphreys; he next came into the possession of Aghring Johnson, by whom he was dearly loved and much lamented; his next owner was George Ward, who sold him a few months ago to Mr. Mellish for 20 guineas. His Lordship being fascinated with the bold feats and the spirited demeanour of the animal, proceeded to buy him, and Mr. Mellish consented to sell him in the carcase way. The dog was accordingly put into the scale, after a good hearty dinner of tripe, and was found to weigh forty-two pounds. The price which they agreed upon was two guineas per pound, so that the purchase money amounted to the sum of eighty-four guineas. This was satisfied in the following manner.—A favourite gun, belonging to his Lordship, value forty guineas, and a case of pistols, value 44 guineas. It would have been an insult to this noble animal to have paid the purchase in money, and therefore, he was in a manner exchanged for those warlike articles. He is known by the name of *Bracker*, has fought 109 battles, and never was beat. A more warlike pedigree, or nobler blood, cannot be boasted by any of the canine race in England. To his other great and good qualities he adds a singular instinct, by which he is enabled to know a man from a coward, and he is as much attached to the former, as he hates the latter. His Lordship is so pleased with his purchase, he declares no money shall part him and his dog.

(London Paper.)

THE TEAR.

ON beds of snow the moonbeam slept,
And chilly was the midnight gloom,
When, by the damp grave, ELLEN wept:
Sweet maid! it was her lover's tomb.

A warm tear gush'd! the wintry air
Congeal'd it, as it flash'd away:
All night it lay all nice drop there;
At morn, it glitter'd in the ray.

An angel, wandering from the sphere,
Who saw this bright, this lovers gem,
To dew-ey'd Pity brought the tear,
And hung it on her diadem.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

[The following excellent mode of insuring against fire now practised in Germany, and found to be of the greatest utility, was originally extracted from Render's Tour through that country, lately published; and appears to be worthy the attention of the Legislature of this Province.]

PLAN.

Through the whole principality of a German Prince, let it be ever so extensive, all the houses, barns, cottages, stables, and buildings, of every kind, except public edifices, are numbered. Every proprietor delivers a flatement in writing of the value of his houses and moveable effects, in doing which he is allowed to estimate them to any amount he thinks proper—commissioners appointed by the government examine into, and correct those estimates: their decisions is final. Let a cottage be ever so small the proprietor is obliged to insure it with the little property it contains. Every house being thus insured, the insurance money is half yearly called for, and cheerfully paid, as it is only the proportional part of such losses by fire as may actually have happened, generally very trifling; and sometimes when no fire happens, no call is made—losses by fire are thus easily and speedily repaired; should even a fire be considerable, yet as the whole principality bears the loss, the payment is to the bulk of the community, scarcely one shilling per annum.

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately, and those that have any demands against said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to JOHN M'EWAN, who is duly authorized.

JOHN J. BOYD, Administrator.

Niagara, 18th Jan. 1804.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to *William Allan*, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to *Thomas Ward*, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to *John Cumming*, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to *Oliver Everit*, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to *Neil M'Lean*, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to *Isaac Swayzey*, at Niagara: For the District of London, to *William Spargin*, Esquire, at Charlotteville: For the Western District, to *Samuel Culbertson*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, 17th Feb. 1804.

MR. Quetton St. George has received from New York the following Goods:—fine flannels, swansdown, Irish and brown Holland linens; India coarse muslins, fine baftias, Marseilles, waistcoat, men's and women's worsted stockings, cotton do. women's long mitts, silk shawls, cambrick muslin, netted and fringed do. chintz shawls, Bandana handkerchiefs, blue Gills do. velvet binding, satin ribbon, China do. black hair do. sewing silk, white and colored thread, tape, bobbin, playing cards, &c. &c. essences of musk, ambergreafe, bergamot, lemon, peppermint, Eau de la Marechalle, Turlington's balsam, spirits of hartshorn, Doctor Church's cough drops, essential salt of lemons, tooth powder, teeth brushes of different kinds, Windsor soap, pomatum in pots, do. in rolls, wash balls, liquorice ball, saltpetre, allum, blue and green vitriol, sulphur, &c. &c.

The following articles are at the Head of the Lake, and should they not arrive in the course of this day as expected, a boat will be sent, and they may be looked for on Monday or Tuesday at farthest.

East India sugar, hyson skin tea, bohea do. coffee, best chocolate, raisins in boxes, Muscatel do. almonds, prunes, figs, anchovies, capers, oysters, mustard in bottles, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, ground ginger, basket salt, pig blue, spermaceti candles, candle wick, rosin, lampblack, soap, brimstone, copperas, red clover seed, also lime juice. Feb. 25, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Mill-seat thereon, four miles from Town—The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 10.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804; January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the goods and chattels of Samuel Chaffe, at the suit of Benjamin Gilbert, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District; I have seized and taken in Execution, belonging to the said Samuel Chaffe, and will be sold at Public Auction immediately after closing Town Meeting, on Monday the fifth day of March next, at the House of William Crooks, Inn-keeper in York, all the said Goods and Chattels, consisting of beds and bed-cloaths, clothing for men and women, pots and kettles, pans, plates, dishes, with a variety of household furniture and farming utensils, for cash only—also, a number of books, pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

By Order of the said Sheriff,
JOHN FISK, Sheriff's Bailiff.

York, Feb. 16, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Thoms (formerly Inn-keeper, for which an indisputable Title will be given, and the terms made easy to a prudent purchaser. Application to be made to Mr. Elliot, MEALEY, at the Gaol. York, Feb. 10, 1804.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS unavoidably delayed, shall be punctually attended to in our next.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 46.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 670. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER, Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To all our Loving Subjects in our Province of Upper Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW Ye, that We taking into our Royal consideration the just and necessary War in which we are engaged, and putting our Trust in Almighty God, that He will graciously bless our Arms, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of our said Province, hereby command, that a Day of PUBLIC FASTING and HUMILIATION be observed throughout that Province, on Friday, the Sixteenth Day of March next; that so both We and our People may humble ourselves before God, to obtain Pardon of our Sins, to pray that He may avert those heavy Judgements which we deserve, and to implore his Blessing and Assistance on our Arms, for the restoration of Peace and Prosperity to Us and our Dominions.

AND We do strictly charge and command, that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in our said Province of UPPER CANADA, upon pain of such Punishment as We may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved PETER HUNTER, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of UPPER CANADA, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in UPPER and LOWER CANADA, at YORK, this Fifteenth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, SEC'RY.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown; such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish, and appoint, A PUBLIC

OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the faid Town of YORK: (The firſt Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of theſe Preſents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, conſiſting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South Eaſt angle of the ſaid plot, at the corner of Market-ſtreet and New ſtreet, then North ſixteen degrees Weſt five chains ſeventeen links, more or leſs, to King's-ſtreet; then along King-ſtreet South ſeventy-four degrees Weſt nine chains fifty-one links, more or leſs, to Church-ſtreet; then South ſixteen degrees Eaſt ſix chains thirty-four links, more or leſs, to Market-ſtreet; then along Market-ſtreet North ſeventy-four degrees Eaſt two chains; then North ſixty-four degrees Eaſt along Market-ſtreet ſeven chains ſixty links, more or leſs, to the place of beginning—for the purpoſe of expoſing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Proviſions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforeſaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

AS FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

Sec. 4. Pa. 11 12. * A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deſerters to ſerve abroad as Soldiers (a ſervice to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary courſe of duty); but the Court is now authorized, in caſes where Death may be thought too great a puniſhment, to ſentence a Deſerter to Tranſportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the ſentence, a Soldier ſo Tranſported ſhall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majeſty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Tranſported, or without ſome other Lawful cauſe, every ſuch perſon being convicted thereof, in the ordinary courſe of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 5. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the caſes of Deſertion, or of any other Capital Offence, ſhall have given a ſentence of Death, his Majeſty is impowered, if he ſhall think fit, to order that puniſhment to be changed for Tranſportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet; and the puniſhment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by ſuch order of his Majeſty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 609. Page 218. Perſons harbouring, concealing, or aſſiſting Deſerters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, inſtead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 62. Page 114. The right of the Military to apprehend Deſerters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the aſſiſtance of a Civil Officer, is now eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 60. Page 11. This Section has been altered, ſo as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final deſtination, are obliged to receive Deſerters into their cuſtody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deſerters are conveyed by virtue of a Magiſtrate's Warrant, or under Military Eſcort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 18. Page 34. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary courſe of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in conſequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42d Geo. IIId. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to ſentence Deſerters belonging to thoſe Forces (who are not by their original engagements to be ſent out of Great Britain) to ſerve in his Majeſty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of ſervice.

Recent intelligence from Dieppe.

An Engliſh naval officer, lieut. Robert Houlſ, and his lady, arrived here yeſterday evening from Dieppe. They came over in a Danish brig bound home. This gentleman effected his eſcape in a manner that required great dexterity in carrying into execution. For ſome months he has been detained in France as a priſoner of war, but was fortunately in poſſeſſion of an old paſſport, which he obtained previous to the commencement of hoſtilities. This he altered and gave himſelf the title of an American officer, by which means he travelled, after having taken French leave of his old quarters, into Switzerland. On his arrival there, the unconcern'd art of going through Germany, eſpecially at this ſeaſon of the year, induced him to return into France, and, if poſſible, reach ſome part of the coaſt, where he might embark on board a neutral veſſel and get to England. The American paſs was ſo artfully altered, that no ſuſpicion was excited either of the fraud by any of the officials of the ſeveral ſtages throughout the whole of his journey, &c. as a citizen of the United States, he reached Dieppe.

The intelligence brought by this gentleman is extremely intereſting. During his ſtay at Dieppe, he mingled with all claſſes of the people, and being generally received as an American marine officer, he had acceſs to every part of the town and neighbourhood. About ten days ago, he ſaw the laſt ſquadron of armed veſſels equipped at Dieppe, amounting to about eighteen ſail, leave the port, deſtined for Boulogne, and was informed, previous to his departure, of their late arrival. The coaſt, he declares ſwarms with troops, and that in many converſations he had with the officers and private men belonging to different regiments, he obſerved they all entertained a perfect conviction of their being very ſhortly ordered to embark for England. The ſuppoſed American became frequently jocular with them on the ſubject of the invaſion, but in ſeveral inſtances hinted at the diſtinction that muſt await the men employed on ſo dangerous an expedition. Their conſtant anſwer was—"Very well, if 100,000 ſhus forth, France will be juſt where ſhe was, for ſhe can ſend another 100,000, and another after that; but if we get on ſhore in England, we will do the buſineſs!" The indifference expreſſed by theſe people, even at the moment they ſeemed convinced of their being deſtined to certain deſtruction, our informant declares, ſurpaſſed him exceedingly; but ſuch was really the caſe throughout every department of the army he had acceſs to during his ſtay on the coaſt.

This gentleman, who ſeems to have examined the ſituation of affairs on the oppoſite coaſt with a more than ordinary attention, declares, that he is at leaſt convinced of an invaſion from France being attempted very ſhortly, as he can be of any circumſtance that has not already taken place—every man in the French army now on the coaſt expects the Conſular order for embarkation, when the marine officers report the whole of the ſeveral flotillas being in readineſs; but he ſays, it is no ſecret on the oppoſite ſide, that Bonaparte will not command the firſt expedition; for that Maſſena and Berthier are to be the principal officers. If they ſuffer, the Premier Conſul is to try his fortune.

The Great Man and the Great Nation.

From a correſpondent in Paris we have received the following inventory and eſtimate of the Great Man's Dreſs, as furniſhed by the Great Nation:

A velvet embroidered ſuit, full dreſs uniform of a French General,	£. 126	0 0
Half boots with gold embroidery,	6	0 0
A military hat, beſt beaver,	1	10 0
Diamond button for the hat, weighing 277 carrats,	332,000	0 0
A ſabre with beſt Damaſcus blade,	10	0 0
Hilt of ſabre of ſolid gold, 27 oz.	108	0 0
Diamond in the mouth of crocodile, called the Regent,	250,000	0 0
Diamond eyes of crocodile,	1,500	0 0
Epaulets of beſt brilliants,	30,000	0 0
Total value,	£397,751	10 0
Analiſis of the above— Clothes and UNIFORM, articles including embroidery, gold hilted ſabre, &c.	251	10 0
ORNAMENTAL part,	£397,490	0 0

[London Paper.]

FROM A PARIS PAPER.

ACCOUNT OF A FIRE BALL.

J. C. BIOT, Member of the National Inſtitution, in a letter to the French Miniſter of the Interior, dated July 20, 1803, gives a detailed account of his inquiries, &c. reſpecting a Fire Ball which lately fell in the neighbourhood of Laigle. From this, the following deſcription of the phenomenon is deduced:—

"On Tueſday, April 26, 1803, about one in the afternoon, the weather being ſerene, there was obſerved from Caen, from Amhenet, and the environs of Alençon, Falaiſe, and Verneuil, a fiery globe of a very brilliant ſplendour, which moved in the atmoſphere with great rapidity.

Some moments after there was heard at Laigle, and the environs of that city to the extent of more than thirty leagues in every direction, a violent exploſion, which laſted five or ſix minutes.

At firſt there were three or four reports like thoſe of cannon, followed by a kind of diſcharge which reſembled a ſtring of muſketry; after which there was heard a dreadful rolling like the beating of a drum. The air was calm and the ſky ſerene, except a few clouds, ſuch as are frequently obſerved.

The noiſe proceeded from a ſmall cloud, which had a rectangular form, the largeſt ſide being in a direction from eaſt to weſt. It appeared motionleſs all the time that the phenomenon laſted. But the vapour of which it was compoſed, was projected momentarily from the different ſides by the effect of the ſucceſſive exploſions. This cloud was about half a league to the north north-eaſt of the town of Laigle: it was at a great elevation in the atmoſphere, for the inhabitants of the two hamlets, a league diſtant from each other, ſaw it at the ſame time above their heads. In the whole portion over which this cloud hovered, a hiſſing noiſe like that of a ſtone diſcharged from a ſling was heard, and a multitude of mineral maſſes exactly ſimilar to thoſe diſtinguiſhed by the name of meteoric ſtones, were ſeen to fall at the ſame time.

The diſtrict in which the ſtones fell, forms an elliptical figure of about two leagues and a half in length, and nearly one in breadth, the greateſt dimenſion being in a direction from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, forming a declination of about 22 degrees. This direction which the meteors muſt have followed, is exactly that of the magnetic meridian; which is a remarkable circumſtance.

The largeſt of theſe ſtones fell at the ſouth eaſt extremity of the large axis of the ellipſe; the middle fixed one fell in the centre, the ſmalleſt at the other extremity. It thereby appears that the largeſt fell firſt, as might naturally be ſuppoſed.

The largeſt of all thoſe which fell weigh 17½ pounds. The ſmalleſt I law about two grains, which is the thouſandth part of the former.

The number that fell is certainly above two or three thouſand.

In this account I have confined myſelf to a ſimple relation of facts; I have endeavoured to view it in as any other perſon would have done, at the ſame time employed every care to preſent them with exactneſs. I leave to the ſagacity of philoſophy the diſcuſſion of conſequences that may be deduced from them. I ſhall conſider myſelf happy if they and that I have ſucceeded in placing beyond a doubt the moſt aſtoniſhing phenomenon ever obſerved by man.

ON THE INSEPARABLE CONNECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

NOTHING can be more ſtupid than it would be for the body of farmers to endeavour to cramp and diſcourage navigation and commerce, or for the body of merchants to deſpiſe agriculture; becauſe the fortunes of theſe two claſſes of people are intimately and inſeparably connected. Agriculture is the baſis of commerce, and commerce cheriſhes agriculture—like the fair betchnait, the farmer would have no market for his ſurplage of his produce, and without a market, he would have no encouragement to exert himſelf vigorouſly and extenſively in the line of his buſineſs.

The farmer furniſhes the ſtuff of buſineſs to the merchant and navigator, and theſe take off of the hands of the farmer the ſurpluſſes of his produce, which they convey to diſtant climes: and from thence they bring back to the farmer, at a reaſonable rate of purchaſe, a variety of pleaſure and conveniences unknown to that perfect ſtate of ſociety has rendered neceſſary. That there is between them a conſtant reciprocity of benefits.

Countries, upon whoſe ſhores and in whoſe boſom few or no ſhips unfurl their ſails, impoſe on the riſe of the ground the hard and double neceſſity of ſelling extremely cheap and purchaſing extremely dear.

In Siberia in Ruſſia, according to the late account of Kotzebue, who was baniſhed thither by the Emperor Paul, a loaf of wheat-flour bread weighing ſix pounds, ſells only for two French ſols, yearly equal to three cents; beef and fowl ſell at one ſol and an half, that is a little more than one cent; and butter at between three and four French ſols, that is, from two to three cents a pound. On the other hand, the farmer, in that uncommercial country, has to give a much greater price for his proviſions. A quart of brandy coſts two roubles and an half; ſugar is a rouble a pound—a rouble being the ſame in value as our dollar.

ESSAY ON SPEECH AND THOUGHT.

In a Letter to a Friend.

SIR,—

Speech and Thought are two Siſters: the youngeſt whereof being Speech. She created that the eldeſt might be known. The tongue is that which containeth all the good or evil of man; it is the needle of the great ſhip of the ſoul that muſt ſteer all hearts, the image of our actions, the interpreter of our wills, and the principal key of converſation. He that will now-a-days live in the World, muſt have a veil over his eyes, a key on his ears; a compaſs on his lips—a veil over his eyes, not to ſee; or in ſeeing to diſſemble many things. A key on his ears, to ſhut them againſt the language of evil tongues. A compaſs on his lips, to meaſure and ſquare out all his words with diſcretion.—That which thy tongue would yeſterday repent, let the ſame morrow be thy counſellor to him abſent. The tongue is the mind's Interpreter; the pen is the tongue's ſecretary.

Take heed what, to whom, where, and how thou ſpeakeſt; the tongue is the helm of the body; ſo that, if it be raſh, it muſt needs miſlead the courſe of our whole lives. Whether our idle diſcourſe affect or offend the company, we are reproveable in both theſe effects: for the ſcandal when they are diſtaſted—but much more for the temptation when they are reliſhed. Such a ſpeech as may probably derogate from the fame and good repute of our neighbour, though it be done in ever ſo graceful or facetious a manner, hath ſtill the deformity of ſin, lying under the fineſt coverings any fancy can caſt over it, and conſequently ought not to be admitted into good company upon the recommendation of never ſo handſome a clothier. Let thoſe that are ſo baſhful and cautious in any indecent diſcovery of their bodies, know that the admiſſion of wantonneſs in words, is a deſection of the nakedneſs of their mind, which may prove the far more dangerous temptation. I do not ſay but their honor may be kept alive to this air of idle diſcourſe, but certainly the unwholeſomeneſs thereof endureth but a cruſty conſtitution.—Among ſtones, the Almond-tree is the firſt that bloſſometh, and the firſt that is pinched by the froſt; and amongſt the parts of man, the Tongue firſt of all cometh forth to the field, and is the firſt ſurpriſed in the ſnares of ſin. Intemperance of Speech is an evidently ſtrong and an inſeparable companion of Idleneſs, the gate of flander, and the architect of lying.

Diſcretion of ſpeech is more than eloquence; and to ſpeak agreeable to him with whom we deal, is more than to ſpeak in good words and in good order. A good continued ſpeech, without a good ſpeech of intercourſion, then with flowiers; a good reply, without a good reſpeech, then with hallowiſh—As we ſee in thoſe, thoſe that are weakeſt to the courſe, are numbered as the ſtars. A trembling race is the true herald of a virtuous meaning.

MISCELLANY.

IT appears, at firſt thought, very aſtoniſhing that the Britiſh Iſland, which is only a little ſpeck on the map of the world, ſhould be able to diſplay unrivalled power over the ocean, and to extend its conqueſts to the utmoſt parts of the globe; and at the ſame time, remain unconſidered at home. On due reflection, however, it is evident that the inſular ſituation of Britain, and the ſeamenneſs of its territory, by which it ſeemed to be marked with the original features of imbecility, have, in fact, been the ground-work of its moſt martime ſtrength. Thoſe Iſlanders, having been often invaded by their continental neighbours, created a navy, at firſt, from the principle of neceſſity, and merely for ſelf-defence. By reaſon of the narrow limits of their territory, many of them were induced and even conſtrained to ſeek their livelihood from the water. As they had many hands and but little land, a ſimilar neceſſity ſtimulated their attention to the various branches of manufactures. Manufactures led to foreign commerce; and this demanded an increaſe of ſhipping, as well to guard it, as for tranſportation. At length, there was awakened an ambition to make foreign conqueſts and to rule the Ocean; and the Britons have effected their objects, by means of the advantages ſpring from their inſular ſituation. Begirt by the ſea and ſurrounded with armed ſhips, they can annoy others without being annoyed themſelves. While they carry on war and invade nations abroad, they are impregnable againſt inſultion at home.—Xenophon, who recounts a time when the Iſland of Britain was inhabited by naked ſavages, and long before it was known to the more civiliſed parts of the world, has deſcribed the ſituation, and the advantages reſulting from it, with remarkable exactneſs, in his remarks upon Athens.

"Athens, ſays Xenophon, rules the ſea; but as the country of Attica is joined to the continent, it is ravaged by enemies, when the Athenians are engaged in diſtant expeditions. If the Athenians (continued this ancient writer) inhabited an iſland, and beſides this, enjoyed the empire of the ſea, they would, as long as they were maſters of theſe advantages, be able to annoy others, and at the ſame time be out of all danger of being annoyed themſelves."

AMUSEMENT!

BRUISING MATCH.

Yeſterday Jack O'Donnell, about twenty years of age, and Caleb Baldwin, about thirty-ſix, met purſuant to agreement on Wimpleton common. The ring was formed about one o'clock. The odds at ſetting out were in favour of young O'Donnell, and during the firſt and ſecond rounds he ſupported the hopes of his friends; but after that Caleb threw in a ſtraight forward hit—which for-ward hit ſeemed in each to diſcompoſe the young Champion. He, however, thought that his youth and agility, would ſoon recover the injury he had ſuſtained. The bets then became equal. After that the young lad attempted a trick, and hoped to have been ſucceſsful in giving his antagoniſt a croſs buttock, but Caleb threw in a ſtraight arm and weakened him, by which means he ſoon attacked the young lad at his favourite point, gave him a croſs buttock, and ſmote him on the go. The young lad, however, was not capable of riſking much longer, and ſoon he had got a peeper to the boot. In the firſt round, the conteſt was for 50 guineas a ſide. George Maddox and William Gibbons were ſeconds and bottle holder for Caleb Baldwin; Dan. M'Ever and W. Lenox were for young O'Donnell. The fight laſted only 17 minutes, and there was only one knock-down blow, which was given by Caleb, and which ſent his antagoniſt at leaſt two yards from him.

After the above three were two other battles, occaſioned by diſputes which aroſe on the ground. One particularly ſanguinary, long to be remembered by many, who ſerves the cuſtomers of Beſt-bet's houſe and a ſhoemaker. They fought ſo hard, that at laſt they could only offer a blow; whichever attempted to give it, was ſure to fall firſt himſelf.

Both parties remained inſenſible, and the ring of ſpectators humanely interfered, ſaying, that the men were only falling againſt each other: they thought that it would be very wrong to continue the engagement, as each was only capable of hurting himſelf by the fall—therefore, contrary to the wiſh of both contending parties, they forced it to be drawn battle.

[London Paper.

BLOOD HOUND.

The Thraſſton Aſſociation for the proſecution of Felons, and Encouragement of Bloodhounds, trained a blood-hound for the deſtruction of ſheep-ſtealers. To prove the utility of the hound, the 28th ult. was appointed for the purpoſe of exerciſing it. The perſon he was to hunt ſtarted at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the preſence of a conſiderable concourſe of people, and at eleven the hound was let looſe; when after a chaſe of an hour and a half, notwithſtanding a very indifferent ſcent, the hound found him ſecreted on a tree, at the diſtance of fifteen miles.

[York Herald.

GUN POWDER.

The following calculations on the uſe of this moſt important article, are from the pen of an able correſpondent:—"The number of volunteers he takes at 350,000. Thoſe who fire with powder once a week, he reckons at 200,000. Each volunteer in this caſe he ſuppoſes to conſume only three ounces of powder. This, however, gives the enormous amount of 37,500lb. of powder, or nearly 17 tons, conſumed per week.

There is a paſſage in one of the prayers appointed for the late Faſt Day, which beſpeaks the liberality of the age, and does great honour to the Right Reverend compiler. The paſſage to which we allude is in theſe remarkable words:—

"Give us all grace to put away from us all rancour of religious diſſention, that they who agree in the eſſentials of our moſt holy faith, and look for pardon through the merits and interceſſion of the Saviour, may, notwithſtanding their difference upon points of doubtful opinion, and in the forms of EXTERNAL WORSHIP, ſtill be united in the bond of Chriſtian charity, and fulfil the bleſſed Son's commandment of loving one another, &c." [Lond. Paper.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to Prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:—

No. 1.—An ACT for the exemplary puniſhment of all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſeduce, or attempt to ſeduce, or aid or aſſiſt, or attempt to aid or aſſiſt, any Soldier to deſert his Majeſty's ſervice, or who ſhall harbor, conceal, receive or aſſiſt any Deſerter from ſuch ſervice.

No. 2.—An ACT for the better ſecuring the Province againſt all tedious attempts or deſigns to diſturb the tranquility of this Province.

No. 3.—An ACT to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to eſtabliſh a ſu-"perior Court of Civil and Criminal Juriſ-"diction, and to regulate the Court of Ap-"peals; and to authoriſe his Majeſty's Court "of King's-Bench in this Province to regu-"late certain fees, coſts and charges therein "mentioned."

No. 4.—An ACT to promulgate the Provincial Statutes and alſo to repeal ſo much of an Act paſſed in the forty-ſixth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, as relates to Printing the Journals.

No. 5.—An ACT to explain and amend an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign intituled, "An Act for the better le-"vying of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſuc-"ceſſors, the due collection and receipt of "certain Duties therein mentioned."

No. 6.—An ACT for granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of money out of the funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads, and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof.

No. 7.—An ACT for granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

No. 8.—An ACT appropriating a certain ſum of money annually, to defray the expences of erecting certain Public Buildings, to and for the uſes of this Province.

No. 9.—An ACT for applying a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs.

No. 10.—An ACT for granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

No. 11.—An ACT to repeal ſo much of an Act paſſed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the cuſ-"tom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horſes, "Sheep and Swine to run at large," as relates to Sheep, and to reſtrain the owners of Rams from permitting them to run at large, during a certain time of the year.

After which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:—

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

YOUR zeal for the Public welfare manifeſted by your attention to the various ſubjects which I recommended to your conſideration, and to the other Objects which have occupied your Councils during the preſent Seſſion call for my acknowledgements, and I

trust that the wise and salutary Laws, which have resulted from your Labors and Exertions, will afford very considerable satisfaction to all who feel a sincere attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government, and a cordial Solicitude for the increasing prosperity of this Province.

In closing the present Session, which the situation of the Public business now enables me to do, I have to express a confident hope, that prudent and salutary measures will mark the future conduct of those who may be called together in this place for the discharge of their Legislative Functions.—This will not fail to insure the favor of the best of Sovereigns, will establish a claim to the Esteem and Approbation of all whose good opinion merits consideration, and must eventually produce the most beneficial consequences, to these parts of His Majesty's Dominions.

His Excellency was then pleased to prorogue the Provincial Parliament to Monday the 16th day of April next.

At the annual Town-Meeting, held at Cowan's, "Tavern, on Monday the 5th of March, 1804, the following persons were elected Town and Parish Officers:—

Ely Playter, *Town-Clerk.*
Joseph Shepard, and Daniel Cozens, *Assessors.*
Collin Drummond, *Collector.*

Overseers of Highways and Fence Viewers.
Thomas Hamilton, and } for the Town of *York.*
Elisha Heln, }
Benjamin Madey, } for the Bay Road, from the *Don* Bridge to Scarboro' Line.
George Playter, from the Bay Road to the *Don* Mills.
John Burkholder, } from *Jacob Delong's* to *Yonge-Street* Road.
Isaac Devins, } from *J. Delong's* to the Township Line near *J. Fleck's*, on the *Humber.*
Thos. Heatherstone, } from half the *Big Creek* Bridge to No. 24 on *Yonge-Street.*
John M'Dougall, } from half the *Big Creek* Bridge to No. 4 on *Yonge-Street.*
James Palmer, for the West end, and } Scarboro'.
William Knott, for the East end, of }
James Wilson, } from the *Humber* Mills to *Etobicoke Creek*—and
Levy Dorius, from the *Humber* Mills to *J. Winters.*

Pound-Keepers.
John Yiss, for the Town of York.
William Sargent, for the *Don.*
John Donaldson, for the *Humber.*
Alexander Gray, jun. for *Yonge-Street.*
William Jones, for the Township of *Scarboro'.*

Brown Marden—Assessor for Wood, Esq.

☞ The Fences to be as usual five feet high, and only four inches to be between the Rails to the height of three feet of the same.—Hogs to run at large in the Country.

PARODY.

Let remember well a Misfortune,
Mr. Cockpit's gloom he mark'd, when late I view'd
Inflation's fatal march made up of daily plain meals,
Cobbling a boot: desponding were his looks,
Promotion long deferr'd had sour'd his phiz.
An empty bottle on a greasy table stood before him,
Wherein small flock a shilling sunk:
Which glimmer'd round a solitary ray;
The pending duel was recall'd to mind with pangs;
Short victuals, and fragment of a pipe.
Hamilton Moore, friend's Lift, with
Better'd day's; whilst and taylor's bill not paid,
Made up the scene.
Wishing this misery, to myself I said,
Amidst St. Vincent had a spare commission,
Add wish'd to make a fun of Mutiny happen
Me there might find an equal supply of it.

MR. ST. GEORGE informs his Friends and Customers, that he has received all his GROCERIES, and that they are now ready for him at his Store.
March 10.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
A FEW COPIES OF

The Way to Wealth.

WRITTEN BY THE LATE
DOCTOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Necessary to be perused in all Families—and particularly interesting to Farmers.

[Price SIX-PENCE, N. Y. Cy.]
York, 10th March, 1804.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
March 9, 1804.

Home District, } NOtice is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, *Sheriff.*

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to *William Allan*, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to *Thomas Ward*, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to *John Cumming*, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to *Oliver Bowen*, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to *Neil M'Lean*, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to *Isaac Swayze*, at Niagara: For the District of *London*, to *William Spargin*, Esquire, at Charlottenville: For the Western District, to *Samuel Cotherman*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.
York, 17th Feb. 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE whole or half of an Improved Farm, with a good House and Milleast thereon, four miles from Townie. The Land is of an excellent quality, consisting of 200 Acres, and will be sold very reasonable. Enquire of the Printer. September 30.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to, such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1803; January and February, 1804, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of *James Roe*, late of Niagara, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately, and those that have any demands against said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to JOHN M'DONALD, who is duly authorized.

JOHN J. BOYD, *Administrator.*
Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT highly cultivated Lot belonging to the Subscriber, containing from TEN to TWELVE THOUSAND GRUB TREES, of all descriptions, suitable to the climate and which are now in a highly thriving condition together with the BUILDINGS thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, and Smoke House.—A liberal credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money.—For further particulars, enquire of the Printer, or the proprietor of the said Lot.

WILLIAM BOND.
York, 23rd *November*, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. SENOM. MENARD.—Application can be made to Mr. James Durand, or Mr. Samuel Street, Jun. Bridge-Water-Works, Niagara, or to the Printer hereof.
York, 24th *December*, 1803.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 47.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 671. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Leafe, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Leafe or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

UPPER CANADA.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, &c. &c.

WHEREAS great prejudice hath arisen to the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of YORK, and of other adjoining Townships, from no place or day having been set apart or appointed for exposing publicly for Sale, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, and other Provisions, Goods and Merchandize, brought by Merchants, Farmers, and others, for the necessary supply of the said Town of YORK;

AND WHEREAS great benefit and advantage might be derived to the said Inhabitants and others, by establishing a Weekly Market within that Town, at a place and on a day certain for the purpose aforesaid—KNOW ALL MEN, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, taking the Premises into consideration, and willing to promote the interest, advantage and accommodation of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township aforesaid, and of others His Majesty's Subjects within the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, have ordained, erected, established and appointed, and do hereby ordain, erect, establish and appoint, A PUBLIC OPEN MARKET, to be held on SATURDAY, in each and every week during the year, within the said Town of YORK: (The first Market to be held therein on SATURDAY, the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, after the date of these Presents) on a certain piece or plot of Land within that Town, consisting of five Acres and a half, commencing at the South East angle of the said plot, at the corner of Market-street and New street, then North sixteen degrees West five chains seventeen links, more or less, to King's-street; then along King-street South seventy-four degrees West nine chains fifty-one links, more or less, to Church-street; then South sixteen degrees East six chains thirty-four links, more or less, to Market-street; then along Market-street North seventy-four degrees East two chains; then North sixty-four degrees East along Market-street seven chains sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning—for the purpose of exposing for Sale, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, and other Provisions, GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at YORK, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.
By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, SEC.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

MUTINY ACT,

IN FORCE FROM THE 24th MARCH, 1803.

Sec. 4. Pa. 12 12. SOME alterations have been introduced into this Act, which it is thought expedient to point out to the particular attention of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and for the information of the Army in general.

DESERTERS.

* A General Court Martial has no longer the power of adjudging Deserters to serve abroad as Soldiers (a service to which the Regular Soldier is always liable in the ordinary course of duty); but the Court

is now authorized, in cases where Death may be thought too great a punishment, to sentence a Deserter to Transportation as a Felon, either for life, or a term of years, according to the degree of the offence; and if before the expiration of the term limited by the sentence, a Soldier so Transported shall return into, or be found at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without leave from his Majesty, or the Commanding Officer of the place to which the Soldier was ordered to be Transported, or without some other Lawful cause, every such person being convicted thereof, in the ordinary course of Law, will be deemed guilty of Felony, and will suffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 3. Page 13. Where a Court Martial, either in the cases of Desertion, or of any other Capital Offence, shall have given a sentence of Death, his Majesty is impowered, if he shall think fit, to order that punishment to be changed for Transportation as a Felon, for life, or a term of years, as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and the punishment for returning before the expiration of the term limited by such order of his Majesty, will be Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 6. Page 11. Persons harbouring, concealing, or assisting Deserters, are now liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds for each offence, instead of Five Pounds as in former Acts.

Sec. 60. Page 44. The right of the Military to apprehend Deserters, and to receive the reward for apprehending them, without the assistance of a Civil Officer, is now established.

This Section has been altered, so as to put it out of doubt, that Gaolers at places Sec. 62. Page 45. on the road between the original place of confinement and that of final destination, are obliged to receive Deserters into their custody, without any fee or reward, whether the Deserters are conveyed by virtue of a Magistrate's Warrant, or under Military Escort, by an Order from the War-Office.

FORFEITURE OF PAY,

During Confinement for Criminal Offences.

Sec. 16. Page 24. The Pay of Officers and Men, convicted in the ordinary course of Law of any Criminal offence, and under confinement in consequence thereof, is forfeited, from the day on which the conviction takes place, to the day of their return to their Military duty.

* This does not interfere with the power given by the Act 42nd Geo. III. chap. 90 § 12, to Courts Martial, in the Militia, to sentence Deserters belonging to those Forces (who are not liable by their original engagements to be sent out of Great Britain) to serve in his Majesty's Regiment without limitation as to the period or place of service.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Tax-Acceper, for which an indisputable Title will be given, and the terms made as easy as possible to the Purchaser. Application to be made to PATRICK BEALEY at the Gaol. York, Feb. 10, 1804.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Monday, 13th February, 1804.

THIS day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor went in State to the Legislative Council, and being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, signifying his pleasure that they should immediately attend him in the Council Chamber. The Assembly being come thither accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to make the following SPEECH:—

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

"AT this interesting and important crisis, you must, I am perswaded, with hearts more than commonly anxious to provide for the security, the tranquility, and the happiness of this Province, and under this perswasion, I feel that I have only to point to the measures which I conceive most conducive to that end.

"The alacrity with which you received, in the last Session, the Acts "for establishing regulations respecting Aliens," and "for the better preservation of his Majesty's Government," so strongly shews your sense of the importance of those Acts to the internal security and welfare of the Province, that it will be sufficient for me barely to suggest, that the circumstances of the present time appear still more strongly to demand a continuance of those judicious and salutary provisions.

"Nor after four years experience of its effects, need I, I am perswaded, do more than remind you that the humane and beneficent Act "for the relief of insane persons and for the support of foundlings," will expire with the present Session.

"The repeated occurrence of accidents by fire, and the serious losses consequent upon them, call upon me, in a particular manner, again to direct your attention to this subject, and to express my earnest hope, that the present Session will not pass without such a provision by law as may be of immediate and comprehensible utility.

"The loss of the Prison at Montreal by one of these calamitous accidents, and the difficulty of providing a safe and proper place of confinement for the prisoners, obliged me to lose no time in directing such a reparation of the old Gaol as was necessary to render it secure as a tenant prison.

"An account of the expence incurred upon this occasion, I shall order to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I shall cause Statements of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown for the last year to be laid before you, and also of the Civil expenditure for the same period.

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

"In proceeding to the consideration of the several subjects to which I have adverted, as well as such others as may also before you in the course of this Session, you will not fail to keep in mind the important advantages which have resulted from the unanimity, as well as from the energy with which the public affairs have been conducted in the Parent State, and you will, I am confident, be zealous of manifesting a like unanimity in the proceedings of this Provincial Parliament.

"I have, indeed, in every Session of the present Parliament, had experience so satisfactory of your dutiful affection to the person of our most gracious King, and your unremitting attention to the interests of his Government, that I do, with the greatest reason, confidently rely upon a continuance of them in the present emjunctures.

"I will do my part.—I earnestly and strongly recommend to you unanimity and vigour in the dispatch of public business, and you will, I am assured, be desirous of shewing to your Sovereign, that your hearty zeal for his Service, and just concern for the security and prosperity of this Province, are incapable of relaxation or decline.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 14th February, 1804.

The Legislative Council, this day, waited on his Excellency with their Address, in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, which is as followeth:—

To his Excellency Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bart. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to offer to your Excellency our warm thanks for your Excellency's Speech from the Throne.

Your Excellency does us but justice in believing that we feel as we ought to do the importance of the present moment, not only to the United Kingdom and its dependencies, but to the whole human race.

But we have no fears for the event: we trust that the virtues of our great and excellent Sovereign will bring down a blessing upon his people, and that the valour, the skill and the discipline of his naval and military forces, seconded by the ardent and unanimous loyalty of his other subjects, will under Divine Providence, enable him to defeat every attempt of our restless and implacable enemy.

In continuing, therefore in this colony the measures which have been taken for the preservation of public tranquility and security, and in adopting with the vigour and unanimity so forcibly recommended by your Excellency such others as may be judged necessary for that purpose we know that we shall obtain your Excellency's approbation; but at the same time we shall be conscious that we shall have discharged but the duty we owe to ourselves; deeply sensible of the happiness we enjoy as a branch of the British empire, and satisfied that in this influence our duty and our interest are the same, we too are anxious to do our parts, and shall feel no common degree of satisfaction in concurring in such further measures as may actively and usefully evince our gratitude for the protection to which we owe an extensive commerce, or daily improving agriculture, and the perfect possession of civil and religious freedom.

To which Address his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to make the following Answer:

"GENTLEMEN;

"I heartily thank you for the Address, so expressive of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of your earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of this Province. The confidence you repose in me calls for my warmest acknowledgments."

To his Excellency Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bart. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Representatives of the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our acknowledgments for your gracious Speech to both Houses on the opening of the present Session; and to assure your Excellency that in this interesting and important crisis, we shall with unanimity and zeal use our utmost efforts to provide for the security, the tranquility and the happiness of this Province.

Perfuaded as we are that the acts for establishing regulations respecting aliens, and for the better preservation of his Majesty's government, effectually contribute to the uninterrupted enjoyment of the tranquility, and to the welfare of this Province, your Excellency may rely on our readiness to continue their judicious and salutary provisions.

The beneficial effects which by experience have been found to result from the Act for the relief of insane persons, and for the support of foundlings, purpose on us the duty of renewing so humane and beneficent an act.

The repeated occurrence of accidents by fire, makes us feel with your Excellency the necessity of directing our immediate attention to so important a subject, we have to regret that other matters of first necessity, have hitherto prevented us from attending fully to this object; we assure your Excellency that no time shall now be lost in making those provisions which the exigency of the case appears to require.

The measures adopted by your Excellency in providing a temporary prison at Montreal call for our sincere acknowledgments; We shall provide for the reimbursement of the expences thereby occasioned, and at the same time beg leave to assure you that we shall devote our attention to the means necessary for erecting a sufficient and permanent prison for that District.

The important advantages which have resulted from the unanimity as well as from the energy with which the Public affairs have been conducted in the Parent State, cannot fail to engage us to follow an example so impressive, and which we trust will here be productive of similar effects. We hope therefore your Excellency will be perfuaded that should any difference of opinion arise, it can only be as to the means of giving effect to that zeal by which we are all animated for the support of the Government and the happiness of the Province.

Nothing can be more grateful to Us than the honorable testimony which your Excellency is pleased to bear to our sentiments of Loyalty and attachment to the sacred person of our most gracious Sovereign.

The interests of His Majesty and those of His faithful subjects of this Province We consider as inseparable, and We assure him in the most solemn manner that we are by affection as well as interest wholly devoted to his service.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I return You my warmest thanks for this loyal Address and for the assurance it contains of your hearty desire to purfue such measures as may best support His Majesty's government and which the well being of this Province is so closely connected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Speech of the Duke of CLARENCE to the Tottingham Corps, ought to be written in characters of gold, and published throughout the country — "My friends and neighbours! Wherever our duties call us, I will go with you; fight by your ranks, and never return home without you!"

MISERABLE STATE OF HANOVER.

The following Letter is said to come from good authority:—

"I have learned that the French, on the furrender of Wahmeding, immediately took into employ, and increased the pay of the foregoing attached to the Hanoverian army. Indeed, according to his statement, it is the peculiar study of the French to conciliate all the men of information with whom they meet.—Even those of comparatively inferior talents, who may have any importance or influence in the humbleft villages, they endeavour to attach to them, in order to employ fuch inftruments in reconciling the country to their dominion; but yet it feems they have not fucceeded in obtaining the fupport of any men of eminence in literature, or any poffeffing much perfonal conſequence. And how is it poffible that they could perfuade any perſons who reſpect character, or regard their country, to plead for the ſyſtem which they purſue?

"My informant, who left Hanover only five weeks ago, ſays, that there were then about 20,000 French troops in the Electorate, and that the ravages they committed were intolerable, even to the pooreſt peaſantry. He mentioned ſome inſtances which are fcarcely to be paralleled, even by the conduct of the Spaniards towards the natives of Peru. They went on ſomewhat ſmoothly for a time after they got poſſeſſion of the country; but for a conſiderable time back they levied the moſt exorbitant contributions.

"Murtier obliges the people to advance double pay for his troops. He merely conſults the States as to the beſt means of collecting this tax, one half of which it is ſuppoſed goes into his own private coffers, although he mentions the whole is to be fairly diſtributed among his forces, as a reward for their fatigues. By ſuch means as theſe, Maſſena and other Generals contrived to enrich themſelves in Italy and Germany. Any Hanoverian who ſhould preſume to pay his proportion of the contribution, his property, however poor he may be, is taken and inſtantly ſold.

"The repeated occurrence of accidents by fire, makes us feel with your Excellency the neceſſity of directing our immediate attention to ſo important a ſubject, we have to regret that other matters of firſt neceſſity, have hitherto prevented us from attending fully to this object; we aſſure your Excellency that no time ſhall now be loſt in making thoſe proviſions which the exigency of the caſe appears to require."

FALMOUTH, November 8.

Arrived the Duke of Kent packet, Capt. Dennis, with mails from Jamaica and Cruicked Island; ſailed from Port Royal the 12th of Sept. in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche, of 36 guns; left there La Duguelin, of 74 guns; Creole, of 48; Mignionne, of 24; Lodi, of 20; Delgulle and Vigilante, of 16 each, (French priſes;) on the 22d Sept. ſell in with two ſchooners, having on board a number of white inhabitants from St. Domingo, flying from the iſland, to avoid falling into the hands of the Negroes; they reported that one of our frigates had run aſhore at Cape Francois, and was burnt; crew ſaved.

Alſo arrived laſt night the Mary cutter, Lieutenant Milne, from the ſquadron off Ferrol, having on board Gen. Baird and ſuite, who had on the paſſage from India to England, on board the Perſeverance ſouthwhaler, been captured by a French privateer, and retaken juſt entering the harbour of Corunna, by his Majeſty's ſhip Sirius, of 36 guns, Capt. Prowſe, detached on ſhore by Lord Edward Pellew. The French ſquadron at Ferrol were lying at ſingle anchor, ready for a ſtart. The Mary ſell in with the Channel fleet off Uſhant, conſiſting of 16 ſail of the line.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.

Arrived, richly laden, a Batavian Eaſt Indiaman, from Batavia to Amſterdam, captured in the chops of the Channel by the Sufffiante ſloop of war.

By order of Major General England, orders were iſſued to the Princeſs of Wale's battalion, Lieutenant Col. Hawker, and the 2d battalion of Plymouth Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Langmead, to be called out on permanent pay and duty; but, to make it convenient, one-third of the 2d battalion is only to be called out at a time, for 14 days onecide and gurrilon duty, and ſo one third in ſucceſſion.

Orders were iſſued late laſt night to the cutters and launches of the fleet, by Admiral Sir J. Colpoys, K. B. to be alongſide all the priſon ſhips in Hamoaze at five this morning, to take out all the French and Dutch priſoners, and march them to the interior of the country, ſo as to prevent their eſcape on the coaſt on this part by the enemy; in conſequence of which 300 priſoners were landed at Stoke Paſſage, at 7 A. M. and are now at ten A. M. marching through this town for Beſſed, under a ſtrong eſcort of the 81ſt regiment; three hundred are gone by the way of Taviſtock. It is ſuppoſed the priſon ſhips will be cleared in the courſe of this week.

Pillars of FRANCE, *in* 1801.

[Extracted from "Analyſes des procès verbaux des Conſeils, ſeſſion de l'anne 9." (1801)—By Citizen Chaptal, Miniſter for the Home Department.—On account of the ſhocking, though true, picture of the *Great Nation* it gives, this Book has been *ſuppreſſed.*]

LAND-TAX.

In the department of the *Schelt*, (formerly a part of Auſtrian Flanders). This department, in extent, is a 230th part of the republic; it pays a 58th part of the land-tax.—*So much for French liberty, and reſpect to grant their lawful ſovereign a moderate tax, to enable him to defend them.*

Manche. The land-tax amounts to one half of the net rent.

Rhone. In many of the communes it amounts to two-thirds of the net rent.

Saone (haute). In granting new leaſes, the proprietors of lands are obliged to lower their rents a 4th or a 5th below its amount in 1790.

AGRICULTURE.

Sarre. Agriculture is entirely neglected. For want of markets, the farmers are obliged to ſow no more than ſuffices for their families, and their cattle.

SHEEP.

Seine (inferieure). The number of ſheep is diminiſhed one-third ſince 1790.

WOLVES.

Aiſne. The number of wolves is greatly increaſed.

Cantal. The increaſe of wolves is very alarming.

Levret. Wolves have multiplied to an alarming extent; the damage they commit is incalculable.

Vendee. Wolves attack the cattle, and carry them off even from their ſtalls.

COMMERCE.

Finiſterre. Foreign commerce is annihilated.—Three fourths of the coaſters have been captured or deſtroyed.

Manche. The only remains of our commerce is a few fiſhing-boats, and a few privateers.

Mont Tonnerre. Smuggling is become very injurious to our commerce; the cuſtom-houſe officers are engaged in this traffic.

HOSPITALS.

Bouches du Rhone. All the hoſpitals in this department are in a wretched ſtate.

Creuſe. The ſtate of the hoſpitals is worſe than it was laſt year; they will ſoon ceaſe to exiſt.

Gard. The diſtreſs of the hoſpitals, in this department, is great.

They require, annually,	*Livres*	230,470
Their revenues amount to	-	98,138
They are in arrear	-	215,931
They have debts	-	1,861,760

Landes. The hoſpitals are threatened with total deſtruction: the ſick can procure neither food nor medicine.

FOUNDLINGS.

Allier. The nurſes have five years wages due them; they will, therefore, receive no more foundlings. Nine tenths are loſt.

Cantal. Extreme penury obliges this department to feed its foundlings with goat's milk. Seven eighths die before they are one year old.

Charante (inferieure). Of two hundred infants received at Saintes, only one has lived.

Creuſe. Twelve or fifteen are ſuckled by two nurſes.

Pyrenees (hautes). Between the years 2 and 9, 3066 infants were received into the hoſpital at Tarbes: there are only 124 alive.

SOLICITATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Gard. The landholders are ruined, and even no longer cultivate their vine-yards. An immenſe number of the labourers are without bread, and are reduced to deſperation.

Nord. The fields have been ſtripped, the proprietors plundered, their houſes burnt; and yet the inexorable collectors of the revenue preſs on receiving the taxes.

PRISONS.

Aveyron. The dungeons at Ville Franche are ſo damp, that ſtraw, placed there, rots immediately. No where are the women ſeparated from the men; or the convicted from thoſe who are ſimply detained.

Bouches du Rhone. When the Rhone is high, the waters filter through the walls, and inundate the cells at Tarraſcon. No one comes out without a rheumatiſm for life.

Manche. The priſon at Mortain has no roof: the court-yard of this priſon is a complete common ſewer.

Meurne. The priſon is in ſuch a ſtate, that the priſoners are threatened with inſtant death by its fall.

Oiſe. A dungeon, 10 feet ſquare, 7 feet high, and 3 feet below the level of the ground, conſtitutes the priſon at Beauvais. The innocent, the accuſed, and convicted, without diſtinction of age or ſex, are all heaped together in this horrid tomb. During the year 9, it has received altogether 2,278 priſoners.

GREAT ROADS.

The roads, in every direction, are impaſſable.—*Paſſages.* The roads are ſo entirely ruined, that the country people carry off the ſtones to build houſes, or to form incloſures.

Var. The roads are a muddy aſhyſt, which ſometimes ſwallow up carriages, horſes, and drivers.

CROSS-ROADS.

Maine and Loire. The roads are ſo execrable, that ſome communes have no intercourſe with one another.

Nord. So bad that they can hardly be ſaid to exiſt.

CANALS.

Yonne. The canal of Burgundy, which has coſt 16,000,000 (£. 600,000 ſterling) is falling in ruins. The money it coſt will be all thrown away, if the completion is not ſpeedily attended to.

PORTS.

The works at Cherbourg have been neglected, and are in a ſtate of ruin.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Aiſne. All the ſchools have been ſhut: the children are left in a ſtate of idleneſs and vagrancy; they have no idea of a Supreme Being, and no notion of right and wrong.

Forets. 999 perſons, in the country, can ſign their names.

Meuſe (inferieure). It is to be feared that in 15 years not one perſon, in a hundred, will be able to write.

REGISTERS.

Allier. Not only ignorance, but wilful miſtatements are found in the regiſters. To ſave perſons from military conſcription, entries have been made from which it appears that a woman, forty years old, has married thirty-ſix conſcripts; and a mother ſix years old, has been delivered of a ſon.

From the Moniteur of Feb. 18, 1802.

Born in wedlock,	24,840	Marriages, 5,826
Baſtards,	4,841	Divorces, 399
Died in their own houſes,	18,510	
—— in hoſpitals,	8,357	
Found dead in the ſtreet,	201	

From the Chronicle.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Doubting not your readineſs to give a place to every thing within your power that would tend in the leaſt degree to promote Virtue, or prevent Vice, I have ſent you the following for inſertion; it happened in New York, was there printed and ſold by ſeveral, and was afterwards republiſhed in Europe, from whence it is now copied by one of your friends and conſtituents.

"A Gentleman in the medical line was ſome time ſince requeſted to viſit a patient, and was conducted up three pair of ſtairs into a gloomy, ſhabby, diſagreeable apartment; when he entered the few tew young ſtraws makes ſetting on the ſide of a very poorly furniſhed bed, and without curtains, on appearing he found one of them nearly in the agonies of death; ſupported by the other, who was perſuading her to take a little of bread dip't in ſpirits; but the pale emaciated figure refuſed, ſaying in a feeble languid voice, it would but contribute to prolong her miſery, which the hoped was drawing to an end; and looking at the doctor, ſaid, you have come too late, Sir; I want not your aſſiſtance —and thus addreſſed him—

Oh! could'ſt thou minifter to a mind diſeaſed,
Or ſtop the accuſa and paſſage to remorſe—

Here ſhe fetched a deep ſigh and drop'd upon the bed—every means of relief was afforded, but in vain; *for in leſs than two hours ſhe was dead.*

In a ſmall box by the ſide of the bed were found ſome papers, by which it appeared that the young woman was of a good family, and had more than an ordinary education—that ſhe had changed her name, and concealed that of her parents, from the pitied; and whole greateſt fault had been too much indulgence and a miſplaced confidence in the prudence of their favourite daughter.

On the back of ſome directions reſpecting her funeral, the following pathetic lines were written; and ſome little money in the box was obliged to have them ingraved on a tombſtone; thus—

Verſes for my Tombſtone, if ever I ſhould have one, by a proſtitute and a penitent.

THE wretched victim of a quick decay
Relies'd from life in humble bed of clay,
The laſt and only reſtige of my worth,
A loſt, love ruin'd Female I repoſe.
From the fad hour I liſtened to his charms
And fell half forc'd, in the deceivers arms,
To that whole world veil hides from every ſight,
Sheltering my ſufferings in this welcome vault.
When pamper'd, ſtarv'd, abandon'd or in drink,
My thoughts were rack'd in ſtriving not to think,
Nor could rejected confidence claim the power
T' improve the reſpite of one ſerious hour.
I durſt not look to what I was before,
My ſoul ſhrunk back, and with'd to be no more!
Of ever-ſtanding, and of touch impure,
Old, e're of age: worn out when ſcarce mature,
Daily debaſ'd to ſtifle my diſtreſs
Of ſore'd enjoyment; in affected luſt!
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt, and want,
My home a brothel, and the ſtreets my haunt,
Full ſeven long years, of infamy I've paſſed,
And ſondl'd, loath'd and preyed upon mankind;
'Till the full courſe of ſin and vice gone through,
My ſhatter'd fabrick fail'd at twenty-two;
Then death, with every horror in the train
Here cloſed the ſcene of naught but guilt and pain!
Ye fair aſſociates of my opening bloom,
O, come and weep, and profit at my tomb!
Let my ſhort youth, my blighted beauty prove,
The fatal poiſon of unlawful love,
O, think how quick, my ſoul career'd ran,
The dupe of paſſion, vanity and man.
Then ſhun the path where gay deluſions ſhine,
Be yours the leſſon,—and repentance mine.

POETRY.

THE LOVER CURED.

YOUNG Damon, with a Lover's ſtare,
Ey'd Phillis o'er and o'er;
"And ſure," ſaid he, "a fouler hair
"Was never ſeen before.

"I love that eye, ſo ſoft and meek:
"And who can e'er withſtand
"The lovely dimples of thy cheek,
"The whiteneſs of thy hand?

"O give me but a lock of hair,
(He ſaid with raviſh'd eyes)
"That on my finger I may wear,
"And kiſs the ſacred prize."

What female could withſtand the ſhock?
The yielding Fair ſubmits,
Poor Damon clip'd his favorite lock,
And found it full of—NITS!

A curious Handbill of a Slopſeller in the Town of Hull.

B——y, Mercer and Sea-draper, No. —, High-ſtreet, Hull. Sailors rigged complete from ſtem to ſtern, viz. chapeau, mapeau, flying gib, and fleſh back; inner pea, outer pea, and cord defender; rudder caſe, and ſervice to the ſame; up-trader, down trader, fore-ſhoes, lacings, gaſket, &c. &c.

With canvas bags,
To hold your rags,
And cheſts to ſit upon;
Claſp-knives, your meat
To cut and eat,
When ſhip does fly along.

THE OBSERVER.

YORK:—SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

On Saturday laſt an inqueſt was held on the body of an Indian, who was found dead in the New Town, ſuppoſed to have died by an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquor—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Yeſterday being the day appointed by Proclamation for a General Faſt and Humiliation, the ſame was obſerved throughout this Province by all ranks and deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

QUEBEC, February 9.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 6th inſtant, Mr. Benjamin Joſeph Frobiſher, eldeſt ſon of Joſeph Frobiſher, Eſquire, of Montreal, to Miſs Iſabella Grant, 8th daughter to the Hon. John Craigie, and niece to the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Privy Counſellors and Maſter of the Rolls.

DIED,

On Monday morning the 6th inſtant, in her 16th year, Miſs Dorothea Iſabella Green, eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Green, Civil and Military Secretary to his Excellency Lieutenant General Hunter. She was a young Lady of very uncommon merit, who poſſeſſed, united with every elegant female accompliſhment, a ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and an affability of manners, which conciliated the warmeſt affections of all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance. We ſeldom recollect to have witneſſed a more univerſal gloom than that which pervaded the whole ſociety upon this affecting event; and never was the tear of ſenſibility, which appeared ſo generally to every eye on the day of her interment, excited by a more deſerving object.

On Sunday, Feb. 19, aged 67 years, Mrs. Ann Caldwell, the wife of the Hon. Henry Caldwell, Eſquire, Receiver General of this Province, ſiſter of the Lord Biſhop of Oſſory and of the late Baron Hamilton of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Ireland. There have been few who have died ſo deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends as this lady, whoſe warmeſt affections ſhe conciliated by a conduct eminently diſtinguiſhed through life for all that can raiſe a character in the eſtimation of the world.

WAR-OFFICE, (London) Nov. 9, 1803.

STAFF.—Captain William Samuel Curry, of the 86th foot, to be Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the forces ſerving in both the Canadas, with the rank of Major in the army. Commiſſion dated the 25th Auguſt, 1803.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Eaſt Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural diſſolution of the preſent Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myſelf as a Candidate to repreſent you in the enſuing Parliament.—In thus preſenting myſelf to your notice, I cannot refrain from obſerving, that, I ſtand unconnected with any party, unſupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of thoſe, who conſider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exerciſe of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legiſlator, but alſo eſſential to their political ſecurity and to their local proſperity.

The opportunity of addreſſing myſelf to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly deſirable; and the receiving of the countenance and ſupport of thoſe characters, muſt ever leave on my mind impreſſions more than gratifying.

"It would ill accord with my ſentiments to expreſs myſelf in the uſual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inaſmuch as that the principle of previous aſſurances has frequently, in the exercite of the functions of the Repreſentative, been either forgotten or occaſionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be conſidered vaunting in me to aſſert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifeſted themſelves in the diſcharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in ſupporting a more important truſt——THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKS.

15th March, 1804.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, at York, the 15th March, 1804: Ambroſe Richard, 49th regt. 2letters; Adcock Thos. 49th; Armſtrong John, Enſign, 49th; Baird Serjeant, 49th, 2 letters; Buges David; Bell Alexr.; Burnt John; Cozens Daniel; Daily Charles, 49th; Dawſon Wm. 49th; Duke Edward, 49th; Elworthy Aaron; Forſar Thos.; Fouteux Joſeph; Fitzgibbon, Serjeant Major 49th; Galin Charles; Griffith Wm.; Keogh James, 49th; Lydon Mary; Leget, Quarter Maſter, 49th; Long John, Serjeant 49th, 2 letters; Logan Edward, 49th; Martin Robt. 49th; Monday Mr.; M'Donald Donald; Purſell Wm. 49th, 2 letters; Price Joſeph, Serjeant 49th, 2 letters; Phillips John, Serjeant Queen's Rangers; Sullivan, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, 49th; Smith John; Saunders Matthias; Stean, Serjeant 49th; Vandenburg Peter; Walker John, Serjeant Queen's Rangers; Wilſon Richard.

Sheriff's Office, 16th March, 1804.

Home Diſtrict to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the town of York on Wedneſday the Twenty-firſt day of March inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice; and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments, and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

ALEX. Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

MR. ST. GEORGE informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has received all his GROCERIES, and that they are now ready for ſale at his Store.

March 10.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
A FEW COPIES OF
The Way to Wealth.
[Price SIXPENCE, N. Y. Cy.]

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subſcriber's Dwelling Houſe in this Town—The eligibility of this ſituation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being ſo well known, that it renders any commendation unneceſſary. ELISHA BEMAN.

NOTICE.——ALL perſons indebted to him by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HERCHMER, Merchant, York. March 10.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt June next,

THE Houſe and Lot ſituate on the North Side of Newgate-ſtreet, being Lot No. 13, containing One Acre of Land.—For terms, &c. apply to WILLIAM ALLAN, or ALEXANDER WOOD, Eſquires, York.

March 17.

IT is hereby notified to ſuch perſon or perſons, as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſoes of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of April next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall ute any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid regulations and proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of April, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur the reſpective penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to *William Allan*, Eſquire, at York: For the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to *Thomas Ward*, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland Diſtrict, to *John Cumming*, Eſquire, at Kingſton: For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to *Oliver Kavers*, Gentleman, at Auguſta: For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to *Neil M'Lean*, Eſquire, at Cornwall: For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to *Iſaac Swayzy*, at Niagara: For the Diſtrict of London, to *Wiſtan Sporgin*, Eſquire, at Charlotteville: For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to *Samuel Culbertſon*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inſpector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, 17th Feb. 1804.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1804.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
Town. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for the Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Tenth day of April now next enſuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted, to the Subſcriber, or to JOHN MEARS, who is duly authorized.

JOHN J. BOYD, Adminiſtrator.

Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

A. G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 672. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex-"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authoriſed and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be ſo or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authoriſed to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authoriſed and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.——Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the ſaid Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which ſaid ſum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, to the party or parties ſelling ſuch Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and reſtrictions in the ſaid in part above recited Act expreſſed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the ſaid Act authorized or required by them the ſaid Commiſſioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

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

AN ACT

For granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

[Paſſed March 9th, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if ſome proviſion was made by the Legiſlature for the purchaſe and exportation thereof; in order therefore to make ſuch reſources of the Province more eaſily "your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament aſſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth "year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual proviſion for the govern-"ment of the Province of Quebec, in North "America, and to make further proviſion for the "government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

and collected, or which may hereafter be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner and under such regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time or times from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereby to notify such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp, at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall be entitled to any further bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations heretofore issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers hereby given; nor shall any bounty or premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient documents to be on or before that day presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided nevertheless, That before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act, or any of them, shall, under the authority hereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them, are and is hereby authorized and required to administer to the person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, the following Oath;

"I A. B. *do swear, that the Hemp which I have "this day offered for sale to C. D. Commissioner ap-"pointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-"nor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part "thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper "Canada, by me* (or by E. or F.) *and that no boun-"ty or premium has been paid or claimed for any "part of such Hemp, by any person or persons what-"soever, (save and except what is included in the "sum or price, for which I have offered to sell such "Hemp to the said Commissioner."*

And if any person or persons shall, in taking such Oath, wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her or themselves, such person and persons shall incur all the pains and penalties which by law persons are subject or liable to, for wilful or corrupt perjury in any cafe whatsoever.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every of the commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, to demand and receive of and from the person or persons who now is or are authorized or empowered to allow and pay the aforesaid premiums or bounties, under the said Proclamation and Proclamations heretofore issued, the sum of ten pounds per rod for every ton which such Commissioners shall, in virtue of the authority hereby conferred, purchase; and every such sum of ten pounds for each and every ton so purchased by the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall be applied in part of the purpose of this Act, over and beyond the said sum of one thousand pounds herein before granted: And such person or persons so now empowered to allow and pay such bounties or premiums, is and are hereby authorized to pay such Commissioners, or any or either of them, the said sum of ten pounds per ton on such Hemp as aforesaid, until such part of the funds now in their hands, or remaining in the hands of the Receiver General, supplied and applicable to such bounties or premiums, shall, by such payments to the said Commissioners, and to other persons entitled to such bounties or premiums, be wholly exhausted.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Commissioners so to be appointed under this Act as aforesaid, or the major part of them, in such manner and by such ways and means, as to them or the major part of them, at any time shall seem meet, to barter and procure such Hemp as shall be purchased according to the provisions of this Act, to be exported and carried beyond sea, into that part of Great Britain called England, and there to be exposed for sale, and sold for such price or prices, sum or sums of money as shall and may be obtained for the same; and such sum or sums of money obtained by such sale or sales, together with such bounties or premiums as shall or can be obtained under any Act or Acts of the British Parliament, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on any such Hemp as aforesaid, after deducting all necessary charges, to pay to the Receiver General as applicable and to be applied to the public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and not otherwise; And the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, abetting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual pro-"vision for the government of the Province of Que-"bec, in North America, and to make further pro-"vision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be entitled as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, perfuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, perfuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if upon the circumstances and heinousneſs of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender to convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into the Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That no conviction shall be had or made under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or prefented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; nor shall any profecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unleſs the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such profecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry the same to conviction; and it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a profecution, within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the next adjoining Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unleſs such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of the said recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other time or times as Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority of this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement thereof, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the District, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded immediately before the Assizes or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person so charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be in custody, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in safe custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Affize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands set apart and referred for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Lease, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Lease or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, reserved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or on the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are reserved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Lessees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for resuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

MR. ST. GEORGE informs his Friends and Customers, that he has received all his GROCERIES, and that shop will now ready for sale at his Store.
March 20.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, November 26.

The office of Colonel General of the Swiss in France is to be revived, and is expected to be given to Louis Bonaparte, or Sebastiani.

Mr. Demidoff, at Moscow, Counsellor of State, has lately presented the committee of public instruction in Russia, with 300,000 rubles in cash; 3270 peasants; and a collection of books, antiquities, natural curiosities, artificial productions, &c. valued at 250,000 rubles.

The difference which was reported to exist between this country and America, has been amicably settled.

November 29.

Some days ago we mentioned, that the French army on the coast began to murmur against the delay of the intended invasion. A private letter from an officer on board one of the bomb vessels in the Downs, confirms this fact. "The troops about Brest and Morlaix have openly expressed their uneasiness at the expedition against England being so long delayed;" and other letters state, that a continuance of delay may be attended with serious consequences to the First Consul and the present government of France. The privates "suppose the First Consul has relinquished the idea of invading England;" but the sentiments of the officers are directly contradictory to this insinuation; they positively affirm, that England will be invaded as soon as the vessels, now preparing in the several rivers and ports, are finished.

Report has been so various and contradictory respecting Bonaparte's plans of invasion, that we are at last reduced to the necessity of declaring that we can now find no information, and less amusement, in reading the statements presented. It is evident, however, that the First Consul must gratify the wishes of his vast armies, by directing them to new conquests and plunder. Our language, therefore, is of the same tendency with that which we have always so strongly impressed upon the public mind; that is, to keep up and encourage that full-toned spirit which has so happily interposed for the salvation of our religion, our laws, and our liberties.

Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, off Ferrol and Corunna, has not been diminished by the return of the Impetueux and Colossus, of 74 guns each, to Plymouth to refit. They did not quit Sir Edward till two sail of the line had arrived to replace them. They left the squadron on the 15th, all well. The order for all officers to sleep on board their respective ships, has lately been renewed in terms of unusual strictness; the disobedience of which would incur very heavy censure.

The reports on the subject of invasion are as contradictory as ever. Some represent the enemy on the eve of making the attempt which has so long engaged the attention not only of England or France, but of Europe.—Others represent the preparations in Holland particularly as much in arrear as small in amount, and by no means advanced to a state of maturity. It is stated in letters from our squadron on the Dutch coast, that the whole fleet in the Texel consists of the Dogger Bank, of 68 guns, the John de Witt guard ship, one 64 gun frigate, six schooners and a brig. If this statement be correct, the invading expedition from Holland will have but a wretched escort. However, we are inclined to think that the preparations in the Dutch ports are not to be despised.—The Dutch naval force is hid in the interior, and defies the observation of our squadron on the coast. It is by no means fair, therefore, to measure their strength by what they may think proper to expose to view. A great deal of shipping, particularly of that sort on which the First Consul seems inclined to depend in the attempt of invasion, may be assembled at different points by internal communications.

It is obvious that every day now increases the probability of invasion being attempted, if the enemy, as there seems no reason to doubt, are serious in the design. It behoves the government to redouble their vigilance and their precaution with the growing danger.

December 1.

One hundred thousand seamen were yesterday voted in the House of Commons for the service of the year 1804.

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Addington, to bring in a bill for continuing the restriction on payments in specie at the Bank.

Mr. Secretary Yorke gave notice of his intention to move on Friday for leave to bring in two bills to continue the acts for suspending the Habeas Corpus and for the suppression of rebellion in Ireland.

December 2.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Sir John Borlase Warren, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh. They were brought to Sheerness by the Clyde frigate, which has arrived there with part of the convoy from the Baltic. These dispatches are believed to be of great importance.

In the House of Commons, Nov. 30 the following sums were voted for the Navy service:—

For 100,000 seamen for 13 lunar months,	£2,500,000
For victualling the same,	3,417,000
For wear and tear of ships,	3,900,000
For ordnance of the sea service,	325,000

The detention and imprisonment of Gen. Boyer in Scotland has been mentioned; and also the intention of the French government to treat some important English nobility in a similar manner. Lord Elgin was selected for that purpose, but it is stated that on the interference of Talleyrand, the First Consul had consented to take Sir James Crawford as a hostage instead of his Lordship.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

The British naval force on the Jamaica station, the 1st of January, was, 4 of 74 guns 2 of 40, 5 of 32, 1 of 24, 7 of 18, 3 of 16, 1 of 12, and 1 of 10.

On the 4th January, the Æolus frigate, capt. Evans, arrived at Port Royal, from a cruise, with a Spanish sloop of war, which she fell in with off the coast of St. Domingo. On firing a shot a head to bring her to, the sloop of war returned a broadside, when an engagement commenced, which lasted above four hours. Several men were unfortunately killed, and wounded on board the Æolus; the number on board the Spaniard is, we are informed, 36, among whom were the first captain and the first lieutenant. The mizen and fore mast of the last were all shot away, and considerable injury done to

the summer. After undergoing a repair, it is supposed she will be permitted to proceed to La Vera Cruz, for which port and the Havanna she was bound with dispatches from Cortez, whence she sailed in November last. The dispatches were thrown overboard, previously to her colors being struck.

The 12 Judges of England assembled in the Exchequer Chamber, London, on Saturday the 19th November, to hear arguments in support of the objections taken by counsel in the case of ROBERT ASTLETT, who had been convicted of embezzling the property of the Bank of England. The point for discussion was, whether the Exchequer Bills stolen, being *invalid* in themselves, could be considered as *securities* and *effects* of the Bank of England within the statute of the 15th of Geo. II.? The point was most luminously argued by Mr. Erskine & Mr. Garrow, but their Lordships' judgment stands over.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 24.

"Our commerce was hardly ever more flourishing, considering the peculiar situation of political affairs. Our expectations of produce are immense, and all the exchanges decidedly in our favour; an evident proof that the threatened invasion has not had the effect of lessening our credit, or destroying confidence. Spain and Portugal have at last, it is reported, succeeded in obtaining from France, a guarantee of their neutrality, in consideration of an enormous yearly subsidy to be paid to the latter."

The late inundation at Madeira, has excited various conjectures as to the cause of it, but by late information from the island it is ascribed to an improvement the governor attempted to make in the rear of the city.—The ground surrounding it being very much broken and intersected by vallies, he concluded to fill them up, and for that purpose ordered dams to be thrown across to retain the earth which descended from the hills—The consequence was, these dams stopped great quantities of water, the weight of which broke the first dam, when the water rushed through the other with irresistible force sweeping every thing into the sea, within its direction—Two hundred houses, supposed one with another not to be less than 50 feet front and nearly contiguous were carried into the ocean, together with every inhabitant in them, so that not a vestige was to be seen after the ruins, either of the buildings or the people? A church, which had stood the storms of 300 years, was carried off in an instant, and what was very singular, the bell-man was ringing at the time in the steeple which remained without injury, though the church was razed to its foundation, of which he was wholly ignorant till he came down from his exalted station.

About ten thousand pipes of wine were carried off or buried to complete by with the rubbish, that none could be found. An English family of twelve were lost in the house and not one of them ever heard of.—The number of lives this fatowful disaster cost the island was not ascertained, but supposed from one to two thousand. Corpses were dug up daily; and it was common to observe ladies of the first character, walking the streets barefoot, in consequence of solemn vows they made to do so for a limited time, if their lives were spared, in token of humiliation. The gentleman who gives the above information, says he found the shore rocky, where he translacted business in houses and ware houses when he was last at Madeira.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; in asmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned; but I hope it will not be considered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and that fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust.—THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in triplicates of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnishers Signatures to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contracts.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisions of the respective Acts of the Parliment of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as aforesaid, that day, shall ute any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail, Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District to *William Allan*, Esquire, of York: For the District of Newcastle, to *Thomas Mc.A. Gendale*, Esq. of Cramahe: For the Midland District, to *John Cozens*, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to *Oliver Zavers*, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to *Neil McLean*, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Nassau, to *Isaac Swayzey*, at Niagara: For the District of London, to *William Sparkes*, Esquire, at Charlottesville: For the Western District, to *Alexander Chisholm*, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General of Licences.

York, 17th Feb. 1804.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April, now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, and all and those otherwise concerned, are required to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their offices respectively doth belong.

ALEXANDER M. DONELL, *Sheriff.*

YORK: PRINTED BY JOHN ELMSLEY,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 49.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 673. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet: And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

AN ACT

For granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if some provision was made by the Legislature for the purchase and exportation thereof; in order therefore to make provision for so beneficial an object, as far as the present resources of the Province will admit, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth "year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual provision for the government "of the Province of Quebec, in North "America, and to make further provision for the "government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the taxes and duties already raised, levied

and collected, or which may hereafter be raised, levied and collected, so and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expenses incident to such purchases and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner and under such regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet.

II *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time or times from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereon to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp, at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton.

III *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall be entitled to any further bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations hereinbefore issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers hereby given: nor shall any bounty or premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the fifteenth day of September next, under proper and sufficient documents to be on or before that day presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorised to allow or pay the same, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided nevertheless, That before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act, or any of them, shall, under the authority hereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them, are and is hereby authorised and required to administer to the person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, the following Oath;

"*I A. B. do swear, that the Hemp which I have to this day offered for sale to C. a Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada, by me (or by E. or F.) and that no bounty or premium has been paid or claimed for any or part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, nor will I ever, what is included in the sum or price, for which I have offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.*"

And if any person or persons shall, in taking such Oath, wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her or themselves, such person and persons shall incur all the pains and penalties which by law persons are subject or liable to, for wilful or corrupt perjury in any case whatsoever.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, to demand and receive of and from the person or persons whosoever is or are authorised or empowered to allow and pay the aforesaid premiums or bounties, under the said Proclamation and Proclamations hereinbefore issued, the sum of ten pounds per ton for every ton which such Commissioners shall, in virtue of the authority hereby conferred, purchase; and every such sum of ten pounds for each and every ton so purchased by the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall be applied to and for the purposes of this Act, over and beyond the said sum of one thousand pounds herein before granted: And such person or persons so now empowered to allow and pay such bounties or premiums, is and are hereby authorized to pay such Commissioners, or any or either of them, the said sum of ten pounds per ton on such Hemp as aforesaid, until such part of the funds now in their hands, or remaining in the hands of the Receiver General, unapplied and applicable to such bounties or premiums, shall, by such payments to the said Commissioners, and to other persons entitled to such bounties or premiums, be wholly exhausted.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Commissioners so to be appointed under this Act as aforesaid, or the major part of them, in such manner and by such ways and means, as to them or the major part of them, at any time shall seem meet, to cause and procure such Hemp as shall be purchased according to the provisions of this Act, to be exported and carried beyond sea, into that part of Great Britain called England, and there to be exposed for sale, and sold for such price or prices, sum or sums of money as shall and may be obtained for the same; and such sum or sums of money obtained by such sale or sales, together with such bounties or premiums as shall or can be obtained under any Act or Acts of the British Parliament, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on any such Hemp as aforesaid, after deducting all necessary charges, to pay to the Receiver General as applicable and to be applied to the public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province and not otherwise. And the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending: Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such Soldier, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, pertuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, pertuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to defect or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or presented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, nor shall any prosecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such prosecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a prosecution, within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge, commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol or Gaols, for the due execution of that and such may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common goal of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority of this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District unto which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assizes or Sessions at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, or prosecution shall be charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

☞ THE Chief Justice has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further execution of the Commission for ascertaining Titles to Lands for the Home District, is adjourned to the first day of May and the thirteenth day of June next. And all persons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the said Commission is fued, will expire very shortly after the said thirteenth day of June.

York, 24th March, 1804.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,—GREETING:

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor in Council has granted Leases of several Tracts of Land, part of which was of the Reserves of the Crown, and other part was of the Lands let apart and reserved for the use of a Protestant Clergy, AND WHEREAS, upon such Leases, certain Rents were reserved to his Majesty and made payable by the Lessees, at days limited and particularly specified in each respective Lease, and the rents upon some of such Leases have already accrued due.

And whereas the Sheriffs of the several Districts of this Province have been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to receive all Rents due or to accrue due on all such Leases, as well on the Crown as the Clergy Reserves.

And whereas in pursuance of the Commands of the Lieutenant Governor, Shedules have been transmitted to the respective Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province; in which Shedules are particularly set forth the names and descriptions of the Lessees, together with the Concession, Township, County and District in which such Lands so held under such Leases respectively lie and are situate, with a statement also of the particular Rent reserved on every such Leafe, and the days and times on which such Rent already has accrued or will hereafter become due.

NOW THEREFORE be it known to all whom it may concern, That all and every person and persons, now holding any such Leafe or Leases as aforesaid, is and are required to make payment of the Rents, referved and made payable, either on Leases granted of the Reserves of the Crown, or of the Reserves set apart for the use of a Protestant Clergy, to the different Sheriffs of the respective Districts within which all such Lands severally lay or are situate at the times and periods on which such Rents are referved, in strict conformity with the covenants and stipulations entered into by the said several Leffees with his Majesty, and that in default of such payments being punctually and regularly made, his Majesty's Attorney General will be instructed forthwith to institute proceedings against every such Lessee for enforcing such payment and for refuming the Lands, in respect of which such default shall be made, into the hands of the Crown, such being the conditions upon which the Lands have been demised, and such conditions having been particularly specified in all the Leases which have been granted.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at York, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER. Lt. Govr.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A considerable advantage has been obtained over the enemy in the East Indian seas, in a manner wholly unexpected by the public.—Immediately after the delivery of the King's message to Parliament, on the subject of the hostility meditated by France, an overland express was sent to Admiral Rainier, which reached him in the short period of 82 days. A French squadron of one ship of the line, and three or four frigates, with several transports, and more than 2000 troops, arrived soon after at Pondicherry, under the command of Admiral Linois. Admiral Rainier had made preparations for receiving this squadron which he turned to be on the voyage, and, when they arrived, the whole were put under detention, to wait the decision of the question pending between England & France. Thus has the entire naval force of the enemy in that sea fallen into British possession, together with a body of troops, and, doubtless, with many other means of exciting the native Princes to hostility against the English.

January 5.

The signal flying at Deal on Tuesday evening, was in consequence of 30 of the enemy's gun boats having come out of Calais.—Our cruizers immediately sailed, and a heavy firing was heard yesterday morning till ten P. M. it then ceased. Soon afterwards a more distant firing was heard. No particulars have yet been received, but we suppose that the firing proceeded from an attack made by our cruizers upon their gun boats in their passage from Calais to Bologne. It is certain that very confident expectations are entertained along our whole line of coast, of an immediate attempt being made by the enemy. Yet, the frosty weather that has just set in, must, we should think, impede all the operations in the Dutch rivers.

Our troops on the coasts of Sussex & Kent are particularly on the alert. We mentioned yesterday that sudden orders had been received at Hailsham Hast and at Lewes, in consequence of which the troops had marched to the coast. In the middle of the night on Tuesday, orders arrived at Brighton for the 4th dragoons to be ready to march by nine o'clock in the morning, the troops accordingly marched to Silver Hill or Pevensey, we have not yet heard. It was rumoured at Brighton, that the cause of the sudden march was not at all connected with any movements made by the enemy.

Our Dover correspondent states, that the wind yesterday was moderate, and perfectly favourable for the enemy to put to sea: which it was expected they would immediately, if they mean to do it at all. It is obvious that Bonaparte will endeavour as much as possible to make the attempt a confentaneous one from the Dutch and French ports, from Holland, and from Brest. The temporary releases of the latter port from a state of blockade, has afforded him an opportunity of sending the Brest fleet to sea; and a report that it had sailed was current last night. We have not however, been able to trace it to any authentic source.

January 9.

The greatest activity prevails at Plymouth to get the ships of war there ready to join Admiral Cornwallis. The Foudroyant and Mars, were ready to sail last Friday night, but the wind was unfair, and on Saturday it was a dead calm. The outward bound West India convoy were spoken last Thursday off the Eddystone.

We have just seen a letter from an English gentleman who has lately made his escape from Fontainbleau, and remained boldly at Paris a fortnight, by means of a national cockade, and a perfect knowledge of the language, from whence he is now returning via Germany. He says, as from the information I was able to collect at Paris, that city is in a great ferment, on account of Bonaparte's measures to gratify his ambition. The conscripts are refractory. The old veterans speak against the expedition, and say, that they would not embark to be butchered. The Consul is not liked; he has thousands of enemies, and I think the opposition will shortly shew itself: murmurs and complaints multiply, and arrestations are very frequent. It is the opinion of the wiser part of the people still, that the expedition will not take place. Nothing is ready, and all that large army on the coast is only placed there to intimidate the English, if I may use the expression. They are still building gunboats at New Brisack on the Rhine, but very slowly.—*Portsmouth Pa.*

The King of Spain was seized with a fit of apoplexy on the 9th of December, and continued in a dangerous way.

[From the Columbian Centinel.]

Political Sketch of Europe,

AT THE LAST DATES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the last dates, the whole British Empire continued absorbed in warlike preparation. Like the land of Cadmus, "it was bristled with pikes and bayonets, and alive with armed men." The entire force in arms, equipped and accoutred for "*the trial of field*," was calculated at *Half a Million* of soldiers. The British King, in a speech, delivered the 22d November last, alluding to this force, says, "the preparations he had ordered, had been seconded by the voluntary exertion of all ranks of people, in a manner which had proved, that the menaces of France had only served to arouse their native and hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations had been lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honor and safety of the Kingdom demanded at the all-important and critical conjuncture."—Such was the description of the spirit of the nation given by its Chief Magistrate.

The official return of the Volunteers, which were then accepted, made to the War-Office, the 15th November, gave of Infantry 387,508: of Cavalry 31,600: of Artillery 6,307.—Total 355,309. These, with the Regulars, Army of Reserve, Militia, &c. amount to 500,000 fighting men.—This immense force is regularly organized, and disciplined. We have seen the appointments to the General Staff; it includes one Commander in Chief, (the Duke of York,) four Generals, twenty-one Lieutenant Generals, forty-six Major Generals, and seven Brigadiers.—Among those we find the Earl Moira, Generals Hutchinson, Pulteney, Churchill, Moore, Balfour, Coote, Hope, Erskine, Tarleton, Doyle, and other veterans, distinguished in the annals of warfare. The troops these commanded were daily exercised in all the duties of the field of carnage; and a constant succession was kept up of marching, alarms, reviews, mock fights, &c.—In the districts of London and Westminster alone, no less than 40,000 Volunteers were at the drill every morning; and the

returns of one regiment gave 50,077 effective rank and file, in the field. "In the ranks of the Volunteer corps were to be seen Peeresses of the Blood, Peers, and Commoners. Mr. Pitt, the late Prime Minister, is Colonel of the Cinque Port Volunteers; and the celebrated Charles James Fox, a Private in the Chelsea Volunteers. This spirit of Volunteering had risen with the exigencies of the times; and had experienced no abatement at the date of our last accounts. It appeared to form such a bulwark to the Empire, as, under Divine Providence, would not only bid defiance to invasion, but be able to hurl back the vengeance which the French had threatened. Such evidence of the paramount spirit in the Kingdom, may be seen in the fixed determination expressed by the King to his Parliament, to the extent of an invasion, to share in person the exertions and dangers of his people, in defence of the constitution, the religion, laws and independence of the empire. The preparations made for erecting the Royal Standard, and the collection of the King's field-equipage, were indications that he was in earnest.

The regular force of the Kingdom—the Army of Reserve—and the best disciplined of the Militia, were stationed on the coast; which was fortified at all points; while the entrances to all the rivers and inlets were defended by innumerable floating batteries, block ships, and gun-boats.

Besides the above forces, there were many hundred Associations of Men, armed with pikes, to fire in heaps; corps of guides, drivers, sappers, and miners, to conduct detachments through unfrequented passages; to drive off the cattle, to destroy bridges, to blow up roads, and to throw every impediment in the way of an invading foe.

The British naval preparations had not been on a scale equally extensive with those on land. Nevertheless the Fleet was formidable in point of numbers; and without a hyperbole, may be said to command and cover the Ocean. A strong fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, had for months been stationed off Brest.—Lord Keith commanded another fleet in the North Sea, which watched the coast of Holland.—Lord Nelson had a third in the Mediterranean.—Sir Edward Pellew, had a squadron of four sail of the line off Ferrol.—Admiral Montague, with a flying squadron, scoured the coast of France; another squadron was cruising off the coast of Ireland; and the Channel, and parts in the expected track of the invading flotillas, were literally whitened with the canvas of light frigates, corvettes, bomb-ketches, gun-boats, and cutters.

The vigilance of the British Naval Commanders was in full exercise, in watching the coasts of France and Holland; and was continually excited by the manœuvres of the French gun-boats in trips from port to port. These *Lilliputian* expeditions which, however, make a showy figure in the "Moniteur," and the orders of Admiral Bruix, remind one of Gulliver's rowing his boat in a wooden trough before the King of Brobdinag, for the amusement of the Court.—When Bonaparte was lately on the coast, these expeditions were frequent. Though the whole reliance of the British Cabinet was not on its fleet; the greatest activity prevailed in the Dock-Yards in equipping vessels for sea.—A heavy impress of seamen had been made late in November; and the Parliament had voted 120000 seamen for the service of the year 1804.

Though engaged in defensive measures, the British had not been unmindful of making impressions in foreign parts. The British King announced that his forces had captured St. Lucia, Tonago, St. Pierre, Demarara, and Essequibo; and of the places taken last war, we believe they still retain Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, Goree, on the coast of Africa; and Malta, in the Mediterranean.

Notwithstanding the business of war was the chief pursuit of the nation, the commerce of Great Britain had not experienced any visible diminution; nor had the progress of internal improvement, the liberal arts and sciences, been impeded; and the volunteer scheme had not been permitted to take many manufacturers from their looms or work-shops. The exports of the Kingdom the last year, was greater than in any preceding one.—British manufactures find their way into every quarter of the world—maugre all the measures of Bonaparte, they are smuggled in great quantities into France; and in the German papers we find it a subject of complaint, that all the fairs of the empire were glutted with English goods; which arrives at Venice, Trieste, &c. by the Adriatic.

The revenues of the nation were extremely flourishing; and the system of defraying the expences of the war by taxes without burdening posterity, was adhered to.

The harvest in Great Britain the last year was abundant; but the Ministry, calculating on the clamours which a scarcity, should it prevail, always produces, and which cannot be reasoned with or refuted, have been provident in importing great quantities of grain from Germany and South Prussia. At Dantzic one English house had purchased 1800 loads of wheat.

No precaution appeared to escape the attention of those who directed the affairs of Britain. The French prisoners who had been captured in the numerous prizes which have been taken, had been removed from the coast to the interior of the Kingdom; where, though they were allowed every indulgence which a liberal policy could prescribe, they were narrowly watched—Certain discoveries rendered the precaution highly necessary.

Though menaced by a powerful foe, the British empire still had confidence in its physical powers, wealth, resources, population,† and the union and loyalty of its citizens. That foe sees and feels the omnipotency of that confidence; and in that knowledge we may search for the true cause of the delay of his threatened invasion. In the present days of British prosperity, the never presented so formidable a front to any enemy, as the did at our last dates. The language of the nation to her armed defenders, is forcibly and beautifully displayed in the following address, with which we conclude this sketch.

"SHALL Britain's Genius, 'midst rude War's alarms,
In silence rest, nor call her Son's to Arms?
Shall Britons yield an unrefisting prey,
And own a hale Ufurper's Foreign sway?
No—when ye march to guard your sea-girt shore,
"Return victorious, or return no more."

"Greece, in her Freedom's most propitious hour,
Wag'd impious wars in quest of Spoil or pow'r!
And Rome, thro' many an age, woudily brave,
Fought to oppreſs, and conquer'd to enslave.
E'en the bright wreaths our Edwards, Henries, claim,
Crown'd not the cause of Freedom, but of Fame;
While fond ambition, with misguided zeal,
Sought: England's glory more than England's weal.
But when, of old, to chase a foreign hoft,
The painted guardians of our Albion's coast,
O'er her white cliffs defcending from afar
On Cæsar's legions pour'd the tide of war,
When scythed chariots fwept th' enfanguin'd plain,
Then Barda anraptur'd, fung this patriot ftrain;
"Ye gen'rous Youths, who guard this British shore!
"Return victorious, or return no more."

"Again, Britannia founds her juft alarms,
Nor lures by Int'reft or Ambition's charms;
But prompts to deeds, which fairer trophies yield,
Than gain'd o'er Afric's or Hindoostan's immortal field—
And bids you guard, in free and gallant ſtrife,
All that adorns, improves, or fweetens life.
Your Homes, by faithful Love and Friendſhip bleſt,
Each Pledge of Love now fmiling at the breaſt;
Your Daughters, freſh in bloom, mature in charms,
Doom'd (ſhould he conquer) to the Spoiler's arms;
Your Sons who hear the Tyrant's threats with ſcorn,
The Joys, the Hopes, of Ages yet unborn!
All, all, endear this juſt, this ſacred Cauſe,
Your Sov'reign's Throne—your Freedom, Faith, and Laws!
Champions of Britain's cherish'd Rights ye ſtand,
Protect, preſerve, avenge your Native Land!
For lo! the cries, amidſt the Battle's roar,
"Return victorious, or return no more."

IRELAND.

The ſame ſpirit of warlike preparation prevails equally ſtrong in Ireland, as in England; where, in proportion to their numbers a greater force is in arms. Many of the regular regiments have been ſent there from England; and in the Iriſh ſtaff we find ſome of the moſt active and enterprizing general officers in ſervice.

The traces of the late local inſurrection were daily wearing out.—The executions for treaſon, had become seldom; and the evidences of loyalty were daily increaſing.

NOTE.

† *A gentleman recently from England, has put into our hands, a "Cenſus of the population of England, Scotland and Wales," taken in 1801 and 1802. By this it appears, that there were in England, forty counties, 1,538,392 houſes, and 9,164 332 perſons: That in Scotland there were thirty three counties, 394, 93 houſes; and 1,607,760 perſons; and in Wales, twelve counties, 111,564 houſes, and 541,546 perſons.—Total 11,314.138 perſons. The population of Ireland being eſtimated at 4,000,000, add'd to the above, will make the number of perſons in the United Kingdom, amount to* fifteen millions, three hundred and fourteen thouſand, one hundred and thirty-eight. *The population of England, Scotland and Wales, in 1700, amounted to* 6.528,000. *In 1750, to 7,870,000; in 1802, to 11,314.138.—Increaſe during the laſt century, 4.791.138, being upwards of two thirds. In the above cenſus, the perſons in the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney and Sark, the Scilly iſles, and the Iſle of Man were eſtimated at 80,000. The army, including militia 198,351.—The navy, excluding marines 126.279.—Seamen in regiſtered ſhipping 144.558.—Convicts in the hulks 1,410. At the foot of this valuable document, is an exact ſtatement of the population of the principal cities and towns of Great Britain, placed in numerical order, where it amounts to more than 10,000, viz.*

London,*	809,439	Leiceſter,	16,913
Manchester,	84,020	York,	16,145
Edinburgh,	82,560	Coventry,	16,034
Liverpool,	77,603	Leith,	15,272
Glaſgow,	77,385	Chester,	15,052
Birmingham,	73,670	Dover,	14,822
Briſtol,	63,645	Yarmouth, (Norfolk)	14,845
Leeds,	53,162		
Plymouth,	43,104	Shrewſbury,	14,739
Norwich,	36,832	Greenwich,	14,230
Bath,	33,200	Whitby,	14,018
Portſmouth,	32,166	Aylesbury,	13,964
Sheffield,	31,314	Oxford,	13,074
Hull,	29,536	Wolverhampton,	12,565
Nottingham,	28,861	Colcheſter,	12,520
N.Pecaſtle & Tyne	28,666	Worceſter,	11,552
Chelmsford,	19,579	Goſport,	11,295
Aberdeen,	17,597	Ipſwich,	11,277
Exeter,	17,398	Cambridge,	10,087

* *Including Weſtminſter, Southwark, and the out pariſhes in bills of mortality, as alſo thoſe of Mary le Bon, Pancras, Cheſſea, Paddington and Kenſington, forming together the metropolis.*

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Eaſt Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural diſſolution of the preſent Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myſelf as a Candidate to repreſent you in the enſuing Parliament.—In thus preſenting myſelf to your notice, I cannot refrain from obſerving, that, I ſtand unconnected with any party, unſupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of thoſe, who conſider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exerciſe of their privileges as objects, not only worthy of the vigilance of the legiſlator, but alſo eſſential to their political ſecurity and to their local proſperity.

The opportunity of addreſſing myſelf to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly deſirable; and the receiving of the countenance and ſupport of thoſe characters, muſt ever leave on my mind impreſſions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my ſentiments to expreſs myſelf in the uſual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inaſmuch as that the principle of previous aſſurances has frequently, in the exerciſe of the functions of the Repreſentative, been either forgotten or occaſionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be conſidered vaunting in me to aſſert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifeſted themſelves in the diſcharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in ſupporting a more important truſt——THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subſcriber's Dwelling Houſe in this Town.—The eligibility of this ſituation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being ſo well known, that it renders any commendation unneceſſary.

ELISHA BEMAN

NOTICE.—ALL perſons indebted to him by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HARGRAVES, Merchant, York.

March 10.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 50.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 674. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex-"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: And Whereas it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.

Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

AN ACT

For granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if some provision was made by the Legislature for the purchase and exportation thereof; in order therefore to make provision for so beneficial an object, so far as the present resources of the Province will admit, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth "year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North "America, and to make further provision for the "government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied

and collected, or which may hereafter be raised, levied and collected, in and for the use of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and succeſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner and under ſuch regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhall from time to time ſeem meet.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That at any time or times from and after the paſſing of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby authoriſed and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp, at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall be entitled to any further bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations heretofore iſſued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers hereby given; nor ſhall any bounty or premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient documents to be on or before that day prefented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame, any law now in the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided nevertheleſs, That before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act, or any of them, ſhall, under the authority hereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them, are and is hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter to the perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, the following Oath;

"*I A. B. do ſwear, that the Hemp which I have "now offered for ſale to C. D. a Commiſſioner "named in the Act entitled, An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provi- "ſion for the government of the Province of Que- "bec, in North America, and to make further pro- "viſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, if any perſon or perſons whomſoever (other than ſuch as are, or ſhall be enliſted as Soldiers) ſhall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, perſuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, perſuade or encourage any Soldier or Soldiers to deſert or leave his Majeſty's ſervice, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom ſuch offender or ſhall be convicted, ſhall immediately on ſuch conviction, award and adjudge ſuch perſon and perſons to conſtruction as aforeſaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict where ſuch offender ſhall be to tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the ſpace of ſix Calendar months; and if from the circumſtances and heinouſneſs of the crime, ſhall be thought proper and expedient to increaſe the punihment, ſuch Court or Judge ſhall alſo further award and adjudge, that ſuch offender to convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding forty pounds, and if ſuch offender ſhall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of ſuch imprifonment as aforeſaid pay ſuch fine, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid offender ſhall be publicly whipped.*

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall harbour, conceal, receive or aſſiſt any Deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, knowing him to be ſuch, ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds, and if ſuch ſum of twenty pounds ſhall not immediately on ſuch conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, ſhall forth with award, order and adjudge ſuch offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict in which ſuch offender ſhall be to convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the ſpace of three Calendar months, or until ſuch ſum, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds ſhall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That no conviction ſhall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Juriſdiction whatſoever in this Province, ſave and except by indictment preferred or preſented before a Court, or Judge or Judges ſitting in the execution of a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery; nor ſhall any proſecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the ſame ſhall not be commenced, within ſix Calendar months next after the offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, unleſs the offender ſhall within the ſaid ſix months have departed out of the Province, in which caſe it ſhall and may be lawful to commence ſuch proſecution at any time within ſix calendar months next after ſuch offender's return into the Province, and to carry the ſame to conviction. But it is hereby declared, that the iſſuing any warrant for the apprehending of any perſon charged with any offence againſt this Act, by any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Province, ſhall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a proſecution, within the true meaning of the proviſions herein in that reſpect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the eſcape of any ſuch offender or offenders as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the paſſing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, on the proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any perſon has committed any one of the offences herein before deſcribed, to iſſue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehenſion of ſuch offender or offenders, or perſon or perſons charged with ſuch offence, and to cauſe ſuch offender or offenders, or ſuch perſon or perſons to charged as aforeſaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of ſuch offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace ſhall either bail or commit to Priſon, or ſhall Bail ſuch offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other perſon or perſons charged criminally is or are dealt with; ſave and except, that if ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall be ſatisfied with the evidence againſt ſuch offender or offenders, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall commit ſuch offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict, or in caſe there ſhall be no Gaol in that Diſtrict, to the common Gaol of any adjoining Diſtrict, and ſuch offender and offenders ſhall remain to committed until his, her or their trial ſhall be brought on, unleſs ſuch offender or offenders ſhall, with two good and ſufficient ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, become bound by recognizance to our Soveraign Lord the King, in manner hereafter ſpecified, (that is to ſay) if the ſaid offender ſhall be charged with having committed any offence againſt the proviſions in the firſt Section of this Act contained, then ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged, ſhall become bound in the ſum of two hundred pounds, and each of ſuch ſureties in the ſum of one hundred pounds, and if ſuch offender ſhall be charged with having committed any offence againſt the proviſions in the ſecond Section of this Act contained, then ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged, ſhall become bound in the ſum of forty pounds, and each of ſuch ſureties in the ſum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of ſuch recognizances, for the appearance of ſuch perſon ſo charged with any offence againſt this Act, at the then next Aſſizes, or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the Diſtrict where ſuch offence ſhall be charged to be committed, or at ſuch other or future Aſſizes or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to which the trial of ſuch offender ſhall for juſt cauſe be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewiſe, and be it further Enacted*, That if it ſhall happen that any offence againſt this Act, ſhall take place in any Diſtrict where there ſhall be no common Gaol at the time of ſuch conviction, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that ſuch offender or offenders to to be convicted, ſhall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining Diſtrict, in which there ſhall at that time be a Gaol, and alſo to order and adjudge, that any further puniſhment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, ſhall be within the Diſtrict where ſuch conviction ſhall take place, or in the Diſtrict to the Gaol of which ſuch offender ſhall be committed, as to ſuch Judge or Court ſhall ſeem meet: And in caſe of any commitment by any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace before trial, or any commitment by any ſuch Court, or Judge or Judges as aforeſaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treaſurer and Gaoler of the Diſtrict to the Gaol of which ſuch offender or perſon charged with or convicted of any offence againſt the Act ſhall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby reſpectively required, to allow to each perſon during his or her commitment or confinement there, ſuch and the like maintenance and ſubſiſtence as is by law allowed to perſons in cuſtody under any criminal charge; and the Treaſurer of the Diſtrict from which ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged or convicted ſhall be ſo ſent, ſhall, and he is hereby required, to reimburſe and pay to the Treaſurer of the diſtrict, in which ſuch perſon ſhall have been confined, out of the firſt monies which ſhall come to his hands, ſuch ſum and ſums of money as ſhall have been to lawfully expended, according to the proviſions in that reſpect herein before contained, for the maintenance and ſubſiſtence of any ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in caſe any ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid ſhall, by virtue of this Act, be committed to the common Gaol other than the Gaol of the Diſtrict in which the offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the Diſtrict in which ſuch offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, ſhall, and he is hereby required and commanded, to convey ſuch perſon before the Aſſize, or Seſſion at which any trial for any offence againſt this Act ſhall be had, to convey ſuch perſon to charged from the Gaol in which he or ſhe ſhall be to confined, to the Diſtrict where ſuch offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in cloſe cuſtody and confinement, and have ſuch perſon ready to take his or her trial at the Aſſizes or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer then next enſuing: And all and every Sheriff and Gaoler, Conſtable and other Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, ſentence and ſentences, which ſhall be pronounced or iſſued by any ſuch Court or Judge, Juſtice or Juſtices as are herein before mentioned, for the purpoſe of carrying the proviſions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that ſhall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the public uſes of this Province, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Puniſhment of all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſeduce, or attempt to ſeduce, or aid or aſſiſt, or attempt to aid or aſſiſt any Soldier to deſert his Majeſty's ſervice, or who ſhall harbour, conceal, receive or aſſiſt any Deſerter from ſuch ſervice.

[Paſſed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for ſome time paſt prevailed in this Province, by evil diſpoſed perſons diſaffected to his Majeſty's Government, and particularly to the Military ſervice thereof, in ſeducing and deſuding his Subjects who had engaged themſelves as Soldiers in ſuch ſervice, and prevailing on them to deſert, and alſo in harbouring, aſſiſting and concealing ſuch Deſerters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary puniſhment of ſuch perſons in ſuch caſes offending, Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual pro- "viſion for the government of the Province of Que- "bec, in North America, and to make further pro- "viſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, if any perſon or perſons whomſoever (other than ſuch as are, or ſhall be enliſted as Soldiers) ſhall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, perſuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, perſuade or encourage any Soldier or Soldiers to deſert or leave his Majeſty's ſervice, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom ſuch offender or ſhall be convicted, ſhall immediately on ſuch conviction, award and adjudge ſuch perſon and perſons to conſtruction as aforeſaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict where ſuch offender ſhall be to tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the ſpace of ſix Calendar months; and if from the circumſtances and heinouſneſs of the crime, ſhall be thought proper and expedient to increaſe the puniſhment, ſuch Court or Judge ſhall alſo further award and adjudge, that ſuch offender to convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding forty pounds, and if ſuch offender ſhall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of ſuch imprifonment as aforeſaid pay ſuch fine, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid offender ſhall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That if any perſon from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall harbour, conceal, receive or aſſiſt any Deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, knowing him to be ſuch, ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the ſum of twenty pounds, and if ſuch ſum of twenty pounds ſhall not immediately on ſuch conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, ſhall forth with award, order and adjudge ſuch offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict in which ſuch offender ſhall be to convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the ſpace of three Calendar months, or until ſuch ſum, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds ſhall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That no conviction ſhall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Juriſdiction whatſoever in this Province, ſave and except by indictment preferred or preſented before a Court, or Judge or Judges ſitting in the execution of a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery; nor ſhall any proſecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the ſame ſhall not be commenced, within ſix Calendar months next after the offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, unleſs the offender ſhall within the ſaid ſix months have departed out of the Province, in which caſe it ſhall and may be lawful to commence ſuch proſecution at any time within ſix calendar months next after ſuch offender's return into the Province, and to carry the ſame to conviction. But it is hereby declared, that the iſſuing any warrant for the apprehending of any perſon charged with any offence againſt this Act, by any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this Province, ſhall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a proſecution, within the true meaning of the proviſions herein in that reſpect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the eſcape of any ſuch offender or offenders as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the paſſing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, on the proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any perſon has committed any one of the offences herein before deſcribed, to iſſue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehenſion of ſuch offender or offenders, or perſon or perſons charged with ſuch offence, and to cauſe ſuch offender or offenders, or ſuch perſon or perſons to charged as aforeſaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of ſuch offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace ſhall either bail or commit to Priſon, or ſhall Bail ſuch offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other perſon or perſons charged criminally is or are dealt with; ſave and except, that if ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall be ſatisfied with the evidence againſt ſuch offender or offenders, ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall commit ſuch offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the Diſtrict, or in caſe there ſhall be no Gaol in that Diſtrict, to the common Gaol of any adjoining Diſtrict, and ſuch offender and offenders ſhall remain to committed until his, her or their trial ſhall be brought on, unleſs ſuch offender or offenders ſhall, with two good and ſufficient ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Juſtice or Juſtices, become bound by recognizance to our Soveraign Lord the King, in manner hereafter ſpecified, (that is to ſay) if the ſaid offender ſhall be charged with having committed any offence againſt the proviſions in the firſt Section of this Act contained, then ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged, ſhall become bound in the ſum of two hundred pounds, and each of ſuch ſureties in the ſum of one hundred pounds, and if ſuch offender ſhall be charged with having committed any offence againſt the proviſions in the ſecond Section of this Act contained, then ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged, ſhall become bound in the ſum of forty pounds, and each of ſuch ſureties in the ſum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of ſuch recognizances, for the appearance of ſuch perſon ſo charged with any offence againſt this Act, at the then next Aſſizes, or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the Diſtrict where ſuch offence ſhall be charged to be committed, or at ſuch other or future Aſſizes or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to which the trial of ſuch offender ſhall for juſt cauſe be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewiſe, and be it further Enacted*, That if it ſhall happen that any offence againſt this Act, ſhall take place in any Diſtrict where there ſhall be no common Gaol at the time of ſuch conviction, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that ſuch offender or offenders to to be convicted, ſhall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining Diſtrict, in which there ſhall at that time be a Gaol, and alſo to order and adjudge, that any further puniſhment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, ſhall be within the Diſtrict where ſuch conviction ſhall take place, or in the Diſtrict to the Gaol of which ſuch offender ſhall be committed, as to ſuch Judge or Court ſhall ſeem meet: And in caſe of any commitment by any Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace before trial, or any commitment by any ſuch Court, or Judge or Judges as aforeſaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treaſurer and Gaoler of the Diſtrict to the Gaol of which ſuch offender or perſon charged with or convicted of any offence againſt the Act ſhall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby reſpectively required, to allow to each perſon during his or her commitment or confinement there, ſuch and the like maintenance and ſubſiſtence as is by law allowed to perſons in cuſtody under any criminal charge; and the Treaſurer of the Diſtrict from which ſuch offender or perſon ſo charged or convicted ſhall be ſo ſent, ſhall, and he is hereby required, to reimburſe and pay to the Treaſurer of the diſtrict, in which ſuch perſon ſhall have been confined, out of the firſt monies which ſhall come to his hands, ſuch ſum and ſums of money as ſhall have been to lawfully expended, according to the proviſions in that reſpect herein before contained, for the maintenance and ſubſiſtence of any ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in caſe any ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid ſhall, by virtue of this Act, be committed to the common Gaol other than the Gaol of the Diſtrict in which the offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the Diſtrict in which ſuch offence ſhall be charged to have been committed, ſhall, and he is hereby required and commanded, to convey ſuch perſon before the Aſſize, or Seſſion at which any trial for any offence againſt this Act ſhall be had, to convey ſuch perſon to charged from the Gaol in which he or ſhe ſhall be to confined, to the Diſtrict where ſuch offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in cloſe cuſtody and confinement, and have ſuch perſon ready to take his or her trial at the Aſſizes or Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer then next enſuing: And all and every Sheriff and Gaoler, Conſtable and other Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, ſentence and ſentences, which ſhall be pronounced or iſſued by any ſuch Court or Judge, Juſtice or Juſtices as are herein before mentioned, for the purpoſe of carrying the proviſions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that ſhall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the public uſes of this Province, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to direct.

☞ THE Chief Juſtice has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius for the Home Diſtrict, until Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further execution of the Commiſſion for aſcertaining Titles to Lands for the Home Diſtrict, is adjourned to the firſt day of May and the thirteenth day of June next. And all perſons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the ſaid Commiſſion iſſued, will expire very ſhortly after the ſaid thirteenth day of June.

York, 24th March, 1804.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 10.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, Lieut. Gen. of the Royal Marine forces, and Knight of the moſt honorable the order of the Bath; Sir Philip Stevens, and Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Baronets; James Adams, John Markham, and John Lemon, Eſquires; and Sir Harry B. Neale, Baronet, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands and territories thereunto belonging.

LONDON, January 26.

A private letter from France relates a circumſtance which, if true, may be productive of conſequences not at the inſtant in the contemplation of the Firſt Conſul. A Ruſſian Nobleman, of high character and connexions, who, upon a tour of ſcientific and philoſophical enquiry, had viſited moſt part of the continent, was recently taken up at Boulogne as a ſpy. With all the tranquility which conſcious innocence may be ſuppoſed to inſpire a great mind, he viewed the acculation and the accuſers, looking with confidence to the juſtice of Bonaparte for liberation and atonement. But he had calculated an a nonentity—the Firſt Conſul, on being apprifed of his arreſt, ordered his execution, which excited at Boulogne equal ſurpriſe and regret; the heroiſm with which the Ruſſian ſubmitted to his fate having created a lively and general intereſt in his favor.

The Britiſh fleet were forced from before Breſt by the ſtorm of Thurſday laſt. On Sunday they were off the Lizard, endeavoring to regain their ſtation.

Ball cartridges are now iſſuing to the volunteers, even in counties ſuppoſed to be little liable to attack.

It is again reported that Ruſſia is arming; but it is laid with a deſign to protect Denmark, if the French aſſail her.

Sir R. Strachan, with a ſquadron, was cruizing off Cadiz on the 3d inſt. ready to take immediate advantage of a rupture with Spain.

The armaments of Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia, prove that they are jealous of the power of France. Diſturbances in La Vendee; alarm and diſaffection in the department of Gironde, and the appointment of Murat, the Firſt Conſul's brother, to the ſtation of Governor of Paris, ſhews that diſcontent exiſts and is not partial.

Three French brig gun-boats, fine veſſels, with 50 men each, have been captured and ſent into Portſmouth, they were part of a ſquadron of 10, which ſailed from La Higgue for Boulogne. The others eſcaped. There are 250 ſail at La Hogue, bound to Boulogne.

February 4.

It is a curious and moſt honorable fact, that after the reſt of our Fleet were drove off Breſt by the tremendous gale of the 25th of laſt month, the harbour of Breſt was blockaded for 48 hours by a ſingle Britiſh 74.—The Plantagenet, Capt. De Courcy, was forced by the ſtorm of the 25th to take ſhelter in Penzance Bay; but as ſoon as the weather moderated, ſhe ſailed and reſumed her ſtation off Breſt where ſhe was found by the reſt of the fleet upon their return. The gallant conduct of Captain De Courcy, who with one ſhip blockaded the whole French fleet, was ſo much in the Hibernian ſtyle, that it brings to recollection the exploit of his countryman in America, who having brought in ſome priſoners, and being aſked how he made ſo many? replied, that "*by J—s, he ſurrounded them.*"

February 10.

It is ſaid the militia will ſoon be invited to volunteer their ſervices to a certain extent, for *offenſive operations*, in the courſe of the ſpring.

The following is an account of the number of officers in the navy:—Admirals 123, Captains 672, Commanders 306, Lieutenants 2447.

Accounts were in the courſe of yeſterday received at the Admiralty from Lord KEITH, reſpecting the blockading ſquadron of Boulogne, as late as Wedneſday laſt. It is ſtated, that the French troops were ſeen embarking, but whether for the purpoſe merely of practice, or of final emarkation, could not of courſe be known. Our ſquadron conſiſted of twenty-ſeven ſail of Men of War of different deſcriptions, and the weather being moderate, they were enabled to ſtand pretty cloſe in.

Private accounts from the weſtern department of France deſcribe that part of the country to be ſtill in a ſtate of conſiderable agitation. In many places the military have been attacked by the peaſants: old animoſities and hatreds have been revived, and have cauſed an open reſiſtance to the execution of the law of military conſcription, not only in the department of Deux Serves, but alſo in La Vendee. Theſe ſcenes have not only ſpread alarm through thoſe countries, but have alſo occaſioned the march of troops and military executions.

February 12.

At Boulogne, it is reported, that an embarkation of the troops had taken place within a few days paſt; but whether for their exercize, as has been the caſe in Holland, or otherwiſe, is not clear.—Both Mr. Yorke and Mr. Addington are ſaid to have expreſſed their conviction this week, that the grand attempt will be made in a very ſhort period of time.

There are alſo accounts from the continent which ſtate, that a body of fifty thouſand French have been ordered to march into the kingdom of Naples, under a pretext that there was an intention to receive an Engliſh force in that quarter.

February 13.

REAL READINESS.—Every hour, for the laſt ſix months, England has been amuſed with accounts of "the French being quite ready." It may now be aſked—*for what?* A gentleman who lately left France ſolves this doubt, telling us the French are in the ſtate they mention; the Merchants are all ready—*to break.* The Peaſants are all ready—*to ſtarve.* The Sailors are all ready—*to leave their ſhips.* The Army is nearly ready—*to mutiny*; and the deſperate Chief Conſul, after all his threats, is ready—*to find an excuſe for laying at home.*

The following Ships are at preſent with the gallant Admiral Cornwallis, off Breſt:

SHIPS.	GUNS.	SHIPS.	GUNS.
La Ville de Paris,	110	Defiance,	74
Britannia,	100	Acaſta,	74
Royal Sovereign,	100	Endymion,	44
Dreadnought,	98	Bredtin,	44
Neptune,	98	Niobe,	44
Brikoll Royal,	98	Doris,	44
Tripoly,	98	Phœnix,	44
Prince George,	98	Sirius,	44
Windſor Caſtle,	98	Orpheus,	44
Pompeyant,	80	Nemeſis,	44
L'Impetueux,	80	Jaſon,	44
Canada,	74	Pearell,	44
Conqueror,	74	Ranger,	18
Culloden,	74	Sylph,	18
Goliah,	74	Scorpion,	18
Minotaur,	74	Speedwell,	18
With fifteen ſmaller Veſſels, principally Cutters.			

Sir Edward Pellew has off Ferrol:

SHIPS	GUNS	SHIPS.	GUNS.
Ile Tonant,	80	Spencer,	74
Malta,	80	Ardent,	64
Dragon,	74	Hydra,	64
Grazer,	74	Nimble, (Cutter)	14

From the London Courier, Jan. 23.

ITALY, Dec. 25. The American ſhip Philadelphia, Capt. Bainbridge, of 44 guns, which blockaded the harbour of Tripoli, purſuing a Tripolitan xebeck too far, ran aground, and the crew, conſiſting of 350 men, were all made priſoners by the Tripolitans.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 31.

This morning arrived three French gun boats (Nos. 45, 47, and 51,) captured laſt night by the Tribune, Capt. Bennet; and the Hydra, Captain Munday. They are remarkably fine brigs, each with three 32 pounders and 50 men on board; ſome of whom are ſoldiers, belonging to the 23d demi-brigade. They are 80 feet long, and 18 wide; draw 6x feet of water forward, and four aft, and are moſt excellent boats, fitted in the completeſt manner with every neceſſary article of ſtores; they are entirely new, and tow upwards of forty ſweeps, and are ſo conſtructed that if run on ſhore they remain perfectly upright, and thus preſent almoſt formidable battery. Each was commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeau. Thoſe veſſels ſailed from La Hogue with ten others, for Boulogne, and were captured about ſix leagues from St. Helen's having been blown off the French coaſt. They are ſo every reſpect as capable of continuing at ſea as one of our gun boats, but more adapted for fighting in a ſmooth water. There are one hundred and fifty more of the ſame claſs lying at La Hogue, waiting an opportunity to proceed to Boulogne; and ſhould the weather moderate, they will effect their paſſage in ſpite of our cruizers, which can never annoy them in the manner they could do on ſhore, eſcorted frequently by a body of Dragoons whole purpoſe it is to fire at boats, ſhould they attempt to attack them.

SHARP.

Paris, Sept. 30, 1803. On the 4th inſt. the comedians of the theatre of Amiens, repreſented, at Abbeville, "Ringvic, or the Seigneur of Abbeville," a play founded on an hiſtorical fact which occurred in that city in 1300. The houſe was crowded in every part, and by five o'clock filled with more than 3000 perſons. In the middle of the piece, the ſecond tier of boxes, being too much loaded, fell in with a dreadful crash, on the ſtalls and pit, by which 36 perſons were killed, and 52 dangerouſly wounded.

DOVER, January 6.

The cause of the firing heard off the French coast on Monday evening is now developed. A part of the Corsican's invasion armada is now in sight of the British shore. Capt. Owen, as master of the ceremonies of the narrow channel, has introduced five sail of the advanced guard into the Downs, which appear to be part of the flotilla of twelve sail that were distinguished by Lieutenant Woodcock, at the signal post on East Hill, on Tuesday, as having got out of Calais harbour in the evening of that day, and shaping their course for Boulogne: luckily, however, Captain Owen's vigilant eye descried the hostile movement.

He manned and armed his launch, & succeeded in cutting off the five sail before mentioned. From the best information I can collect, they accord to the following description:

One large schuyt completely fitted for the conveyance of cavalry.

One cutter, with 20 pieces of Rotterdam geneva.

One lugger, with crooks, knees, and other boat timbers, to supply every damage the flotilla might experience; and two other small craft, loaded with sundry stores.

Thirteen soldiers only, I hear, were on board the captured vessels; and seamen sufficient to navigate them.

It is supposed that 50 sail at least were attempting to leave Calais harbour for Boulogne; but seeing the fate of their companions, wisely made a countermand.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the East Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

York, 7th April 1804.

FOR sale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the East half of 35 in the 8th, containing 300, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Nwgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is here-
Town of } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of April now next ensuing, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER Mc. DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, South side of Duke-Street, consisting of one-fifth of an Acre, with a good Dwelling House two stories high, 26 feet by 18 thereon, and an addition of 15 feet at one end as a kitchen; also an excellent Well, and a Garden under good fence. The above premises are conveniently situated for business, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Application to be made to the Printer, or to PARKER MILLS.

York, April 7, 1804.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg,* for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly picked in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.

JOHN McGILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, (specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN McGILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

MR. ST. GEORGE informs his Friends and Customers, that he has received all his GROCERIES, and that they are now ready for sale at his Store.

March 10.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inasmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be engendered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust.—THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 1st June next,

THE House and Lot situate on the North side of Newgate-Street, being Lot No. 13, containing One Acre of Land—For terms, &c. apply to WILLIAM ALLAN, or ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquires, York.

March 17.

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subscriber's Dwelling House in this Town—The eligibility of this situation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being so well known, that it renders any commendation unnecessary. ELISHA BEMAN.

NOTICE.—ALL persons indebted to him by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HERCHMER, Merchant, York. March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately, and those that have any demands against said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to JOHN MEUSER, who is duly authorized.

JOHN J. BOYD, Administrator

Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,

A FEW COPIES OF

The Way to Wealth.

[Price SIX-PENCE, N. Y. Cy.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in King-Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Inn-keeper, for which an indisputable Title will be given, and the terms made as easy as possible to the Purchaser. Application to be made to PATRICK MEALEY at the Gaol.

York, Feb. 10, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A. McDonell Esq. Sheriff 2 83

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 51.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 675. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting:

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enfuing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary; Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION,

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the power thereby given, which shall not be delivered on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper certificates, Documents, to be of or before the day, prefented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esq. are, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me

as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

AN ACT

For granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if some provision was made by the Legislature for the purchase and exportation thereof; in order therefore to make provision for so beneficial an object, as far as the pecuniary resources of this Province will admit, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth "year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which may hereafter be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchase and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner and under such regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time or times from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereby to name such and so many person or persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp, at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall be entitled to any further bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations hereinbefore issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers hereby given; nor shall any bounty or premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale or being one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, sufficient acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the same, and moreover that day prefixed to disentitle to be on or before that day petitioned to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized the person or persons duly empowered or authorized thereto to pay the same, any thing law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided nevertheless, That before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act, or any of them, shall, under the authority hereby given, purchase any Hemp from any thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them, are and is hereby authorized and and each of them, are and is hereby authorized and required to administer to the person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, the following Oath:

"I A. B. *do swear, that the Hemp which I have "or I do offered for sale to* C. *a Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper "Canada, by me* [or by E. or F.] *and that no bounty "or premium has been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what is included in the sum or price, for which I have offered to sell such "Hemp to the said Commissioner.*"

And if any person or persons shall, in taking such Oath, wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her or themselves, such person and persons shall incur all the pains and penalties which by law persons are subject and liable to, for wilful or corrupt perjury in any case whatsoever.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every such Commissioner acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, to demand and receive of and from the person or persons who now is or are authorized or empowered to allow and pay the aforesaid premiums or bounties, over the said Province, from and from persons hereinbefore ifsued, the sum of ten pounds per ton for every ton which such Commissioners shall, in virtue of the authority hereby conferred, purchase; and every such sum of ten pounds for each and every ton so purchased by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, shall be by them paid over to the said Commissioners, and to other persons entitled to such bounties or premiums, be wholly exhausted.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Commissioners to be appointed under this Act as aforesaid, or the major part of them, to such manner and by such ways and means, as to them or the major part of them, at any time shall seem meet, to cause and procure such Hemp as shall be purchased according to the provisions of this Act, to be exported and carried beyond sea, into that part of Great Britain called England, there to be sold for Ready Sale, and laid for such price or prices, sum or sums of money as shall and may be obtained for the same; and such sum or sums of money obtained by such sale or sales, together with such bounties or premiums as shall or may be obtained under any Act or Acts of the British Parliament, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on any such Hemp as aforesaid, after deducting all necessary charges, to pay to the Receiver General as applicable and to be applied to the public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, a discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purpose herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and not otherwise. And that the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and debauching his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof and the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be entitled as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail or endeavour to persuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Goal of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, the Court or Judge may add a further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid, pay such fine, and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons whomsoever, being of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing his to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Goal of the District in which such offender shall be so committed, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, by any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or presented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer or General Goal Delivery; nor shall any prosecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within the Calendar month next after the offence shall have been or have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such prosecution at anytime within the said six months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry the same to conviction: And it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of the Justices of the Peace of this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a prosecution, within the true meaning of the provisions herein as that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the witnesses, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall Bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally in or are dealt with; Provided always, that if such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Goal of the District, such Justice there shall be no Goal in that District, to the common Goal of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereafter specified, that is to say, the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of the sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned to reach of such recognizance, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Goal at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common goal of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Goal, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Goal of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Goal of which such offenders, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Goal other than the Goal of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person to charged to the Goal in which he or she shall be so committed, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

GRAND REVIEW,

IN HYDE-PARK.

Yesterday Oct. 26, being the day appointed for all the Volunteer Regiments, East of Temple Bar, to be reviewed by His Majesty, at six o'clock the Horse Guards arrived, in order to keep the ground. About seven o'clock, the Surrey Cavalry appeared, and a part of the Westminster Light Horse, in order to give their aid in keeping certain parts of the ground. At each Gate going into the Park, there were parties, both of the Foot and Horse Guards stationed, in order to prevent any tumult; the Volunteer Cavalry being all on the inside duty; piquets arrived a little after from each regiment, who were stationed on the ground allotted for their respective Corps.

Colonels Steward and Macquarrie were on the ground near an early hour, busily riding from one part of the field to another, arranging the regiments as they appeared. They took their ground in the following order:

Corps.	*Commanders.*
Loyal London Volun. Cavalry,	Lieut. Col. Anderson.
Hon. Artillery Company,	Col. Paul Le Mesurier,
1st Royal East-India Volunteers,	Col. Sir L. Darrel.
2d ditto, ditto, ditto,	Col. Sir Hugh Inglis.
3d ditto, ditto, ditto,	Col. John Roberts
4th Regt. Loyal London Volun. Infantry,	Lieut. Col. Birch.
1st ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. J. Smith.
2d ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Kenfington.
4th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Price.
5th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. T. Smith.
6th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Wigram.
7th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Shaw.
8th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Canning.
9th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Sir W. Curtis.
10th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Lieut. Col. Combe.
11th ditto, ditto, ditto,	Major Scott.
Bank Regt. Vol. Infantry,	Colonel Manning.
Bank Supplementary do.	Captain B. Long.
1st Regt. Tower Hamlets Infantry,	Lieut. Col. Meiklh.
1st ditto,	
Whitechapel Infantry,	Lieut. Col. Craigg.
Mile End ditto,	Major Liptrap.
St. George in the East do.	Major Spidt.
Radcastle ditto,	Major Bowkett.
Shoreditch ditto,	Major Marshall.
Bromley St. Leonard do.	Major Steward.
Bethnal Green ditto,	Major Carrick.
St. Catharine ditto,	Captain Jenkins.

The right of the line began at the Serpentine River along Buckden Hill to the North Wall of the Park; the right centre in a line extending to Cumberland Gate, the left centre parallel with the East Wall of the Park, extending towards the Gravel Pits, and the gate that leads to the Head of the Serpentine River; the left wing to the South Side of the Serpentine River, and parallel to the road leading to Kensington Gardens: the whole circle of three miles.

The morning was very foggy and cold, and the fufiliers who were placed to keep the ground stood shivering.

About eight o'clock, General the Earl of Harrington, who had the command of the line, followed by two of the Light Horse, proceeding to the right to give his further instructions. The near division of the line were commanded as follows:—

Right, - - - -	Major General Burrard.
Right Centre,	Maj. General the Hon. Edw. Smith.
Left Centre, -	Maj. General the Hon. C. Fitzroy.
Left, - - - -	Maj. General the Hon. J. Leslie.

At nine o'clock the Duke of York, in his regimentals, as commander in Chief, entered the Park at Cumberland-gate, and proceeded to the ground.

About a quarter after nine, the Duke of Clarence, in the uniform of the Spithorpe Corps, and the Duke of Cambridge, in his regimentals, entered by the Piccadilly Gate.

The Duke of Cumberland entered at the same gate, and proceeded direct for Kenfington, where he met Their Majesty's.

Their Highnes, the Princesses and suite, left Kew about a quarter after 9 o'clock, and reached Kenfington a quarter before 10, at the very moment when the Duke of Cumberland arrived.

Eleven minutes before ten o'clock, His Majesty, in his private carriage, entered the Park, escorted by the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Cumbridge, and the Earl of Chesterfield; he alighted at the Light Horse gate, near Kenfington Gardens, and was followed by Her Majesty, Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, in a open Landau, attended by Princess Sophia and Princess Mary, and two attendants in a private carriage. His Majesty being mounted on his brown coloured Charger, was met, (near Kenfington Garden Gate) by His Highness Prince Adolphus the Duke of York, the Earl of Harrington, General Calvert, Lord Petersham, General Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Macquarrie, Gen. Burrard, and General Leslie, with the whole of the Staff Officers, and proceeded immediately across the Serpentine-bridge, and on their entrance near the ring, before the grand falute, they were joined by Monsieur, who was dreffed in green turned up with red; Prince de Conde, in white, turned up with blue; Duke de Berri, in grey turned up with red; the Duke of Bourbon, in white turned up with red; each attended by their several chargers, accompanied by a Ruffian Officer in green and gold. The whole of this cavalcade amounted to nearly 200.

The scene at the entrance into the Park from the Piccadilly gate, though not commanding to extenfive a view of the corps as the other gates, was not less interesting from the immense multitude collected, in hopes of seeing His Majesty enter the Park. Their hopes were gratified by the entry of the Duke of York, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by the Brigade Generals, full a quarter of an hour before His Majesty had entered at Kenfington, and his arrival was announced by a gun; nothing could exceed the confufion and difappointment visible among the crowd, who fled in all directions, and called forth the utmost perfeverance and activity of the Guards to restrain them from breaking the line and proceeding towards the Serpentine, where His Majesty was seen advancing. In a short time, however, they grew reconciled, and wandered away to find more appropriate situations.

The signal-gun for the approach of His Majesty was fired at ten o'clock, which gun was placed about the centre of the Buck Park. It was immediately answered by a Royal Salute of 21 guns from the two field-pieces of the Royal Artillery; and the whole line, which stood two deep, shouldered arms. On the approach of His Majesty, a second gun was fired, on which the whole of the line presented arms; the Officers saluted, the drums beat, and the music of the different regiments played "God Save the King!"

The morning, which had been foggy, now cleared up, and from the height of the Deer Park, the chief part of the whole appeared visible flanked by the Life Guards and other Corps, who were placed to keep the ground. The number of spectators which filled the vast space, and crowded every part that afforded any commanding prospect of the Park, was nearly 100,000, of all ranks and ages.

While the eye was delighted with the variegated prospect on each side of the water; the ear was charmed with the music which refounded from the various Corps.

His Majesty, on horseback, accompanied by the Duke of York and other Generals; the other Royal Dukes following. Then appeared the Queen's landau, accompanied by the Princesses already mentioned; the coach in which the other two Princesses and Lady Cranley were; that in which was Elfi Bey, the Mamaluke chief, accompanied by Colonels Moore & Beresford, and another gentleman, who acted as his interpreter. This made the third carriage, being all that were admitted within the ground. Among those on horseback in the cavalcade, we noticed, besides the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Marquis de Lima, Gen. Dumourier, General Pichegru, &c. &c.

Proceeding from the right of the line along to the left, as His Majesty arrived at the right of each Corps, they were commanded successively to remain steady, and carry arms. After His Majesty passed, each Corps supported arms, the Drums beat, and music played. His Majesty, after passing the line, returned and stood in the centre, facing the bridge at the end of the river. A fourth cannon being fired, the whole loaded, and took close order. On the fifth cannon being fired, all the Corps fired by vollies from centre to flank. This was repeated a second and third time, and the whole, considering the extent of the line, was remarkably well performed. After which they half cocked, shut pans, and shouldered arms. In firing, the pieces were presented in the air.

On the eighth gun being fired, the drums beat, and band played, "God save the King," which was joined by three cheers from this vast assemblage, while hats and hands were waving in the air. The ninth gun being fired, the line wheeled into divisions, backwards on their left, each company on its march opened its ranks at fifty paces from his Majesty, and closed after passing, the officers saluting, and colours dropping as they passed, each band playing at the same time. The Commanding Officers, Field Officers, and Adjutants, were mounted. During the chief part of these manœuvres, His Majesty was in close conference with the Duke of York.

The King looked remarkably well, and was very sensibly affected by the lively joy which appeared in the faces of the numerous spectators, who cheered him as he passed.

The whole corps had left the Park

about 25 minutes past one o'clock, when the Royal Family followed a ſtill reiterated burſts of applauſe from the immenſe multitude.

The King was dreſſed in a Field Marſhal's uniform, with a cocked hat, no ſaſh, and rode a dark bay horſe, which he frequently paſſed on the neck, as it was ſometimes ſtartled at the acclamations of the people.

The Queen wore a chocolate colour pelice, ſmall black beaver hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, and a veil thrown up at ſtont. She ſtood in the landaret the chief part of the time the Volunteers paſſed.

The Princeſs Auguſta ſat next her; ſhe wore a pelice alſo, and looked remarkably well. The Princeſs Elizabeth and Sophia ſat in the front ſeat; the Princeſs Elizabeth wore a pelice, with orange coloured ribbons, and by ſeveral combinations looked delightfully. The Princeſs Sophia had a long gold chain round her neck, at the end of which was ſuſpended an eye glaſs, which ſhe conſtantly uſed. The Duke of York was in converſation with the Queen, about twenty minutes.—The two Princeſſes, Amelia and Mary, were in a cloſe carriage, accompanied by Lady Cranley; their head dreſſes which were of a whiteiſh colour, were adorned with ribbons.

The Duke of Clarence, who rode by the ſide of the latter carriage, was in cloſe converſation with the Princeſſes, during great part of the review.

All the Royal Dukes, and others who accompanied his Majeſty, were in uniforms.

Eſh Bey's carriage followed, which, as a diſtinguiſhed mark of reſpect to a ſtranger of ſuch eminence, was allowed to traverſe the ground. His three companions were in uniform; Eſh Bey appeared in his own country dreſs, great turbin, &c. &c. He had two footmen in ſcarlet liveries, turned up with green, gold epaulette, plain cocked hats, with red and white plain feathers. The coachman had the ſame, with the exception of the leather.

General Pichegru, who is a fine figure of a man, rode a dark chetnut horſe. He was dreſſed in a green uniform coat, which covered his waiſtcoat, double breaſted, with oval gilt buttons, a gold knot on the right ſhoulder, which reached to his elbow; cocked hat, and red and white feather; a gold laced belt round his middle, and a medal at his buttonhole; ſtraw-coloured leather pantaloons and half boots.

General Dumourier wore a plain blue ſtruck, with two gold epaulets, &c.

Prince of Conde wore a pale drab ſtruck, &c.

When the cavalry paſſed in review, there were two flying caravans paſſing, the firſt containing about 60 diſmounted cavalry, the field pieces of which were drawn by ſix horſes each, ammunition waggon, with four horſes, making in the whole a grand and intereſting ſpectacle.

The Life Guards deſerve very great commendation for their activity and tenderneſs to the multitude.

After the review was over, and the regiments marched off the ground, the Radcliffe Volunteers ſtopped at the Duke of Devonſhire's, and were refreſhed in the yard with bread, cheeſe, cold meat and beer. The Mile End Volunteers, amounting to about 300 in number, under the command of Colonel Liptrap, ſtopped facing Mallard's Hotel in Dover-ſtreet, where they were refreſhed by ſome bread and cheeſe and porter, from the Coach and Horſes, &c. &c.

The morning was rather cold and foggy, ſo that the different piquets who ſtood by the camp colours found their ſituation diſagreeable. The deer were bounding from one end of the deer park to the other, ſtruggling to make their eſcape. Gin and gingerbread, though often in the way, was not ſo acceptable as might have been expected. The vaſt crowd of ſpectators greatly added to the grandeur of the ſcene.

The egreſs of the troops was in this order:—After paſſing his Majeſty, the ſeveral corps on the right, right centre proceeded in quick time to the road leading from the Park-keepers Lodge to Piccadilly Gate.—The ſeveral corps on the left, after paſſing his Majeſty, took a direction towards Stanhope-ſtreet gate, whence they proceeded according to their own convenience, and others retired by the gate at the end of Oxford road.—The Commanding Officer of each corps, after paſſing his Majeſty, gave a field return of their corps to the Adjutant General.

When his Majeſty quitted the ground he returned through Piccadilly Gate into the Green Park, and alighted at Buckingham Houſe, followed by her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, and the Royal Dukes. As he paſſed along, one general exclamation of "God ſave the King!" was echoed from the patriotic avenue he paſſed through; all, even decrepid age, forgot its imbecility, and tottered forward to join the general expreſſions of loyalty and affection.

During this unbounded exultation, however a ſerious and deep gloom overclouded the ſcene from the abſence of the Prince of Wales. The general fear was, that illneſs might have occaſioned it; but we rejoice to aſſure the public, ſuch was not the caſe; for we learn that Colonel Le Meſurier, who commanded the honorable artillery company, of which the Prince is Captain General, in his written return for the King, reported his Royal Highneſs on duty with his regiment, the 10th Dragoons, at Brighton."

In noticing the appearance and ſoldierlike march of the corps who thus diſplayed their patriotiſm and loyalty, all compariſons may be deemed invidious. The whole from the extremity of the Eaſtern part of this honorable aſſemblage, ſeemed animated by one glorious ſentiment. Some foreigners, who witneſſed the egreſs from the Park, by Hyde Park corner, of the honorable artillery company, commanded in the abſence of the Prince, by Mr. Alderman Le Meſurier, expreſſed their aſtoniſhment at their manly and military appearance. They marched with wonderful firmneſs and preciſion, and ſome of the ranks would have reflected honor on the beſt regulars that ever exiſted. It would have been highly gratifying to the Prince of Wales, for whom the corps has the warmeſt attachment, to have witneſſed their conduct and appearance in the field. The Loyal London Volunteer Cavalry deſerve particular praiſe for their very handſome and martial appearance. The Eaſt India Volunteers are a remarkable inſtance of the ſpirit and opulence of a company of merchants, directed towards the vindication of life and liberty. The next in view, according to the military diſplay, were the 10 regiments of Loyal London Volunteer Infantry. The progreſs which they have made in their diſcipline, and the admirable idea which they ſeemingly entertain of the duties of a ſoldier, call forth the utmoſt gratitude of their fellow citizens. All the others, viz. the troops belonging to the Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel, Mile-end, St. George's in the Eaſt, Ratcliffe, Shoreditch, Bromley, St. Leonard, Bethnal Green, St. Catherine's, &c. were emulous of each other in the cauſe in which we were all engaged.

Every encomium is due to the ſeveral corps who kept the ground, viz. the Life Guards, the Surrey Yeomanry, the Weſtminſter Cavalry, and the 18th Light Dragoons, aided by a regiment of Foot Guards. In very few inſtances were they hurth or ſevere in the diſcharge of their duty, yet enforced the greateſt attention to the orders of the day.

Among the various reports of accidents, we have heard that a Life Guard man was thrown from his horſe, which unfortunately trampled on him, and that he was carried off the ground not likely to live. A Serjeant belonging to one of the corps had his arm broke; but from the immenſe crowd of ſpectators, nothing could be conducted with leſs injury or more regularity and decorum. It was reported that a certain military man was taken into cuſtody, on account of uſing ſome inflammatory language, and conveyed to a place of ſecurity till he can be dealt with according to his deſerts. Among the numerous crowd of ſpectators, we were hardly able to diſtinguiſh thoſe of a fashionable deſcription. Thoſe, however, may be noticed—The Dutcheſs of Bolton, and two daughters, Lady Hobart, Counteſs of Harrington and daughters. They left their carriages outſide the gates. No ſervants but thoſe of the Royal Family were admitted within the area formed by the troops, nor any carriages but thoſe belong to foreign Princes or Ambaſſadors. The area formed by the troops was crowded by beauty and faſhion, under the protection of military or naval officers, no other gentlemen being admitted.

All the avenues and ſtreets leading to Hyde-Park, outſide the walls, were guarded by the Life Guards, to prevent carriages dozing their way into the Park, from Cumberland Place, Oxford ſtreet, Hereford ſtreet, Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mount-ſtreet, and Brook ſtreet, who prevented carriages of every deſcription from coming into the Park, or Park-lane. The moſt conſpicuous houſes we noticed, whoſe windows, and the roofs, were crowded, commanding a view of the Park, were the following, viz. the whole of the houſes of St. George's Row leading to Bayswater, the houſes of Sir William Manner's Lady Elſex Keir, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Mols, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Palmer's, in Oxford ſtreet; the back of Lord Cholmondeley's in Piccadilly. Lord Bathurſt, Earl of Dyſart, Meſſrs. Cockerell and Grauturd, Sir John Smith Burgeſs, and Mr. Drummond; Lord Dudley and Ward, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Bredalbane, Earl of Roſeberry, Marquis of Wellefley, Sir John Leiceſter, the Baronels of Bath, and the Miſs Abrams, were all crowded with perſons of the firſt diſtinction and faſhion.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 675. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

The Volunteers in Hyde-Park yeſterday amounted to 14,500. The whole aſſemblage muſt have exceeded 150,000.

The following Corps compoſing the Volunteers Eaſt of Temple Bar, were reviewed on the 28th. The whole number of the London Volunteers is upwards of 46,000.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander in Chief.

General, the EARL of HARRINGTON.

Right.		*Maj. Gen.* BURRARD.
London & Weſtminſter L. H. Volunteers,		Colonel Herries.
Weſtminſter Regt. of Volun. Cavalry,		Lieut. Col. Elliott.
Southwark Troop of Yeomanry,		Captain Collingdon.
Clerkenwell, Lambeth,		Captain Watſon.
Right Centre.		*Hon. Maj. Gen.* FINCH.
St. George's Volunteer Infantry,		Col. Earl of Cheſterfield.
St. James's,		Col. Lord Amherſt.
Bloomſbury and Inns of Court,		Colonel Cox.
Royal Weſtminſter,		Lieut. Col. Robertſon.
Prince of Wales's,		Lieut. Col. Andrews.
Left Centre.		*Hon. Maj. Gen.* FITZROY.
St. Margaret's and St. John's,		Hon. Lieut. Col. Eden.
Loyal North Britons,		Lord Rosy.
Royal York Mary-le-Bone,		Lord Duncannon.
Law Aſſociation,		Hon. Lt. Col. T. Erſkine.
Duke of Glouceſter's,		Lord Cheverynd.
Somerſet Place,		Lieut. Col. Tierney.
St. Giles's and St. George's,		Lt. Col. Sir J. Nicholl.
Loyal Britiſh Artificers,		Lieut. Col. Burton.
St. Andrew and St. George's,		Lieut. Col. Reader.
1ſt Battalion Queen's		Lieut. Col. Hobart.
2d Battalion Royals,		
Left.		*Hon. Maj. Gen.* LESLIE.
Loyal Britons,		Lieut. Col. Davidſon.
Knightſbridge,		Major Eyre.
1ſt Surrey,		Lieut. Col. Gaithkill.
Clerkenwell,		Major Magniac.
St. Sepulchre,		Major Ford.
St. Saviour,		Major Potts.
St. Clement's Danes,		Major Blake.
Loyal Southwark,		Lieut. Col. Tierney.
Lambeth,		Lieut. Col. Edwards.
Chriſtchurch,		Major Toulmin.

☞ THE further execution of the Commiſſion for aſcertaining Titles to Lands for the Home Diſtrict, is adjourned to the firſt day of May and the thirteenth day of June next. And all perſons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the ſaid Commiſſion iſſued, will expire very ſhortly after the ſaid thirteenth day of June.

York, 24th March, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the Eaſt Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to repreſent you in the enſuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the eſſential ſervices which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are ſo well known and felt, that his friends conſider the mentioning of his name only, to be the moſt powerful ſolicitation which they can uſe on the preſent occaſion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith conſider it as their duty further to intimate, that from laſt accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to ſet out from that Country, ſo as to arrive here early in the Summer of this preſent year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Eaſt Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural diſſolution of the preſent Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myſelf as a Candidate to repreſent you in the enſuing Parliament.—In thus preſenting myſelf to your notice, I cannot refrain from obſerving, that, I ſtand unconnected with any party, unſupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of thoſe, who conſider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exerciſe of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legiſlator, but alſo eſſential to their political ſecurity and to their local proſperity.

The opportunity of addreſſing myſelf to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly deſirable; and the receiving of the countenance and ſupport of thoſe characters, muſt ever leave on my mind impreſſions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my ſentiments to expreſs myſelf in the uſual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inaſmuch as that the principle of previous aſſurances has frequently, in the exerciſe of the functions of the Repreſentative, been either forgotten or occaſionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be conſidered taunting in me to aſſert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifeſted themſelves in the diſcharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in ſupporting a more important truſt——THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted, to the Subſcriber, or to JOHN M'EVAN, who is duly authoriſed.

JOHN J. BOYD, Adminiſtrator
Niagara, 18th Jan. 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt June next,

THE Houſe and Lot ſituate on the North ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, being Lot No. 13, containing One Acre of Land—For terms, &c. apply to WILLIAM ALLAN, or ALEXANDER WOOD, Eſquires, York.

March 17.

FOR ſale the following tracts of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the Eaſt half of 35 in the 8th, containing 330, and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home Diſtrict—No. 10, 11th Conceſſion, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Conceſſion, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, Diſtrict of Niagara—No. 16 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the Diſtrict of London—Alſo, Lot No. 3, North ſide of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre.—All the above Lots will be ſold on very moderate terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the Garriſon, GEO. PURVIS.

York, Auguſt 19, 1803.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchaſes will enter into immediate engagements with ſuch perſons as may be deſirous of furniſhing a ſupply of PORK at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherſtburg*, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery muſt be made on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaſter General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the Furniſher's Signature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to ſupply freſh BEEF of good quality to the Troops ſtationed at *Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherſtburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes at *York*, on or before the firſt day of March next, ſpecifying the months for which they propoſe to furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchaſes.*

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subſcriber's Dwelling Houſe in this Town—The eligibility of this ſituation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being ſo well known, that it renders any commendation unneceſſary. ELISHA BEMAN.

NOTICE——ALL perſons indebted to him by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HERCHMER, Merchant, York, March 10.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, South ſide of Duke-Street, conſiſting of one-fifth of an Acre, with a good Dwelling Houſe two ſtories high, 26 feet by 18 thereon, and an addition of 18 feet at one end as a kitchen; alſo an excellent Well, and a Garden under good fence. The above premiſes are conſiderably ſituated for buſineſs, and will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Application to be made to the Printer, or to PARKER MILLS.

York, April 7, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
A FEW COPIES OF
The Way to Wealth.

[Price SIX-PENCE, N. Y. Cy.]

G. R.

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 52.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 676. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting!

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enſuing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner, —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me

as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

AN ACT

For granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much encourage and promote the cultivation of Hemp in this Province, if some provision was made by the Legislature for the purchase and exportation thereof; in order therefore to make provision for so beneficial an object, as far as the present resources of the Province will admit, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth "year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act "for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North "America, and to make further provision for the "government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of any part or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which may hereafter be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp, the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner and under such regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time or times from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereby to name such land & money persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp, at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whatsoever shall be entitled to any further bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations heretofore issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers hereby given; nor shall any bounty or premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, and which shall not be obtained on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient documents to be set on or before that day produced to such person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided nevertheless*, That before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act, or any of them, shall, under the authority hereby given, purchase any Hemp for any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them, are and is hereby authorized and required to administer to the person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, the following Oath:

"I A. B. *do swear, that the Hemp which I have "to this day offered for sale to C. a Commissioner ap-"pointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Gover-"nor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part "thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper "Canada, by me (or by E. or F.) and that no bounty "or premium has been paid or claimed for any "part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whom-"soever, save and except what is included in the "sum or price, for which I have offered to sell such "Hemp to the said Commissioner."*

And if any person or persons shall, in taking such Oath, wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her or themselves, such person and persons shall incur all the pains and penalties which by law persons are subject or liable to, for wilful or corrupt perjury in any case whatsoever.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers hereby given, to direct and receive of and from the person or persons who now is or are authorized or empowered to allow and pay the aforesaid premiums or bounties, under the said Proclamation and Proclamations hereinbefore cited the sum of ten pounds for and in every ton which such Commissioners shall, in virtue of the authority hereby conferred, purchase; and every such sum of ten pounds for each and every ton so purchased by the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall be applied to and for the purposes of this Act, and not applied beyond the said sum of one thousand pounds herein before granted; And such person or persons so now empowered to allow and pay such bounties or premiums, to and are hereby authorized to pay such Commissioners or any or either of them, the said sum of ten pounds per ton on such Hemp as aforesaid, until such part of the funds now in their hands, or remaining in the hands of the Receiver General, unapplied and applicable to such bounties or premiums, shall, by such payments to the said Commissioners, and to other persons entitled to such bounties or premiums, be wholly exhausted.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this Act as aforesaid, or the major part of them, in such manner and by such ways and means, as to them or the major part of them, at any time shall seem meet, to take and procure such Hemp as shall be purchased according to the provisions of this Act, to be shipped and sent carried beyond the seas, into that part of Great Britain called England, and there to be exposed for sale, and said for such price or prices, sum or sums of money as shall and may be obtained for the same; and such sum or sums of money obtained by such sale or sales, together with such bounties or premiums as shall or can be obtained under any Act or Acts of the British Parliament, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on any such Hemp as aforesaid, after deducting all necessary charges, to be paid to the Receiver General as applicable and to be applied to the public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and not otherwise; And the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and debauching his Subjects, who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such person or persons offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled as aforesaid, and by the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual pro-"vision for the government of the Province of Que-"bec, in North America, and to make further pro-"vision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender or offenders shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender to be so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from His Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Sessions of Gaol Delivery which may next be held in the District in which he or she shall be found, to convey such person from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, on the oath of one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or any person upon such being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; Provided except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District; and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until such her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices become bound by recognizance unto the Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or if such other or further Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained; for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Sessions of Gaol Delivery next ensuing after such Act shall be had, to convey such person from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, *February* 14.

THE KING.—We are sorry to find that his Majesty was so much indisposed yesterday at the Queen's house, as to require the close attendance of Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Heberden of Pall Mall, and Dr. Dundas, of Richmond, during the day.—The Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cambridge, went to the Queen's house in the afternoon, where they continued till a very late hour last night; and the Prince of Wales, unable to go out, sent several times to enquire the state of his Majesty's health. In the course of the afternoon great numbers of the nobility left their cards of enquiry; and, with a commendable attention to the public feeling the following Bulletin was issued:

"*His Majesty is much indisposed to-day.*"

February 16.

Yesterday the answer of the enquirers after the Prince of Wales' health, was—

"*His Royal Highness is better, but very weak.*"

The precise nature of his majesty's disorder, not being avowed, is consequently the subject of endless conjecture.

No other bulletin was issued yesterday after the one we laid before our readers, and indeed it is a fixed arrangement, that but one will be issued in the course of every 24 hours. To all enquiries made at St. James' in the course of the evening, and they were extremely numerous, the answer was that his majesty continued the same as in the morning.

We understand, that at the recommendation of the cabinet council, Sir Lucas Pepys and Dr. Reynolds were called in to attend his majesty, and those gentlemen accordingly attended his majesty yesterday, and met Sir Francis Milliman and Dr. Heberden and had a consultation at the Queen's house, and the whole of those gentlemen continued their visits to his majesty during the day.

It was yesterday very generally expected that ministers would last night make some communication to both houses of Parliament respecting the state of his majesty's health, but it is now understood, that ministers, wishing to ascertain the precise nature of his majesty's distemper, and whether it is likely to be of a lingering nature or otherwise, have postponed their communication to Monday or Tuesday next. Mr Fox, Mr. Pitt, and several other distinguished members were present.

His Majesty in the course of yesterday morning enjoyed much refreshing sleep, and was better; and, we understand afterwards partook of some refreshment.

His Majesty's pulse, which we understand was on Thursday night at 110, had yesterday morning subsided, in consequence of the repose which he had enjoyed (the first for several nights,) to 80.

It was in consequence of this change, it is supposed, that no communication was yesterday made to either houses of Parliament, as had been generally and confidently expected.

The Bulletin was not delivered out quite so early this day as yesterday, and the crowd of nobility and gentry, waiting with anxiety at St. James', to learn the state of his Majesty's health, was if possible, greater than on any preceding day since his indisposition.

It must rejoice every loyal heart to be informed that our beloved Sovereign is now considered to be in no danger. We may, therefore, indulge a fond hope that in a few days his majesty will be restored to his wonted health. No language can describe the general joy which was manifested by the anxious enquirers this morning, when the we the following

BULLETIN.

"*Feb. February*, 1804.

It His Majesty is much the same as yesterday, and we do not apprehend him to be in danger.

(Signed) L. PEPYS,
H. REYNOLDS,
F. MILMAN,
W. HEBERDEN."

It is calculated that the enemy's naval equipments at Boulogne will contain upwards of 8,000 men, and it is the opinion of most of the officers of the squadron in the Downs, that the enemy will immediately attempt something, if they ever intend any thing.

The latest accounts from our squadron off Boulogne state, that the Leopard, Immortalite, Squirrel, Locust, Archer, Dutchess of Cumberland, and Griffin cutter, remained at anchor close off Boulogne harbour the whole of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and almost all Wednesday.—They observed that the addition of force at Boulogne of late has been very considerable.

There are upwards of 130 sail of brigs, schooners, &c. exclusive of gun-boats, in not less than 800 sail. The principal part have moved up the harbor into the different new basins which have been made.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE BRITISH NEPTUNE.

LONDON, February 13.

Important information on the subject of Invasion.

The public may place the fullest reliance on the authenticity of the following Statement, which we have just received from a quarter which from its most respectable authority. Two Swiss Officers (brothers) in the French service, are just arrived from France, having made their escape from thence. They have been examined before the Privy Council, and made a declaration that the Invasion of this country will be attempted in the course of the present week, wind and weather permitting.

From BILBOA, December 27, 1803.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Hopkinson received a letter from Mr. B. Frere, brother and Secretary to the Minister of Great Britain, at Madrid, of which the following is a copy:—

Madrid, December 17, 1803.

"SIR,

"*I am directed by this Majesty's Minister at this Court, to request that you will recommend all his Majesty's subjects in your district, to take such precautions as they may deem advisable in the event of a rupture between France and Spain.*

"*I am, &c.* (Signed) "B. FRERE.

"Wm. Hopkinson, Esq."

Feb. 17.—The decision of the Judges in the case of Aslett, was yesterday delivered at the Old Bailey, by Mr. Baron Hotham. It is against the prisoner. He will be transported.

Feb. 18.—*At a late hour last night, we received a variety of extracts from the Paris Journals to the 31st ult. They contain no intelligence of importance. They mention the march of the cavalry from Compeign for Boulogne; and the conviction of a few persons accused of having contrived some curious instrument for the destruction of the First Consul.*

For upwards of an hour on Wednesday morning our squadron was recalled off Boulogne. The enemy perceived it, and a fire was lighted on the heights, which was supposed to be a signal for attack. Great bustle was immediately perceived, and the pier head was crowded with soldiers, and others dragged out gun boats to attempt the attack on our squadron, for which they conjectured the circumstances as favourable. A breeze springing up, however, they again returned into harbor.

At break of day on Wednesday last, a prodigious volume of smoke was observed from several parts of the coast for four hours, in the direction of Boulogne, and at intervals the horizon above the place seemed to be entirely illuminated. This phenomenon has given rise to various conjectures, and it is supposed that it was occasioned by a conflagration of the enemy's flotilla, which by some means or other had caught fire.

It is reported, also, that some of the French troops have laid down their arms, and that the utmost disaffection prevails along the whole coast. The poor deluded wretches who compose the French army destined for the expedition against this country, are, it is said, sunk in despondency, and have lost all hope of being able to effect a landing; as they are so closely watched by our blockading squadron, the commanders of which are certainly entitled to the highest praise for their perseverance, having remained at anchor close to Boulogne during the tempestuous weather.

Yesterday morning there was some firing off Calais, and a prize was brought into Dover in the afternoon.

Feb. 20.—*Dispatches have, within these few days, been received from Admiral Thornborough's fleet off the Texel. No particular movement had taken place among the Dutch ships in that harbor on the 13th instant, the time the dispatches were dated.*

A letter from Folkstone, dated the 17th, says—"*Yesterday and to-day have been uncommonly clear, and we have the most distinct view possible of the French coast from Calais to the southward of Boulogne, the whole of which is covered with tents. About two hours since the signal was made for an enemy's fleet steering west; it is a flotilla of gun boats from the northward to Boulogne. We can see our cruisers close in to the French shore attacking them; the whole fleet appears as one continued battery, and in clouds of smoke, and I assure you our vessels are not idle; one in particular, by appearance a large frigate, keeps up a most tremendous fire. Indeed, the whole of them seem very active. The wind it about east half south, and blowing very fresh, so that our cruisers can stand close in shore without much danger. The flotilla, we make little doubt, will be able to get into Boulogne, from the protection afforded them by the batteries, which they keep under cover of as close as possible; but we trust and hope they will not escape altogether with impunity.*

"Three o'clock, P. M.—The firing has almost ceased, and our vessels have hauled off from the shore. One gun-boat, a very fine vessel, with troops on board, is taken, and some others dispersed and driven on shore."

BOSTON, *March* 14.

Late from Europe.—*Capt. Gardner, from Amsterdam, which he left the 14th of February, informs, that at the time of his departure, the Dutch were by daily expectation that the English, under Sir Sidney Smith, would make an attempt to burn the shipping in the New Diepe, which consisted of three ships of the line, two frigates, and two sloops, ready for fire; four line of battle ships in ordinary, twenty-five large transports for carrying troops, and a number of Dutch merchantmen. An English fleet of five sail of the line, three frigates, and smaller vessels, were seen every day off the land. In consequence of which the garrisons on the Texel and Helder had been reinforced with 6,000 Dutch troops.*

March 24.

Accounts from India state, that the British arms have again been successful in that quarter. They have completely defeated their enemies in the Deccan, taken 90 pieces of cannon, and acquired the subordination Province of the Cuttack.

The British have made good a landing on the Island of Martinique, which they are fortifying, with intent more effectually to blockade that Island.

We learn from Curracoa, that a British squadron of four sail appeared off that Island, and on the Dutch refusing to surrender, between 40 and from hundred men were landed, who took possession of the

forces, and, after some slight skirmishing, compelled a body of Dutch and French troops to retire. As the ship leave, the British were firing into the town, and the inhabitants were removing therefrom. The Theseus, of 74, and Blanche, of 36 guns, were of the squadron.

COPY OF THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION,

For the EVACUATION of CAPE-FRANCOIS.

JOHN BLIGH, Esq. Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Theseus, furnished with powers from JOHN LORDING, Esq. Captain of the ship Beliephon, and Senior Officer of his Britannic Majesty's squadron cruising off Cape Francois, on the one part,

And JACQUES BAYE, General of Brigade, Chief of the Staff of the French Army, and HENRY BARRE, Captaine de Vaisseau, Commanding the Naval Forces at St. Domingo, jointly authorized by the General in Chief ROCHAMBEAU, Captain General of the Colony, on the other part,

Have agreed to the following Articles :—

Art. 1. The French men of war and merchantmen which are actually at anchor in this port, shall be given up to the English.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. 2. The garrison of the Cape embarked on board the vessels, as well as the crews of them, shall be made prisoners of war, and shall be sent to Europe (with their parole not to serve until exchanged) as speedily as possible, to the end that the exchange may be made without delay.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 3. All the Generals and other Officers are included in the preceding article, and shall keep their arms.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 4. The sick who are embarked on board La Nouvelle Sophie and La Justine, shall be sent direct to France, and the English shall engage to furnish them with the necessary assistance for that purpose, as well in provisions as in medicines, &c. &c. &c.

Ans. The crews of La Nouvelle Sophie and La Justine being insufficient to navigate them to France, the number requisite for that purpose shall be made up from some of the other vessels, and whatever provisions and medicines can be conveniently spared from his Britannic Majesty's ships shall be supplied them.

Art. 5. Individual property shall be rigorously respected; the papers belonging to the army shall be given to the Chief of the General Staff

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 6. The American, Spanish and Danish vessels, on board of which are embarked the inhabitants of the Cape who are willing to follow the army, and who will consequently make a part of the evacuation, shall be at liberty to go to their respective destinations without molestation.

Ans. Agreed to, provided the vessels shall prove to be of those nations, but they are to be inspected.

Art. 7. The frigates shall go out of the port under French colours, and discharge their guns before furrendering.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 8. The servants of the officers shall be considered as belonging to the army, and no individual voluntarily embarking to follow the army shall be disembarked on the territory of St. Domingo.

Ans. Agreed to.

Given under our hands, and agreed to on board the Servestiance, at the Cape, this 30th day of November, 1803.

(Signed)

JOHN BLIGH, Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Theseus.

HENRY BARRE, Capitaine de Vaisseau, commandant les forces navales de St. Domingo.

JACQUES BOYE, General de Brigade, chef de l'etat major de l'armee.

A true copy of the English original in my hands,

BOYE, General of Brigade, Chief of the general Staff of the Army

☞ FOR SALE, at the Printing Office, a few Copies of "The WAY TO WEALTH"—very interesting to Farmers.—Price Six-pence, N. Y. Cy

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subscriber's Dwelling House in this Town—The eligibility of this situation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being so well known, that it renders any commendation unnecessary. ELISHA BEMAN.

NOTICE.—ALL persons indebted to him by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HAECHMER, Merchant, York. March 10.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, South side of Duke-Street, consisting of one-fifth of an Acre, with a good Dwelling House two stories high, 26 feet by 18 thereon, and an addition of 13 feet at one end as a kitchen; also an excellent Well, and a Garden under good fence. The above premises are conveniently situated for business, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Application to be made to the Printer, or to PARKER MILLS.

York, April 7, 1804.

POETRY.

A CHARACTER,

THAT MAY SERVE MOST MEN LIVING.

SOMETIMES sick, and sometimes healthy;
Sometimes poor, and sometimes wealthy;
Sometimes busy, sometimes lazy;
Sometimes wise, and sometimes crazy;
Sometimes silent, sometimes talking;
Sometimes sitting, sometimes walking;
Sometimes running, sometimes creeping;
Sometimes watching, sometimes sleeping;
Sometimes fat, and sometimes lean;
Sometimes dirty, sometimes clean;
Sometimes humour'd, sometimes tease'd;
Sometimes angry, sometimes pleas'd;
Sometimes happy with Others;
Sometimes tipsy, sometimes sober;
Sometimes singing a good song;
Sometimes right, and sometimes wrong;
Sometimes hot, and sometimes cold;
Sometimes fearful, sometimes bold;
Sometimes eating, sometimes drinking;
Sometimes careless, sometimes thinking;
Sometimes clapping, sometimes hissing;
Sometimes frowning, sometimes kissing;
Sometimes laugh, and sometimes cry;
Sometimes wet, and sometimes dry;
Sometimes fasting, sometimes stuffing;
Sometimes roll, and sometimes muffle;
Sometimes cheerful, sometimes sad;
Sometimes good, and sometimes bad.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804. January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith consider it as their duty further to intimate, that from last accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to set out from that Country, so as to arrive here early in the Summer of this present year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived. I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inasmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be considered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust——THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 1st June next,

THE House and Lot situate on the North side of Newgate-Street, being Lot No. 13, containing One Acre of Land.—For terms, &c. apply to WILLIAM ALLAN, or ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquires, York. March 17.

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately, and those that have any demands against said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to JOHN M'EWAN, who is duly authorised.

JOHN J. BOYD, Administrator
Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Alex McDonell

293

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 1.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 677, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting:

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enfuing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioners appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me

forces, and, after some slight skirmishing, compelled a body of Dutch and French troops to retire. As the ship leave, the British were firing into the town, and the inhabitants were removing therefrom. The Theseus, of 74, and Blanche, of 36 guns, were of the squadron.

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Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 4. The sick who are embarked on board La Nouvelle Sophie and La Justine, shall be sent direct to France, and the English shall engage to furnish them with the necessary assistance for that purpose, as well in provisions as in medicines, &c. &c. &c.

Ans. The crews of La Nouvelle Sophie and La Justine being insufficient to navigate them to France, the number requisite for that purpose shall be made up from some of the other vessels, and whatever provisions and medicines can be conveniently spared from his Britannic Majesty's ships shall be supplied them.

Art. 5. Individual property shall be rigorously respected; the papers belonging to the army shall be given to the Chief of the General Staff

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 6. The American, Spanish and Danish vessels, on board of which are embarked the inhabitants of the Cape who are willing to follow the army, and who will consequently make a part of the evacuation, shall be at liberty to go to their respective destinations without molestation.

Ans. Agreed to, provided the vessels shall prove to be of those nations, but they are to be inspected.

Art. 7. The frigates shall go out of the port under French colours, and discharge their guns before furrendering.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 8. The servants of the officers shall be considered as belonging to the army, and no individual voluntarily embarking to follow the army shall be disembarked on the territory of St. Domingo.

Ans. Agreed to.

Given under our hands, and agreed to on board the Servestiance, at the Cape, this 30th day of November, 1803.

(Signed)

JOHN BLIGH, Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Theseus.

HENRY BARRE, Capitaine de Vaisseau, commandant les forces navales de St. Domingo.

JACQUES BOYE, General de Brigade, chef de l'etat major de l'armee.

A true copy of the English original in my hands,

BOYE, General of Brigade, Chief of the general Staff of the Army

☞ FOR SALE, at the Printing Office, a few Copies of "The WAY TO WEALTH"—very interesting to Farmers.—Price Six-pence, N. Y. Cy

TO BE RENTED,

THE Subscriber's Dwelling House in this Town—The eligibility of this situation, either for a Merchant or Tavern, being so well known, that it renders any commendation unnecessary. ELISHA BEMAN.

NOTICE.—ALL persons indebted to him by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. JACOB HAECHMER, Merchant, York. March 10.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, South side of Duke-Street, consisting of one-fifth of an Acre, with a good Dwelling House two stories high, 26 feet by 18 thereon, and an addition of 13 feet at one end as a kitchen; also an excellent Well, and a Garden under good fence. The above premises are conveniently situated for business, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Application to be made to the Printer, or to PARKER MILLS.

York, April 7, 1804.

POETRY.

A CHARACTER,

THAT MAY SERVE MOST MEN LIVING.

SOMETIMES sick, and sometimes healthy;
Sometimes poor, and sometimes wealthy;
Sometimes busy, sometimes lazy;
Sometimes wise, and sometimes crazy;
Sometimes silent, sometimes talking;
Sometimes sitting, sometimes walking;
Sometimes running, sometimes creeping;
Sometimes watching, sometimes sleeping;
Sometimes fat, and sometimes lean;
Sometimes dirty, sometimes clean;
Sometimes humour'd, sometimes tease'd;
Sometimes angry, sometimes pleas'd;
Sometimes happy with Others;
Sometimes tipsy, sometimes sober;
Sometimes singing a good song;
Sometimes right, and sometimes wrong;
Sometimes hot, and sometimes cold;
Sometimes fearful, sometimes bold;
Sometimes eating, sometimes drinking;
Sometimes careless, sometimes thinking;
Sometimes clapping, sometimes hissing;
Sometimes frowning, sometimes kissing;
Sometimes laugh, and sometimes cry;
Sometimes wet, and sometimes dry;
Sometimes fasting, sometimes stuffing;
Sometimes roll, and sometimes muffle;
Sometimes cheerful, sometimes sad;
Sometimes good, and sometimes bad.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie,* and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th *November*, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804. January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith consider it as their duty further to intimate, that from last accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to set out from that Country, so as to arrive here early in the Summer of this present year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived. I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inasmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be considered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust——THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the 1st June next,

THE House and Lot situate on the North side of Newgate-Street, being Lot No. 13, containing One Acre of Land.—For terms, &c. apply to WILLIAM ALLAN, or ALEXANDER WOOD, Esquires, York. March 17.

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately, and those that have any demands against said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts duly attested, to the Subscriber, or to JOHN M'EWAN, who is duly authorised.

JOHN J. BOYD, Administrator
Niagara, 28th Jan. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Alex McDonell

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G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 1.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 677, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting:

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enfuing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may ſeem neceſſary: Herein fail not.

In teſtimony whereof WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioners appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me

as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners, respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING;

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet; AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

NOW KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.

John McDonell, of Glengary Hoose,
Richard Wilkinson,
Alexander McMillan,
Hall M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
David Sheik Esquires, five of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, *Senior*,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Simpson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Caesar Jones,
Elias Smith, *senior*,
Agustus Spence, Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Esqr.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Fergufon,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren Senr.
George Forfyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, *senr.*
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hunt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spragge,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Mofes Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Selby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iroquois, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

AN ACT

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof.

[Paſſed 9th March, 1804.]

WHEREAS it would serve much to advance the general prosperity of this Province, if the public highways and roads already laid out in the several districts thereof were amended and repaired, and new and additional roads were laid out and opened in certain parts of the Province, in which at present there is very difficult access, and certain bridges are also become indispensably necessary, the want of which at present much endangers the lives of the King's subjects; And whereas the said highways, roads, and the duty by law required to be performed on the said public highways and roads are altogether inadequate to the several purposes aforesaid, and the imposing additional burthens by law upon the inhabitants for the several purposes aforesaid, would in the present circumstances of the Province be found inconvenient, and the necessary provision can only be made out of the funds of certain duties and rates as are unappropriated; in order therefore to defray the expences aforesaid in the amending and laying out and opening such highways and roads, and making such bridges as aforesaid, May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund now remaining, or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as aforesaid, which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing of the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner and under such regulations as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet.

II. *And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at any time from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to point out and direct the particular roads, as well with respect to those already laid out as those necessary to be laid out and opened in all and every the several districts of this Province, and the meets and boundaries thereof respectively, upon which the said sum or one thousand pounds shall be expended, and to the four Commissioners to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of this Act into execution, which said Commissioners, from and after the issuing such Proclamation, shall have full power and authority forthwith to proceed to repair and mend, lay out and open such roads, and repair and build such bridges, as in the Proclamation or Proclamations to be issued in virtue of this Act shall be named and specified, as fully to all intents and purposes, if such Commissioners had been in this Act particularly named.

III. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid*, That before any Commissioner shall proceed to carry into execution the several powers and authorities by this Act conferred, he shall take the following Oath:

FORM OF OATH.

"I A. B. *do swear that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my skill and judgement, perform and carry into execution the several powers and authorities in me vested, in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," and the Proclamation issued in virtue thereof without favour or affection to any person or persons whomsoever, and will duly and faithfully account for all monies which shall from time to time come into my hands, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution—So help me God."*

Which said Oath shall be taken before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the district for which such Commissioner shall be appointed, and a certificate of which Oath the Justice administering the same is hereby required to transmit to the Clerk of the Executive Council of this Province, with all convenient speed, after such Oath shall have been by him administered.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the respective Commissioners who shall, under the authority hereby given, be named for the several districts aforesaid, shall, so long as they shall continue Commissioners, have and enjoy exclusively, the right and privilege of laying out and expending such monies as shall from time to time be appropriated by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, to issue any new or additional Proclamation or Proclamations and thereby to name such other or additional Commissioner or Commissioners as to him shall meet, for all or for any of the districts aforesaid, for carrying the several purposes of this Act into execution; And from and after such new or additional Proclamation shall have so issued, all and every the powers and authority given or conferred by any former Proclamation or Proclamations, shall cease, determine, and be null and void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been created or given; and the Commissioners in such new or additional Proclamation or Proclamations named, shall have and be invested with full power and authority to carry the several provisions of this Act into execution, in such and the like manner as the Commissioners in the previous Proclamation named might or could have done, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall repeal or annul, or be held or construed to repeal or annul any of the provisions in any building Act or Acts of the Province contained, for raising or levying the rates thereby imposed, or compelling the labour by such Acts, or any of them, required to be done and performed on any of the public highways and roads comprised in such Acts, or any of them, or to repeal any of the provisions in such respective Acts contained, but all and every such Act and Acts is and are hereby declared to be and continue in full force. Provided also, That nothing in any former law or statute of this Province contained, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be held or construed to empower or authorise any Magistrate or overseer in any such law or statute mentioned, in any manner to interfere or give any directions touching or concerning any road or highway to be laid out, opened or repaired under or by virtue of this Act; Nevertheless the said Magistrates and overseers, and every of them, is and are hereby authorized to carry into execution all and every such power and authorities as by such laws or Statutes they are invested with, in all cases in which the executing such powers will not impede or interfere with the powers or authorities given in and by this Act and every Proclamation to be issued by virtue thereof.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the execution of the powers hereby given, all and every the roads in all and every Proclamation and Proclamations to be issued under and by virtue of this Act, shall be held and deemed to be public highways and roads, and shall be subject and liable to all the laws and statutes now in force, or hereafter to be passed and enacted relative to public highways and roads, as fully to all intents and purposes, as any of the present highways and roads are now or shall be made liable and subject thereto.

VI. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted*, That if any action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done or acted in purfuance of this Act, then and in every such case, such action or suit shall be commenced or profecuted within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, shall and may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in purfuance and by the authority of the present Act; and if the same shall appear to have been so done, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become non-suited, or discontinue his, her or their action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgement on demurrer shall be pronounced, for the defendant or defendants, the defendant or defendants in all and every the fo[illegible] cases aforesaid, shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof as defendants are in any other cases by law entitled to.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province and not otherwise; and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his heirs and successors for the same through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Paſſed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in inducing and debauching his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons as such cases offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, perfuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, perfuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances of such offence, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or affist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or profecuted before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; nor shall any profecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, to which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such profecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the taking any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a profecution, within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, his successor heir and lawful successors, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time such conviction is had, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Judge or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges, as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority of this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Sessions at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person so charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer then next enfuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, to and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

LONDON, February 27.

The following French Officers belonging to the Army of St. Domingo, arrived on the Revolutionaire frigate, at Portsmouth:

Rochambeau, general in chief; La Poype, general of division; Paget, general of brigade; Boyé, general of brigade; De Rouait, adjutant of the guard of honor; Du Verri, chief of the brigade of La Poype; Felin, chief of the artillery; Meynard, officer of the guard of honor; O'Gorman, adjutant, and aide-de-camp to General Rochambeau; Alexis, secretary and interpreter to ditto; Fontaine, secretary to ditto; Le Clerc, engineer; La Poype, lieutenant, and nephew to general La Poype.

General Rochambeau, and most of the above Officers, are at Elson, a village about two miles from Gosport, where they will remain till the pleasure of Government is known, as to their removal; it is supposed they will be sent to Chesterfield.

Balcon, Adjutant of Command, and Soache, an Officer of rank, were to have come to England in the above ship; but from some cause did not embark. In addition to the above Officers, upwards of 20 more are arrived; among whom are General De Hanno, Commodore Carangel, Colonel Legey, and Colonel Murio.

The Revolutionaire has brought over upwards of 400,000 dollars, the property of different Merchants in the West-Indies. The number of dollars in possession of the Officers, is said to amount to near 100,000 more. During her passage she had very tremendous weather, and was in considerable danger of foundering.

January 27.—The Cumberland, 74, has arrived from off St. Domingo. She has on board two French Generals, several other Officers, and 100,000l. A transport with 300 of the prisoners, has arrived at Portsmouth. The Creole frigate has foundered—crew saved.

From a Boston Paper of April 6.

FROM FRANCE.

Captain Swain, who sailed from Bayonne, (France,) Feb. 29, favored us with the following letter, which he received from his Broker just previous to his sailing:

"*General Moreau is arrested; also La Fayette, Latour Maubourg, the Prince of Peace, and several Bishops, Archbishops, and others.—Pichegrue and George were to have assassinated or seized the First Consul.—Moreau was to have assumed the command. But his knavery is discovered.—We are assured Pichegrue is taken.—It is said the gates of the Thuilleries were gained, and powder had been introduced into the gardens in wine casks.*"

By the above letter it appears a new plot, or pretended plot, has been discovered at Paris. Capt. S. says he understood the discovery and arrests were made about the 22d of February; that an account of them had been published in the newspapers, and that they were subjects of conversation at Bayonne.—Pichegrue and George were in England a short time since. The Prince of Peace, we should presume, had not left Madrid. He may be implicated in the plot. He had not for sometime been a favorite with the French.—It has long been supposed that Moreau was not a stationary character, and his rise or fall has been expected.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Letters have been received at Plymouth from Lord Nelson, stating that the French Fleet had escaped from Toulon, and that his Lordship had received early intelligence thereof; and was steering in pursuit of them with all sail set.

A report was prevalent in London, that fifteen of the enemy's gun-boats had been captured by Sir Sidney Smith, and carried into Dover, and thirty more are said to have been destroyed.

Orders have been received by the commanding officer in the Downs for all officers, whether belonging to vessels in actual service on that station, or to those not immediately prepared for sea, to sleep on board their respective ships.—Similar orders are to be strictly enforced at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham and Sheerness.

All the men of war at St. Helen's have been ordered to lie at anchor with springs upon their cables.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The rumours on Invasion thicken upon us, and have gained strength from last week's report.

His Majesty was fast recovering.

March 3. The Bulletin shewn to the Royal Visitors at St. James's, who were yesterday very numerous, was briefly as follows:—

"Queen's House, March 3.

"*His Majesty is going on favourably.*"

Signed as before.

To this agreeable information we are enabled to add, that reasonable hopes are entertained, that His Majesty will be able to resume the full exercise of his Royal functions in a few days. That is to say, such is the confident report in the Ministerial circles.

☞ THE PRINTER *begs leave to inform the Subscribers to* The Upper Canada Gazette, *that with the present Number will commence the XIVth Volume.*

He humbly thanks those Gentlemen who have hitherto favored him with their patronage and support; but the expence attending the undertaking, necessitates him to request all those in arrears for more than six months, to make payment as speedily as possible.—In future, no Advertisements will be inserted in the Gazette but such as shall be previously paid for.

Subscribers in the Country from whom the Printer has agreed to receive Produce in payment, will have the goodness to deposit the same either at Messrs. Schofield and Mosley's or Mr. St. George's Stores.

28th March, 1804.

Public Notice.

THE Agent for Purchases will enter into immediate engagements with such persons as may be desirous of furnishing a supply of PORK at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie*, and *Amherstburg*, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in *Upper Canada*; each Barrel to contain two hundred and eight pounds nett, and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores, which delivery must be made on or before the 1st day of May, 1804.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in quadruplicate, of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bills on the Deputy Paymaster General at *Quebec*. The Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the Furnisher's Signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th Nov. 1803.
JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith consider it as their duty further to intimate, that from last accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to set out from that Country, so as to arrive here early in the Summer of this present year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inasmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be considered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust.—THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Alex McDonell Esq
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G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 2.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 678. SATURDAY, MAY 5th 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting:

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enluing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary: Herein fail not.

In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof, it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

NOW KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers to me given as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
[illegible] M'Donell, of Glengary Horse,
Alexander M'Millan,
Neil M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Patterson, of Manilla, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.
Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, Senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fenton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.
Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.
The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Ferguson,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren Esq. Barrister at Law.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, senr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.
Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.
The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Selby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov't.

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

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th. 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and debauching his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, continued and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Que"bec, in North America, and to make further pro"vision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be conveyed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and necessary to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment presented or presented before a Court or Judges or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery; nor shall any prosecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed, and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such prosecution at any time within three Calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction. But it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a prosecution within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until he, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient Sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with any felonious offence, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such Sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of twenty pounds, and each of such Sureties in the sum of ten pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided Always, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court, or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders to be convicted, shall be committed to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Goal of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Goal of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Goal other than the Goal of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person so charged from the Goal in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

An ACT *for the better securing this Province against all Seditious attempts or designs to disturb the Tranquility thereof.*

[Passed 9th March, 1804.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to protect his Majesty's subjects of this Province from the seditious attempts or designs of evil minded and seditious persons; And whereas much danger may arise to the public tranquility thereof, from the unrestrained resort and residence of such persons therein; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, continued and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*,' and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, for the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the time being, respectively, or for any person or persons authorized in that behalf, by an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government for the time being, or any one or more of them, jointly or separately, by warrant or warrants under his or their hand and seals, or hands and seals, to arrest any person or persons, not having been an inhabitant or inhabitants of this Province for the space of six months next preceding the date of such warrant or warrants, or not having taken the oath of allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King, who by words, actions or other behaviour or conduct, hath or have endeavoured, or hath or have given just cause to suspect that he, she or they is or are about to endeavour to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects of this Province from his person or government, or in any wise with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility thereof, to the end that such person or persons shall forthwith be brought before the said person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants against him, her or them, or any other person or persons duly authorized to grant such warrant or warrants by virtue of this Act; And if such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, shall not give to the person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorized as aforesaid, before whom he, she or they shall be brought, full and complete satisfaction that his, her or their words, actions, conduct or behaviour had no such tendency, or were not intended to promote or encourage disaffection to his Majesty's person or government, it shall and may be lawful for each or any of the said persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorized as aforesaid, and he and they is and are hereby required to deliver an order or orders in writing, to such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, requiring of him, her or them to depart this Province within a time to be limited by such order or orders, or if it shall be deemed expedient that he, she or they should be permitted to remain in this Province, to require from him, her or them good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the person or persons acting under the authority hereby given, for his, her or their good behaviour, during his, her or their continuance therein.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, who by any order or orders so delivered to him, her or them, is or are required to depart this Province within a time limited by that order, should by sickness or other impediment, be prevented from paying due obedience to the same, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons who hath or have issued such order or orders as aforesaid, or for any other person or persons as aforesaid, authorized by this Act so to do (the person or persons acting under the authority hereby given, being first satisfied that such impediment by sickness or otherwise, ought to be admitted as a reason for such order as aforesaid not having been obeyed) by an indorsement in writing upon the said order or orders, or otherwise in writing, to enlarge the time specified in the said order or orders, from time to time as occasion may require, and if any person or persons so having been required or ordered to quit this Province as aforesaid, and not having obtained an enlargement of such time, in manner herein before specified, shall be found at large therein, or return thereunto after the time limited by any or either of such orders, without licence from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, in that behalf, or in case any person or persons who shall have been served with any or either of such order or orders as aforesaid, or who shall have been permitted to remain in this Province upon such security as aforesaid, shall by words, actions or otherwise, endeavour or give just cause to suspect that he, she or they is or are about to endeavour to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects of this Province from his Person or Government, or in any wise with a seditious intent, to disturb the tranquility thereof, it shall and may be lawful for any one or more of the said person or persons so authorized by this Act as aforesaid, and he and they is, and are hereby re-

quired, by warrant or warrants under his or their hand and seal, or hands and seals, to commit such person or persons so remaining at large, or returning into this Province without such licence aforesaid, or to endeavouring or giving cause to suspect, that he, she or they is or are about to endeavour so to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects of this Province, or to any wife, with a seditious intent, to disturb the tranquility thereof, to the common Gaol or to the custody of the Sheriff of the district, in such district as in which there shall be no gaol at that time, there to remain without bail or mainprize, unless delivered therefrom by special order from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government for the time being, until he, she or they can be prosecuted for such offence in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in this Province, or under any special commission of Over and Terminer to be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being; and if such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, shall be duly convicted of any of the offences herein before described, in either of the said Courts respectively, he, she or they shall be adjudged by such Court, forthwith to depart this Province, or to be imprisoned in the common Goal, or be delivered over to the custody of the Sheriff in such districts in which there shall be no gaol at that time, for a time to be limited by such judgement, and at the expiration of that time to depart this Province; and if such person or persons so convicted as aforesaid, shall remain in this Province, or return thereinto after the expiration of the time to be limited by the said judgement, without licence from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, in that behalf first had and obtained, such person or persons on being duly convicted of so remaining or returning, before either of the said Courts, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of Clergy. Provided always, That if in the execution of the powers hereby given, any question shall arise touching or concerning the space of time during which any person or persons shall have been an inhabitant or inhabitants of this Province previous to any warrant or warrants having been issued against him, her or them, or touching or concerning the fact of any person or persons having taken such oath of allegiance, the proof shall, in all such cases, lay on the party or parties against whom any such warrant or warrants shall, in virtue of the powers hereby given, have been granted or issued.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, at any time, shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done, in pursuance, or by colour of this Act, or of any matter or thing therein contained, such action or prosecution shall be commenced within three calendar months next after the offence shall have been committed, and such person or persons may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his, her or their defence; and if, upon trial, a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or shall discontinue his, her or their suit or prosecution, or if judgement be given for the defendant or defendants upon demurrer or otherwise, such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs to him or them awarded against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

An ACT to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction," and to regulate the Court of Appeal," and to authorize his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, to regulate certain Fees, Costs and Charges therein mentioned.

[Passed 9th March, 1804.]

WHEREAS the law now in force regulating the fees to be allowed to, and taken by the Clerk of the Crown, Council, Attornies, Sheriffs, and other Officers of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench in this Province, has been found not well adapted to the present circumstances and situation of this Province, and it has been found expedient that such fees should be regulated by the Court of King's Bench, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec* in *North America*, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of the Term of Easter now next ensuing, so much of an Act passed in the thirty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and to regulate the Court of Appeal," as respects the allowance of fees, or wherein or whereby fees are authorized to be taken by, and allowed to certain persons for certain services specified and set forth in the said last recited Act, and in the table of fees thereunto subjoined, shall cease and determine, and shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the said first day of Easter Term next, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Court of King's Bench, by order or rule, or orders or rules, to be pronounced by the said Court during the said Term of Easter, or during any subsequent Term or Terms, from time to time to ascertain, determine, declare and adjudge all and singular the fees which shall or may be taken, or be allowed to be taken by any Clerk of the Crown, Council, Attorney, Sheriff, Officer, or other person, for or in respect of any business heretofore done or transacted, or hereafter to be done or transacted in the Court of King's Bench, as well in civil causes and criminal prosecutions, as in all matters and things, causes and proceeding which now are, or shall or may be depending in the said Court which regard the King's revenue, or under any Commission of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, or under any Special Commission of Over and Terminer, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to promulgate the Provincial Statutes, and also to repeal so much of an Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to Printing the Journals.

[Passed 9th of March, 1804.]

BE it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec* in *North America*, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of an Act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the Provincial Fund, to defray the payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, (including the Commissioners to *Lower Canada*) and to defray the contingent expences thereof, and further to appropriate the supplies and provide for the payment of the same hereafter," as relates to printing and publishing the Journals, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the sum of three hundred pounds, appropriated in the aforesaid Act for printing the Laws and Journals, shall be expended during the present year, in compiling and printing all the Acts of the several Parliaments of this Province, including those of the present Session, and the said Acts so compiled and printed, shall be received from the Printer by the Clerk of the House of Assembly.

(See Supplement.)

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN. BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THE PRINTER begs leave to inform the Subscribers to The Upper Canada Gazette, that with the present Number will commence the XIVth Volume.

He humbly thanks those Gentlemen who have hitherto favored him with their patronage and support; but the expence attending the undertaking, necessitates him to request all those in arrears for more than six months, to make payment as speedily as possible.—In future, no Advertisements will be inserted in the Gazette but such as shall be previously paid for.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Country from whom the Printer has agreed to receive Produce in payment, will have the goodness to depost the same either at Messrs. Schofield and Mosley's or Mr. St. George's Stores.

24th March, 1804.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION
On Monday the 28th May next,

ALL the Effects of the late Mr. JOHN DUN of Niagara deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Horses, Waggon, Harnets, &c. &c.—all of which may be viewed on the Premises for three days preceding the Sale.

JOHN M'KAY, } Adm'rs.
S. HATT, }

Niagara, 26th April, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN DUN deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. John M'Kay of Niagara, one of the Administrators to the said Estate, who is duly authorized to settle all the accounts relative to it.

JOHN M'KAY, } Adm'rs.
S. HATT, }

Niagara, 26th April, 1804.

To the Worthy Inhabitants of the East Riding of the County of York, and Counties of Durham and Simcoe.

FRIENDS & FELLOW SUBJECTS,

IN addressing you by Appellations unusual, I believe, on similar occasions, no affectation of singularity has dictated the Innovation; my Terms flow from a more dignified Principle, a purer source of Ideas, from a sentiment of liberal and extensive Affection, which embraces and contemplates not only such of you as by Law are qualified to vote, but also such as a contracted and short sighted Policy has restrained from the immediate enjoyment of that Privilege. Your Interests inseparably the same, and alike dear and interesting to me, have always been equally my case; and your Good Will shall indiscriminately be gratifying, whether accompanied with the Ability of advancing my present Pursuit, or confined to the wishes of my succeeding in it.

The anxious anticipation of Events which has engaged so many Persons into such early struggles to suppliant me, forces me also, to anticipate the Dissolution of Parliament, in declaring my disposition to continue, (if supported by my Friends, at the next General Election,) in that Situation which I have now the honour of filling in Parliament; a Situation, which the great Majority of suffrages which placed me in it, justifies the honest Pride of supposing, was not obtained without Merit, and inspires the rational confidence of presuming, will not be lost without a Fault.

I stoop with Reluctance, Gentlemen, to animadvert upon some puny Fabrications, circulated to mislead your Judgment, and alienate your Favour. It has been said, that I am Canvassing for a Seat elsewhere; No, Gentlemen, the Insinuation, the Pride of Representing a Division of this Province, which, comprehending the Capital, is consequently the Political Head, (as you just now captivated in Quebec) by patriotic Ambition, to suffer the view of it to be interrupted by my Inexperience for a moment, by the prospect of any inferior Representation; be assured, therefore, Gentlemen, that I shall not forsake my present Post, until Your or Life shall have forsaken me.

Another Calumny of a darker hue, has been fabricated. I have been represented as inimical to the repeal of the Provincial Statute which restrains many worthy Persons migrating into this Province from voting at Elections, under a residence of Seven Years: A more insidious, a more barefaced falsehood, never issued from the lips of Malice; for, during every Session of my sitting in Parliament, I have been the warmest, the loudest Advocate for repealing that Statute, and for rendering Taxation and Representation reciprocal.

I shall notice a third expedient, in attempting which, Detraction (by resorting to an Imposture so gross as to carry its own refutation upon the very face of it,) has effectually avowed its own Impotency:—It has been whispered, that I have endeavoured to excite the general Rate of Allotments within the Home District. Wretched misrepresentation! I should have been my own Enemy indeed, if I had lent myself to such a measure. On the contrary, my Maxim has always been, and shall ever continue to be, that to unite of the Public Burthen as possible, should be limited from the shoulders of the Industrious Farmers and Mechanics, upon those of the more opulent Circles of Community. Persons with large Salaries and lucrative Employments: the shallow artifice of these exploded Flies, suggests this natural reflection, that Slander could find no real foundation to build upon, when reduced to the necessity of resorting to Fabrics upon Words.

To conclude, Gentlemen, I have no Interest separate from yours—no Country but that which we inhabit in common.—In all situations, under all circumstances, I have been the Friend of the People, and the Votary of their Rights.—I have never changed with the Times, nor shifted sides with the Occasion, and you may therefore reasonably confide, that I shall always be, Gentlemen, Your Most Devoted,

And Most Attached Servant,
A. MACDONELL.

York, 2d May, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament. His Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith consider it as their duty further to intimate, that from late accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to set out from that Country, so as to arrive here early in the Summer of this present year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the [illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

At the period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament. In that persuasion I beg to your notice, a house arisen from misfortunes only, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the attendance of their legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.

The opportunity of addressing myself to men, who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever render to my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my feelings to be express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and loyalty of an Electoral Candidate; an attack as that the principle of previous assurance has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned but I hope it will not be considered surprising in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important, and trust.—THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC. I hope the latter to be,

Gentlemen, Your devoted humble Servant,
WM WERKES.

19th March, 1804.

Agent for Purchases Office,

Quebec, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such respective inhabitants who may be willing to dispose of such QUANTITIES of good quality as the Troops stationed at *Kingston*, *York*, *Fort George*, *Fort Chippawa*, *Fort Erie* and *Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, [illegible] Town, with a good M[illegible] thereon, lately [illegible] Lake Ontario, [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of [illegible] deceased, are desired to apologize [illegible] immediately; and those that have any [illegible] said Estate are requested to bring in their Accounts, duly attested, as directed by [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN [illegible]
[illegible] S. HATT, Administrators.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 8, South side of Duke [illegible] containing one half of an Acre [illegible] [illegible] Dwelling House [illegible] [illegible] by a Stable and [illegible] [illegible] and a Building also on [illegible] [illegible] and good Spring. The above premises are conveniently situated for Business, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Application may be made to [illegible]

Supplement to the Upper Canada Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 678. SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Clerk shall as soon as possible after receiving the said Acts, send four copies of them to each Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils; four copies to each of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the like number to his Majesty's Attorney General, and also twenty copies to each Member of the present House of Assembly, to be by them distributed in such manner as will best tend to promulgate a general knowledge of the laws.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That out of the said sum of three hundred pounds, shall be appropriated after the present year, the sum of eighty pounds for the annual printing of such laws as may hereafter be passed.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

On Saturday accounts were received by Government, of an embargo having been laid in all the ports of France, from which it is inferred, that the enemy means immediately to attempt the invasion. Orders have been sent in consequence to all the Naval stations along the coast.

The following is an official paper published by the Batavian Government, and to the attentive reader, will convey more important information of the state of that unhappy country, than whole volumes filled with the complaints of individuals.

The President and Members of the Departmental Government of Zeland, to General Monnet, exercising the command of Flushing, and the Island of Walcheren.

SIR,

BEFORE we received your letter of the 17th Pluviose, we had already information of the measures you had taken by order of your Government, to seize upon the English merchandize found in the commercial houses and shops within this city; now we have intelligence that the same has also been done at Flushing and Veere. It is impossible to withhold our surprize at the step against the inhabitants of this country which you find yourself authorized to take. We have no room to surmise that the Batavian Government had the smallest intimation of a measure, which is as extraordinary as singular, or that it has been adopted and carried into execution with its previous knowledge, or that it should have co-operated in it. All the lamentable circumstances which strike in succession our country, dear to us, and the inhabitants on this island, whose interests are entrusted to us, affect us in the most sensible manner. However it may be, as to what has passed, and as long as we are ignorant of the motives and the cause of what has passed, we find ourselves compelled from duty and love for our fellow citizens, to consider every thing which has been done, or that may be undertaken against their property and possessions, as an act of arbitrary authority which we solemnly disavow.

We beseech you Sir, by the Liberty of Batavia, acknowledged for more than two centuries, and acquired in battle by our ancestors, at the expence of their valour and their blood, that you will not convert that liberty to a shadow, by persevering farther in the execution of a measure which has been carried to great lengths already, and against which we protest with all our might. If in the mean time against all expectation, you refuse to give ear to this just and well founded protest, we solemnly and energetically implore you, that the goods and property of our fellow citizens, already seized and placed in security, may not be transported elsewhere: at least, that the sacred right of property be so long respected, till both the governments shall have treated and determined as to the destiny of so many inhabitants, whose welfare and existence alone depend on the preservation of their property and possessions.

We have the honor to be, with respect,
President and Members
Of the Departmental Government of
Middleburg, } Zealand.
Feb. 8, 1804 } *J. W. Scherer, President.*

London dates to 9th March.

THE KING.

The daily accounts of the King's indisposition, are, that he was going on in a favorable way. He has been able to put his signature to official papers.

March 7.

An embargo has been laid at the Custom-house upon all vessels bound to any other ports than the undermentioned, viz. Spain and Portugal, Mediterranean, America, Africa, East and West Indies,

March 8.

The embargo which we mentioned yesterday as having been laid on the port of London, extends to all the out ports, except upon the convoys bound down channel.—Various causes have been assigned for this measure, but the real one remains a secret with government. This embargo is not expected to last above ten days.

It is no longer to be doubted that the French fleet have quitted Toulon.

An embargo has been laid at Schiedam on the part of the French government, on all outward bound ships, in order to prevent General Pichegru from escaping.

March 9.

The public curiosity has been excited a little since the news of the recent plot against the Consular Government, to know the result, and to learn whether the intelligence was correct that states Generals Moreau and Pichegru to have been guillotined—Till farther accounts be received from France, the present anxiety cannot be removed; and it must be considerably heightened by accounts received this morning from Deal, which state that

Another Revolution

Has taken place in France inimical to Bonaparte. The news is said to have been brought over by a Royalist General. How far it may be correct, we cannot take upon us to determine; but the thing is far from being improbable. We shall not indulge in conjectures, but content ourselves with subjoining the information that has reached us:

"DEAL, March 8.

"*We have just received intelligence of a very important nature, which added to the late news from France, carries with it some degree of probability, especially as great bustle prevails here at present among the shipping in the Downs. A Royal General and his suite attached to the Monarchical Party in France, who was some days ago received on board one of our cruizers from the heights above Dieppe, brings an account that a counter revolution has taken place in that country, prejudicial to the interests of the Corsican Usurper.*

"*The whole naval department here are in the highest spirits: in consequence of this sudden change of affairs all the ships, cutters and brigs ready for sea in the Downs, have received orders to get under weigh immediately.—Most of them have already sailed. Wind S. E. and by S.*

"*The firing heard the other day was a salute at Boulogne: but on what occasion we have not yet learnt.*"

Last night dispatches were sent off express by a messenger from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for Admiral Cornwallis, to be forwarded to him from that place by a fast sailing vessel. An express was likewise sent off to Ireland.

All ships of every description have been ordered to be got ready for service as fast as possible. Every thing seems to shew that some severe expedition is in contemplation.

Last night we received Dutch papers to the 28th ult.—The most important piece of information they contain, is an open acknowledgement by the Merchant, that the Dutch Officers who had been applied to, to take commands in the flotilla of Flushing destined for the invasion of this country, have refused to accept of the appointments. This shews in what a hopeful light they view the whole undertaking.

The Moniteurs are filled chiefly — addresses to the First Consul, to congratulate him on his escape. — No further mention is made of the conspiracy or of the conspirators in the official papers.

Accounts from Vienna of the 9th Feb. state, that the greatest bustle prevails among the Ministers of that Court; that the Troops were in motion, and that every thing indicated an approaching change of affairs.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

We announced on Tuesday the preparations which were making for an expedition against Boulogne and some other ports of the enemy. These preparations have been followed by an embargo in our ports, and the execution of a vigorous and decisive measure is at hand.

The plan of the intended expedition originated in Mr. Phillipt, of St. Paul's Church Yard—That Gentleman has, for a considerable time, proposed to government to close up and permanently blockade the ports of the enemy by sinking at their entrances old ships of various burthens, filled with chalk or stones. By varying the number and size of those vessels, and by other contrivances adapted to the circumstances of the enemy's ports he considers it to be in the power of this country to render every harbour of France, Holland and Flanders unnavigable and totally useless.

After mature investigation, the idea has been adopted by Government, and a number of old ships, filled with Maidstone rag-stone, are immediately to be sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Boulogne, so as to render it impossible for vessels to come out which rendezvoused in that port; consequently nothing further will be apprehended from an invasion in that quarter.

The shallow and intricate navigation of the ports of Holland will afterwards be more easily choaked up and ruined, exactly in the same manner, and by chaining numbers of heavy ships together. Mr. Phillips deems it equally practicable to choak up the harbour of Brest, and all the larger ports of France, so that no ship of war can come out or go into them.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

Bulletin continued.

March 2. His Majesty is going on favorable.

March 3. There is no material alteration in his Majesty since yesterday.

March 4. His Majesty is better to-day than he was yesterday.

March 5. His Majesty continues to make a very favorable progress towards recovery.

March 6. His Majesty is going on in a favorable way.

March 7. His Majesty continues gradually to recover.

March 8. There is no material alteration in his Majesty since yesterday.

March 9. His Majesty continues to go on in a favorable way.

A McDonell Esq
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VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 3.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 679. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith,

TO ALL OUR LOVING SUBJECTS, Greeting:

WHereas by our Proclamation, bearing date the ninth day of March last, WE thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Sixteenth Day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear; but WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the twenty-fourth day of May next enfuing, you meet US in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may feem neceffary: Herein fail not.

In teftimony whereof WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed: Witnefs our trufty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, paffed in the forty-fourth year of his Majefty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majefty, a certain fum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arifing from and out of the rates and duties already raifed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raifed, levied and collected to and for the ufes of this Province, there be granted to his Majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, the fum of one thoufand pounds, to be difpofed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ftock or capital, applicable to the purpofe of purchafing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of difcharging the expences incident to fuch purchafes, and the exportation and fale thereof, in fuch manner, and under fuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council thereof, fhould from time to time feem meet; And that it fhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iffue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereth to name fuch and fo many perfons within the Province as to him fhall feem meet, as Commiffioners for the purchafing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which faid Commiffioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchafe fuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the faid Act, that after the paffing of that Act, no perfon or perfons whatfoever, fhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the faid price or fum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iffued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in refpect of any Hemp for which the faid fum of forty pounds per ton fhall be paid under the powers thereby given: Nor fhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in refpect of any Hemp not intended for fale to fome one of the Commiffioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which fhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and fufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, prefented to the perfon or perfons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the fame: Provided that before the faid Commiffioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, fhall under the authority thereby given, purchafe any Hemp from any perfon or perfons whomfoever, fuch Commiffioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminifter to fuch perfon or perfons offering any fuch Hemp for fale, an Oath in the faid Act particularly fet forth, whereby fuch perfon or perfons, is or are to fwear that the Hemp which he, fhe or they had that day offered for fale to the Commiffioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchafe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raifed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by fome other perfon or perfons (to be named in fuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of fuch Hemp, by any perfon or perfons whomfoever, fave and except what was included in the fum or price for which he, fhe or they had offered to fell fuch Hemp to the faid Commiffioner,—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingfton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenftown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diftrict Efquire, do, by virtue of the power fo veffed in me as aforefaid, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conftitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said Act in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time thereafter during the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

NOW KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers to me vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint,

Eastern District.

Dr. McDonell, Glengary House,
Richard Williamson,
Alexander McMillan,
[illegible]
Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esqrs.

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, Senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Nail,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province.
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazleton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Willcocks,
Richard Ferguson,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren senr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, senr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Clark Junr. and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Baraham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Selby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy wherof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending; BE it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted, to the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprise for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper to inflict or continue or increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not pay or before the third day next previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forth with award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprise for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or presented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; nor shall any prosecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such prosecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a prosecution within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before detailed, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally in or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed, until he, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during the time of commitment or confinement to which such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent to Gaol, shall be is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assizes or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person to charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in safe custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

An ACT to repeal so much of an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to restrain the custom of permitting Horned Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine to run at large," as relates to Sheep, and to restrain the Owners of Rams from permitting them to run at large during a certain time of the year.

[Passed 9th March, 1804.]

WHEREAS it would tend to improve the breed and increase the number of sheep, if the owners of rams were restrained by Law from permitting them to run at large during a certain time of the year; Be it therefore Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec* in *North America*, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of an Act, passed in the thirty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to restrain the custom of permitting horned cattle, horses, sheep and swine to run at large," as impowers or authorizes the inhabitant householders, or the greater part of them in every district within this Province in their annual Town Meetings, to alcertain and determine in what manner and at what periods sheep shall be allowed to run at large within their respective Divisions, or to resolve that the same or any part thereof, shall be restrained from so doing, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within this Province, to have any ram or rams going at large within the said Province, from the first day of September until the twentieth day of December in each year, and if any ram or rams belonging to any such person or persons as aforesaid, shall be found going at large as aforesaid, such person or persons shall for every such ram going at large as aforesaid, between the said first day of September and the said twentieth day of December, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings, which shall be recovered in a summary way before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, either upon the confession of the party complained of or upon the oath of one credible witness, which sum, after the party shall be so convicted, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, returning the overplus, if any shall arise upon such sale, to the party complained of, after deducting the said sum of twenty shillings and the charges of the sale.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That one half of the said sum of twenty shillings, shall be paid to the informer, and the other half shall be paid to the Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province.

IV. And whereas difficulty may arise in ascertaining to whom any ram or rams which shall be found running at large between the said first day of September and the twentieth day of December, in this present or any subsequent year, may belong, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons finding such ram or rams at large during the aforesaid time, contrary to the provisions of this Act, to impound such ram or rams in the common pound, or confine such ram or rams in some building within the township, where such ram or rams shall be so found, and to affix notice in writing, under the signature of such person or persons so impounding or confining such ram or rams, on the outside of such pound or building, and also in some other conspicuous place in the said township, (which notice shall be dated on the day on which the same shall be so affixed) of such ram or rams having been found at large contrary to law, and being impounded or confined, either in the common pound or some other building to be described in such notice (as the case may be) and such person or persons shall immediately proceed to bring to conviction such owner or owners; and if the owner or owners of such ram or rams, shall not within seven days after such notice shall be so given, pay the said sum of twenty shillings, together with the pound-keeper's fees, and the costs and charges attending the support and feeding such ram or rams during his or their confinement, (such costs and charges to be alcertained and adjudged by the Magistrate before whom any conviction shall take place by virtue of this Act) it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons who shall so have impounded or confined such ram or rams, and who shall have convicted the owner or owners of such ram or rams, of having offended against this Act, to expose such ram or rams to sale, and out of the money arising from such sale, to pay such sum of twenty shillings, together with such costs and charges as aforesaid, in case the proceeds of such sales shall be found sufficient to pay the same, and if more than sufficient, to return the overplus to the owner or owners of such ram or rams, and if such proceeds shall be found insufficient for the purposes aforesaid, then, and in such case, such proceeds shall, in the first place, be applied in payment of the pound-keeper's fees and the costs and charges attending the supporting and feeding such ram or rams, and the remainder to be applied in manner following, viz. one half of such remainder to the informer, and the other half to his Majesty's Receiver General, for the public uses of this Province.

V. *And be it further Enacted*, That no prosecution shall be carried on under the authority of this Act, unless the same shall be commenced within eight days after any ram or rams shall be found running at large, contrary to the provisions herein contained, nor shall any distress be levied under the authority of this Act, in any case where any ram or rams so impounded or confined as aforesaid, shall have been sold under the provisions herein contained, but the proceeds of such sale or sales only, shall at all times be deemed and considered as liable to satisfy the penalty and all costs by this Act intended to be imposed.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all such parts of the forfeitures and penalties as are by this Act directed to be paid to his Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs or successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

An ACT *appropriating a certain fum of Money annually to defray the expences of erecting certain Public Buildings to and for the uſes of this Province.*

[Paſſed 9th March, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is highly expedient for the accommodation of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of this Province and of the Courts of Juſtice therein, and for the better conducting of the public buſineſs thereof that certain public Buildings ſhould be erected for the purpoſe of the aſſembling and ſitting of the ſaid Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly, and of the ſaid Courts of Juſtice, and for the obtaining of ſuitable and convenient offices and apartments for tranſacting the public buſineſs, and for the ſecuring and preſerving of the public records, documents and inſtruments of this Province. We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons of this Province, in Parliament aſſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as well in this preſent year one thouſand eight hundred and four, as in each and every year afterwards, until ſuch Buildings ſhall be erected and completed, the ſum of four hundred pounds, to be iſſued out of the unappropriated funds which now are, or during the aforeſaid period may be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province for or on account of any duties or rates already impoſed by any exiſting law, or hereafter to be impoſed by any ſtatute to be paſſed by the Legiſlature of this Province, towards the erecting a building or buildings, to contain neceſſary apartments and offices for the aſſembling and ſitting of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of this Province, and of the Courts of Juſtice therein, and alſo apartments for the aſſembling of the Executive Council, and offices for the conducting of the buſineſs, under the management and direction thereof, together with proper offices for the Secretary, the Receiver General and Surveyor General of this Province, with ſuch other office or offices, apartment or apartments for the ſuitable conducting of public buſineſs, and for the ſecuring and preſerving the ſaid public records, documents and inſtruments, and all other books, papers and writings which concern or relate to the general intereſt and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province, as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province for the time being ſhall, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof order and direct.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid building or buildings ſhall be erected and built on ſuch plot or lot of ground belonging to his Majeſty, lying and being within the Town of York, as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or perſon adminiſtering the government, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, ſhall be pleaſed to direct.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or perſon adminiſtering the government of this Province for the time being, from time to time as occaſion ſhall require, to iſſue his warrant or warrants to the Receiver General of this Province, to pay out of ſuch funds as aforeſaid, the whole or ſuch part or parts as to him ſhall ſeem meet, of the ſaid yearly ſum of four hundred pounds hereby granted to his Majeſty for the purpoſe of this Act, and that the ſaid Receiver General ſhall account to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors for the ſame through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to direct.

An ACT *for applying a certain ſum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of an Addreſs.*

[Paſſed 9th March, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in purſuance of an addreſs of your Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to PETER HUNTER Eſquire, your Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor of your Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the fourth day of March laſt paſt, in the forty-third year of your Majeſty's reign, the ſum of three hundred and three pounds eleven ſhillings and ten-pence halfpenny has been iſſued and advanced by your Majeſty through your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks and other Officers of the two Houſes of Parliament, for certain contingent expences attending the laſt and preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and to enable the ſaid Clerks to provide a ſupply of Stationary for the purpoſes of the Parliament; May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That out of the ſurplus of any fund or funds ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, and collected under the authority of any Act or Acts thereof, now remaining, or which hereafter may be in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there ſhall be iſſued and applied the ſum of three hundred and three pounds eleven ſhillings and ten-pence halfpenny, to make good the aforeſaid ſum of money which has ſo as aforeſaid been iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through his ſaid Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of the aforeſaid addreſs.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the due application of the ſaid ſum of money, purſuant to the directions of this Act, ſhall be accounted for to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, through the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and form as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall direct.

An ACT *for granting to His Majeſty a certain ſum of Money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.*

[Paſſed 9th March, 1804.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Statute Laws of England ſhould be procured for the uſe of this Province; May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That out of the ſurplus of any fund or funds ſubject to the diſpoſition of the Parliament of this Province, and collected under the authority of any Act or Acts thereof, now remaining, or which hereafter may be in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there ſhall be iſſued and applied the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds out of the Provincial Treaſury, from ſuch monies now remaining or which hereafter may come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated, which ſaid ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſhall be appropriated and applied in purchaſing the Statute Laws of England, for the uſe of this Province, in ſuch manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, ſhall think proper to direct.

☞ See Continuation of this G...

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

CONTINUATION OF

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 3.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 679. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid ſum of one hundred and ſeventy five pounds, through the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner as his Majeſty ſhall direct.

An ACT *to explain and amend an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned."*

[Paſſed 9th of March, 1804.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove certain doubts which have been entertained reſpecting the property of executors, adminiſtrators and deviſees, in the unexpired term of licences for uſing and working ſtills, granted to perſons dying within the period of ſuch licence, and reſpecting the right of removing and transferring any ſtills, or aſſigning any licences for the uſing or working of any ſtill or ſtills for the unexpired term thereof; Be it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of *Quebec*, in *North America*, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That in caſe of the death of any perſon having taken out a licence to work a ſtill or ſtills, and the executor, adminiſtrator or deviſee of ſuch ſtill or ſtills, or any purchaſer or purchaſers from ſuch executor, adminiſtrator or deviſee, ſhall be minded or deſirous of working the ſame for the remainder of the term for which ſuch licence or licences ſhall have been granted, ſuch executor, adminiſtrator or deviſee, or ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers as aforeſaid, ſhall, and he and they is and are hereby required within twenty days after ſuch death, to give notice thereof in writing to the Inſpector of the diſtrict in which ſuch ſtill or ſtills is or are intended to be worked, and alſo to make a requiſition upon the ſaid inſpector for a licence to be granted to ſuch executor, adminiſtrator, deviſee, purchaſer or purchaſers, to work ſuch ſtill or ſtills for the remainder of the term for which the licence was originally granted to the teſtator or inteſtate, under whom the ſaid executor, adminiſtrator or deviſee claims title to ſuch ſtill or ſtills; and in caſe of ſuch requiſition being made by any purchaſer or purchaſers, from ſuch executor, adminiſtrator or deviſee, ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers is and are hereby required to produce to the ſaid Inſpector the receipt or acquittance for the purchaſe money for ſuch ſtill or ſtills, under the hand of the ſaid executor or adminiſtrator, before he, ſhe or they ſhall be intitled to demand the indorſation of the ſaid licence to be made in manner hereinafter directed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That when any perſon or perſons having taken out a licence to work a ſtill or ſtills, ſhall ſee cauſe to remove or transfer the ſame, it ſhall not be neceſſary that any ſtill or ſtills ſo removed or transfered, be again licenced previous to the expiration of the licence under which it or they were wrought before ſuch removal or transfer, otherwiſe than as herein after mentioned. Provided nevertheleſs, That the perſons intending to remove or transfer ſuch ſtill or ſtills as aforeſaid, ſhall, and he, ſhe or they are hereby required to give notice in writing to the Inſpector of the diſtrict in which ſuch ſtill or ſtills is or are intended to be worked as aforeſaid, of his, her or their intention of ſo removing or transferring ſuch ſtill or ſtills, at leaſt ten days before ſuch removal or transfer.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That after ſuch notice ſhall have been given, and ſuch receipt produced, in the caſes by this Act required, to the ſaid Inſpector of the diſtrict as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Inſpector, and he is hereby required to indorſe the original licence granted for the working ſuch ſtill or ſtills, in manner following, (that is to ſay),

"A. B. is *hereby Licenced to work* "*the within mentioned Still or Stills*, "*for the remainder of the term by* "*this Licence firſt granted.*

"C. D.

Inſpector for the Diſtrict of

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Inſpector in each and every diſtrict, at all times in the day time, when the ſaid ſtill or ſtills ſhall not be charged, or after having given ſix hours notice to the proprietor or proprietors, or perſon or perſons working or uſing ſuch ſtill or ſtills, to enter into any ſtill houſe, or place where any ſtill or ſtills is or are wrought, and to meaſure each and every ſtill ſo wrought

as often as he shall see cause so to do; and if the proprietor or person working such still or stills, shall refuse to admit any such Inspector as aforesaid to enter into the still-house, or other place where any still or stills is or are wrought as aforesaid, and measure the still or stills as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof upon the oath of the Inspector or otherwise, before any Justice of the Peace in the district, the said proprietor, or person or persons working such still or stills, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be paid to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, and to be accounted for to his Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct, which said forfeiture shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and in case the party or parties so convicted as aforesaid, shall not have any goods or chattels, upon which the said sum of twenty-five pounds can be levied, and any part of the said sum of twenty-five pounds shall remain unpaid for the space of ten days after such conviction as aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the Magistrate before whom the said conviction shall be so had, to order the party or parties so convicted to be committed to the common Gaol of the district, or to the custody of the sheriff thereof, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Magistrate before whom such conviction shall be had. Provided nevertheless, and if any person or persons who shall be so convicted before any such Magistrate as aforesaid, shall consider him, her or themselves aggrieved by such conviction, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the party or parties so considering him, her or themselves aggrieved, and he, she and they is and are hereby authorized, upon giving good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate so convicting, for the payment of the conviction money and the costs of appeal, to bring his, her or their appeal from the said conviction, in a summary mode, before the then next ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the district in which such conviction shall take place, during which interval all further proceedings upon the said conviction shall cease, and the Magistrates in such Quarter Sessions assembled, are hereby authorized and required to hear, adjudge and determine such appeal upon the merits thereof, and the determination of such Quarter Sessions shall be held and considered final and conclusive, not subject or liable to be removed by certiorari or otherwise before any other jurisdiction, and if such conviction shall be affirmed by the said Quarter Sessions, the defendant or defendants shall in addition to the conviction money, pay such costs for and on account of such appeal as to the said Quarter Sessions shall seem meet, and if such appeal shall not be prosecuted and brought to a decision at the Quarter Sessions next following the conviction, the Quarter Sessions shall in such case also award such costs to the informer, or party who had obtained the conviction before the said Magistrate, as to the said Court shall seem meet.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which any person or persons shall be prosecuted to conviction for any offence against this Act, or any former Act or Acts of this Province relative to the collecting duties on stills, and a conviction shall actually be pronounced, and no provision shall have been by any former Act made for compensating the said Inspector on account of such prosecution, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Inspector to state and make out in writing, a true and exact account of all costs and expences by him incurred, and he shall also be admitted to make a reasonable charge for the time by such Inspector employed or bestowed in prosecuting such offenders to conviction, which said costs, expences and charges shall be audited by his Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, and such sum as the said Executive Council shall allow on account thereof, shall be paid by warrant to be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, on the Receiver General thereof for the time being, out of any funds in the Receiver General's hands arising from duties on stills.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION
On Monday the 28th May next,

ALL the Effects of the late Mr. JOHN DUN of Niagara deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Horses, Waggon, Harness, &c. &c. all of which may be viewed on the Premises for three days preceding the Sale

JOHN McKAY, } Adm'rs.
S. HATT, }

Niagara, 26th April, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN DUN deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. John McKay of Niagara, one of the Administrators to the said Estate, who is duly authorized to settle all the accounts relative to it.

JOHN McKAY, } Adm'rs.
S. HATT, }

Niagara, 26th April, 1804.

☞ THIS is to give Notice, that such Person or Persons as suffer their Cattle, Horses or Swine, to trespass on certain Lands belonging to his Majesty, near the Government Buildings, commonly called the GOVERNMENT PARK; or shall pull down, destroy, or in any wise injure the Railing or Fences thereof, or commit any Trespass therein, shall be prosecuted as the Law directs. And if information shall be given, of any Person or Persons pulling down, destroying or injuring the said Railing or Fences, the Person giving such Information shall receive FORTY DOLLARS from The Honorable JOHN M'GILL, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

YORK, May 10th, 1804.

LONDON, March 2.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Nelson, and a rumour was immediately circulated, that his Lordship had overtaken the French fleet and captured four sail of the line. The rumour however is unfounded. The dispatches, it is said, relate merely to the following circumstance:—it may be remembered that some time since the British Consul (John Falcon, Esq.) and the Dey were not on very friendly terms. The misunderstanding had long subsisted, but the breach was much widened by a charge being falsely made against the Consul that he had harbored Moorish women in his house, a usage not allowed by the laws of Mahomet. By French intrigue the women were introduced into the Consul's house during his absence, and therein found by the guards who were sent in search. In consequence of this circumstance, Mr. Falcon was ordered away, and otherwise treated with much indignity. The British Consul immediately wrote home to Government, apprising them of the situation of affairs; in consequence of which they sent instructions to Ld. Nelson to apply to the Dey to get Mr. Falcon reinstated. His Lordship, on receipt of the dispatches, being then off Toulon, proceeded immediately with a part of his squadron to Algiers, and on his arrival sent a polite note, requesting that the Dey would allow him to explain the above business.—The Dey refused. Lord Nelson then said, that if the Dey would not consent to do justice to the British Consul, he must be under the necessity of compelling him by force.—The Dey's answer was, that if Lord Nelson fired a single gun, he would consider it as a declaration of hostilities, and immediately opened the batteries against his ships.—Lord Nelson not having instructions to proceed to extremities, has sent the particulars of the affair to Government, and waits their answer to govern his conduct in this curious affair.

The conduct of the Prince of Wales is extremely exemplary.—His Counsellors are Lord Thurlow, Earl Moira, and Mr. Sheridan.—He gives no opinion whatever, on the Regency which has been talked of.—The Duke of York has visited him; and we can confidently assert, that a cordial reconciliation has taken place between the Royal Brothers.

From the Belfast News-Letter, March 6.

The Thief of Madame Demidoff's Diamonds.

The Russian gentleman, Mr. Demidoff, is one of the richest individuals in the Russian empire; and he, with his lady, has resided at Paris for upwards of two years. He occupies one of the first hotels in that city, and lives in a style little inferior to that of the members of the Consular family.

Every month Mr. and Madame Demidoff give one or more splendid balls, suppers, *thés*, &c. At one of these balls last month, Madame Demidoff lost a beautiful diadem of Smaragds and other diamonds, worth 300,000 livres, or 12,500l. and by the activity of the police, the thief was discovered to be the young Countess de ——, as handsome in her person, as accomplished in her manners. This Countess had, for some years, been the bosom friend of the rich Princess of C——, who, during her residence at Paris, some time ago, complained almost daily of being robbed, by some unknown person, of fine pearls or jewels of great value. When by the departure of this Princess, the Countess lost one good customer, she pitched upon Madame Demidoff to be another, and insinuated herself so much in her confidence, that she was invited to occupy an apartment in the hotel. Madame Demidoff, in a moment of imprudence, exhibited before the Countess all her jewels, which the latter determined immediately to appropriate to herself, particularly as she, just at that period, had lost a large sum of money in gambling.—The last ball, when every body was occupied in dancing or gambling, the Countess believed it a good opportunity to execute this determination, and therefore went to the bed room where she expected to find nobody; but unfortunately the Governor of Mr. Demidoff's children, instead of sharing in the pleasures of the ball, had retired to this room to read without being disturbed. When the Countess entered she ordered him to leave her alone, as she was rather unwell, and to tell the servants, to prevent her from being disturbed. After this she opened with a false key the jewel box, and took the diadem. The next day a Russian girl, sent by the Empress of Russia to Paris as an apprentice to a milliner, called upon the favorite chamber-maid of Madame Demidoff, who obtained permission to shew her countrywoman her mistress's jewels—When she opened the jewel-box and found the diadem gone, she fainted. Madame Demidoff, certain of the fidelity of her maid, told her husband of her loss, without knowing whom to suspect. After some consultation it was agreed to disclose it to the Prefect of Police, and to ask his advice—During these transactions the Governor had mentioned what had happened in the bed room the night of the ball.

As usual, the Countess paid Madame Demidoff her morning visit, when she informed her of the robbery. The Countess, at this relation was confused, went away, and left an impression in the mind of her friend, that she was the guilty person.

The Prefect of the Police, in the mean time, advised Mr. and Madame Demidoff to invite to dine with them, unknown to every other person in the house, an able Police Commissary, and to order all the servants to be prevented during the dinner. As long as at table, the Commissary never ceased to speak with Madame Demidoff of the theft, but in a joking manner, at the same time fixing his eyes upon every body in the room. When alone with the master and mistress of the house, after the repast was over, he declared to them, that he was convinced in his own mind, of the innocence of all the servants; but, said he, have you no other acquaintance of suspicious character? Madame Demidoff then mentioned, unwillingly, the particulars of the Countess's conduct. Hearing this, the Commissary immediately went into the Countess's apartment, and said, "Madam, I am a Police Commissary, you are a foreigner, accused by Government of keeping up a dangerous correspondence with the enemy. I am ordered to look over your papers."—The Countess, knowing herself innocent of this accusation, gave him, without resistance, the keys of her bureau and drawers.—In her bureau, he found the diamonds of Madame Demidoff's diadem, taken to pieces.—"These," said the Commissary, "are the very diamonds stolen from Madame Demidoff—and you, Countess, must go with me." On hearing this, the Countess took suddenly a small bason away from the bureau, and when asked what it contained, answered, "some secret water for women." "it cannot be a secret from me," returned the Commissary, "I am a married man." The bason that the Countess tried to throw away, contained aquafortis, where she had dissolved the silver in which the diamonds had been set. It contained even, besides this, several unhurt diamonds.

Certain now of his affair, the Commissary put the diamonds in his pocket, and carried the Countess, who avowed the theft, before the Prefecture of the Police; and she is condemned to four hours expolure on the pillory, and to two years imprisonment in la Salperriere, or the Bridewell, where, in 1787, the famous Countess de la Motte was shut up.

The Countess de ——, has a yearly revenue of 30,000 livres, and her jewel-box contained trinkets worth upwards of 150,000 livres.

This lady is not the only victim of the passion for gambling in France; a jeweller's wife lately robbed her husband of 10,000 louis d'ors worth of diamonds, which she lost in gambling, and afterwards poisoned herself when she learned it had ruined her husband. And a banker has, not long ago, to save the honor of his wife, been obliged to pay 200,000 livres, by her forged bills, and loss to gamblers.

MOCHA.

The customs of nations in a state of comparative barbarism, have long been a copious subject for the descriptive ingenuity of travellers, and the avidity with which they are perused proves that they are among the most amusing branches of literature in the form of narrative. Those of Mocha are but little known; and since the time of D'Apies and Niburi, they have undergone so material a change, as to give interest to the following account, which we derive from an officer in the India Company's service, recently from thence:—

The town of Mocha is wretchedly built; the fortifications are contemptible; and the artillery is in the same state of rudeness as their military tactics. It contains the remains of the commerce of the formerly opulent town of Aden, and its trade is principally in coffee, which is amongst the best kinds, and is sold in this country at a very high price.

As this commerce attracts thither a considerable number of European vessels there are certain regulations observed on their arrival, of which the following are the most curious:—On the landing of a Captain, the principal officers of the custom-house, preceded by the factors of the nation to which he belongs, meet and conduct him before the Emir-Bahar, who places him by his side, and lays his right hand upon his heart as a token of salutation. The stranger is then perfumed with incense of benzoin and oil of roses, and afterwards with a sort of aloes wood, the smell of which is exquisitely sweet, and which is so scarce, that it is purchased by its weight in gold. After this ceremony, he is entertained with coffee, which, if an Englishman, he generally finds impossible to drink; for the Arabs neither toast their coffee, nor make the liquor from the grain, but use only the pulp, which we throw away; though they make of it a slight infusion like tea.

He then undergoes a second perfuming, and is conducted to the house of the Governor, on an Arabian charger, elegantly caparisoned, accompanied by a mob, who make the most hideous shouts and yelling. On arriving at the audience-chamber of the Governor, he is obliged to deliver up his sword; but this concession has of late been refused by the British and French Officers. When the Governor points to an arm chair, to direct them to be seated, they not unfrequently consider the motion as an offering of his hand, and some of them seize and give it a hearty squeeze, which produces strong marks of disgust in the troops by which they are surrounded. After a second fumigation, he is at length dismissed, and sent to the factory of his nation. The British interest predominates in this town, as in every other quarter of the globe. Their lodge is a superb building, capable of accommodating the officers of a number of vessels; while that of the French, who are despised by the inhabitants, is a miserable structure, with only a few warehouses attached to it.

The women wear a long veil, through which they see without being seen; the better classes never appear in the streets in the day-time, and when they meet any men in the way, they stand up close against the wall to let them pass. This latter custom is prevalent amongst the women of the Crimea also. *London Papers.*

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

We have already noticed, with pleasure, that the British Government in India, is actively and successfully engaged in discouraging the inhuman ceremonies amongst the Asiatics, which was wont to utter the cries of a relative, and especially the voluntary immolation of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands. The practice is so grafted on the barbarous superstition of the country, so woven with its religious doctrine, that although the interference of the English has rendered it less frequent, it will probably require a length of time, and strong military execution, wholly to prevent it.

The custom is at present confined to the Brahmins; and when an individual of this cast dies, his principal widow is deprived of her character and cast, and becomes infamous if she refuses to sacrifice herself; and she is further urged to suicide, by an opinion which the priests zealously inculcate, that after they die in this manner, they enjoy the most exquisite happiness. They are, however, sometimes wanting in resolution; and to retain life, submit to the penalties which a barbarous custom has attached to it. In other cases again, a sense of shame, and the upbraidings of their relatives, have induced them to attone for this weakness by deaths of aggravated pain:—one of these instances is mentioned, if we mistake not, by Mr. Hastings, when a woman burnt herself with such horrid, yet heroic deliberation, that she was three days in consuming her legs and arms, &c. before the vital spark was destroyed.

At different places, the manner of performing this horrid ceremony varies. In Bengal the funeral pile of the husband is constructed contiguous to a wall, with space enough for a single person to walk, as it is customary for the widow to walk three times round it previous to the ceremony. A hole is made in the wall at the height of the pile, in which a beam is placed, upwards of twenty feet long, with a rope fixed to its end, for the purpose of making it oscillate.

After the widow has performed her ambulations, and taken off her jewels, which she

deliberate, cautioned her companions, she ascends the pile, and falls prostrate, embracing the body of her husband; the beam is then put in motion, and falls so heavily upon her as to break her back, and deprive her of the power of moving. The pile is then set on fire, and martial music, combined with the shouts of the people, completely drown the groans occasioned by her agony, while she is thus, in the most perfect sense of the expression, burned alive.

In Assam, when any of the Rajahs, Magistrates or principal men die, an immense cave is dug for his corpse, and his wives, servants and elephants are likewise entombed for his future state and convenience—provision, lamps, oil, &c. are buried with them; but as these cemeteries are never opened, it has not been ascertained how long the unfortunate women live; but it is probable that the damp, and want of air, shortly terminate their sufferings.

LINES

Published in the British American Register, on Saturday the 21st May, 1803, written on the amiable and accomplished Miss M*** R***, who wept at the departure of His Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot, from Montreal—and on the 5th January 1804, the same Lady was married at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Bishop White, to T***** M******* Esq. Captain in His Majesty's 49th Regiment of Foot.

WHY are those eyes bedim'd with tears;
What anxious sorrow bids them flow?
Say, can a friend distress thy fears,
Say, can his verse relieve thy woe?

Ah! no! 'I see thy cause of grief,
Vain, now I hear, the muse's aid—
Vain are my hopes to bring relief,
Or heal the wounds which love has made.

Some son of Mars, by Venus bless'd,
With every grace to win the fair,
With love, has touch'd thy tender breast,
And parting, leaves thee to despair.

Phebus himself, has felt the dart,
From whence thy beauteous eyes o'erflow.
How can he then, his aid impart,
Against that power which rules him too?

Time's leniene hand, shall yet prevail,
To charm the sorrows of thy breast—
And though an hour, a day should fail,
A week shall soothe thy cares to rest.

CERF.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the East Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

The friends of Mr. Smith consider it as their duty further to intimate, that from last accounts received from him in England, it was his determination to set out from that Country, so as to arrive here early in the Summer of this present year.

York, 7th April, 1804.

The Last Time of Asking.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Custom, and hopes that all those who are indebted to him will discharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Business, otherwise he will, though disagreeable, lodge all unsettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 20, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken the Yellow House in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in said House on the first of May next ensuing, where every attention will be paid to his Customers, and solicits the patronage of the Public

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Niagara, April 15, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, of an excellent quality, within four miles of the Town, with a good Mill-Seat thereon.—☞ If Cattle or Cattle will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer. April 28.

To the Worthy Inhabitants of the East Riding of the County of York, and Counties of Durham and Simcoe.

FRIENDS & FELLOW SUBJECTS,

IN addressing you by Appellations unusual, I believe, on similar occasions, no affectation of singularity has dictated the Innovation; my Terms flow from a more dignified Principle, a purer source of Ideas, from a sentiment of liberal and extensive Affection, which embraces and contemplates not only such of you as by Law are qualified to vote, but also such as a contracted and short sighted Policy has restrained from the immediate enjoyment of that Privilege. Your Interests inseparably the same, and alike dear and interesting to me, have always been equally my care; and your Good Will shall indiscriminately be gratifying, whether accompanied with the Ability of advancing my present Pursuit, or confined to the wishes of my succeeding in it.

The anxious anticipation of Events which has engaged so many Persons into such early struggles to supplant me, forces me also, to anticipate the Dissolution of Parliament, in declaring my disposition to continue, (if supported by my Friends, at the next General Election,) in that Situation which I have now the honor of filling in Parliament; a Situation, which the great Majority of suffrages which placed me in it, justifies the honest Pride of supposing, was not obtained without Merit, and inspires the rational confidence of presuming, will not be lost without a Fault.

I stoop with Reluctance, Gentlemen, to animadvert upon some puny Fabrications, circulated to mislead your Judgment, and alienate your Favour. It has been said, that I am Canvassing for a Seat elsewhere; No, Gentlemen, the Satisfaction, the Pride of Representing that Division of this Province, which, comprehending the Capital, is consequently the Political Head, is to me, too captivating an Object of Patriotic Ambition, to suffer the view of it to be intercepted in my Imagination for a moment, by the prospect of any inferior Representation; be assured, therefore, Gentlemen, that I shall not forsake my present Post, until You or Life shall have forsaken me.

Another Calumny of a darker hue, has been fabricated. I have been represented as inimical to the repeal of the Provincial Statute which restrains many worthy Persons migrating into this Province from voting at Elections, under a residence of Seven Years: A more infidious, a more barefaced falsehood, never issued from the lips of Malice; for, during every Session of my sitting in Parliament, I have been the warmest, the loudest Advocate for repealing that Statute, and for rendering Taxation and Representation reciprocal.

I shall notice a third expedient, in attempting which, Detraction (by resorting to an Imposture so gross as to carry its own refutation upon the very face of it,) has effectually avowed its own Impotency:—It has been whispered, that I have endeavoured to encrease the general Rate of Assessments within the Home District. Wretched misrepresentation! I should have been my own Enemy indeed, if I had lent myself to such a measure. On the contrary, my Maxim has always been, and shall ever continue to be, that so much of the Public Burthen as possible, should be shifted from the shoulders of the Industrious Farmers and Mechanics, upon those of the more opulent Classes of Community; Persons with large Salaries and lucrative Employments: the shallow artifice of these exploded Fibs, suggests this natural reflection, that Slander could find no real foundation to build upon, when reduced to the necessity of rearing its Fabricks upon Visions.

To conclude, Gentlemen, I have no Interest separate from yours—no Country but that which we inhabit in common.—In all situations, under all circumstances, I have been the Friend of the People, and the Votary of their Rights.—I have never changed with the Times, nor shifted sides with the Occasion, and you may therefore reasonably confide that I shall always be,

Gentlemen, Your Most Devoted,
And Most Attached Servant,
A: MACDONELL.

York, 2d May, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the East Riding of York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE *period of the natural dissolution of the present Parliament having nearly arrived, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.—In thus presenting myself to your notice, I cannot refrain from observing, that, I stand unconnected with any party, unsupported by any influence, and unambitious of any patronage, other than the Suffrages of those, who consider the impartial enjoyment of their rights, and the free exercise of their privileges as objects not only worthy of the vigilance of the legislator, but also essential to their political security and to their local prosperity.*

The opportunity of addressing myself to men who may be inclined to think with freedom, and to act with independency, is to me truly desirable; and the receiving of the countenance and support of those characters, must ever leave on my mind impressions more than gratifying.

It would ill accord with my sentiments to express myself in the usual terms of the zeal and fidelity of an Election Candidate; inasmuch as that the principle of previous assurances has frequently, in the exercise of the functions of the Representative, been either forgotten or occasionally abandoned: but I hope it will not be considered vaunting in me to assert, that, that zeal and the fidelity which have manifested themselves in the discharge of my duty to my Clients, will not be abated in supporting a more important trust.—THE CAUSE OF THE PUBLIC. *I have the honor to be,*

Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble Servant,
WM. WEEKES.

15th March, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 4.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 680. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well-beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING:

WHereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May instant; We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Twenty fourth Day of May instant. And We being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to Meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our said Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the issuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our said Province; which Writs are to bear Teste on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of this present Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and to exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name (such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or sum of forty pounds per ton; AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner, —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, ~~nominate, constitute~~

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis. Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, (and therein) to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the several districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution;

Now Know Ye That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers to me given as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, Senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Gilbert Ferris, Collector of his Majesty's Duties for and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Napoleon Sparoult,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleecker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Ferguson,
William Appleyard, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren Esqr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, Senr.
Robert Nelles,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgen,
William Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Borwel Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Selby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Wells, Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Pitcher,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crea, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER. Lieut. Govr.

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

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such Service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed person disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in such service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending, Be it ENACTED by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enrolled as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade, encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted in the Court or Judge before whom such offender or shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender is so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such fine, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or presented before a Court, of Judge or Judges sitting in the districts of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, nor shall any conviction be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be completed, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justices of such Court at any time within the calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the trying any such offender for offending or any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of the Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a complete discharge of the party so tried from any other or further prosecution for the same offence.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall Bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally in or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of one hundred pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *And be it further Enacted, and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons so aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person so charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to undergo his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next ensuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, orders and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

[From London Papers, received by the British Packet Duke of Cumberland, arrived at New-York.]

LONDON, March 10.

The Royal assent was, last night, given by commission, to several bills in the House of Lords.

On this occasion Lord Fitzwilliam expressed some doubts as to the regularity of the proceeding, the necessary information with respect to his Majesty's health not having yet been obtained. The Lord Chancellor, with much apparent agitation, said, he was perfectly aware of the caution and circumspection so grave and important a subject required, and under that impression he assured the Noble Earl, that in venturing to procure the assent of his Majesty to the commission, he had proceeded with fear and trembling.—Not confiding entirely in the reports of the physicians, he had solicited and obtained a personal interview with the Monarch, which had been repeated; and in the course of which he held much conversation with his Majesty relative to the nature of the bills included in the commission; the result of which was, that the whole of them obtained the Royal assent. Of the responsibility attached to his official situation, his Lordship professed himself fully aware, and, feeling the entire force of that responsibility, he had acted upon it on the present occasion.—After this unequivocal assurance of the competency of his Majesty to the exercise of his Kingly functions, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the favorable progress made by his Majesty.

Saturday afternoon, March 10.—"We continue to entertain a favorable opinion of his Majesty's recovery." [*Signed by the four physicians.*]

On the 8th of March the Russian Ambassador is said to have waited on Lord Hawkesbury, to know the cause of the embargo; which was explained to his satisfaction.

DOVER, March 9.

The loudest firing heard here this war has prevailed all to day on the French coast. Some of the houses shake with it, and it is not doubted to be chiefly bomb firing. It continues as I write this, but no intelligence relative to it, has arrived. Probably a large squadron of vessels of all descriptions, which went out of the Downs yesterday evening, are engaged with the enemy, and, as the wind is off the French coast and very light, there cannot be a more favourable opportunity for vessels to stand in with the tide. Whether they are trying to sink any vessels or not, this is not a trifling engagement.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

ST. JAMES'S PARK GHOST.

On Sunday, at one o'clock, the Adjutant of the Coldstream regiment, went to the orderly room, at the horse guard, and sent for George Jones, of the 16th company, for the purpose of interrogating him respecting the ghost, as it was said that he was one of the men who had seen it, and had been considerably affected by the sight. The man accordingly attended, and declared his readiness to make oath of the truth of what he had already stated.

The following is a copy of a declaration which he afterwards made and signed before an officer:—

"I do solemnly declare, that whilst on guard at the recruit-house, on or about the 2d instant about half past one o'clock in the morning, I perceived the figure of a woman, without a head, rise from the earth, at the distance of about three feet before me. I was so alarmed at the circumstance, that I had not power to speak to it, which was my with to have done; but I distinctly observed that the figure was dressed in a red striped gown, with red spots between each stripe, and that part of the dress, and figure appeared to me enveloped in a cloud.

"In about the space of two seconds, whilst my eyes were fixed on the object, it vanished from my sight. I was perfectly sober and collected at the time, and being in great trepidation, called to the next sentinel, who met me about half way, and to whom I communicated the strange sight I had seen.

GEORGE JONES,
Of Lieut. Col. Taylor's Company of Coldstream Guards."

"*Westminster, Jan. 15, 1804.*"

In addition to the declaration of Jones, there is another as follows:

"I do hereby declare, that whilst on guard behind the Armoury-House, (to the best of my recollection about three weeks ago) I heard, at twelve o'clock at night, a tremendous noise, which proceeded from the window of an uninhabited house, near to the spot where I was upon duty. At the same time, I heard a voice cry out—'Bring me a light! bring me a light!' The last sentence was uttered in so feeble and so changeable a tone of voice, that I concluded some person was ill, and consequently offered them my assistance to procure a light. I could, however, obtain no answer to my proposal, although I repeated it several times, and as often heard the voice utter the same terms. I endeavoured to see the person who called out, but in vain. On a sudden the violent noise was renewed, which appeared to me to resemble lashes of windows lifted hastily up and down, but then they were moved in such quick succession, and at different parts of the house nearly at the same time, that it seemed impossible to me that one person could accomplish the whole business. I heard several of the regiment say they have heard similar noises and proceedings, but I have never heard the cause accounted for.

(Signed) RICHARD DONKIN,
"15th Company of Coldstream Guards.
"*Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1804.*"

On Monday the above George Jones was brought before Sir Richard Ford, to be interrogated respecting the sight he was supposed to have seen. Previous to his examination, Mr Stafford the Chief Clerk, endeavoured to find out whether imagination had received any impressions from reading any dismal story, or if he had, at the time the phantom appeared to him, suffered the story of the Hammersmith Ghost to dwell on his mind, in order if possible, to ascertain if he had been misled by his fancies. To these questions he answered in the negative.—On being asked respecting the strange object he had seen, he solemnly declared, that he was ready at any time to make oath to what he had stated, and that he firmly believed he had seen a ghost. He detailed every thing in court as near as possible to what is inserted under his own signature.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, of an excellent quality, within four miles of the Town, with a good Mill-Seat thereon.—☞ Horses or Cattle will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer. April 28.

THE ORACLE.

"YORK:—SATURDAY, MAY 14."

The times and places for holding the several ensuing Elections for Members of the House of Assembly, will be as follow:—

"*Glengary and Prescott*—Sir John Johnston's Mills, on Monday the 11th June.
Stormont and Russell—Cornwall, Monday 11th June.
Dundas—Monday 18th June.
Grenville—Johnstown, Monday 11th June.
Leeds—Monday 18th June.
Frontenac—Kingston, Monday 11th June.
Lenox and Addington—Adolphus, Monday 18th June.
Prince Edward—Monday 18th June.
Hastings and Northumberland—Monday 11th June.
Durham, Simcoe, and East Riding of York—York, Monday 11th June.
West Riding York, and 1st Riding Lincoln, Halmand—Forty Mile Creek, Monday 11th June.
2d, 3d and 4th Ridings Lincoln—Chippawa, Monday 11th June
Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex—Charlotteville, Monday 11th June.
Kent—Chatham, Monday 18th June.
Essex—Sandwich, Monday 18th June.

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further execution of the Commission for ascertaining Titles to Lands for the Home District, is adjourned to the twenty-third instant and the thirteenth day of June next. And all persons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the said Commission issued, will expire very shortly after the said thirteenth day of June.

May 19, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the East Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

☞ THE FRIENDS of Mr. SMITH have had the pleasure of receiving a LETTER from him within these ten days, wherein he repeats his resolution of leaving England, so as to arrive in this Province early in the Summer of this present Year.

May 15, 1804.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends in future to supply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houses, and that he will bake at the rate of pound for pound, that is to say, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be sent to him for the purpose of being baked into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

Queston St. George

HAS just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods, which he will dispose of as low as possible—his Store being too small to open all the articles at one time, he has here enumerated them for the information of the Public, although not exposed to view:—Black Satin, black Modes, pink Pelong, Italian Lutestring, Italian Silk, Sarsnets, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Chambra Muslins, Cambrick do. sprigged do. striped do. fine book India Muslins, Silk Shawls, Bustas, black jacconet Muslin, Silk long Gloves for Ladies, do. Cotton, elegant Kid-skin do. Jaspot Shawls, Men's white and black Silk Hose, Cotton do. Ladies do. white and coloured Marseilles, Muslinets for waistcoats, striped, blue and yellow Nankeens, twilled do. Jeans, Fustians, Ginghams, Chintzes and Calicoes, an assortment of Ribbons, Cotton, Trimmings, sewing Silks, Twist, white and coloured Thread, Tapes, Ferreting, striped Cottons and apron Check, Irish Linen, Sheeting, Linsey, brown Linen, pocket Handkerchiefs, Pins, Needles, red, blue and yellow Bandana Handkerchiefs, black Crape, black Gauze, knitting Cotton, velvet Binding, black and white Lace, Edgings, Short-buttons, Calimeres, scarlet Cloth, black Taboreen, Moreen, embossed Velveteen, black Jean, Durant, Wildboar, fancy Crossover, Shalloon, Men's Beaver Gloves, Shammy do. Silk and Leather Gallows, Velvet, Morocco and Silk Watch-strings, Straw Bonnets for Ladies, Feathers and artificial Flowers, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Pen-knives, Jack-knives, Knives and Forks of different kinds, desert do. Flames, Crayons, Bellows, Sythes, Gig-whips, Switch do. Thong do. Brass Wire, Iron do. Violins and Strings for do. Pewter Tea-pots, tea and table Spoons, Tea-kettles, Knitting-needles, Hones, Shoe-tacks, black Shaving Cakes, Leather Powder-bags, plain Flutes, tipped do. plain and tipped Fifes, Spectacles, green do. Ivory Combs, dressing do. Rack-combs, cast do. Brass and Iron Jews-harps, plated Sugar-tongs, Skates, Shears, Scissars, Razors and Straps, Snaffle-bits, Stirrup-irons, Common do. Handles, Cloak-pins, Brass Padlocks, Brass Nails, Brass Rings, Lamp Lantherns, Lamp Glass, Fish-hooks, Ladies Silver Thimbles, Brass Thimbles, Taylor's Thimbles, Iron Spoons, Handsaws, Tea Caddies with locks, Bread baskets, Waiters, coat and vest buttons, Tortoise-shell Combs, Glass Seals, gilt do. Watch-keys, Garter-clasps, Ear-rings, Cotton Braces, Glove-tiers, Lockets, Bead-chains, white Cords and Tassels, black and red Pocket books, Ladies do. Callors, Slates, Pencils, Mahogany Shaving-cases, Jewellery, Brushes, Sportsman's Knives, Gilt Beads, Wax do. coloured do. common Pans, Silver Bodkins, Gold Ear-rings, plain Gold Rings, Trunks, Oil of Vitriol, Spirits of Hartthorn, Lavender Water, Windsor Soap, Patent Yellow, Sago, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Sulphur, Essences of Lavender, Lemon, Bergamot and Peppermint, Turlington's Balsam, Teeth-brushes, red Portugal Liquid Blue, Nankeen Dye, Court Plaister, Allum, Worm Lozenges, Smelling Salt-bottles, small bone Hair-brushes, Pearl Barley, Glue, Verdigreafe, Anderson's Pills, Steers's Opodildock; a few Books, consisting of School Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Book, Webster's do Pickett's Union, Receipt Books, a good assortment of Children's Books, Primmers, Alsatants, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, and a few Novels—gilt Letter Paper, Writing Paper of different qualities, Quills, Waters, black and red Ink-powder, Pasteboard.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia, Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper in bottles, Chocolate, Cotton Wick, Ginger, Indigo, fresh Olive Oil, East India and Havannah Sugars, Molasses, French Brandy—Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, cut do. an assortment of Morocco Leather Shoes for Ladies, fine and coarse Men's Shoes, Boys and Girls do. Gentlemen's Boots, Boot-legs, Morocco Skins, Seal do. Calf do.

Mr St. George has also on hand good London Porter, and a number of other articles remaining from his old Stock. He informs himself, that having done business with some of the principal houses in New York, his Goods will be found of as good quality and as reasonable as can any where be afforded—and he recommends his Teas and East India Goods, as the freshest kind, having arrived only three days previous to his departure from New York.

He further informs his Friends and the Public, that he will transact business for them on Commission, having settled a correspondence with different respectable Houses in New York, and flatters himself that those Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him in that line, will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the quality and price of the articles which will either be forwarded at their own risk, or the risk of Mr. St. George, as may best suit

May 18, 1804.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION

On Monday the 28th May next,

ALL the Effects of the late Mr. JOHN DUN of Niagara deceased, consisting of Household, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Horses, Waggon, Harnets, &c. &c. all of which may be viewed on the Premises for three days preceding the Sale.

JOHN McKAY, } Adm'rs.
S: HATT, }

Niagara, 16th April, 1804.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *unavoidably omitted, shall appear in our next.*

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of the Province, passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall be Represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member. And whereas a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe. And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight, girt with a Sword, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to Represent the said County, Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, at the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding and County in the said House of Assembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding and County, are to take notice, and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York, May 15, 1804.

☞ THIS is to give Notice, that such Person or Persons as suffer their Cattle, Horses or Swine, to trespass on certain Lands belonging to his Majesty, near the Government Buildings, commonly called the GOVERNMENT PARK; or shall pull down, destroy, or in any wise injure the Railing or Fences thereof, or commit any Trespass therein, shall be prosecuted as the Law directs. And if information shall be given, of any Person or Persons pulling down, destroying or injuring the said Railing or Fences, the Person giving such Information shall receive FORTY DOLLARS from The Honorable JOHN M'GILL, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

YORK, May 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection. PAUL MARIAN.

☞ He begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that they may be supplied with BREAD at their Dwellings, at the rate of Nine Loaves for a Dollar, on paying ready money.

York, May 18, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 5.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 681. SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our well-beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING:

WHereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May instant; We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Twenty-fourth Day of May instant. And We being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to Meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our said Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the issuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a New PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our said Province; which Writs are to bear Teste on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of this present Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp. The growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis. Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING;

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

NOW KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
John M'Donell, of Glengarry House,
Richard Wilkinson,
Alexander M'Millan,
Neil M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
David Sheik Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.
Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law,
Edward Jessup, senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vrooalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District

Newcastle District.
Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bicaker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.
The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Roggies,
William Graham,
Richard Ferguson,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council,
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court,
John Warren Esqr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, Esqr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Clark, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.
Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.
The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Sibly Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Sharp,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in the Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in the said service, and prevailing on them to desert, and also in harbouring, assisting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons in such cases offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual pro- "vision for the government of the Province of Que- "bec, in North America, and to make further pro- "vision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, persuade, or encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, persuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such person and persons so convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District where such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumstances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to increase the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay such sum, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That if any person from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such person so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless,* That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of this Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction within this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or presented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, nor shall any prosecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such prosecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any person charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a prosecution within the true meaning of the provisions herein in that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any person has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or person or persons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such person or persons so charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prison, or shall Bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other person or persons charged criminally is or are dealt with; save and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain so committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter specified, (that is to say) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or person so charged, shall become bound in the sum of forty pounds, and each of such sureties in the sum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such person so charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Assizes, or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to which the trial of such offender shall for just cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise, and be it further Enacted,* That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders so to be convicted, shall be committed to the common gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet: And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or person charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to allow to each person during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and subsistence as is by law allowed to persons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or person so charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such person shall have been confined, out of the first monies which shall come to his hands, such sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and subsistence of any such person or persons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted,* That in case any such person or persons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Assize, or Session at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such person so charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and there to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such person ready to take his or her trial at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer then next enduing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Constable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

Description of a wonderful Cavern in Hungary.

Szelitz is a small village in the Gespannschaft of Abanjvar in Hungary, but remarkable for a wonderful cavern in a mountain in its neighbourhood. The country too is hilly, and abounds too much in woods to produce a great deal of grain. The air is sharp and cold. The aperture of this cavern, which fronts the South, is eighteen fathoms high and eight broad, and consequently wide enough to receive the South wind which generally blows here with great violence.—Its subterraneous passages consist entirely of solid rock, stretching away farther South than has yet been discovered. As far as it is practicable to go, the height is found to be fifty fathoms and the breadth twenty-six. But the most unaccountable singularity in this cavern is, that in the heart of winter the air is warm on the inside; and when the heat of the sun without is scarce supportable, freezing cold within. When the snows melt in spring, the inside of the cave, where its surface is exposed to the South sun, emits a pellucid water, which congeals, immediately as it drops, by the extreme cold. The icicles are of the bigness of a large calk, and spreading into ramifications, form very odd figures. The very water dropping from the icicles on the ground, which is sandy, freezes in an instant. It is observable also, that the greater the heat is without, the more intense is the cold within; and in the dog days all parts are covered with ice. The inhabitants make use of it for cooling the warm springs. They thaw it also and drink the water. In autumn when the nights are cold, and the diurnal heats abate, the ice in the cave begins to dissolve, insomuch that by winter no more ice is to be seen: the cavern then becomes perfectly dry, and has a mild warmth. At this time it is surprising to see the swarms of flies and gnats, as also of bats and owls, and even of hares and foxes, that make this place their winter retreat; till in the beginning of spring again it grows too cold for them. Above the cavern the hill rises to a prodigious height, and on the Southern aspect produces plenty of rich gals.

ON DECORUM OF CHARACTER.

BY THE LATE DR. ENFIELD.

Nothing gives a more lively idea of the *graceful* and *becoming* than to see a man acting steadily in character and always consistent with himself. As there is a certain external appearance and manner suitable to every age, profession, and rank in life, so there is a certain propriety in moral conduct which arises from the natural abilities, the temper, the situation, employment, and other circumstances of individuals: and as a careful attention to the one is thought becoming in society, so the uniform observance of the other is essential to moral decorum. When we see a man, at an early period of life, fixing a plan for himself with deliberate judgment and an independent spirit, and, after due consideration of his own dispositions and situation, entering upon and prosecuting this plan, without suffering himself to be diverted from it by influence of fashion or example; when we see such a man persevering in that same character of sobriety, integrity, and steady virtue, through every vicissitude of life, we respect his principles, we admire his firmness of mind,

we contemplate his character with a perception of propriety and perfection similar to that with which we survey a noble edifice, formed upon a noble plan and completed by the hand of an able architect. We always mean to express a high degree of respect when we say of a man, in the way of eulogy, that he is a consistent character.

IMPROVEMENT.

A very ingenious young man of the name of Smart, a journeyman taylor, near Tunbridge Well, in England, has invented an *infernal machine*, which when placed in any point of contact against an invading force is capable of destroying a thousand men a minute. The expence, we are told, will be small when compared with its utility. He has explained to the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of the County, the model of this machine, &c. which has met the general approbation of all the Gentlemen Volunteer officers in that neighbourhood; the inventor is a volunteer himself, though a *tailor*. Should it meet the approbation of the Duke of Richmond, Smart will undertake to conduct it himself into the *centre* of the *enemies legions*: the great merit in the construction of this machine is, that he can remain in perfect safety in the *centre*, while he deals death and destruction to all around him, and he is capable of re-charging it in ten minutes; and it can be moved with one horse, with the greatest facility, at the rate of eight miles an hour.

LINES ON FRIENDSHIP.

BY A LADY.

Friendship, thou pure celestial source
Of bliss the most refin'd;
Thou art the fufferers fweet refource,
To heal the wou-worn mind.
Thy gentle fmiles can footh each care
The forrowing bofom lowers;
Thy hand benignant wipes each tear,
And fhare our heart-felt woes
Souls form'd to feel thy facred flame,
And its endearments prove,
Shall own thy power and bleft thy name,
Twin to Connubial Love.

AN EPITAPH

To the Memory of a well-known and favourite fpotted Dog, named Pompey—belonging to Mr. Benjamin Travers, of Clapton.

Here Pompey lies, Pompey of fpotleffe fame,
Yet fpots he had, and Spot became his name;
Though full of fpots, Spot lived without a fpot,
Ah! who can count fuch fpots in human lot,
His fpots were beauties of a fpotleffe kind,
Spots without fpot on good Spot traced we find;
Of hated Spot, this truth may be relied,
In this fpot, fpotted Spot lies fpotleffe, as he lie'd
and died. T. G.

HACKNEY, FEB. 13, 1803.

* *He was occafionally called Spot as well as Pompey.*

PRIZE POETRY.

Some years fince, a Mr. Dickfon, who was Provoft of Dundee in Scotland, died, and by will left the fum of one guinea, to a perfon to compofe an epitaph upon him; which fum he directed the three executors to pay. The executors, thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and fhare the guinea among them, each contributing a line,

1ft. Here lies Dickfon, provoft of Dundee
2d. Here lies Dickfon, here lies he,

The third was embarraffed for a long time, but unwilling to lofe his fhare of the guinea, vociferoufly bawled

Hallelujah, Hallelujah

THE Subfcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends in future to fupply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houfes, and that he will bake at the rate of pound for pound, that is to fay, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be fent to him for the purpofe of being baked into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELGOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, MAY 28.

On Sunday morning the 20th inſtant an inqueſt was held on the body of Donald Cameron, late Ferryman at the Humber, who was found dead the preceding evening at his dwelling near that River.

It appeared in evidence, that the deceaſed had drank to exceſs with a perſon unknown, who has ſince made his eſcape from the conſtables, after having been taken by virtue of a warrant from the Coroner, to give evidence on the part of the Crown.—The jury were of opinion the deceaſed had been robbed by the above mentioned perſon.—Verdict, "died by exceſſive drinking in company with a perſon unknown."

On Tueſday laſt His Excellency Lieut. General Hunter and ſuite ſailed from this town for Kingſton, on their way to Quebec.

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius for the Home Diſtrict, until Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further execution of the Commiſſion for aſcertaining Titles to Lands for the Home Diſtrict, is adjourned to the twenty-third inſtant and the thirteenth day of June next. And all perſons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the ſaid Commiſſion iſſued, will expire very ſhortly after the ſaid thirteenth day of June.

May 19, 1804.

THE Subſcriber thinks it a duty incumbent on him, thus publicly to notify his Friends who wiſhed him to ſtand as a Candidate at the enſuing Election for York and its adjacent Counties—*that he declines ſtanding*, having ſpecial buſineſs, which cauſes his abſence at the time of Election. He hopes that his Friends will be pleaſed to accept of his grateful acknowledgements for the honor they wiſhed to confer on him.

But as there are ſeveral Candidates who ſolicit the ſuffrages of the Public, they cannot be at a loſs.

He leaves you, Gentlemen, to the freedom of your own will.

He has only to obſerve, that were he preſent at the day of Election, he would give his Vote to the Honorable David William Smith.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
your obedient
and obliged Servant,
R. HENDERSON.

York, 26th May, 1804.

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation hath been iſſued for the purpoſe of calling together a Legiſlative Council and Houſe of Aſſembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the fortieth year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Repreſentation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, ſhall be Repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member. And whereas a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe. And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada by me received, I am thereby directed to cauſe one Knight, girt with a Sword, the moſt fit and diſcreet, to be freely and indifferently choſen to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, at the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid County, Riding and County, are to take notice, and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York, May 15, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the Eaſt Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to repreſent you in the enſuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the eſſential ſervices which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are ſo well known and felt, that his friends conſider the mentioning of his name only, to be the moſt powerful ſolicitation which they can uſe on the preſent occaſion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

☞ THE FRIENDS of Mr. SMITH have had the pleaſure of receiving a LETTER from him within theſe ten days, wherein he repeats his reſolution of leaving England, ſo as to arrive in this Province early in the Summer of this preſent Year.

May 15, 1804.

Quetton St. George's

HAS juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods, which he will diſpoſe of as low as poſſible—his Store being too ſmall to open all the articles at one time, he has here enumerated them for the information of the Public, although not expoſed to view:—Black Sattin, black Modes, pink Paſſing, Italian Lutheſtring, Italian Silk, Barſaette, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Chambra Muſlins, Cambrick do. ſtripped do. ſtriped do. fine book India Muſlins, Silk Shawls, Buſſas, black jeconet Muſlin, Silk long Gloves for Ladies, do. Cotton, elegant Kid-ſkin do. lappet Shawls, Men's white and black Silk Hoſe, Cotton do. Ladies do. white and coloured Mandeſlets, Muſlinetts for waiſtcoats, ſtriped, blue and yellow Nankeens, twilled do. Jeans, Fuſtians, Gingham, Chintzes and Callicoes, an aſſortment of Ribbons, Cotton, Trimmings, ſewing Silks, Twiſt, white and coloured Thread, Tapes, Ferreting, ſtriped Cotton and apron Checks, Iriſh Linen, Sheeting, Linſey, brown Linen, pocket Handkerchiefs, Pins, Needles, red, blue and yellow Bandana Handkerchiefs, black Crape, black Gauze, knitting Cotton, velvet Binding, black and white Lace, Edgings, Shirt-buttons, Caſſimeres, ſcarlet Cloth, black Taboreen, Moreen, embaſſed Velveteen, black Jean, Durant, Wildroon, fancy Croſſover, Shalloon, Men's Beaver Gloves, Shammy do. Silk and Leather Gallows, Velvet, Morocco and Silk Watch-ſtrings, ſtraw Bonnets for Ladies, Feathers and artificial Flowers, ſnuff and tobacco Boxes, Pen-knives, Jack-knives, Knives and Forks of different kinds, ſnuffers do. Flames, Crayons, Bellows, Sythes, Gig-whips, Switch-do. Thong do. Braſs Wire, Iron do. Violins and Strings for do. Pewter Tea-pots, tea and table Spoons, Tea-kettles, Knitting-needles, Hones, Shoe-tacks, black Shaving Caſes, Leather Powder-bags, plain Flaxen, tipped do. plain and tipped Fifes, Spectacles, green do. Ivory Combs, dreſſing do. Rack-combs, caſe do. Braſs and Iron Jewſharps, plated Sugar-tongs, Skates, Shears, Sciſſors, Razors and Straps, Snuffle-bits, Stirrup-irons, Commode Handles, Cloak-pins, Braſs Padlocks, Braſs Nails, Braſs Rings, Lamp Lanthorns, Lamp Glaſs, Fish-hooks, Ladies Silver Thimbles, Braſs Thimbles, Taylor's Thimbles, Iron Spoons, Handſaws, Tea Caddies with locks, Bread baſkets, Waiters, coat and veſt buttons, Tortoiſ-ſhell Combs, Glaſs Seals, gilt do. Watch-keys, Girdle-claſps, Ear-rings, Cotton Braces, Glove-ties, Lockets, Breaſt-pins, white Cords and Taſſels, black and red Pocket-books, Ladies do. Caſtors, Slates, Pencils, Mahogany Shaving-caſes, Jewellery, Brufhes, Sportſman's Knives, Glaſs Beads, Wax do. coloured do. common Pans, Silver Bodkins, Gold Ear-rings, plain Gold Rings, Trunks, Oil of Vitriol, Spirits of Hartſhorn, Lavender Water, Windſor Soap, Patent Yellow, Sago, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Sulphur, Eſſences of Lavender, Lemon, Bergamot and Peppermint, Turlington's Balſa. Teeth brufhes, roll Pomatum, ſugar Candy, Nankeen Dye, Court Plaiſter, Allum, Worm Lozenges, ſmelling Salt-bottles, ſmall bone Hair-brufhes, Pearl Barley, Glue, Verdigreaſe, Anderſon's Pills, Storry's Opodeldock; a few Books, conſiſting of ſchool Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Book, Webſter's do. Pickett's Union, Receipt Books, a good aſſortment of Children's Books, Primmers, Alliſants, Morſe's Geography, Dwight's Geography, and a few Novels—gilt Letter Paper, Writing Paper of different qualities, Quills, Wafers, black and red Ink-powders, Paſteboard.

Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Pepper, Allſpice, Cayenne Pepper in bottles, Chocolate, Cotton Wick, Ginger, Indigo, freſh Olive Oil, Eaſt India and Havannah Sugars, Molaſſes, French Brandy—Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, cut do. an aſſortment of Morocco Leather Shoes for Ladies, fine and coarſe Men's Shoes, Boys and Girls do. Gentlemen's Boots, Boot-legs, Morocco Skins, Seal do. Calf do.

Mr. ST. GEORGE has alſo on hand good London Porter, and a number of other articles remaining from his old Stock. He flatters himſelf, that having done buſineſs with ſome of the principal houſes in New York, his Goods will be found of as good quality and as reaſonable as can any where be afforded—and he recommends his Teas and Eaſt India Goods, as the freſheſt kind, having arrived only three days previous to his departure from New York.

He further informs his Friends and the Public, that he will tranſact buſineſs for them on Commiſſion, having ſtruck a correſpondence with different reſpectable Houſes in New York, and flatters himſelf that thoſe Gentlemen who may chuſe to employ him in that line, will have no reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the quality and price of the articles which will either be forwarded at their own riſk, or the riſk of Mr. St. George, as may beſt ſuit.

May 18, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PAUL MARIAN

☞ He begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that they may be ſupplied with BREAD at their Dwellings, at the rate of Nine Loaves for a Dollar, on paying ready money.

York, May 18, 1804.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *unavoidably omitted, ſhall appear in our next.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 6.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 682. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province ; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING ;

WHereas We have tho't fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Diſſolve this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, which now ſtands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May inſtant ; We do, for that end, publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the ſaid PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly : And the Legiſlative Counſellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thurſday the ſaid Twenty-fourth Day of May inſtant. And We being deſirous and reſolved, that as ſoon as may be, to Meet our People of our ſaid Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our ſaid Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the iſſuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a New PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our ſaid Province ; which Writs are to bear Teſte on Tueſday, the Fifteenth Day of this preſent Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed :—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex-"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet ; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton : AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given ; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame : Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Caſewright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, &c. by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution;

Now KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

[illegible]

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law,
Edward Jessup, senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Fergufon Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Harrison Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'George Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District, and
John Bleecker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Fergufon,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren Esquire.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, senr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Selby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

AN ACT

For the exemplary Punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist any Soldier to desert his Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist any Deserter from such service.

[Passed March 9th, 1804.]

WHEREAS pernicious practices have for some time past prevailed in this Province, by evil disposed persons disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and particularly to the Military service thereof, in seducing and deluding his Subjects who had engaged themselves as Soldiers in the fum of forty pounds, and upon them to desert, and also in harbouring, abetting and concealing such Deserters; for remedy whereof for the future, and for the exemplary punishment of such persons as such cases offending, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conftituted and affembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act paffed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act "paffed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, "intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provifion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provifion for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any perfon or perfons whomsoever (other than such as are, or shall be enlisted as Soldiers) shall, by words or with money, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, prevail upon, procure, perfuade, encourage, or endeavour or attempt to prevail upon, procure, perfuade or encourage any such Soldier or Soldiers, to desert or leave his Majesty's service, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted, the Court or Judge before whom such offender shall be so convicted, shall immediately on such conviction, award and adjudge such perfon or persons fo convicted as aforesaid, to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so tried, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of six Calendar months; and if from the circumftances and heinousness of the crime, it shall be thought proper and expedient to encrease the punishment, such Court or Judge shall also further award and adjudge, that such offender so convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty pounds, and if such offender shall not on or before the third day previous to the expiration of such imprisonment as aforesaid pay the same, then and in such case, the said offender shall be publicly whipped

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any perfon from and after the passing of this Act, shall harbour, conceal, receive or affist any Deserter from his Majesty's service, knowing him to be such, such perfon so offending, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and if such sum of twenty pounds shall not immediately on such conviction being pronounced, be paid into Court, the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, shall forthwith award, order and adjudge such offender to be committed to the common Gaol of the District in which such offender shall be so convicted, there to remain, without Bail or Mainprize for the space of three Calendar months, or until such time, not exceeding three Calendar months, as the said sum of twenty pounds shall be paid.

III. *Provided nevertheless*, That no conviction shall be pronounced under the authority of the Act, in any Court or Jurisdiction whatsoever in this Province, save and except by indictment preferred or prefented before a Court, or Judge or Judges sitting in the execution of a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, nor shall any profecution be carried on by virtue of this Act, if the same shall not be commenced, within six Calendar months next after the offence shall be charged to have been committed, unless the offender shall, within the said six months have departed and left the Province, in which case it shall and may be lawful to commence such profecution at any time within six calendar months next after such offender's return into the Province, and to carry on the same to conviction: But it is hereby declared, that the issuing any warrant for the apprehending of any perfon charged with any offence against this Act, by any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province, shall be held and deemed to be a commencement of a profecution, within the true meaning of the provisions herein for that respect contained.

IV. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in order the more effectually to prevent the escape of any such offender or offenders as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful at any time, from and after the passing of this Act, to and for any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on due proof upon oath being made before him or them, that any perfon has committed any one of the offences herein before described, to issue his or their warrant or warrants for the apprehension of such offender or offenders, or perfon or perfons charged with such offence, and to cause such offender or offenders, or such perfon or perfons fo charged as aforesaid, to be brought before him or them, and upon the examination of such offender or offenders, and hearing the evidence, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall discharge or commit to Prifon, or shall bail such offender or offenders, in like manner as by law any other perfon or perfons charged criminally is or are dealt with; fave and except, that if such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied with the evidence against such offender or offenders, such Justice or Justices shall commit such offender or offenders to the common Gaol of the District, or in case there shall be no Gaol in that District, to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, and such offender and offenders shall remain fo committed until his, her or their trial shall be brought on, unless such offender or offenders shall, with two good and sufficient furetes, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, become bound by recognizance to our Sovereign Lord the King, in manner hereinafter fpecified, (that is to fay) if the said offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the first Section of this Act contained, then such offender or perfon fo charged, shall become bound in the fum of two hundred pounds, and each of such furetises in the fum of one hundred pounds, and if such offender shall be charged with having committed any offence against the provisions in the second Section of this Act contained, then such offender or perfon fo charged, shall become bound in the fum of forty pounds, and each of such furetises in the fum of twenty pounds, conditioned in each of such recognizances, for the appearance of such perfon fo charged with any offence against this Act, at the then next Affizes, or Seffion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be holden for the District where such offence shall be charged to be committed, or at such other or future Affizes or Seffion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at which the trial of such offender shall for juft cause be adjourned.

V. *Provided likewise and be it further Enacted*, That if it shall happen that any conviction under this Act, shall take place in any District where there shall be no common Gaol at the time of such conviction, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court or Judge before whom such conviction shall be had, to award, order and adjudge, that any such offender or offenders fo to be convicted, shall be committed to the common Gaol of any adjoining District, in which there shall at that time be a Gaol, and also to order and adjudge, that any further punishment to be inflicted under the authority of this Act, shall be inflicted either in the District where such conviction shall take place, or in the District to the Gaol of which such offender shall be committed, as to such Judge or Court shall seem meet; And in case of any commitment by any Justice or Justices of the Peace before trial, or of any commitment by any such Court, or Judge or Judges as aforesaid after conviction, under the authority by this Act given, the Treasurer and Gaoler of the District to the Gaol of which such offender, or perfon charged with or convicted of any offence against this Act shall be committed, are, and each of them is hereby respectively required, to receive such perfon during his or her commitment or confinement there, such and the like maintenance and fubfiftence as is by law allowed to perfons in custody under any criminal charge; and the Treasurer of the District from which such offender or perfon fo charged or convicted shall be so sent, shall, and he is hereby required, to reimburse and pay to the Treasurer of the district, in which such perfon shall have been confined, out of the firft monies which shall come to his hands, fuch sum and sums of money as shall have been so lawfully expended, according to the provisions in that respect herein before contained, for the maintenance and fubfiftence of any such perfon or perfons as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further Enacted*, That in case any such perfon or perfons as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be committed before trial to any Gaol other than the Gaol of the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, the Sheriff of the District in which such offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall, and he is hereby required and commanded, immediately before the Affize, or Seffion at which any trial for any offence against this Act shall be had, to convey such perfon fo charged from the Gaol in which he or she shall be so confined, to the District where such offence was charged to be committed, and safe to keep him or her in close custody and confinement, and have such perfon ready to take his or her trial at the Affizes or Seffion of Oyer and Terminer then next enfuing: And all and every Sheriff and Sheriffs, Conftable and Peace Officers of this Province, is and are hereby required and commanded to execute and obey all and every warrant and warrants, order and orders, sentence and sentences, which shall be pronounced or issued by any such Court or Judge, Justice or Justices, as are herein before mentioned, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into execution.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that shall be incurred under and by virtue of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct

Latest Intelligence.

Maduras, Dec. 3.

On Wednesday last, a royal salute and three volleys of musquetry were fired by the garrison of fort St. George, in honor of the glorious and important victory obtained on the 18 of November, near Callowly in Hindostan, by the army under the personal command of his excellency gen. Lake. The account states, that 172, including officers, were killed, and 952 wounded. Major general Ware's head was carried off by a cannon ball. There were also killed in the battle 277 horses, 154 wounded, and 122 missing.

The British have recently obtained some advantages over the Candians, in the Island of Ceylon.

DUELLING.

London, March 9.

On Wednesday morning Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, a Gentleman of Barbadoes, the former accompanied by the Hon. Mr Devereux, the latter by Mr. Nichell, met in a field at the back of Holland House, on the Uxbridge road, to terminate a dispute which had originated at the Opera, and had been renewed at the Prince of Wales's coffee house. The subject was as follows:—Mrs. Symmons, an abandoned character, who had formerly lived with Mr. B. but had of late been under the protection of Lord C. met the former at the Opera, and wished him to accompany her home, which he refuling he declared the would set Lord C. upon him, and accordingly complained to his Lordship, that Mr. B. who had ong been intimate with him, had spoken difrespectfully of him. Lord C. soon afterwards met Mr. B. at the coffee-houfe, and faid—"I find, Sir, you have spoken of me in the moft unwarrantable terms." Mr. B. replied that he was utterly unconscious of having deserved such a charge "—Lord C. replied, "he was not ignorant of what he had reported to Mrs. S——" and pronounced him "to be a fcoundrel, a liar, and a ruffian." Mr. B. faid, "thefe were epithets which admitted but of one courfe," and a meeting was immediately fettled for the next morning. In the courfe of the evening, Mr B. conveyed to Lord C. the ftrongeft affurances, that the information he had received was unfounded; and that believing he had acted under a falfe impreffion, he would be fatisfied if his Lordship would retract the expreffions he had ufed. This Lord C. refufed to do. They met in the morning at a coffee-houfe in Oxford-ftreet, where Mr. B. again endeavoured to prevail on Lord C. to retract his expreffions, and faid "Camelford, we have been friends, and I know the unfufpecting generofity of your nature. Upon my honour, you have been impofed upon by a ftrumpet. Do not perfift in expreffions under which one of us muft fall." Lord C. anfwered—"Beft, this is child's play—the thing muft go on."

They then proceeded to the ground, and on their way Lord C. repeated to his friend, that he was the aggreffor: that Beft was a man of honor—but that he could not bring himfelf to retract words which he had once uttered.—That Mr. B. and he were the two beft fhots in England, out of them muft fall what-ever might be the iffue of the affair, he begged him to bear teftimony that he acquitted Mr. B of all blame. On reaching the ground, Lord C. ftood and waited for his antagonift, who took his ground, fired, and lodged the contents of his piece in his Lordfhip's body. The ball entered below the ribs on the right fide, and penetrated nearly through the body, receiving directions.—His Lordfhip inftantly fell, and bled freely, when he exclaimed, that Beft muft not go—he muft come up to him. His Lordfhip forced him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Our quarrel is decided Beft, and I am a dead man, but I freely forgive you." Mr. B. expreffed his grief that the quarrel fhould not have been terminated in the firft fire. He then left his friend immediately fet off in a poftchaife and four, and proceeded over Weftminfter-bridge into Kent, whence the Police Officers purfued them, but without effect. Lord C. was conveyed to Devil's Holland Houfe —He has loft the ufe of his lower extremities, the kidneys do not perform their functions, and the ball, which is fuppofed to have lodged in the ureter-ar, is not yet extracted. He was alive on Friday night, but a mortification is hourly expected to take place.

March 12.

LORD CAMELFORD.—*On Saturday evening, at half paft eight o'clock, this unfortunate young nobleman expired.*

LONDON, March 10

Yefterday the Lord Chancellor informed the Houfe of Lords, that he had held converfation with his Majefty, which was fuch as to juftify him in declaring the Royal Affent to be given to the bills which have paffed the two Houfes. The bills then received the Royal Affent by commiffion

The Bulletin of yefterday ftates, "His Majefty continues to go on as ufual." Signed as ufual.

PARIS CONSPIRACY.

The reports on this fubject are numerous.—The report of the capture of Pichegrue is entitled to no credit; nor that of Moreau and Carnot had been implicated in the plot.

Rumours of the new coalition ftill exift—But they are mere rumours.

Gen. Pichegrue certainly was in England three weeks ago.

Accounts via Falmouth ftate, that the French fleet which efcaped from Toulon, during Lord Nelfon's abfence in Algiers, had arrived at Carthagena. It is faid to conift of 14 fail of the line. Sir Edward Pellew, who is off Ferrol, with 7 fail of the line, has received the above intelligence.

Alliance between Great-Britain, Ruffia, and Turkey.

Letters from Ruffia of the 4th inftant, ftate, that the Emperor Alexander expreffed his readinefs to accede to a treaty between Great Britain, Turkey, and Ruffia, for the protection of the Ottoman Empire. The Ruffian Monarch has accordingly fent orders to the fleet in the Black Sea to fet fail immediately, with all the tranfports of troops belonging to it, to the Morea.

March 16.

The fuftom duties have been highly productive in the laft quarter. The excefs of the conftituted fund for that quarter will exceed three millions.

Weft India goods continue much in the fame in price, though loaded with additional duties. Notwithftanding the endeavours of Bonaparte, the demand from the continent continues brifk. The difficulties were confiderable that attended the introduction of Britifh goods and colonial produce into Germany, Holland and France, by the way of Tonningen, Hufum, and Lubec; yet fuch is the activity of Britons, and fo fuperior in quality and lower in price are the Britifh manufactures, that every difficulty has been overcome.

Our trade with Ruffia is ftill great and increafing, and we enjoy the Ruffian carrying trade in preference to all other nations.

The exportation of Britifh manufactures to the Eaft and Weft Indies is very great, and to America they are altonifhingly increafed and increafing. So that our manufactures do not fuffer fo much as might have been expected by the war.

Sheep wool got lower in price laft clip.—Farmers however, were unwilling to fell at reduced prices, and our increafing trade to Ruffia and America, together with new clothing the additional foldiers, failors, militia and volunteers, has created fuch a demand that the manufacturers have been obliged to give the farmers laft year's prices; fo that wool is now as high as ever—Indigoes and dye ftuffs are alfo high.

In confequence of the abundant harveft, proftoons are failing, ofpe tally in the fouth—hops and barley are at very low prices.

Phenomenon.

Several accounts have reached us refpecting the luminous meteor which was feen from all parts of the Metropolis on Sunday night. A correfpondent who faw it from Clapham Common, defcribes it as a large ball of fire emitted from a heavy and thick cloud, in about a fecond it extended in length perpendicularly, exhibiting three diftinct balls, united by a ftream of fire. The effect of that light was fo luminous, that from "darkneſs viſible," inftantaneoufly it appeared as light as day, when the fun is at meridian. To thofe eaft of Temple Bar it appeared to paſs in a S. W. direction and unattended with any noife, though the glow of heat it diffufed was conſiderable, and was felt by all thofe who were in the ſtreets at the time. To thofe weſt of the Metropolis it ſeemed to aſſume an oval form, and to move in a different direction, with a tail like a comet. As far as we collected it was ſeen from a conſiderable diſtance around the metropolis, and many women in Lincoln's-fields, St James's and other ſquares where its effect was the moſt awful fell into ſtrong hyſterics, while many nervous perſons proſtrated themſelves on the pavement, apprehending that "the great globe itſelf" was on the eve of being conſumed. At Richmond a rumbling noiſe was heard in the heavens, during its progreſs, and all who ſaw it deſcribed it as a ſign awful, ſublime, and beautiful in the extreme.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Laft night, by the Fanny, from Greenock, we received London papers to the 15th March. Nothing of moment had tranſpired. The King continued to recover his health. The invaſion had not been attempted. Pichegrue, it was ſtill ſaid, had been arreſted. Moreau was confined in the Temple. A Britiſh expedition had failed for Bologne, and very heavy bring was heard after their arrival. Earl Moſera was to command an expedition againſt Holland. The embargo was taken off. There was no confirmation of the capture of Elſineur by the French.

The following very extraordinary accident happened to the preſent Doctor THORNTON, of London, when he was a lad:—

"*During the vacation, being at home with his mother, who for ſeveral months had been confined to*

her bed, and was attended by Sir Richard Jebb, having a cyster, he was ordered a white emulsion draught; and that being by the servants confused with a phial of corn-distance, employed to receive his mother in her swooning, he in mistake took up this identical bottle, and drank it off immediately, to the amount of two ounces. Startled the fiery ingredient within him, he screamed aloud, "he was burning alive!" burst out of the room, and rushing into the kitchen for water, which he found boiling on the fire, he then seized upon the butter on the shelf, first knocking down the servants who attempted to hold him from leaping up, thinking he was mad, and almost instantly devoured a ball of it. His dying mother, roused by the mournful cry, "I am poisoned!" got out of bed, and coming down stairs, found her son raving and weltering in the blood which he vomited up in torrents; and not conscious of her own ills, tried to soothe those of her son: but sight of every complaint: and though for years before she had laboured in the most dreadful manner under asthma, and a nervous affection, she no longer felt either: and from that time, for upwards of two years, she remained in perfect health. She was bled, at first, night and morning, took nothing by way of food, for three weeks, but linseed oil, being supported wholly by clysters: and by dint of a fine constitution, and a natural cheerfulness of mind, he miraculously escaped, but reduced to a mere shadow.

Bridge Burrows, of the Sussex militia, decided a wager at Brighton, on Wednesday last, which he had made, of a guinea a shot, that he would not miss striking a small apple, which he was to cast from his hand, with his fowling-piece ere it reached the earth; he discharged 24 rounds, the number agreed on, at the little object in the manner specified, of which three only failed in the effect; so that the Ensign's labour to demolish the apple was a clear gain of 13 guineas reward for the excellent skill he had displayed: much money was consequently won and lost on the occasion.

[Lon. Paper.]

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further execution of the Commission for ascertaining Titles to Lands for the Home District, is adjourned to the twenty-third instant and the thirteenth day of June next. And all persons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the said Commission issued, will expire very shortly after the said thirteenth day of June.

May 19, 1804.

THE Subscriber thinks it a duty incumbent on him, thus publicly to notify his Friends who wished him to stand as a Candidate at the ensuing Election for York and its adjacent Counties—*that he declines standing*, having special business, which causes his absence at the time of Election. He hopes that his Friends will be pleased to accept of his grateful acknowledgements for the honor they wished to confer on him.

But as there are several Candidates who solicit the suffrages of the Public, they cannot be at a loss.

He leaves you, Gentlemen, to the freedom of your own will.

He has only to observe, that were he present at the day of Election, he would give his Vote to the Honorable David William Smith.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
your obedient
and obliged Servant,
R. HENDERSON.

York, 26th May, 1804.

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada, and whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more equal Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall be Represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member. And whereas a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe. And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight, girt with a Sword, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to Represent the said County, Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings, at the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding and County in the said House of Assembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding and County, are to take notice, and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York, May 15, 1804.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham, *the East Riding of the County of* York *and the County of* Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Friends of the Honorable DAVID WILLIAM SMITH, beg leave to offer that Gentleman to represent you in the ensuing Parliament: his Honor, Integrity and Ability, and the essential services which, in different capacities he hath rendered to this Province, are so well known and felt, that his friends consider the mentioning of his name only, to be the most powerful solicitation which they can use on the present occasion, to obtain for him your Favor and Suffrage.

☞ THE FRIENDS of Mr. SMITH have had the pleasure of receiving a LETTER from him within these ten days, wherein he repeats his resolution of leaving England, so as to arrive in this Province early in the Summer of this present Year.

May 15, 1804.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firm of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent, public notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the said late Co-partnership, to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH PATTINSON at Sandwich, and such persons as have claims thereon, are requested to present them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON, for Self
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

16th May, 1804.

Quetton St. George

HAS just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods, which he will dispose of as low as possible—his Store being too small to open all the articles at one time, he has here enumerated them for the information of the Public, although not compelled to view:—Plank Satin, black Modes, plain Persians, Italian Lutestring, Italian Silk, Serfnets, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Chambra Muslins, Cambrick do. sprigged do. striped do. fine book India Muslins, Silk Shawls, Bafsas, black jaconet Muslins, Silk long Gloves for Ladies, do. Cotton, striped Kid-skin do. Lappet Shawls, Men's white and black Silk Hose, Cotton do Ladies do. white and coloured Marseilles, Muslinetts for waistcoats, striped, blue and yellow Nankeens, twilled do. Jeans, Fustians, Gurghams, Chintzes and Calicoes, an assortment of Ribbons, Cotton, Trimmings, sewing Silks, Twist, white and coloured Thread, Tapes, Ferreting, striped Corton and apron Check, Irish Linen, Sheeting, Lindsy, brown Linen, packed Handkerchiefs, Pins, Needles, red, blue and yellow Bandana Handkerchiefs, black Crape, black Gauze, [illegible]ing Cotton, velvet Binding, black and white Lace, [illegible]dings, Shirt-buttons, Cassimeres, Scarlet Cloth, black Taboreen, Morocco, embofled Velveteens, twill'd Jean, Fearnought, Without, fancy Croffover, Shalloon, Men's Beaver Gloves, Shammy do. Silk and Leather Gallows, Velvet, Morocco and Silk Watch-fringes, straw Bonnets for Ladies, Feathers and artificial Flowers, fnuff and tobacco Boxes, Pen-knives, Jack-knives, Knives and Forks of different kinds, Steel-yards, Pans, Needles, Bellows, Sythes, Gig-whips, Switch do. Thong do. Brass Wire, Iron do. Violins and Strings for do. Pewter Tea-pots, tea and table Spoons, Tea-kettles, Knitting-needles, Hooks, shoe-tacks, black Shaving Cases, Leather Powder-bags, plain Flutes, tipped do. plain and tipped Fifes, Spectacles, green do. Ivory Combs, dreffing do. Rack-combs, case do. Brass and Iron Jew-harps, plated Sn[illegible]-tongs, Skates, Shears, Scissors, Razors and Strops, [illegible]ile-knives, Stirrup-irons, Commode Handles, Cl[illegible]pins, Brass Padlocks, Brass Nails, Brass Rings, Lamp Lanthorns, Lamp Glass, Fish-hooks, Ladies Silver Thimbles, Brass Thimbles, Taylors Thimbles, Iron Spoons, Handsaws, Tea Caddies with locks, Bed-bolts, Bed-screws, Waiters, coat and vest buttons, Tortoise-shell Combs, Glass Seals, gilt do. Watch-keys, Girdle-clasps, Ear-rings, Cotton Bracelets, Glove-tucs, Rockets, Breast-pins, white Cords and Tassels, black and red Pocket-books, Ladies do. Cafors, Slates, Pencils, Mahogany Shaving-cases, Jewellery, Brushes, Sportsman's Knives, Glass Beads, Wax do. coloured do. common Fans, Silver Bodkins, Gold Ear-rings, plain Gold Rings, Trunks, Oil of Vitriol, Spirits of Hartshorn, Lavender Water, Windsor Soap, Patent Yellow, Sago, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Sulphur, Essences of Lavender, Lemon, Bergamot and Peppermint, Turlington's Balsam, Teeth-brushes, Pomatum, liquid Blue, Manheim Dye, Court Plaister, Allum, Worm Lozenges, fmelling Bottles, Hungary Water, Hair-brushes, Pearl Barley, Glue, Verdigreafe, Anderson's Pills, Sterrs's Opodildock; a few Books, confifting of School Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Book, Webster's do. Pickard's Union, Receipt Books, a good afsortment of Collier's Books, Primmers, Afsistants, Morse's Geography, Dwight's Geography, and a few Novels—gilt Letter Paper, Writing Paper of different qualities, Quills, Waters, black and red Ink-powder, Patehouli.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia, Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper in bottles, Chocolate, Cotton Wick, Ginger, Indigo, fresh Olive Oil, East India and Havannah Sugars, Molasses, French Brandy—Pigtail and Carrot Tobacco, cut do. an afortment of Morocco Leather Shoes for Ladies, fine and coarse Men's Shoes, Boys and Girls do. Gentlemen's Boots, Boot-legs, Morocco Skins, Seal do. Calf do.

Mr. ST. GEORGE has also on hand good London Porter, and a number of casks remaining from his old stock. He flatters himself, that having done business with some of the principal houses in New York, his Goods will be found of as good quality and as reasonable as can any where be afforded—and he recommends his Teas and Liquors, as the freshest kind, having arrived only three days previous to his departure from New York.

He further informs his Friends and the Public, that he will transact business for them on Commission, having settled a correspondence with different respectable Houses in New York, and flatters himself that those Gentlemen who may chuse to employ him in that line, will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the quality and price of the articles which will either be forwarded at their own risk, or the risk of Mr St. George, as may best suit.

York, 18, 1804

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 7.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 683. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING.

WHereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May instant; We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Twenty-fourth Day of May instant. And We being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to Meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our said Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the issuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a New PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our said Province; which Writs are to bear Teste on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of this present Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute,

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis. Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and thereto to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

Now Know Ye That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers to me vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, By this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
[illegible] of Glengary Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible] of Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible] Militia,
[illegible]

An alliance between Naples and Ruffia is faid to be on the tapis; in conſequence of which the French army in the territory of the former is immediately to evacuate a conſiderable reinforcement.

The Dutch troops in North of Holland are marching towards the Helder, for the purpoſe embarkation in the expedition againſt England, which it is ſaid will be conducted by Bonaparte in perſon.

March 22.

Government, it is ſuppoſed, expect that ſome attempt will be ſpeedily made by the enemy. In the north of England orders have been diſtributed to every houſe keeper ſpecifying the places of rendezvous in the event of an invaſion in that quarter for ſuch inhabitants as may be deſirous of being removed, but who are unable to remove themſelves. Each perſon is to provide himſelf with three days proviſion and utenſils for cooking; beſides which, and beds and blankets no other deſcription of property will be allowed to be put into the carriages appropriated for the removal of the inhabitants.

March 24.

The reſtoration of his Majeſty's health has been officially confirmed by the diſcontinuance of the bulletin.

March 26.

According to report, a Dutch ſquadron of ſix brigs, laden with troops, has put into the Danish harbour of Bergen, and is watched by the Amethyſt frigate, in order to prevent any attack on the north of Scotland. The Danish Government is ſaid to have protected againſt this inſoad on their neutrality.

March 27.

Meſſage from his Majeſty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the following purport—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the houſe of commons, that the officers, Non-commiſſioned officers, and Privates, of ſeveral regiments of the Militia of Ireland, have made a voluntary tender of their ſervices to any part of Great Britain. His Majeſty has received with ſatisfaction this ſtriking proof of the attachment and zeal diſplayed by his loyal ſubjects, for the general defence and ſecurity of the United Kingdom. Conceiving that this patriotic offer may be attended with the moſt important advantages at the preſent critical juncture of affairs, his Majeſty recommends it to his faithful Commons, to enable him to avail himſelf thereof, and to make proviſion for ſuch regiments as may have occaſion to come into this country, for ſuch a length of time, and to ſuch an extent, as they ſhall think proper and expedient.

The Chancellor of the exchequer moved, that this meſſage be taken into conſideration on Wedneſday next, and ſaid, that on the ſame day his Right Hon. Friend, Mr Secretary Yorke, intended to make a motion for improving the military force of the country.

Our letters from the coaſt confirm what we announced yeſterday, that the enemy's flotilla from Boulogne, had been forced by the violence of the weather to ſeek ſhelter in port. If a new pretty well aſſeſtained that the invaſion muſt be poſtponed in fine weather, the flotilla being unable to ſtand againſt a rough ſea.

The fleet under Lord Nelſon off Toulon, conſiſts of the following ſhips of the line:

Victory	100	Lord	Nelſon.
		Capt.	Murray.
			Sutton.
Canopus	80	——	R. A. Campbell.
Donnegal	80	——	Sir R. Strachan.
Gibraltar	80	——	Ryves.
Kent	74	——	R. A. Bickerton.
Belleiſle	74	——	Hargood.
Excellent	74	——	Sotheren.
Renown	74	——	White.
Superb	74	——	Keats.
Triumph	74	——	Sir R. Barlow, Bt.
Agincourt	64	——	Schomberg.
Monmouth	64	——	Hart
Hindoſtan	50	——	Le Gros.
Brikel	38	——	Clarke!

There are other ſhips in the Mediterranean not included in this liſt We are to add alſo the frigates Seahorſe, Medufa, Active, Amazon, and Diana, of 38 guns each, the Phœbe, of 36 guns, and the Juno of 32 guns. From ſuch a powerful force, wielded by ſuch a commander, we may fairly anticipate the moſt glorious conſequences.

March 29.

A letter from Berlin ſtates, that Bonaparte has demanded ſome ſevere meaſures with regard to Louis the 18th, who reſides at Warſaw—and that the Pruſſian government has refuſed the demand. What it is we know not; but report ſays that Bonaparte has demanded Louis the 18th, as implicated in the late conſpiracy—other reports ſay, that he has *only* required the inſpection of the papers of the exile monarch, and that he may be confounded ſome Pruſſian forts, until a peace with England.

A letter from an officer, ſtated off Flufhing, ſtates, that that French had embarked their cavalry and horſes, and only waited for a ſpring or calm to elude the vigilance of our cruizers. It is ſaid, the French army of reſerve, ſtationed at St Omers, Arras, Amiens, &c. has received orders to advance to the coaſt.

Yeſterday Mr. Yorke ſtated the outlines of his plan for recruiting the army. Eight new regiments of infantry are to be raiſed—ten battalions added to exiſting regiments, 8000 added to the Guards, and 5000 added to the Cavalry. In all 25,000 men. The recruiting for the army of reſerve is to be ſuſpended; and the bounties for the new levies not to exceed five guineas, exclusive of levy money—He alſo propoſed to bring over to this country 10,000 of the Irish militia, adding at the ſame time a ſimilar number to that force.

An additional foreign force of 8000 men is likewiſe propoſed by Miniſters in addition to a levy now going on in North America and Weſt India poſſeſſions, which is eſtimated at 4000 men.

According to the return of themary up to this time, it appears that we have in commiſſion 100 ſail of the line, 34 of 50 guns, 126 frigates, and 227 ſloops, cutters, gun boats, &c.

The Toulon fleet is ſtated to conſiſt of nine ſail of the line, and eight frigates and corvettes; about two thouſand Genoeſe ſeamen are on board of it.

April 2.

An opinion ſtill appears to prevail, that the enemy meditates an attack upon us in a few days. The laſte of that ſhort period will aſcertain the value of theſe ſpeculations.

On Thurſday a ſignal was flying at Plymouth from eleven o'clock till three in the afternoon, to notify that ſix large enemy's frigates were lying to off the Start Point. This circumſtance occaſioned ſome alarm, and much activity at that port; but the Majeſtic, which arrived in the courſe of the day, had ſeen nothing of them. It is ſaid this ſhip brings an account of the eſcape of ſix frigates from Breſt.

April 5.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from Lord Nelſon. It is ſaid the French fleet have failed from Toulon for Sicily.

A large quantity of ammunition, camp equipage, &c. have been ſent to the ſea coaſt with articles for the ſupveyance of helpleſs inhabitants, in caſe of invaſion.

General Rochambeau has been refuſed permiſſion to go to France on parole.

The Monarch, with Lord Keith on board, failed laſt night, probably for Boulogne.

The following is the concluding Stanza of a loyal & pathetic Ode, on his Majeſty's happy recovery.

Author of life, of health, of peace,
Hear a nation's grateful voice,
Whoſe hearts made our grief to ceaſe,
Our King's reſtor'd, our hearts rejoice.
Honor, glory, theſe are thine,
Songs of gladneſs, hymns of praiſe;
Fix'd for eternal view thy mercies ſhine,
The firſt, laſt, beſt of all thy wond'rous ways.

CORK, March 25.

Yeſterday, arrived here, in Brauve French ſhip privateer, 16 guns and 110 men, taken after a chaſe of eight hours, by his majeſty's ſhip La Loire, captain Maitland, in lat. 48, long. 12. She had been three weeks from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing. She is a remarkable fine faſt ſailing ſhip, copperd: was formerly the King George Packet, taken on her paſſage from Lisbon to Falmouth.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

A Grenada paper of the 6th ult. mentions, that by Capt. Roe of the American ſchooner Edward, from Barbadoes, they learned that the captures of a French frigate of 36 guns, by an Engliſh ſloop of war of 18, and that ſhe was carried into Barbadoes. Before her capture, the frigate had been engaged for three hours by a ſloop of war, ſaid to be the Oſprey.

THE ORACLE,

YORK—SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Monday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth Day, on which his Majeſty attained his 66th year, was obſerved here with the uſual demonſtrations of joy. At noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Garriſon, and reſpected at every ſeventh gun by a volley of ſmall arms from the detachment of the 49th Regiment, drawn up on the occaſion.

By our laſt American papers it appears, that additional arreſts of perſons implicated in the French Conſpiracy, have taken place.

Two French regiments of the line, ſtationed at Rennes, in Britanny, having expreſſed great diſaffection to the Firſt Conſul on the arreſt of General Moreau, were immediately ordered into the interior of the country.

The Americans have ſucceeded in recapturing the Tripolitan frigate of 40 guns, late the U. S. frigate Philadelphia, which was captured ſome time ſince, and refitted for the Engliſhmen. This gallant exploits was performed by Capt. Decatur, in a Ketch of 4 guns and 70 men.

On the 16th January, Capt. Decatur entered the harbour of Tripoli under fire of the batteries, and of the Bashaw's Caſtle, and laid the Ketch along ſide the frigate, boarded, took and ſet fire to her without firing a ſingle gun, ſettling the whole by the ſword, notwithſtanding the guns of the frigate were loaded, and ſhe was full of men within half a muſket ſhot of her. On this occaſion the Americans had only one man wounded. The loſs of the Tripolitans was between 20 and 30 men killed on deck; one large boat ſunk, ſeveral ſome ran below, and repulſed in the flames, but the greater part jumped over board.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PAUL MARIAN.

THIS is to give Notice, that ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſuffer their Cattle, Horſes or Swine, to treſpaſs on certain Lands belonging to his Majeſty, near the Government Buildings, commonly called the GOVERNMENT PARK; or ſhall pull down, deſtroy, or in any wiſe injure the Railing or Fences thereof, or commit any Treſpaſs therein, ſhall be proſecuted as the Law directs. And if information ſhall be given, of any Perſon or Perſons pulling down, deſtroying or injuring the ſaid Railing or Fences, the Perſon giving ſuch Information ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS from The Honorable JOHN M'GILL, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

YORK, May 10th, 1804.

ALL perſons having demands on the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM DUNMER POWELL, junr. deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their Accounts, properly atteſted, to the Subſcribers at Niagara.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN POWELL, }

June 9, 1804.

STRAYED about ſix weeks ago from the Hoſpital, a ſmall Horſe with a wall-eye, and has the poll-evil; alſo, a well made Canadian black Horſe, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane cherrea off. Whoever will bring back the above mentioned two Horſes to Cooper's Tavern in York, ſhall receive 8 Dollars for their trouble.

June 9, 1804. WM. CHAMBERS.

JOHN CLARK

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE where he lately kept a Tavern, and will ſupply thoſe who with to favour him with their Cuſtom, with ſuitable Accommodations and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, with the beſt of Malt Liquors, &c.

Alſo, Cellar and Loft Storage on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

June 2.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends to ſupture to ſupply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houſes, and that he will bake at the rate of pounds to the pound, that is to ſay, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be ſent to him for the purpoſe of being baked into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN BOYD, late of Niagara, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted, to the Subſcriber, or to JOHN M'Ewen, who is duly authorized.

JOHN T. BOYD, Adminiſtrator.

Niagara, 23th Jan. 1804.

The Laſt Time of Aſking.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Cuſtom, and hopes that all thoſe who are Indebted to him will diſcharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Buſineſs, otherwiſe he will, though diſagreeable, lodge all unſettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, of an excellent quality, within four miles of the Town, with a good Milk-ſeat thereon.—Cattle Horſes or Cattle will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer. April 18.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber having taken the Yellow Houſe in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in ſaid Houſe on the 6th of May next enſuing, where every attention will be paid to his Cuſtomers, and ſolicits the patronage of the Public

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Niagara, April 25, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 8.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 684. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our well beloved and faithful the Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly of our ſaid Province called and choſen to our preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom theſe Preſents may come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, to Diſſolve this preſent Provincial Parliament of our ſaid Province, which now ſtands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May inſtant; We do, for that end, publiſh this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the ſaid PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legiſlative Counſellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Aſſembly, are diſcharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thurſday the ſaid Twenty-fourth Day of May inſtant. And We being deſirous and reſolved, that as ſoon as may be, to Meet our People of our ſaid Province; and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleaſure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our ſaid Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the iſſuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our ſaid Province; which Writs are to bear Teſte on Tueſday, the Fifteenth Day of this preſent Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton; AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any farther Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be ſo on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authoriſed to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authoriſed and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said Act in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm Jarvis. Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

NOW KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.

Richard Williamson,
Alexander M'Donell,
John M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
David Shaw, Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.

Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.

Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.

The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Ferguson,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council.
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court.
John Warren senr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Hardie,
Samuel Street, senr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Clark,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.

Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex,
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Burnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.

The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Frederus Silby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Govr.

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

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, March 19.

FRENCH FLEET.—The following is given as a correct list of the French fleet at Brest and Rochfort—a similar state of active preparation prevailed in other harbors.

FLEET AT BREST.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Marengo	120	Admiral Truguet Capt. L'Hermill Chief of the Staff
Le Republicaine	120	Rear Admiral Missiessy Capt. Le Bigot
L'Invincible	84	Rear Admiral Dordelin Capt. L'Hertier
Le Foudroyant	84	Gurreau
Le Watigni	84	Guillemet
L'Impetueux	84	Le Veyer
Le Jean Bart	84	Le Gouardon
Le Caffart	74	Faure
Le Veteran	74	J. Bigot
L'Uiyffe	74	Krohm
L'Aquillon	74	Watsenu
Le Dismede	74	Henry
L'Eole	74	Prevoft La Croix
Le Tourville	74	Renaude
Le Batave	74	L. Lugnais
Le Conquerant	74	Martin
La Commune	446	Second
La Valeureuft	44	Kergariou
Le Joffephine	44	Decres
Le Judienne	44	G. M. Prunay
Le Felecite	32	Maingon
La Neceffite	32	Libaigne
La Diligente	32	Cocault
Le Fertin	84	Seguam
Le Vif	20	Ayreau
Le Courier	20	Caboreau

Four small cutters, from 8 to 16 guns. Four bombs and three fire ships, In the Dock at Brest, 1 of 120 guns, two 84, and four 74 with two 44 gun frigates. In the Dock at L'Orient, one 120 gun ship and two 84. with one 38 gun frigate, and two 20 gun cutters.

THE SQUADRON AT ROCHEFORT.

Ships,	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Majeftieux	120	Admiral Villeneuve Capt. Violet
Le Magnanime	84	Rear Admiral Emeriau Capt. Allemand
Le Jemappe	84	Petit
Le Suffrein	74	Troude
Le Brave	74	Deffandes
La Cybele	44	Benez
L'Indefatigable	44	Girardrai
La Gloire	44	Bonamy
L'Auguite	24	Farjeaux.

The Brest fleet has only a complement of men for eleven ships of the line, but the squadron at Rochefort has its full complement. The transports in the harbor can only carry ten thouland men, but the men of war are fitted out to carry twelve thousand more; and of the 28,000 men under Angereau, only 22,000 had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark. The garrison at Brest and its forts amounts to 8000 men, of whom 3000 artillery. On board the squadron at Rochefort are 4000 land troops, and at the ifle of Rhe 3000 more are in readiness to embark.

LONDON, April 2—4.

Military Diffeftion.—A private letter, received from a gentleman refiding at Rennes, in Brittanny, ftates the following particulars—"The commandant of the town having been informed that two regiments of the French line ftationed there, had expreffed great diffatisfaction at the arreft of General Moreau, he ordered them to aflemble upon the Efplanade, where he exhorted them to inform him of the caufe of complaint, and told them, if any man would come forward, and ftate his grievances, they fhould be immediately remedied. One of the grenadiers immediately ftepped from the ranks, and in loud terms informed the commandant, 'that their grievances arofe from the conduct of the Chief Conful, who had caufed their General, Moreau, to be unjuftly arrefted, and had inftituted charges againft him which were completely unfounded; that he (General Moreau) had rendered more fervices to the republic by his retreats, that ever the Chief Conful had done by his victories.' The commandant obferved to him, that it was neceffary, for the fafety of the republic, that traitors fhould be denounced; that whatever fervices Moreau might have rendered, it was evident he had aflociated with a fet of mifcreants, who were determined upon the reftoration of monarchy, and the return of tyranny. He wifhed, however, to know, if they were all of the fame opinion as the grenadier who had ftepped forward? Upon this being made known, the whole of the two regiments to a man ftepped out and feconded their comrade, declaring they were anxious to defend their General (Moreau). The conlequence of this intimation was, the regiments were ordered immediately into the interio. of the country."

Admiral Truget has been appointed Chief Admiral of France, with a falary of 60000 francs per annum.

A port folio belonging to Pichegru, containing the whole plan of the conſpiracy, is ſtated to have been found, and given up to the Miniſter of the Police; and in the apartment where Georges reſided 200,000 pieces of gold have been diſcovered.

The laſt paris papers are wholly ſilent with reſpect to Moreau and Pichegru, and do not afford the ſlighteſt information either upon the ſubject of the conſpiracy, or the period when the perſons implicated in it, are to be brought to trial.

LA PEROUSE.—An account from the Ile of France ſtates, that it was a Portugueſe veſſel that ſaved one of the unfortunate men who accompanied La Peroufe in his voyage. This perſon was found upon an uninhabited iſland and ſaid that his name was Legelet, the Aſtronomer of the expedition. He ſaid, that of the ſquadron, the Frigate *D' Aſtrolabe* had been ſtranded; that *La Boufole* had taken on fire from accident, but was prevented from being blown up, and that the wreck had carried M. La Peroufe, and moſt of the Officers and Sailors, to New-Zealand, where they had remained near nine years, in hope that ſome ſhip would come and carry them off. After having waited ſo long in vain, they determined to build a ſhip themſelves, but after cutting down ſome timber, were ſurpriſed by the natives, and every Frenchman was murdered, except Mr. Legelet, who eſcaped in a ſmall boat to the deſerted iſland, where the Portugueſe found him. He was ſo worn out from wants and misfortunes, that he died on the fifth day after he was taken on board. He delivered, however, before his deceaſe, a ſealed parcel, with papers, addreſſed to the "Miniſters of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for the Department of the marine and the Colonies." Notwithſtanding what the Portugueſe ſaid, Legelet would not believe that Louis XVI, was murdered, and that France was called a republic.

"The chief of Battalion, Tauvermay, arrived lately from St. Domingo, at Paris. He had been above fifteen months, and was, before his departure, betrothed to a Mademoiſelle De Vernois. At his return, he haſtened to ſee his miſtreſs, and preſſed her to fix the day of their marriage. The Sunday following was agreed on; and his lifter was informed of the day that ſhould make him happy. In one of thoſe unguarded moments, when the moſt prudent may err, Miſs Tauvermay determined to try her brother's love, by giving him reaſon to be jealous of his miſtreſs. She told him, that, as an affectionate ſiſter, ſhe was ſorry to ſee him ſo much attached to a lady, who did not return his love; and, to convince him, ſhe aſked him the next day to be in the Bois de Boulogne, not far from La Bagatelle, and, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he would undoubtedly find Mademoiſelle de Vernois in her uſual evening's walk, accompanied with her uſual evening's companion. With an anxiety of mind eaſily to be imagined, he arrived at the fatal ſpot, where he had not been long before he ſaw his miſtreſs not only arm in arm with a genteel young man, but careſſing him in a manner that would have bewildered an imagination leſs heated than his own. No ſooner had his miſtreſs and her companion paſſed his place of concealment, than he ruſhed forward, and ſhot them both through the head. But what was his ſurpriſe, after this deperate act, to find the ſuppoſed youth whom he had murdered as a rival, was his own ſiſter. He drew his ſword and ſtabbed himſelf to the heart as a puniſhment for his jealouſy and his crime. In his pocket was found a letter addreſſed to his ſiſter, thanking her for her information, and bequeathing her all his property. Tauvernay was 27 years of age, Miſs Tauvernay 21, and Mademoiſelle De Vernois 19."

During the year 1803, in the Ruſſian Empire were born 690,385 male children, and 613,480 girls; 688,374 perſons of both ſexes died during the ſame year, and the births exceed therefore the deaths by 615,497; 299,037 marriages were concluded. Among the deaths are mentioned, 2089 individuals between 90 and 95; 1168 between 95 and 100; 360 between 100 and 105; 66 between 105 and 110; 28 between 110 and 115; 13 between 115 and 120; 7 between 120 and 125; 4 between 125 and 130; and 1 near 140 years of age.

DUBLIN, March 29

Lately the remains of the largeſt perſon ever known in Ireland, at leaſt ſince the days of Phil Macoul, the famous Iriſh giant, were interred in the church-yard of Roſeunallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin, with its contents, weighed fifty-two ſtone, which amounts exactly to ſix hundred. It was borne on a very long bier, by thirty ſtrong men, who were relived at intervals. The name of this extraordinary perſon is ſaid to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Burros, in Offory, and is reported to have died of no other diſeaſe, but a ſuffocation, occaſioned by an extremity of fat that ſtopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. He was thirteen ſtone heavier than the noted Bright, of Maldon, whoſe waiſtcoat incloſed ſeven large men.—Byrne was a married man, and it is remarkable his widow is a very ſmall woman, by whom he has left four boys.

March 30.

The Northern Monday night, from 11 to 12, it is ſaid has done much miſchief: the waves in the harbour rofe mountain high, and the ſhipping there and in the river were driven from their moorings. Some dead bodies were found near the ſhore on Tueſday morning when the tide was out—no great failors, it is likely, who were waſhed overboard. We have not, however, yet heard of any veſſels being loſt, though there are great apprehenſions for many which are miſſing.

HOLLAND.

Schiedam, Feb. 28.—The violent hail ſtorm accompanied by thunder and vivid lightning, which fell here on the evening of Friday laſt, extended nearly throughout the whole republic. At Lyden, the lightning ſtruck the tower of he great church, juſt under the clock, and let a part of the wood on fire, but it was extinguiſhed by the exertions of the citizens. A ſimilar accident happened to the ſteeple of the great church at Amerſtort, which was not entirely covered till nine o'clock at night, and at firſt ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the city, the wind blowing freſh, the ſparks were borne down; and nothing but the courage of ſome reſolute individuals ſaved the building. At Gorinchem, the ſtorm diſcharged its utmoſt fury: wind, ſnow, hail, rain, thunder and lightning, contended in the atmoſphere at once; and the latter was rendered more terrible by the mingling of a ſulphurous body of fire, of the bignels of half a ton, againſt the church tower, ſpreading itſelf in numerous ſparks on and over the church tower. Fortunately its force was ſpent againſt the ſtone, or the effects would have been infinitely more dreadful. At Utrecht, this phenomenon excited no leſs apprehenſion: there the ſky became completely cloſed, and the ſucceeding flaſhes of lightning exhibited an univerſal blaze; the claps of thunder were dreadful beyond deſcription. The lightning ſtruck the ſteeple of the Dome church carried off a part of the work which ſupported the clock, and afterwards made its way through the appartment of the perſon inhabiting the Dome, but ſtrange to ſay, without doing any damage. At Loenen the ſteeple alſo caught fire, but was timely extinguiſhed. At Bois le Duc it raged with no leſs violence; near which place a garſon was ſtruck by the lightning, but it damaged only a part of the hair of his head. The ſtorm, with all its concomitants, raged alſo at Rotterdam, but did little damage.

In the Hague the danger was more imminent: at four o'clock in the afternoon, after the ſtorm had commenced there with the ſame violence, and nearly in the ſame manner as in ſeveral other places, the lightning ſtruck the tower of the great church, and ſet fire to the wood work under the clock, burning inwards: the ardour of the inhabitants, however, ſaved that charming town from impending deſtruction, although it was eleven o'clock at night before the flames were entirely extinguiſhed; the danger was conſiderably increaſed by the high wind, which blew the whole time. At Middleburgh, during a violent ſhower of hail and ſnow, the lightning was rendered more terrible by the falling of a great number of the church yard, the ſparks of which flew in all directions: this was immediately ſucceeded by a heavy clap of thunder, of ſhort duration: but this was not all; for an hour afterwards, the ſteeple of the church was obſerved to be on fire, and on further inveſtigation, a beam of the upper ceiling in the tower was diſcovered to be burning: here alſo the inhabitants happily ſucceeded in turning aſide the danger, by the exertions which raiſed obſtacles.

In the Nieuwe Diep the Jan de Witt, a ſhip of war, was ſtruck by the lightning, and ſome damage done to the maſt and rigging: a man man on board was at that time inſtant ſtruck dead.

The dyke at Lidder Poel, near Harlem, has been forced by the water, which is now five feet deep in the low lands where it has penetrated. The damage is computed at 14,000 guilders.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 5.—The following are the particulars of the death of Abdul Wechab. He was aſſaſſinated by Ibadgi Oſman, a Muſſulman of the ſect of Ali, Abdul Wechab had profaned the tomb of Ali, and thus excited the fury of the diſciples of that prophet. Ibadgi Oſman reſolved to avenge the aſhes of Ali, He croſſed the deſart of Arabia on a dromadary, entered the tent of Abdul Wechab while he was at prayers, and plunged a dagger into his breaſt, crying, "Let this avenge the tomb of Ali, for thy profanations." The brother of Abdul Wechab, hearing a noiſe, ran into the tent, where he found his brother bathed in his blood, and the aſſaſſin, who had ſquatted himſelf down, ſaying his prayers, and calmly awaiting death: he attacked him; but Ibadgi Oſman, who was the ſtrongeſt of the two, got up and killed his aſſaſſant with the ſame dagger which was ſtill ſtained with the blood of his brother. The ſoldiers then entered, and cut the aſſaſſin in pieces with their ſabres.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

On Wednesday the 6th inſtant, at two in the morning departed this life, much lamented, ELIZABETH WILLSON, wife of JOHN WILLSON Eſq. of Yonge Street, in the thirty third year of her age. The following day her remains were followed by a numerous train of mourners and friends to the place of interment, where a ſuitable oration was delivered by the Revd. Mr. STUART on the ſolemn occaſion.

On Monday laſt the 11th inſt. the Election of a Knight to repreſent the Counties of Durham and Simcoe, and the Eaſt Riding of the County of York

to the place of the Government Buildings in this Town. At the close of the poll, Angus M'Donell, Esq. was declared to be duly elected to represent the said Counties and Riding.

We have not yet been able to collect any further returns; but as soon as practicable they will laid before the public.

☞ THE CHIEF JUSTICE has adjourned the Sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District, until Wednesday the 20th day of this present month of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ THE further and last execution of the Commission for ascertaining Titles to Lands for the Home District, is adjourned to the fifth day of July next. And all persons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the said Commission issued, will expire on the Seventh of that month.

June 16, 1804.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNFEELING FATHER

"DOES nature refuse to plead for me," (said Miranda, kneeling before him) " or does the plead in vain?" " You broke the sacred bonds of nature," said the old man, "when you left a father's fond protection, and a mother's tender care, to pursue the fortune of the only man on earth, whom they detested." " An Heavenly father," exclaimed Miranda, " forgives the sins of his children; and shall an earthly parent deny the charitable boon a repenting child demands of him?" " To that heavenly father," replied he, " I recommend you, my doors are no longer open to receive you; I have made a vow, which shall never be broken. Let the friends of your husband protect his darling——you are mine no more." "But the children, sir.—Alas! what have they done? Leave me to the cruel fate that awaits me; but suffer not them to perish."

" They are none of mine," said the stern parent; " I will never press them in my arms—they shall never sit upon my knees. I will foster no more ingratitude. Let him, who begot them, take the spade and mattock, and get them bread. No office is beneath the affection of a parent, when children have not been ungrateful—I am yours no more.

This was the fatal dialogue between Miranda and her father, in the porch of his house; for she was admitted no further. He shut the door against her; and retired to his chamber. The wind blew, and the rain beat hard, and she dared not encounter the tempest; she remained in the porch—pressed her shivering babes to her bosom, and hoped that the morning's dawn would bring mercy along with it. But when the morning dawned, she was no more! The strangers found her a corpse, and the children weeping beside it.

When Malvolio was called to see the spectacle, he sunk down on the floor.—Life indeed returned, but peace abandoned him forever. He loves the children; but says, Heaven, in all its stores of mercies, has not one for him.

Sheriff's Office, 12th June, 1804.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, on Tuesday the Tenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firm of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent, public notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the said late Co-partnership, to make immediate payment to RICHARD PATTINSON at Sandwich, and such persons as have claims thereon, are requested to present them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON, for Self
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

16th May, 1804.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to such person or persons who may be willing to supply fresh BEEF of good quality to the Troops stationed at *Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg*, for the months of September, October, November and December, 1804, January and February, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases at *York*, on or before the first day of March next, specifying the months for which they propose to furnish the same, and the lowest price.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post, by the Quarter, and immediately paid for by him in Specie, or by Bills on *Quebec*, at the option of the Contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL, *Agent for Purchases.*

FOR SALE

THE following tract of Land, viz. Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 8th Concession, containing 400 Acres, No. 6 in the 7th, containing 200, 25 and 26 in the 10th, and the east half of 35 in the 8th, ~~containing 300,~~ and 35 in the 3d, containing 200, in the Township of Darlington, Home District—No. 10, 11th Concession, containing 200 Acres in the Township of King—No. 31 in the 7th and 8th, and North end of 30 in the 7th Concession, containing 400 Acres, in the Township of Glanford, District of Niagara—No. 6 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Windham, containing 200 Acres, and No. 21 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Burford, containing 200 Acres, both in the District of London—Also, Lot No. 3, North side of Newgate Street, in the Town of York, containing one Acre—All the above Lots will be sold on very moderate terms, by applying to the subscriber near the Garrison, GEO. PURVIS.

York, August 19, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection. PAUL MARIAN.

☞ THIS is to give Notice, that such Person or Persons as suffer their Cattle, Horses or Swine, to trespass on certain Lands belonging to his Majesty, near the Government Buildings, commonly called the GOVERNMENT PARK; or shall pull down, destroy, or in any wise injure the Railing or Fences thereof, or commit any Trespass therein, shall be prosecuted as the Law directs. And if information shall be given, of any Person or Persons pulling down, destroying or injuring the said Railing or Fences, the Person giving such Information shall receive FORTY DOLLARS from The Honorable JOHN M'GILL, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

York, May 10th, 1804.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of the late WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, junr. deceased, are requested to produce their Accounts, properly attested, to the Subscribers at Niagara.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, } Administrators.
JOHN POWELL, }

June 9, 1804.

Quetton St. George

HAS just received from Montreal, *Jamaica Spirits, Negrohead, Loaf Sugar, Nails, fine Aprun Check, Irish Linens, Russia Sheeting, Orange and Rose Water, &c. &c. Flour.*

May 31, 1804.

STRAYED about six weeks ago from the Number, a small Horse with a white star and two chesnut evil's alls, a well made Canadian black Horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane sheered off. Whoever shall bring back the above mentioned two Horses to Cooper's Tavern in York, shall received Dollars for their trouble.

June 9, 1804. WM. CHAMBERS.

JOHN CLARK

INFORMS his Friends and Customers, that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE where he lately kept a Tavern, and will supply those who wish to favour him with their Custom, with suitable Accommodation, and on the most reasonable Terms, with the best of Malt Liquors, &c.

Also, Cellar and Loft Storage on the most reasonable Terms.

June 2.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends in future to supply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houses, and that he will bake at the rate of pound for pound, that is to say, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be sent to him for the purpose of being baked into Bread.

ERASMUS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

The Last Time of Asking.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Custom, and hopes that all those who are indebted to him will discharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Business, otherwise he will, though disagreeable, lodge all unsettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, of an excellent quality, within four miles of the Town, with a good Mill-Seat thereon.——☞ Horses or Cattle will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer. April 28.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken the Yellow House in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in said House on the first of May next ensuing, where every attention will be paid to his Customers, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Niagara, April 15, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 9.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 685. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our beloved and faithful the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament of our said Province; and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents may come—

GREETING:

WHereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve this present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which now stands Prorogued to the Twenty-fourth Day of May instant; We do, for that end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT accordingly: And the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said Twenty fourth Day of May instant. And We being desirous and resolved, that as soon as may be, to Meet our People of our said Province, and to have their Advice in Provincial Parliament, do hereby make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a NEW PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of Our said Executive Council, We have this Day given orders for the issuing out WRITS in due form, for calling a New PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT in our said Province; which Writs are to bear Teste on Tuesday, the Fifteenth Day of this present Month of MAY, and to be Returnable on Monday, the Second Day of JULY next.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, in the Province of Upper Canada, this Fourteenth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, (should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Gover or of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

Now Know Ye, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
John M'Donell, of Glengary House,
Archibald M'Donell,
Alexander M'Millan,
Neil M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
David Sheik Esquires, Six of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Fotterton, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown,
Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law,
Edward Jessup, senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Arnold, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Ferguson Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cummings,
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District

Newcastle District.
Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Bleeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardson,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agathus Spencer Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.
The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Ferguson,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, six of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council,
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court,
John Warren senr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, senr.
Robert Nellis,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Claus Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.
Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.
William Spurgin,
Wynant Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.
Moses Brigham of Delaware, Gent. and
John Bostwick of the said District, Gent.

Western District.
The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Silby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mathew Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in the said Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

LORD CAMELFORD.

His Lordſhip's coffin was publicly exhibited yeſterday at Mr. Dawes's Upholſterer, in Dean-ſtreet Soho. The number of perſons who went to ſee it amounted to ſeveral hundred. It is very elegant, being lined with white ſatin, and covered with crimſon Genoa velvet. At the top are the arms, ſupporters, creſts, and coronet; and under an inſcription.

By the ſhip *Briſtol Trader*, at *New-York*, from *Briſtol*, London papers have been received to the evening of the 10th ult. inclusive.—The following is a ſummary of the Articles which have been extracted from them.

The late Biſhop of Chalons, aged 70, has been arreſted at *Manich*, at the inſtance of the French Government. The Marquis de Vaux Borel, and Gen. Melitte, have alſo been thrown into priſon.

The report is revived that Bonaparte has demanded of *Denmark* the excluſion of Britiſh ſhips from the Baltic and Daniſh Ports.

It was rumoured that the French were about to evacuate *Hanover*, and that it was to be occupied by Pruſſian troops.

The Britiſh have bombarded *Weſte Capelle*.

A conſpiracy of the French at *Malta* againſt the Engliſh has been diſcovered and the ringleaders fecured.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

On Sunday diſpatches were received at Lord Hawkesbury's Office from the Continent, which cauſed a great deal of buſtle among the Miniſters yeſterday, and ſeveral of the Foreign Ambaſſadors had conferences with them. We do not pretend to know the cauſe: but report ſtates, that, among other accounts, a declaration of Bonaparte to the Court of St. Peterſburgh has been received, ſtating, that in caſe any Ruſſian troops from the Baltic ſhould land in Mecklenburgh, Holſtein, or any where elſe upon the German Continent, the French troops would immediately occupy the Hanſe towns; and if any Ruſſian troops from the Black Sea ſhould attempt to land on the Italian Continent, French troops would occupy, not only the city of Naples, but every ſeaport in that kingdom.

Letters from Genoa of the 17th ult. ſtate, that the Toulon fleet was ſtill in port.

At Munich and other places, ſome Emigrants from France have been arreſted, at the inſtance of the French Envoy, Citizen Otto. Among them is the late Biſhop of Chalons, who was arreſted at Munich ſeveral years. He is now upwards of 70; but at the eſtabliſhment of the Concordat he omitted to make in his reſignation.

From the Edinburgh Correſpondent, April 9.

PARIS, *March* 23.

The ſentence of death againſt the Duke D'Enghien was carried into execution in the night between the 21ſt and 22d. He was ſhot in the Ditch des Vincennes, about two o'clock in the morning.—The Prince was brought hither from Etrenheim on the evening of the 20th, in a coach with ſix horſes under and eſcort of 30 Gens d'Armes and carried to the Temple, but not impriſoned there; his conſeſſion, on their arrival, finding an order to convey him to the Caſtle of Vincennes. What is termed a military commiſſion, was immediately aſſembled.

The Prince was ſo extremely fatigued with his journey, that he could ſcarcely refrain from deeping, even in this critical moment. He offered to ſpeak with the firſt Conſul, but this could not be permitted. He then collected himſelf, and met death with firmneſs. It is ſaid that he would not ſuffer his eyes to be bound. Several Generals were preſent when he was ſhot.

The General of Brigade Molin, the Preſident of the Military Commiſſion on the Duke d'Enghein, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of the Baſtile on the 14th of July 1789.

The firſt Conſul is now at Malmaiſon, and only admits, to his preſence ſuch perſons as have to ſpeak with him on buſineſs.

Pichegru will not ſuffer the wounds which he received at the time of his arreſt, to be bound up.

The 5 per cent conſolidate fallen to 52 fr. 90 c.

Some of the perſons implicated in the late conſpiracy have eſcaped into Switzerland, in conſequence of which General Vial has given in a note to the government of Berne.

APRIL 3.

A report has been circulated here for theſe two days paſt with ſome confidence, that the French in Hanover would very ſoon be replaced by Pruſſian troops, and that the Elbe and Weſer would then be immediately declared free.

STOCKHOLM, *March* 26.

A ſtrong report prevails here that Bonaparte has demanded of the Court of Denmark that the ſound and all Daniſh ports, ſhall be immediately ſhut againſt the Engliſh—and if this be true it is rather expected that the demand will be extended to Sweden.

LETTER FROM MOREAU TO BONAPARTE.

Paris March 9, 1804.

"The letter which we now publiſh, has been circulated all over Paris for this week, and many thouſand copies have been ſent into the Departments. We reprint it, however, that foreigners may read what this moment excites ſo much intereſt in France. It is addreſſed to "Monſieur Bonaparte, the Firſt Conſul, by Citizen Moreau, the Victor of Hohenlinden, now a cloſe Priſoner in the Temple."

"TO MONS. BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL

"*From the Dungeon of the Temple, Ventoſe 20th Year XII. March 1, 1804.*

"SIR,

"Since your ambition requires more victims, ſtrike, but do not calumniate thoſe your butcher. Wade in the blood of innocence, but ſpare honour in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the ſupplicant's petition read no farther; in this dungeon where your tyranny has plunged me. I am more elevated than you upon your uſurped throne. So ſay all juſt men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their ſentences. Sir, on the borders of eternity I call you to an account for your treaſon againſt my country and againſt myſelf. Do you remember our mutual agreement on the 8th November, 1799? Talleyrand, Sieyes, and Le Fevre were preſent.—I promiſed to die by your ſide in the attempt of removing the Directorial tyrants. You ſwore to eſtabliſh a government, *not depending upon the life of one individual, nor tyrannical*, but firm, ſtable, and liberal, bellowing freedom on French men, and worthy to obtain, by gratitude from foreign nations, that confidence and eſteem which your predeceſſors and yourſelf have commanded by the dread of your bayonets. When I ſhortly afterwards went to head armies—diſorganized and defeated—your laſt words were:—"*I know your love of your Country; be victorious, and France ſhall force admiration, even from her rivals and foes, by the liberty ſhe enjoys at home, and by the generoſity of her external negotiations*" "

How have you reſpected theſe oaths? In my degraded country, I ſee nothing but cringing ſlaves and proud tyrants; baſe placemen and infamous ſpies. Every where in Europe, from Sicily to Moſcow, yourſelf and your government are alike feared and deteſted. Deny theſe facts if you can! You have long followed the example of Sylla, the tyrant; imitate for a month only, Sylla, the private citizen, and you ſhall be convinced that the complements of Kings and inſlaved princes prove no more the ſtandard of merit in a governor, than the flattery of vile courtiers, or the praiſe of corrupted counſellors.

"But as this will probably be the laſt time that you will hear from me, conſider what I now tell you not as the envious declamation of an impriſoned rival Gen. but as the genuine effuſion of the mind of a dying patriot, who forgives his death and your ingratitude. You pretend that my countrymen are happy, and ſatisfied, with your government. Let it be ſo, though ſlaves can have no opinion, or at leaſt dare not expreſs one. But you are mortal as well as myſelf. If you love Frenchmen, let not their happineſs depend upon your life. You have too much ſenſe not to know that, with you, the Conſulate for life will expire in the Bonaparte family; and other pretenders of other ſyſtems ſhall combat for, adminiſter, or occupy a conſulate throne, of only ſome few years ſtanding. As to your right of appointing a ſucceſſor in your will, remember that Louis XIV. the royal defendant of this Kingdom, was, after a reign of upwards of three ſcore years, not ſufficiently competent to ſet aſide the will of his anceſtors; and that the Duke of Maine was thrown up as a priſoner when he expected to rule as a regent.

"To prevent our children and grandchildren from ſuffering the wretchedneſs of their forefathers, by turns tormented by anarchy, or cruſhed by tyranny; and from witneſſing thoſe ſcenes of horror, terror, and ſcandal, we have ſeen; exceed the legal hour of the throne of France, and have ſeverally his authority I make him a king, but not a deſpot. Such was the plan of Fichegrue, of myſelf, and of Georges; and with this plan your preſervation was accidentally connected, becauſe we wanted your fortune, your talents, and your rank, as well as our own ſervices, to watch the reign of a foreigner who, though miniſtered may have made him prudent, ſufferings liberal and gratitude juſt; may by ſentiments ſo patriotic than himſelf, be tempted to extend his power.

"I defy your Grand Judge and his horde of ſpies, to prove any thing contrary to this aſſertion. My wife, my mother in-law, and my brother, know nothing of this loyal undertaking. I ſhould regard the day of my death with greater ſatisfaction than thoſe of my triumphs, could I but hope that it ſhould make my country flouriſhing, my fellow-citizens free and proſperous, and worthy of liberty and proſperity.

"MOREAU."

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Extraordinary Caſe.

The following circumſtance is ſo extraordinary, that notwithſtanding it took place ſome time ſince, we think it merits a place here; eſpecially as we can vouch for the truth of it.

A Mr. Thompſon, (familiarly called Johnny Thompſon,) of Sherborne, was, in the paroxyſm of a violent fever, attended by two nurſes; but though raving in delirium, he, about two o'clock one morning, conceived the idea of eſcaping from his attendants; and obſerving them doſe a little, he ſtole ſoftly from his bed, let himſelf out of the houſe without diſturbing any one, ran ſomewhat more that two hundered yards, when he raiſed the cover of a well full twenty-five yards deep, and plunged himſelf to the bottom. The water was ſo high as to require him to elevate himſelf a little on tip-toe to prevent its entering into his mouth, and in that ſituation he remained for three hours, although ſoon miſſed, and the neighbourhood ſearched in vain. About five o'clock, the farmer's ſervant coming to the well to draw water, had lowered the bucket but a few feet, when Johnny cried out—"*So, thou meaneſt to daſh my brains out with the bucket, I do ſee.*" Sure enough, down ran the bucket, and the man ran away trembling to his maſter, and ſolemnly declaring that the devil was in the well, while Johnny received the bucket on his left arm, which was ſeverely bruiſed by it. The maſter dreſſed himſelf immediately, and ran to the ſpot, calling out, "*who is in the well?*"—"*Why, 'tis I,*" ſaid the poor patient. "*I! Lord have mercy upon us! It is the devil ſure enough, Thomas, I do think—ſpeak, in the name of the Father, be you Satan or ghoſt?*" ſaid the farmer. "*No, I be no Satan, nor no ghoſt: I be honeſt Johnny Thompſon.*" But though he could anſwer ſo collectedly, they could not prevail on Johnny to get into the bucket, conſequently were obliged to procure a ladder and drag him from the well. He was carried home, and very ſoon fell into a ſound ſleep, from which he awaked perfectly free from fever; recovered his ſtrength very faſt, and is now alive and well.

Britiſh Humane Society.

On Thurſday laſt, Robert Precious, Eſq. preſided at the annual Court of Directors of the Humane Society. The premiums had been paid in 4755 caſes of aquatic ſuffocation, &c. and it is a moſt happy truth, that 2589 children, &c. have been reſtored to their parents and relatives.

A private in the Shropſhire militia, quartered in Denſion-ſtreet, Liverpool, having got a quantity of gun-powder in a glaſs bottle, threw a little from the mouth of it into the fire, with a view of alarming his wife; but the flaſh communicating with the contents of the bottle, the whole exploded, and forcing a part of the glaſs into his breaſt, produced inſtant death.

Of ſixty-two novels now printing at Paris, forty-eight are written by female authors, or by their lovers, under their name.

At the Review of the Prince of Wales' Volunteers lately in the Park, commanded by M. P. Andrews, Eſq. a perſon aſked which was the Colonel; a wag replied, "that Gentleman in the middle, with two *Epilogues* upon his ſhoulders."

The means employed to prevent the enemy from invading, have much the air of a pariſh job. Their harbours have long been *watched* and *lighted*, and now Mr. Addington propoſes to *pave* them!

Amongſt the French citizens who *occupy* Hanover are, 66 Actors, 44 Actreſſes, 16 *Figurants*, and 24 *Figurantes*, beſides 160 Muſicians.

Rouſſeau, the nephew of the Biſhop of Conſtance, and proprietor of the famous Abbey of Clairveaux, where he has eſtabliſhed a manufactory, ordered all his workmen to the chapel, and *treated* them with a *Te Deum*, for the preſervation of the firſt Conſul. During the ſervice, a ſtone fell from the roof, and killed the Clergyman who officiated. As the people are very ſuperſtitious, this has been looked upon as an ill omen.

[*Journal du Grenoble.*]

The Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, previous to the late war, contained 120,000 inhabitants, of whom 110,000 were free. Laſt year the number of the free people was only 35,000.

On the 14th inſt. a farm in Roxbourgſhire, that had been let 19 years ago, at 250l. a year, was put up to public roup in Edinburgh, and was let for 1010l. per ann. and ſaid not to be over-rented.

Colonel M'Dowel, of *Logan*, has made a fiſh pond, at Ardwell ſhore, near Portnellock, which is hewn out of a rock, into which the ſea runs during flood-tide, and then ebbs again, ſtill, however, retaining a conſiderable quantity of water, whereby the fiſhes it contains are kept abundantly ſupplied in their proper element. There is a man who attends them regularly with food congenial to their nature and they regularly come to him at a certain place, and receive from his hand ſhell and other fiſh. One of them, is a cod-fiſh, which the man calls by the name of tom. He is ſo familiar that he will ſometimes permit him to ſtroke his head with his hand, in the ſame manner as the tameſt domeſtic animal will allow his maſter; but the leaſt noiſe will cauſe a very rapid and abrupt departure.—Tom has been upwards of two years in this pond.

The following singular circumstance occured on Saturday last night, in the garden of Mr. Marwick, of Littleworth, Suffex:—A hawk pounced on a chicken, about half grown, and while encumbered with his prey, was perceived by the parent cock, who immediately made at the intruder, and by one blow laid him at his feet; the chick was by this time disengaged, and a battle between the hawk and the cock enfued, which ended, after three rounds, in favor of Chanticleer, from whole feet Mr. Marwick (who with two other perfons had witneffed the conteft) took the petty tyrant of the air, with very few remaining fymptoms of life, which he inftantly refigned in his hands.

Admiral Cornwallis.

Commander of the Britifh Fleet of Breft.

IN refpect to perfon, he is of the middle ftze, ftrift a good, with a certain degree of *prominence in front*, which may be fuppofed to add dignity to a Commander in Chief, and muft be allowed not to be unbecoming in an Officer now in the fixtieth year of his age.

As to talents, his fkill and bravery are undoubted, his knowledge in its particulars of high repute; and a long apprenticefhip, of more than forty years, during which he has had fewer intervals of relaxation on fhore, than perhaps any other Officer of equal rank in the Britifh navy, has enabled him to acquire a degree of profeffional capability, which renders no difficulty unknown, and no fituation unufual to him. In point of habits, he is a referved man; and is fo little defirous of bufile when on fhore, that on its being obferved, during a temporary refidence near Chichefter, that "he muft be very lonely" he replied, "that the cabbage ftocks in his garden were fufficient company for him."

At times he enjoys his glafs freely; but is fo abftemious when on duty, that he has been known for fix months together to drink no more than a couple of glaffes of wine at dinner, after which he carefully abftained from any other refreftment during the fucceeding part of the day.

It has always been ufual for Britifh failors, with that frankneffs fo confpicuous in their characters, to defignate their favorite Commanders by means of fome appofite appellation, originating in fome peculiarity, arifing either out of their perfons or their manners. Accordingly, Bolcawen was familiarly termed *two-gored Dick*; Pye, to long Pye-Admiral at Portfmouth, was always called *Nancy*: Earl Howe, whofe very name is ftill adored in the Navy, received the appellation of *Black Dick*; while Admiral Cornwallis, on account of a certain twirl of his fhaggy and thaggy, added to a ftrong and ruddy countenance, and a wig fomewhat fimilar to that feen in front of a pofticman's carriage is frequently denominated *Coachee*, and Mr. *Whip*.

Curious Law-Cafe

In the courfe of laft week, the following curious, and to the party not unimportant cafe, came before the Magiftrates of Greenock for their decifion:

A poor woman ftated to them, that fhe had taken her paffage in the Tarbet Packet, bringing with her fifteen dozen of eggs, the eggs fhe delivered to the matter, who ftowed them in the hold; but unfortunately one of the paffengers had a birth affigned to him in the immediate neighborhood; and although it may feem incredible, there is no doubt of the fact, inafmuch as on a count or a certain twirl of his fhaggy and thaggy, added to a ftrong and ruddy countenance, and a wig fomewhat fimilar to that feen in front of a pofticman's carriage is frequently denominated *Coachee*, and Mr. *Whip*.

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Ceylon.—The fortune of war in *Ceylon* it appears by the laft accounts, has changed in favor of the Britifh.—A London paper of the 6th of April contains official particulars of feveral victories obtained by the Britifh. In one inftance the defeated Candian army was commanded by the King in perfon.—The King's palace at *Roolwella*, and 1100 houfes were burnt, and the magazines fell into the hands of the Englifh. It continues to be reported that a French and Dutch expedition has proceeded againft *Ceylon*.

An indifcriminate maffacre of the French white inhabitants it is faid took place at *Cape Francois* on the 26th ult.

The Englifh have replaced the Buoys on the coaft of Holland, that they may cruize there the more fecurely.

The Britifh frigate *Incendant*, of 36 guns, has retaken Greece, on the coaft of *Africa*, from the French. It was but a few weeks in their poffeffion.

HYPOCRITICAL DEVOTION.

A Preacher who kept a huxter's fhop was heard one day to fay to his fhopman, "John, have you watered the rum?"—"Yes."—"Have you fanded the brown fugar?"—"Yes."—"Have you wetted the tobacco?"—"Yes."—"Then come in to prayers."

Sad Event. "What news in the great world?" afked a country parfon, of a gentleman who had juft left the metropolis.—"An event, Sir," anfwered he, "recently took place, which, from its afpect, threatened to affect every body in a manner, that if gratified in for any length of time, muft have unavoidably produced the deftruction of the whole town."—"Pray, Sir, what do you allude to?" faid the parfon, with alarm.—"A *General Faft*," Sir, replied the other.

A Roman Catholic Curate, to free himfelf from the great labor of confeffions in Lent, gave notice to his parifhioners, that on Monday he would confefs the *liars*; on Tuefday, the *nafers* (on Wednefday, the *ftanderers*; on Thurfday, the *fwearers*; on Friday, the *libertines*; on Saturday, the *bad women*. His fcheme fucceeded—none attended.

An Englifh clergyman has lately publifhed a difcourfe againft

Modern Free-thinkers,
Early Dram-drinkers,
Religious Quacks and Tinkers,
Literary Poets and Bunkers.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at York in and for the Home Diftrict, on Wednefday the 22th June 1804, and continued until Friday the 23d of the fame month, the following perfons were tried and found guilty, viz.—

James Willfon, convicted of having harboured, concealed, received and abetted a Deferter from His Majefty's Service, knowing him to be fuch.—Fined £20.

Ifa Bacon, convicted of having committed an Affault on William Cooper in his own houfe.—Fined £20.

John Edgell, convicted of having refufed to affift a Magiftrate in the parting of an affray, and of having by prophane oaths and contumelious expreffions grofsly infulted a Magiftrate in the execution of his office.—Fined £5. and to be imprifoned for the fpace of one month.

☞ THE further and laft execution of the Commiffion for afcertaining Titles to Lands for the Home Diftrict, is adjourned to the fifth day of July next. And all perfons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the faid Commiffion iffued, will expire on the Seventh of that month.

June 16, 1804.

Quetton St. George

HAS juft received from New York Beft HOLLAND'S GIN and LIME JUICE.

☞ Mr. St. George informs his Friends, Cuftomers and others that he is now preparing his orders for New York, and that he will tranfact any bufinefs for them on Commiffion, provided they make application to him before the 25th inftant.

22d May, 1804.

☞ THIS is to give Notice, that fuch Perfon or Perfons as fuffer their Cattle, Horfes or Swine, to treſpafs on certain Lands belonging to his Majefty, near the Government Buildings, commonly called the GOVERNMENT PARK; or fhall puff down, deſtroy, or in any wife injure the Railing or Fences thereof, or commit any Treſpafs therein, fhall be proſecuted as the Law directs. And if information fhall be given, of any Perſon or Perſons pulling down, deſtroying or injuring the faid Railing or Fences, the Perſon giving ſuch Information fhall receive FORTY DOLLARS from The Honorable JOHN M'GILL, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

YORK, May 10th, 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 14th June, 1804.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tuefday the Tenth day of July next enſuing, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what is their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Sheriff.

ALL perſons having demands on the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, junr. deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their Accounts, properly attefted, to the Subſcribers at Niagara.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN POWELL, }

June 9, 1804.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, ſince the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firms of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the firſt inſtant diſſolved by mutual conſent, public notice is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid late Co-partnerſhip, to make immediate payment to RICHARD PATTINSON at Sandwich aforeſaid, and thoſe perſons to whom the ſaid late Co-partnerſhip are indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to preſent them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON.

And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

16th May, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PAUL MARIAN.

STRAYED about ſix weeks ago from the Humber, a ſmall Horſe with a wall eye, and has the poſtſcript, alſo, a white Creſcadian black Horſe, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane sheered off. Whoever will bring back the above-mentioned two Horſes to Cooper's Tavern in York, ſhall receive 8 Dollars for their trouble.

June 9, 1804. WM. CHAMBERS.

The Laſt Time of Aſking.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Cuſtom, and hopes that all thoſe who are indebted to him will diſcharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Buſineſs, otherwiſe he will, though diſagreeable, lodge all unſettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 10, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber having taken the Yellow Houſe in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in ſaid Houſe on the firſt of May next enſuing, where every attention will be paid to his Cuſtomers, and ſolicits the patronage of the Public

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Niagara, April 15, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 10.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 686. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held; have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned. NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Second day of July next, WE have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid Second day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or Conſtrained; for WE do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonorated, Commanding and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York perſonally you and every of you be and appear, to treat do act and Conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Twenty Seventh day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex-"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouland eight hundred and four, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thouland pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thouland pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

Now KNOW YE, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
John M'Donell, of Glengary House,
John Macdonell,
Alexander M'Millan,
Neil M'Lean,
Miles M'Donell,
David Sheik Esquires, fix of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Allan Patterson, of Matilda, in the same District, Esq.

District of Johnstown.
Samuel Sherwood Esq. Barrister at Law.
Edward Jessup, senior,
Alexander Campbell,
Archibald M'Neil,
Henry Carnoid, and
Richard Arnold Esquires, five of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Oliver Everts, Collector of his Majesty's Duties in and for the said District.

Midland District.
The Hon. Richard Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province,
Alexander Fisher, and
John Fergufon Esquires, Judges of the District Court,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Hazelton Spencer,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Conger, and
Alexander Vanalstine, and
James Fulton Esquires, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Newcastle District.
Timothy Thompson Esquire, Judge of the District Court,
Alexander Chisholm Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland,
David M'Gregor Rogers Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the said District,
John Burnham, and
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, senior,
Agustus Spence Esquires, fix of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District; and
Elias Smith the younger, of the Township of Hope, Gent.

Home District.
The Hon. Æneas Shaw, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils,
The Hon. David William Smith, one of his Majesty's Executive Council,
William Allan,
James Ruggles,
William Graham,
Richard Fergufon,
William Applegarth, and
Duncan Cameron Esquires, fix of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Niagara District.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton, one of His Majesty's Legislative Council,
William Dickson Esq. Judge of the District Court,
John Warren fenr.
George Forsyth,
Joseph Edwards,
Samuel Street, fenr.
Robert Nelles,
Samuel Hatt,
Thomas Dickson,
Thomas Cummings, and
William Chase Esquires, nine of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and
Isaac Swazey Esquire, Inspector for the said District.

London District.
Thomas Talbot Esquire, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex
William Spargin,
Wyman Williams,
William Tyler,
Nathan Burnel Barnham Esquires, four of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Western District.
The Hon. James Baby, one of his Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councils.
Prideaux Sibby Esq. Judge of the District Court.
Mather Elliott Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
William Hands Esq. Sheriff of the same District.
William Parke,
William Shaw,
Abraham Iredell, and
Alexander Duff Esquires, four other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and
Thomas M'Crae, of the same District, Esq.

to be Commissioners respectively, in and for the said respective districts of the said Province, for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution, according to the rules, regulations, limitations, matters and things touching and concerning the carrying the said provisions into execution, in that Act particularly specified and expressed.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

P. HUNTER, Lieut. Gov'r.

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

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, *April* 14.

The execution of the Duke of Enghien was as Private, and as ftudioufly concealed, as his condemnation was published with eclat. For twenty-four hours after his murder, petitions for him were preferred by the Duke De Lancourt, and feveral other of his friends, through the means of Madame Bonaparte, as the Firft Conful refided at Malmaifon, where he is vifible to none but his Miniftry, fenators and relations. Even in the Senate, on the 22d, it was propofed by Lanjuinais to advife the Firft Conful to pardon the Duke. It is faid at Paris, that this Senator pointed out in ftrong language the danger of accuftoming Bonaparte to blood in trivial caufes; and faid among other things, "that Nero wept at one time when he was forced to fign his name to a death warrant; but, at another time, accuftomed to the fight of blood, by the advice of depraved counfellors, he murdered his own mother and brother, tutor, his teachers, miniflers, generals, and all clafles of Roman citizens, with the fame indifference as he now ftands burning."

Bonaparte defined General Moreau to be the Perfident of the Military Commiffion, which condemned the Duke, but he denied it. General Hulin was then appointed (the fon of a walhetwoman, and formerly a fervant in the workhoufe of the Court at Verfailles), notorious fince July 1789, in all the dreadful catafrophies of the revolution.—After fentence was paffed, the Duke afked, if he could fee Bonaparte? "Yes" faid Hulin, "if you have any difcoveries to make." "Difcoveries anfwered the Duke, with indignation; "carry me to the place of execution." "That cannot be over," faid Hulin, "before we have reported our fentence to the Firft Conful." "I know the fentence," and waved the Duke, "before; regardful the law of nations, he carried me away from Ettenheim."

From the time of the Duke's arreft, he had never once been permitted to lay down on a bed, to undreft, to fhave, or to change his linen, and his feet were fo fwollen with fatigue that he could hardly ftand. In the dungeon at Vincennes, where he was ftut up, with four gens d'armes, for the fourteen hours he lived after his condemnation, there was neither a bed nor chairs; there was fome ftraw, where he fat down, but he was prevented from a moment's reft, by the noife and queftions of thefe intelligencers, who had orders to prevent his fhutber.—A clergyman was with him for an hour, but was not permitted to fpeak with him, except fo loud as to be heard by the guards.

In the morning before day light, on the 22d, general Murat arrived at Vincennes, efcorted by 50 Mamelukes, and accompanied with 4 Aid de-camps, and Generals Mortier, Hulin, and Louis Bonaparte, who had come on purpofe from the Court. Each Mameluke held a ftandard, and 200 gens d'armes and 800 men of the Italian troop furrounded the caftle, prevented the approach of every one, and guarded all the avenues to that part of the wood about a hundred yards diftance from the caftle, fixed for the place of execution. The Duke being told that his fentence was to be executed, faid, calmly, "I am ready and refigned." When he heard, upon enquiry, that the grenadiers who fhould fhoot him were Italians of Bonaparte's guard, he faid, "Thank God! they are not Frenchmen. I am condemned by a foreigner, and God be praifed, that my executioners are foreigners too. It will be a ftain lefs upon my countrymen." Upon the place of execution, he fifted his hands towards heaven and faid, "my God preferve my King, and deliver my Country from its foreign yoke." Two gens d'armes then wanted to tie an handkerchief over his eyes; but he faid:—"A loyal foldier, who has fo often been expofed to fire and fword, can fee the approach of death with uncovered eyes and without fear." His hat was then taken off—but in looking at the grenadiers, who had already pointed their fufils at him, he faid to Hulin, "Grenadiers, lower your arms, otherwise you will mifs me, or only wound me."—Of the nine grenadiers who fired at him, feven hit him; feven bullets pierced his body. Immediately after his murder, Gen. Murat fent his aid-de-camp to Malmaifon. A fmall coffin, filled with lime, was ready to receive his body, and a grave had been dug in the garden of the caftle, where he was buried.

Such was the end of the Duke of Enghien, butchered in the 32d year of his age, by the barbarous foreign ufurper of the throne of his father. He poffeffed the fincere affection, not only of the royal relatives, but of every Frenchman, who had ferved under him, and of every perfon who knew him. He had not only the efteem, but the friendfhip of the Archduke Charles; who, during feveral campaigns, had been aflifted by his talents, and witneffed his courage. He was as generous, as brave; and in the age of pleafure, deprived himfelf of all enjoyments, to affift his numerous diftreffed countrymen.

Ships are now victualled at Plymouth fufficient to carry 5000 troops. Four fhips *en flute* are alfo fitting out to carry four black regiments from the Weft to the Eaft Indies.

The crimes of the merchants at Leghorn, Genoa, Civita, Vecchia, Ancone, and other fea-ports on the Mediterranean Adriatic fea, who have lately been tried by French military commiffions and fhot as fpies there, that they had brought up and furnifhed the Engliih cruifers with provifions.

April 14.

Switzerland appears to be on a ftate of confiderable agitation. Some commotions have broken out in the Canton of Zurich, where the people refufed to take the ufual oaths; and accounts from Baile mention that half the inhabitants of that Canton are in a ftate of revolt.

By a neutral veffel that arrived from Holland, we learn that the French have demanded 60 or 70 horfes at Utrecht, which was done in a fummary way, by fending a note to every occupier, fignifying they muft quit poffeffion immediately, leaving the furniture on the premifes, of which they might take an inventory. An encampment of 40,000 men is immediately to take place at Utrecht.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would bring forward the Budget on Wednefday nen'night.

Our port letters this morning bring no further accounts of the veffels that failed upon the ftone expedition on Thurfday. It was fuppofed they would be funk that night at the mouth of Bovingne harbour.

A letter from Gottenburgh, dated April 7th fays, "The daring fteps the French have taken in arreffing emigrants in Germany have caufed fome fenfation in this country, and the execution of the Duke d'Enghien has excited equal furprife and indignation. Accounts received this morning from Stockholm countenance the expectation that it will not be very long before thofe powers who have been fo very cautious in avoiding the war will take an active part in it. But certainly the movements of Sweden and Denmark muft depend upon thofe of Ruffia.

The fhip Magnificent, an Engliih veffel of 74 guns, ftruck on the Black Rocks, on the 29th ult.—A part of the crew perifhed, a part were faved by the boats, and 70 of them landed on the Ifle Bouquet, where they were made prifoners. Among them are feven officers.

In the debate in the Britifh houfe of commons, on the 26th of February, on the fubject of the *Volunteers*, Mr. Fox took occafion to notice the remarks of fome of the hon. gentlemen, who fpoke rather contemptuoufly of the *fmock fracked* force, as they were termed. He recollected, faid he, "that America was victorious over her opponents, not becaufe fhe had a large regular army, but becaufe fhe was an armed country, and the refult of that popular armament was, that two of our beft generals, at the head of fome of the beft troops, were compelled to furrender.—Precifely that kind of force which fo conquered in America, which emancipated Holland, which triumphed in Switzerland, and performed fuch prodigies of valour in La Vende and Ireland, is what I fhould recommend to be reforted to in this country. The misfortune is, with a view to this, that, as I underftand, the volunteers have taken fo many arms, that enough are not left for arming the peafantry: but there are weapons in abundance to be found to fuit them, and they won't require much training. If this plan be not attended to, many parts of this country will, in point of invafion, be left defencelefs; for when a volunteer corps is called into fervices what becomes of the town or village to which it may belong?"

In reply to this pitt of Mr. Fox's fpeech Mr. Pitt obferved. "The right hon. gentleman, and thofe who hold fimilar opinions on this fubject, have endeavored to fatisfy their arguments by what happened in La Vendee and in America. We are told, Sir, that in both thefe cafes it was by the exertions of an armed Peafantry that victory was accomplifhed. It was true, Sir, that the peafantry of La Vendee, headed by fome of the moft able and heroic leaders, whom the world ever faw, maintained a moft glorious ftruggle againft the monfter who tyrannized over France.

But, Sir, it is neceffary for one to call to the recollection of the houfe, the circumftances of that afflicting warfare? It was by encountering every form of mifery and fuffering, it was by fubmitting to every aggravation of cruelty, that thofe brave men was upheld in their refiftance to injuftice and oppreffion. They law around the ravages of fire and of fword. They beheld their abodes confumed, their deareft relatives maffacred, their fondeft hopes deftroyed. Animated by an unaccountable and heroic fpirit, they thought no facrifices too great which were to be the purchafe of that independence which was deareft to their hearts."

....." Nor does it appear to me, that the argument drawn from the hiftory of the American war, is at all more conclufive. It is true that at the commencement of that war, the Americans did employ an irregular force that their final triumph was effected. They had time, from the circumftances in which they were placed, to accuftom thofe troops, at firft raw and inexperienced, to all the varieties of difcipline; and they received our troops, the leffons which afterwards were made the foundation of victory. Befides, Sir, when the fituation of America is confidered, it is impoffible to draw any parrallel applicable to the prefent fituation of this country.

The theatre of war in America, was over an immenfe tract of territory, widely extended, thinly peopled, poffeffing no central point, no place particularly eftablifhed as the feat of government or power, having no vital, and few vulnerable parts. A province might be abandoned in confequence of one fucceffful battle, but no object of importance was obtained. The enemy had only to retire to a diftance, and unmolefted complete their preparations for a renewal of the attack. No victory could ever place under the hands of the conqueror, one tenth, or even one hundreth part of the country. If the Americans was routed, they had only to withdraw to fome of the deferts with which the country abounded, and there wait fix weeks or two months till they had an opportunity of renewing the conteft with every profpect of advantage.

Very different, however, would be the fituation of this country if a landing of the enemy were effected. There are points where a landing might be effected within fixty miles of the metropolis. Every dictate of policy requires that, in fuch a cafe, we fhould be prepared to attack the enemy without a moment's delay—to harrafs not only by irregular troops, but to meet him in front—to hang on his flanks—to fuffer him not to advance even a mile into the country, without encountering all that gallantry, combined with fkill, can oppofe to his progrefs. It does appear to me, therefore, that corps of volunteers in the maritime counties are beft adapted for this fervice."

Tournfort mentions a Venetian conful, who refided at Smyrna, that lived to the age of 118 years, and never drank any thing but water; which is faid to be the univerfal and only liquor of the New Zealanders, who enjoy the moft perfect and uninterrupted health, entirely untainted with difeafe; not a fingle perfon having been feen by Captain Cook that had any bodily complaint; nor, among the numbers that prefented themfelves to that renowned navigator, in a ftate of nudity, was there an individual perceived who had even the ftighteft eruption upon the fkin, or the leaft mark which indicated that any had formerly exifted. It may perhaps be worthy of notice, that two of the moft athletic characters of antiquity, and a modern hero, whofe intrepidity was long the admiration of all Europe, were among the practical advocates of this wholefome element. That water is not an incentive to vice, like many of the liquors now in common ufe, and that its votaries are exempt from the difgrace of inebriety, has been obferved by Shakfpeare: "Honeft water," fays the immortal bard, "is too weak to be a finner; it ne'er left man i'th'mire;" whereas "ftrong drink," Solomon remarks, "is raging; and whofoever is deceived thereby is not wife."

The ancients ufually diluted their wines with a confiderable portion of water; a cuftom that even the "tuneful Telan," of far famed bucchanalian memory, appears to have fanctioned by his own example:

Bring hither, boy, a mighty bowl,
And let me quench my thirfty foul
Fifi two parts water, fill it high,
Add one of wine, for I am dry!
Thus let me limpid ftream allay
The jolly god's too potent fway.

ANACREON.

THE SEASONS.

EVERY feafon of the year, like the life of man, is intermixed, more or leffs, with beauties and deformities; with ftorms and funfhines; with fcenes both delightful and difagreeable. Spring, like youth, is the feafon of animation, fprightlinefs and mufic. Winter, like old age, has more of fears than of hopes, more of pains than of pleafures; its days and nights are tedious and joylefs; its profpects are depreffing and gloomy. In fummer, as in ripening manhood, all is fervid, vigorous and productive. Autumn, like the maturity of man, is tranquil and fedate. It preferits us firft with loaded branches of ripened fruits; and with fading beauties, falling leaves, nipping froffs, plaintive founds, dying infects, prowling tempefts, unmelodious groves, naked hills and pillaged fields. In the fading verdure of the woods; in the decaying, falling leaves of every tree, both the young and the old may view themfelves as in a mirror, and learn their frailty and rapid progrefs to diffolution. But however our bodies fade let our virtues flourifh.

WALKING IN SLEEP.

AMONG the inexplicable phenomena of nature, may be reckoned dreaming and walking in fleep, or the involuntary performance of actions while aftleep, which apparently require volition and reflection.

"I have feen a fonambule *(fays Voltaire) but he contented himfelf with rifing, dreffing, bowing and dancing a minuet, which he performed very well. After this, he undreffed,*

vent to bed again, and continued to sleep.

In the French Encyclopædia is an account still more astonishing. A young collegian rose while asleep, in order to compose a sermon. He wrote it correctly, read it over from beginning to end, or at least appeared to read it, made corrections, erased lines, and substituted others; restored a word forgotten to its place, &c. He composed music, noted it correctly, after having ruled his paper with his cane, and placed the words under the notes without making any mistake.

The Irish angler.—By Peter Pindar.

AN Irishman angling one day in the Liffey,
Which runs down by Dublin great sea-fo fame,
A smart show'r of rain falling, Pat, in a jiffey,
Crept under the arch of a bridge with his line.

Why that's not the place to accomplish your wishes,
Cries Dermot—there devil a bite will you get:
Och bodder! lays Pat, don't you know that the fishes,
Will flock under here to keep out of the wet!

ANECDOTES.

The captain of a vessel lying in the river wishing to give his crew a treat on a rejoicing day, left two guns of Hibernia to take care of the ship, and told them they might have a double allowance of grog, but cautioned them against firing a gun, except there was reason to apprehend some great danger. This they faithfully promised; but after enjoying a hearty dinner, together with the perfumes of the liquor, one of them propoſed to have a ſhot to themſelves; which the other objected to, as it would make a great noiſe, but the moſt fertile in invention ſaid he could prevent that, and immediately placed the iron pot, uſed for cooking, on the mouth of the gun, and ſeating himſelf acroſs it held the pot by the ears, to prevent its flying off! he then requeſted his meſſmate to ſhoot eaſy, but the alarm was heard by the captain and crew, who haſtened on board, and enquired the reaſon of the alarm. "Murphy and I," anſwered Pat, "had a mind to have a bit of a ſhoot to ourſelves." "Where is Murphy?" ſaid the captain. "Where is Murphy!" replied the Iriſhman, ſmiling and ſcratching his head, "didn't you meet him now? faith he's juſt gone a ſhore on the iron pot!"

A BUTCHER's Boy, carrying his Tray on his ſhoulder, accidentally ſtruck it againſt a lady's head, and diſcompoſed her wig. "The *dewce* take the *tray*," cried the lady in a paſſion. "Madam," ſaid the lad, gravely, "The *dewce* cannot take the *tray*."

☞ THE further and laſt execution of the Commiſſion for aſcertaining Titles to Lands for the Home Diſtrict, is adjourned to the fifth day of July next. And all perſons whom it may concern, will take notice, that the Act under which the ſaid Commiſſion iſſued, will expire on the Seventh of that month.

June 16, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt taking a BOND from Samuel Chaffey formerly of the Humber drawn by William Chambers, relative to Lands ſituate at Etobicoke, as the above bond was fraudulently obtained by ſaid Chaffey from
29th June, 1804. Wm. CHAMBERS.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, having ſignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Proviſions required for the Forces Stationed in Britiſh North America, ſhould henceforward, in as far as may be practicable, be ſupplied from thoſe Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia:—The Subſcriber is authoriſed to receive all Propoſals that may be made, on, or before the 18th SEPTEMBER next, by Perſons deſirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR
PORK and } For the ſaid Service.
PEASE

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, uſually furniſhed to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Meſs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peaſe of the firſt quality.

The Deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton. / Lower Canada ..... Quebec and Montreal. / Nova Scotia. ..... Halifax & Annapolis. / New Brunſwick ..... St. John's. / Newfoundland ..... St. John's. / Prince Edward's Iſland. Charlotte Town.

AS the Propoſals that may be made, are to be tranſmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada, May be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 15th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1804.

(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE, *Dep. Comy. Genl.*

Mr. St. George

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPETIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.
29th June, 1804.

To be Sold or Leaſed for a Term of years,

THE Griſt and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills —there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Graſs, and a Priacy ſufficient to ſupply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber on the premiſes
30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

Sheriff's Office, 12th June, 1804.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Tenth day of July next enſuing, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are required to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

ALEXANDER McDONELL, Sheriff.

Quetton St. George

HAS juſt received from New York Beſt HOLLAND'S GIN and LIME JUICE.

☞ Mr. St. George informs his Friends, Cuſtomers and others that he is now preparing his orders for New York, and that he will tranſact any buſineſs for them on Commiſſion, provided they make application to him before the 25th inſtant.
22d May, 1804.

ALL perſons having demands on the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM DUNMER POWELL, junr. deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their Accounts, properly atteſted, to the Subſcribers at Niagara,

JOSEPH EDWARDS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN POWELL, }
June 9, 1804.

WHEREAS the Co partnerſhip between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, ſince the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firm of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the firſt inſtant diſſolved by mutual conſent, public notice is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid late Co-partnerſhip, to make immediate payment to RICHARD PATTINSON at Sandwich, and ſuch perſons as have claims thereon, are requeſted to preſent them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON,
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.
16th May, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection. PAUL MARIAN.

STRAYED about ſix weeks ago from the Humber, a ſmall Horſe with a wall-eye, and has the pot-evil; alſo, a well made Canadian black Horſe, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane thereof off. Whoever will bring back the abovementioned two Horſes to Cooper's Tavern in York, ſhall receive 8 Dollars for their trouble.
June 9, 1804. Wm. CHAMBERS.

The Laſt Time of Aſking.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Cuſtom, and hopes that all thoſe who are indebted to him will diſcharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Buſineſs, otherwiſe he will, though diſagreeable, lodge all unſettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney. THOS. HAMILTON.
York, May 10, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber having taken the Yellow Houſe in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in ſaid Houſe on the firſt of May next enſuing, where every attention will be paid to his Cuſtomers; and ſolicits the patronage of the Public.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.
Niagara, April 15, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred Acres of Land, of an excellent quality, within four miles of the Town, with a good Mill-Seat thereon.—☞ Horſes or Cattle will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer. April 28.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends future to ſupply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houſes, and that he will bake at the rate of pound for pound, that is to ſay, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be ſent to him for the purpoſe of being baked into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
York, May 18, 1804.

JOHN CLARK

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has opened a BOARDING HOUSE where he lately kept a Tavern, and will ſupply thoſe who wiſh to favour him with their Cuſtom, with ſuitable Accommodations and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, with the beſt of Malt Liquors, &c.

Alſo, Cellar and Loft Storage on the moſt reaſonable Terms. June 2.

Quetton St. George

HAS juſt received from Montreal, *Jamaica Spirits, Noyeaux, Loaf Sugar, Nails, for Apron Cords, Soft Leather, Roſſia Sheeting, Orange and Rose Water.* Alſo *Flour.* May 31, 1804

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G.
VOLUME XIV.
R.
NUMBER 11.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 687.] SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held; have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned. NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and Conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Second day of July next, WE have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid Second day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or Conſtrained; for WE do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonorated, Commanding and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York perſonally you and every of you be and appear, to treat do act and Conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

* IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Twenty Seventh day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhall from time to time ſeem meet; And that if ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to aſcertain or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power to veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 12.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 688. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

General Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations, for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of General in Chief, and conducted the siege Ypres, which he took in 12 days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; and 100 pieces of cannon, and 29 standards, were taken. This event occured on the 29th Prairial, 2d year (17 June, 1794).

In the following August, he took Fort L'Ecluse, containing 152 pieces of artillery. It, however, this young general distinguished himself in a striking manner in all the different commands with which he was invested, in 1794 and 1795; the campaign of 1796 was destined to eclipse all his other atchievements. In June he commanded three columns of the army on the Rhine & Moselle; with one of these he attacked the Fort of Kehl, which soon after surrendered, with the second he crossed the Rhine at Watsteten; and with the third at Selt.

On the 28th of June, the great battle of Kenchen was fought; in which Gen Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, forced the Austrians to retreat in great disorder, with the loss of 12,00 prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, all their artillery, &c. The field of battle was covered with the slain.

July 5th, another general engagement took place between Gen Moreau and the Archduke Charles, when the Austrians were again completely defeated. From this victory he flew to a third, equally glorious, and more profitable to the French republic. Upon the Upper Rhine he forced the Duke of Wirtemburg to solicit a suspension of arms, on conditions which were as once honourable and useful to the republic; and while the army of the Sombre & Meuse were retreating under Jourdan, that of the Rhine and Moselle, under Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career, even to the gates of Ratisbon, thus shaking the German Empire to its centre.

It would occupy too much space in this volume, to be a detail of all those military operations in this campaign, which contributed to crown the brow of Moreau with unfading laurels. The most glorious epoch of his military history was his masterly retreat out of Bavaria, which in the judgment of his most venerated enemies, and of all military men, was far more honourable to his talents, than any victories which he has gained. Like Turenne, Moreau served the interests of his country, more by that retreat than by the most dazzling conquest; and if we account Turenne a consummate General, rather for his having kept in check superior bodies of the enemy, by his well concerted marches, and countermarches, than for any splendid victories obtained by him, we should in like manner attribute to Moreau the character of a great General, for his memorable retreat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an unfavourable turn; and Moreau, still now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the west bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian General Latour, and on the 29th, the enemy having made themselves masters of the highest part of the mountains of the Black Forrit, and of the rivulets, which running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from their mountains to the Brisgau; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians, in order to obtain the Val d'Enfer, which descends into the Brisgau by the town of Fribourg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland. Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss, while, on the other side, the Austrian General Petraich, posted between the sources of the Neckar and the Danube, incessantly harrassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment it was reported and believed that General Moreau was completely furrounded by the Austrians—that they muft capitulate—that no poffible art nor exertion could prevent their total defeat—and that not one of his foldiers would ever reach France to bring the news of the misfortune. Europe, however, foon witneffed the inexhauftible means and refources which are in the power of a truly great General.

Early on the fecond of Oftober the le wing of the army croffed the Danube at Reidlingen, and regaining it at Murderkingen, turned and defeated the corps which General Latour had poffed betwixt the Federfee and the river. The Auftrians then attacked him, in front, and after an action of fix hours, maintained with great obftinacy, he forced Latour to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rochambach. Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its General, took more than 5000 of its purfuers prifoners, together with 20 pieces of cannon.

General Moreau having thus far fucceeded in his defign, recommenced his march by the route of Stockach, and on the 18th Oftober reached Fribourg, and eftablifhed his head quarters at Furg.

Thus retreat will always be a memorable epoch in the annals of the Republic, and the name of Moreau will ftand confpicuous among the Bonaparten, the Turennes, the Marlboro's the Eugenes, the Villa fers, the Fredericks, and others the moft celebrated of modern Generals

We fhall finifh this article by recounting an anecdote, which does not leff honor to the character of Moreau, than his valorous military exploits atchieved within the compafs of fo fhort a period.

His unfortunate and virtuous father, before he was guillotined, made a will, in which he advifed, with paternal affection, that his fon fhould marry a lady whom he named to him. Moreau, like the dutiful fon and able General, quitted the army as foon as its duties would permit, came to Morlaix, fhed tears upon the grave of his father, and married the amiable lady who had been recommended as his father's will; Filial obedience is in common men a duty, in great men heroifm.

An invention, that promifes to be important to fhipping, has lately occupied the attention of the Board at Woolwich, in England. A plan has been preferted by a gentleman well acquainted with the fubject, for throwing a grapple or kedge anchor and hawfer a confiderable diftance off, from the mouth of a 12 pounder. The general opinion of the b ard is, that it will fucceed. The whole apparatus for trying the experiment has been ordered to be got ready, and the effect will fhortly be produced.

London Paper.

The following wholefome advice is copied from the wall of a country inn, where it was inferibed by the hand of a village fchool-maffer.—You will doubtlefs, with me, confider it as worth preferving.

TAG.

COME, my old friend, and take a pot;
Put mark now what I fay:
White drinking to thy neighbour's health,
Drink not thy own away.

It but too often is the cafe,
While we in-to'er the pot,
And kindly with our friends good health,
Our own is quite forgot.

[Balance

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, JULY 7

On Wednefday morning laft departed this life, after a fhort illnefs, Mr. Hugh Cameron, an old and reputable inhabitant of this town:—on Thurfday afternoon his remains were attended to the place of interment by a very numerous and refpectable concourfe of people.

THE Lords Commiffioners of His Majefty's Treafury, having fignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Provifions required for the Forces ftationed in Britifh North America, fhould henceforward, in as far as may be practicable, be fupplied from thefe Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia:—The Subfcriber is authorized to receive all Propofals that may be made, on, or before the 1ft SEPTEMBER next, by Perfons defirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR, PORK, and PEASE } For the faid Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, ufually furnifhed to the Troops

THE PORK to be Prime Mefs Pork in Barrels, containing fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peafe of the firft quality

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Provifions to be warranted to keep good and found for TWELVE Months after deliverey.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at { Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton. / Lower Canada ..... Quebec and Montreal. / Nova Scotia ..... Halifax & Annapolis. / New Brunfwick ..... St John's. / Newfoundland ..... St John's. / Prince Edward's Iſland. Charlotte Town.

AS the Propofals that may be made, are to be tranfmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiffioners of His Majefty's Treafury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions fhall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made fooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propofals from Perſons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1804.

(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE, *Dep. Comy Genl*

Sheriff's Office, 12th June, 1804.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict, on Tueſday the Tenth day of July next enſuing, at the hour of Ten in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are defired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

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RICHARD PATTINSON, for Self
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

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Mr. St. George

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ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.

29th June, 1804.

To be Sold or Leaſed for a Term of year

THE Grift and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills—there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Graſs, and a Pinery fufficient to fupply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

30th June, 1804. PARSMALL TERRY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt taking a BOND from Samuel Chaffey formerly of the Humber drawn by William Chambers, relative to Lands Situate at Etobicke, as the above Bond was fraudulently obtained by ſaid Chaffey from Wm. CHAMBERS

29th June, 1804.

ALL perſons having demands on the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM DUMER POWELL, junr. deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their Accounts, properly atteſted, to the Subſcribers at Niagara,

JOSEPH EDWARDS, JOHN POWELL, } Adminiſtrators.

June 9, 1804.

Quetton St. George

HAS juſt received from New York Beſt HOLLAND'S GIN and LIME JUICE.

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FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held; have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned. NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and Conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Second day of July next, WE have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you not nor any of you on the ſaid Second day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or Conſtrained; for WE do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonorated, Commanding and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents ſtimly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York perſonally you and every of you be and appear, to treat do act and Conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Twenty Seventh day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arifing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authoriſed and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authoriſed to pay or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

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BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

To all whom it may Concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public highways and roads, laying out and opening new roads, and building bridges in the several districts thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, That from and out of the rates and duties then raised, levied and collected, or thereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be issued out of the fund then remaining, or thereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands, unappropriated and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid; which said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed of, appropriated and applied in the repairing the roads already laid out, and in the laying out and opening new roads, and making bridges in the several districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall from time to time seem meet: AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted, That at any time from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons as to him shall seem meet, for each and every of the aforesaid districts, as Commissioners for carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution:

Now Know Ye, That I, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, by virtue of the powers to me vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, DO, by this my Proclamation, nominate and appoint

Eastern District.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

his father lay upon her death bed, being importuned to send to medical assistance, he firmly replied, "Why should I waste my money in wickedly endeavouring to counteract the will of Providence?" Perhaps the dread of expence operated more powerfully upon him than his religious notions. During his infirmities, Lady Tempest accidentally called upon him, and finding him tying up to his neck in an old sack, without even a shirt, remonstrated against the impropriety of such a situation; when he replied, that "Having come into the world without a shirt, he determined to go out of it in the same manner." She then ordered him to have a pillow to rest his head, when he immediately ordered his old servant, Griffiths, to bring him a truss of hay for that purpose. Mr Dancer's house, which is now in the possession of Capt. Holmes, is a most miserable building, and has not been repaired for half a century; though poor in external appearance, it has, however, been recently discovered to be very rich within; Captain Holmes having, at different times, found large bowls filled with guineas and half guineas, and parcels of bank notes stuffed under the covers of old chairs. This singular man died in October 1794. Since his death, large pugs of dollars and shillings have been found in the house. As the dead of night he has been known to go to this place, but for what purpose, even old Griffiths could not tell. It now appears, however, that he used to rob one jug, to add to the hoard, which was, since his death, found buried in the kitchen. [*London paper.*

EXTRACT

FROM A LETTER OF EARL STRAFFORD TO HIS SON, DATED 1641.

"LOSE not the time of your youth, but gather the whole harvest of virtue and knowledge which may be of use to yourself, and comfort to your friends, for the rest of your life. And that this may be the better effected, attend thereunto with patience, and be sure to correct and restrain yourself from anger. Suffer not sorrow to cast you down, but with chearfulness and good courage go on that race you have to run in all sobriety and truth. Be sure, with an hallowed care, to have regard to all of the commandments of God, and give not yourself to neglect them in the least things, lead by degrees you come to forbear them in the greater; for the heart of man is deceitful above all things. And in all your duties and devotions towards God, rather performe them joyfully than positively; for God loves a chearful giver. For your religion let it be directed according to that which still he taught by those which are in God's church the proper teachers thereof, rather than that you ever either fancy one to yourself, or be led by men that are singular in their own opinions, and delight to go out of their own finding out; for you will certainly find falsehood and error in the one, and much unprofitableness and vanity in the other."

EXTRACT.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

PEAR TREES.

Trenton, March 2d, 1804.

FRIEND WILSON,

AS I came from Philadelphia at the commencement of the last sitting of the Legislature, I viewed with sorrow great part of the Pear Trees in sight of the road, injured by the bad *luck* to destructive to that valuable fruit, and as I have preserved my trees of that kind of fruit from that malady for more than thirty years past, by an accidental discovery, I conceive it my duty to communicate it to the public, through your paper, if you think the relation worth the trouble.

On my plantation was a great number of Pear Trees which were continually blasting, and the limbs dying, until the greatest part were dead or in a state of decay; except one near the house which had from me of different kinds hung on it, such as old Sickles, Sythes, Hoops, &c. which tree kept entirely free from the aforesaid misfortune: this induced me to try others by hanging any iron of a proper form for the purpose, such as nail rods, hoes, *shoes*, old hoops, or any such as *would be most safe from falling*, on most of the largest limbs, in such manner as not to bind and injure the tree. Since that was done I have not perceived the blast to injure them, and many trees which were previously all dead except the trunk, or nearly so, are now and have been for more than twenty years past in a flourishing condition. The *reason* I leave to others; but the fact is so well proved by near or quite thirty years experience, the labor and expence so trifling, that I earnestly recommend it; and am

Your Friend,
JOSEPH COOPER.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE.

PATENT HEMP AND FLAX BREAK.

MR. OWEN ROBERTS, of Baltimore, has obtained a patent for the invention of a "*Hemp and Flax break*," which promises to be of an great utility to the United States, as any machine hitherto invented, on a model so simple. It may be erected at a comparatively trifling expence, and when in complete operation, will clear six or eight thousand weight of Hemp daily, with the assistance of only six hands. No manual labor is necessary, except turning and hitting the Hemp; the rollers and breakers being wrought by a horse, or water, and so constructed, as to work any number, by throwing them out of gear, as occasion may require.

It is hoped that a conviction of the utility of this invention will entitle it to the patronage of every friend to the infant *arts and manufactures* of his country.



POETRY.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.

BY THE LATE REV. D. CROSSFIELD.

Liquid mountains roll,
Shake from your heads the hoary spray;
Ye cannot daunt the Seaman's soul,
Though danger spreads the pathless way.

Vivid lightnings flash,
Blow tempests, hollow thunders dire,
The Seaman braves the dreadful crash,
Though billows to the clouds aspire.

Rife, pointed rocks, arife,
Affaulted by the foaming surge;
Sailors your Sixty Sides defpife,
When friendship, love, and honour urge.

Roar, thundering cannons, roar,
Death-dealing bullets whistle round;
Let Cowards with themselves no more,
A British Sailor loves the sound.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, JULY 14.

On Saturday last an Inquest was held on the body of a young man who was unfortunately drowned while bathing with his brother in the bay; it is supposed the elder perfon was seized with a fit, to which it appears he was subject—after every effort was rendered to relieve him to life, but he had been too long in the water.—For all, "Accidental death."

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having signified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Provisions required for the Forces stationed in British North America, should henceforward, in so far as may be practicable, be supplied from these Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia:—The Subscriber is authorized to receive all Proposals that may be made, to, or before the 1st SEPTEMBER next, by Persons desirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR
PORK and } For the said Service.
PEASE

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, usually furnished to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Mess Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peafe of the first quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Provisions to be warranted to keep good and found for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at { Amherstburg, Fort George, York and Kingston.
Lower Canada.....Quebec and Montreal.
Nova Scotia.....Halifax & Annapolis.
New Brunswick.....St. John's,.
Newfoundland.....do. John's.
Prince Edward's Island..Charlotte Town.

AS the Proposals that may be made, are to be transmitted to England for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, no Agreement can be formed thereupon until their Lordships orders and directions shall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made sooner than May or June 1805.

—THE Proposals from Persons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN MCGILL Agent for Purchases at York on or before the 10th of August next.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE,
Dep. Comy. Genl.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against taking a BOND from Samuel Chaffey formerly of the Humber drawn by William Chambers, relative to Lands situate at Etobicoke, as the above bond was fraudulently obtained by said Chaffey from
WM. CHAMBERS.
29th June, 1804.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firm of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent, public notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the said late Co-partnership, to make immediate payment to RICHARD PATTINSON at Sandwich, and such persons as have claims thereon, are requested to present them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON, for Self
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

26th May, 1804.

Mr. St. George

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commission:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alfo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.

29th June, 1804.

To be Sold or Leased for a Term of years,

THE Grist and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills —there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Grass, and a Pinery sufficient to supply plenty of Timber for 30 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of the late WILLIAM DUE are requested to render the same duly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers at Niagara,

JOSEPH EDWARDS, } Administrators.
JOHN POWELL, }

June 9, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PAUL MARIAN.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends to have to supply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houses, and that he will bake it at the rate of pound for pound, that is to say, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be sent to him for the purpose of being baked into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

STRAYED about six weeks ago from the Humber, a small Horse with a wall-eye, and has the pel-evil; also, a well made Canadian black Horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane sheered off. Whoever will bring back the abovementioned two Horses to Cooper's Tavern in York, shall receive 5 Dollars for their trouble.

June 9, 1804. WM. CHAMBERS.

The Last Time of Asking.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Custom, and hopes that all those who are indebted to him will discharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Business, otherwise he will, though disagreeable, lodge all unsettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 10, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken the Yellow House in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied and kept as a Tavern by Mr. William Hamilton, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he will open Tavern in said House on the first of May next ensuing, where every attention will be paid to his Customers, and solicits the patronage of the Public

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Niagara, April 15, 1804.

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VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 13.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 689. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1804. FOUR DOLLS PER ANN

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the second day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and every of you.

GREETING.

WHereas for certain urgent affairs Us, the state and defence of our said Province, concerning, our said Assembly at the day and place aforesaid to be held; have ordained you by our feparate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid to be present for the purpofes therein mentioned, NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and Conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Second day of July next, WE have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid Second day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or Conſtrained; for WE do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonorated, Commanding and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York perſonally you and every of you be and appear, to treat do act and Conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Twenty Seventh day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, April 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 16.*

Lord Mulgrave called the attention of his Houſe to the charges which had been made againſt this country, by the French, reſpecting the alleged conduct of Mr. DRAKE, his Majeſty's Minister at Munich; and demanded of Miniſters to demonſtrate to the world, that they had not acted in behalf of the aſſaſſin:—that they had not ſanctioned the dagger in the dark; but, on the contrary, conducted their Syſtem of hoſtilities in that fair, open and manly manner, which belongs to legitimate warfare.

Mr. ADDINGTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. "did feel, that it was the highest obligation, upon the noble Lord, for the opportunity he has given to the public at large, and to this Houſe, has afforded me of then publicly repelling and refuting the moſt baſe and unfounded charge that ever had been brought againſt the government of any civilized country. If we ſay that the hands of Miniſters are tied up from making any ſtatement of the unprovoked inſult and injury which have been offered to us, we will forgive, indulgence will be extended to us by the ſoul and ſenſeleſs calumnies of the moſt wicked and tyrannical government that ever was eſtabliſhed in the annals of civiliſed people. The ſervants of His Majeſty ſpurn at ſuch a charge, and will appeal to their character and their honor, for a refutation of it. With the noble Lord's request, I now deſire with a few conſiderations, and with a few words more, that no falſe *Aſſaſſination* may have been laid to the *British Government*, or to any of its reſpected agents, intended with the ſword of its vengeance abroad, intended with the *ſword*

men, therefore in London, whatever the Physicians and Surgeons of Paris may be forced to assert, have no difficulty in declaring openly, unequivocally, and positively, that another man or men of have put Gen. Pichegru to death.

The following is the circular letter of the British Government respecting the correspondence of Mr. Drake, alluded to in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser :—

LONDON, MAY 5.

CIRCULAR NOTE,

Addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Courts resident at the Court of London.

SIR, *Downing street, 30th April, 1804.*

The experience which all Europe has had of the conduct of the French government, would have induced his Majesty to pass over in silence, and to treat with contempt all the accusations which that Government might have made against his Majesty's Government, if the very extraordinary and unauthorized replies which several of the Ministers of the Foreign Powers have thought proper to make to a recent communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, had not given to the subject of that communication a greater importance than it would otherwise have possessed.—His Majesty has in consequence, directed me to declare that he hopes he shall not be reduced to the necessity of repelling with merited scorn and indignation 'the atrocious and utterly unfounded calumny, that the Government of his Majesty have been a party to plans of assassination.' An accusation already made with equal falsehood and calumny by the same authority against the Members of his Majesty's Government during the last war—an accusation incompatible with the honor of his Majesty, and the known character of the British nation, and so completely devoid of any shadow of proof, that it may be reasonably presumed to have been brought forward at the present moment, for no other purpose than that of diverting the attention of Europe, from the contemplation of the sanguinary deed which has recently been perpetrated by the direct order of the First Consul in France, in violation of the rights of nations, and in contempt of the most simple laws of humanity and honor.

That his Majesty's government should disregard the feelings of such of the inhabitants of France as are justly discontented with the existing government of that country—that they should refuse to listen to their designs for delivering their country from the degrading yoke of bondage under which it groans, or to give them aid and assistance, as far as those designs are fair and justifiable, would be to refuse fulfilling those duties which every wise and just government owes to itself and to the world in general, under circumstances similar to the present, belligerent powers have an acknowledged right to avail themselves of all discontents that may exist in countries with which they may be at war. The exercise of that right (even if in any degree doubtful) would be fully sanctioned in the present case, not only by the present state of the French nation, but by the conduct of the government of that country, which, since the commencement of the present war, has constantly kept up communications with the disaffected in the territories of his Majesty, particularly in Ireland, and which has assembled at this present moment on the coasts of France a corps of Irish rebels, destined to second them in their designs against that part of the United Kingdom.

Under these circumstances, his Majesty's government would be unjustifiable, if they neglected the right they have to support, as far as is compatible with the principles of the law of nations, which civilized government have hitherto acknowledged, the efforts of such of the inhabitants of France as are hostile to the present government. They earnestly desire, as well as all Europe, to see an ordered things established in that country more compatible with its own happiness, and with the security of the surrounding nations—but if that wish cannot be accomplished, they are fully authorized by the strictest principles of defensive defence, to endeavour to cripple the exertions, to obstruct the operations, and to confound the plans of a government, whose system of warfare, as acknowledged by itself, is not only to distress the commerce, to diminish the power, and to abridge the dominion of its enemy, but also to carry devastation and ruin into the very heart of the British Empire.

In the application of these principles his Majesty has commanded me to declare, besides, that his Government have never authorized a single act which could not stand the test of the strictest principles of justice and of usages recognized and practised in all ages. If any Minister accredited by his Majesty at a foreign court has kept up correspondence with persons resident in France, with a view to obtain information upon the designs of the French Government, or for any other legitimate object, he has done nothing more than what ministers, under similar circumstances, have always been considered as having a right to do with respect to the countries with which their Sovereign was at war, and he has done much less than that which it could be proved the ministers and commercial agents of France have done towards the disaffected in different parts of his Majesty's territories; thus in carrying on such a correspondence, he would not have in any manner violated his public duty. A minister in a foreign country is obliged by the nature of his office and the duties of his situation, to abstain from all communication with the disaffected of the country where he is accredited, as well as from every other act injurious to the interests of that country; but he is not subject to the same restraints, with respect to countries with which his Sovereign is at war. His actions to them may be praiseworthy or blameable, according to the nature of the actions themselves; but they do not constitute any violation of his public character, except in as far as they militate against the country, or the security of the country, where he is accredited.

But of all the Governments which pretend to be civilized governments, that of France is the one which has the least right to appeal to the Law of Nations. With what confidence can it appeal to that Law? a Government which, from the commencement of hostilities, has never ceased to violate it! It promised protection to the British subjects resident in France, and who might be desirous of remaining there after the recal of His Majesty's Ambassador. It revoked that promise without any previous notice—it condemned those same persons to be prisoners of war; and it detains them still in that quality, in contempt of its own engagements, and of the usages universally observed by all civilized nations.—It has applied that new and barbarous law, even to individuals who had the authority and protection of the French Ambassadors and Ministers at Foreign Courts to travel through France on their return to their own country. It commanded the seizure of an English packet-boat in one of the ports of Holland, though its Ambassador in that country had previously engaged to let the packet-boats of the respective countries pass in perfect safety until notice should be given to the contrary. It has detained and condemned in one of the ports of France, a vessel which had been sent thither as a matter of indulgence, in order to carry to France the French governor of one of the different islands which have been conquered by his Majesty's arms.

Its conduct relative to the garrison of St. Lucia has not been less extraordinary; the principal fort of that island had been taken by assault, yet the garrison had been allowed all the privileges of prisoners of war, and had been permitted to return to France, with an understanding that an equal number of English prisoners should be released. Yet, notwithstanding that indulgence on the part of the British commander, to which, by the nature of the case, the French garrison could not have the slightest pretension, not a single prisoner has been restored to this country.

Such have been the proceedings of the French Government towards the power with which it was at war. What has its conduct been to those powers with which it remained at peace? Is there a treaty it has not broken? Is there an adjoining territory whose independence it has not violated? It is for the powers of the Continent to determine how long they will tolerate these unexampled outrages. Yet is it too much to say, that if they do suffer without controul or resistance the continuance of such a course of proceedings on the part of any government whatever, they will soon see an end to that salutary system of public right, in virtue of which the societies of Europe have maintained and enforced for ages, the sacred obligations of humanity and justice. (Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Lady Granville—A dreadful accident happened easly yesterday morning, in Manchester-street. About four o'clock, as the watchman was going his rounds, he discovered some smoak issuing from one of the windows on the second floor of Lady Granville's house. Being alarmed at the circumstance, the man knocked violently at the door. Sometime, however, elapsed, before he succeeded in arousing the servants. On being admitted, the watchman, with others got buckets of water, and proceeded up stairs, where, melancholy to relate, they found Lady Granville lying on the floor burnt to death, and in a manner too shocking to describe. The room was set in flames when they entered; one of the chairs only was consumed, supposed to be that on which her Ladyship sat: a book was found partly destroyed. It is supposed that the unfortunate Lady had been reading in her apartment until that late hour, and, that sleep overpowering her, the candle communicated to her clothes.

At Plymouth, April 20.

"The Belle armed brig, from Calcutta, in ninety-seven days with dispatches for Government, of which Col Nicholson is the bearer. He is stated to have brought the gratifying intelligence of the unconditional and entire submission of Scindia's army, with all his artillery, towns, and fortresses; and when the Belle sailed from India, upwards of 9,000 of his troops were prisoners in the hands of the British."

GREENOCK, *April* 18.

An overland dispatch from Bombay is received at the India House, dated 3d December. It contains the official account of the affair in Ceylon; and what is of greater importance, General Lake has pushed his successes on the Upper Ganges with much vigor. A battle was fought on the 18 November at Cassowly, in which the enemy was totally routed; but we are sorry to find with the loss of several valiant officers and brave soldiers on our part. The regiments in India being chiefly Scotch, many persons in this country will have to re-ret the fall of friends. But the most important part of the dispatch is the advice of an armistice being concluded between General Wellesley and Scindia; the particulars of which as well as those of the other events have not yet been published. It seems likely that the Mahrattas would be swayed in this truce by the progress of Gen. Lake; and we are thus happily relieved from all anxiety respecting Gen. Wellesley. We confess, we thought the war on the Upper Ganges at an end after the first action; and that it was not so, appears to have been owing to the dependence of those forces on Scindia's co operation.

SWITZERLAND April 18.

By the Hamburgh mail received yesterday we learn that Switzerland was in a state of insurrection. The absence of the French troops was made the signal for revolt. In the cantons of Berne, Soleure, Argau, Freyburgh, &c. the boldness of the insurgents is astonishing. They every where prevent the people from taking the oath of allegiance to the New Constitution. In the night of the 24th some of the disaffected set fire to the Castle of Widenschweel, on the lake of Zurich: and the last accounts state that the Landemann, unable to resist the torrent, had solicited the return of the French army.

TRINIDAD, May 12.

On Thursday arrived the brig Mary-Ann, from Glasgow and Cork (late of the Cork fleet). The dreadful calamity that has happened to this fleet is of the most distressing nature: We have been favored with the following particulars.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board of the ship Thomas, of Lancaster, dated at sea, 22d of April—L. 22, long. 32, 30.

"We sailed from Cork, under convoy of the Carysfort and Apollo on the 26th March. The fleet consisted of 69 vessels, including the men of war. We had a fine breeze from the N. E. the first two of three days; the wind then came round to the westward, and on Sunday the 1st April, the day previous to the accident, we had it at S. W by W. We had hitherto steered a much more southerly course than usual, and this wind obliged us either to tack or to make still more so. The reckoning of longitude, this day at noon, differed confiderably some were in 96, 97 from and others as far as 12 odd west longitude. The Carysfort calculated in the latter, but we have not ascertained that of the Apollo, which was the leading ship of the fleet, and made all sail. In the evening we anxiously expected a signal to tack; none however was made, and we of course continued with our starboard tacks on — in the course of the night, the wind increased to a strong gale, and a very heavy swell set in from the westward. Our top sails were handed about three o'clock, the gartels of the main-topsail-yard having first given way—it was owing to this accident that our veffel was saved, for the men fent up to repair the damage, difcovered the breakers on the lee-bow, much sooner than they could be seen from the deck. The ship instantly wore, but in going round she struck by two of the breakers, and did some other damage to the rigging, &c. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock, when it was quite dark, and impossible to difcover the fate of the other ships, except one upon the rocks very near us, and the sea confiantly breaking over her. After we had wore, the Apollo paffed on the opposite tack, a little to the windward of us: she however did not observe our lights or the guns we fired: she stood on till out of sight, and soon afterwards we heard the guns from her, feral moft likely as signals of distress. Our ship now became her difcovered, which was very fortunate for us, as we had only one anchor left, and that, except the forebank, good. We had proceeded some distance from the coast before day light, but to thofe unfkill that were near, a moft dreadful fcene was prefented. Several captains counted 28 veffels on the breakers, and more than 40, not one efcaped unbroached. We find there are 50 miffing ships, including the Apollo. There not being able to get a lift of them, but you will receive inclosed a lift of thofe that are fafed and have joined the fleet, now under convoy of the Carys fort. The breakers were the moft tremendous I have ever feen, and I fear the crews of all the veffels that were on them near the place was every one loft, thank providence. Poor old — in one of the miffing, ships, and in one of them I am told there were on loft three cabin ladies."

Lift of the ships saved.

Alfred, Racoritia, Port, Thetis, Hero, Pomona, Mary-Ann, Duke, Hermes, Liberty, and Diana, from Glasgow.—Loe, Sally, Maxwell, Alchymift, and Royal Edward, from Liverpool.—Loyalty, Briftol, Martha Brae, Simon Taylor, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Ann, Roberta, and Sally, from Briftol. Pagan, and Thomas, from Lancaster.—Bess, and Farrio from Dublin—Betty, Ayr—Elizabeth, Boyd, and Garland, from Greenock—Adlove, from Cork—Clamorgan, Mentor, John, and Ann, from London —Lady Twemorne, from White Haven.

We've the pleasure to congratulate the public on the establishment of fignal posts from Fort Abercrombie, on the north shore, to town and on the arrangements of such fignals as will convey in a very short space of time, notice of any number of veffels which may appear in view of this port. The utility of such an establishment is of the moft important nature, and highly characteristic of the perfevering exertions of government for the public welfare.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The British ships Cambrian, of 44 guns, Capt. BRADLEY, and driver, of 18 carronades, Capt. LYAL, have arrived at New-York from Halifax, and anchored near the two French frigates there. JEROME BONAPARTE, who had embarked, it is faid landed again. The British ship Leander, of 30 guns, was expected at New-York from Halifax.

The British frigate Boston, of 32 guns, Capt. Douglas, arrived at New-York on Monday last. The blockade of the French frigates has commenced. The Boston is faid to have fprung one of her Maffs.

The French frigate La Didon is remarkable for being the fwifteft failing veffel belonging to the Republic.

The British ship Pitt, from Greenock, which arrived here on Sunday, was detained from the Cambrian frigate and a number of hands impressed.

The Pilots who were on board the British frigate Cambrian and sloop of war Driver, received orders yesterday to be in readiness to conduct said vessels out within 24 hours after the sailing of the French frigate Didon and Sybille: in consequence of which they were put on board, and the vessels proceeded for sea without pilots. The wind being sufficiently fair, they probably anchored during the evening at Gedney's Hook: indeed what is very singular, shortly after the Brooklyn ferry went down, the French frigates came up from Staten Island, & anchored near the light—probably with an intention of making their escape through the Sound the first fair wind.

The Driver is ordered on a cruize, leaving the Cambrian of 44s and Boston of 32 guns to watch the movements of the two 44's.

By the Ottawa, which arrived here yesterday from Dublin, we have received the London dates of the 13th May,—which contain London dates to the 27th April; seven days later than before received.

Of the invasion very little was written. It was said, an embargo preparatory to the sailing of the expedition was laid by England, and taken place in all the northern ports of France:—On the other hand it was rumored, that many of the French troops lately on the coast had marched into the interior towards the Rhine and Switzerland.

The prosperous situation in Great-Britain and Ireland to repel invasion had not abated in number or spirit.—

Official accounts has been received of the very brilliant success of the British arms, in India, and of the recapture of Goree, on the coast of Africa.

A very solemn and splendid funeral service had been performed in the Roman Catholic chapel in London, for the repose of the soul of the late Duke of Enghien, murdered by order of Buonaparte. All the emigrant Princes, Nobility, and gentry, in England, were present, excepting the Princes of Condé and the Duke of Bourbon, grandfather and father of the deceased Duke, who were sick. The number of the English nobility and others present, was prodigious, of whom 800 were ladies.

On the night of the 13th ultimo, a fire broke out in a house in Saint John Street, Quebec, occupied by Frederick Diedhart, Hatter. The flames had made such progress before assistance arrived, that it was utterly impossible to save that house, and the roofs of the surrounding houfes being in only combustible them, from the dryness of the weather, soon took fire. The wind, which blew rather briskly in the evening, had fortunately subsided before the breaking out of the fire; so almost a perfect calm, otherwise, according to all probability, a great part of the town would have been destroyed, notwithstanding the laudable exertions of every description of perfons in the city and garrison. Four dwelling houfes, one on each side of the Street; together with several outhouses, have been completely burnt down, and three others much damaged.

The loss of property is not to an extent to be felt as a great public loss; but it is a heavy, very heavy loss, to the individuals more immediately concerned; fome of whom are left without the means of procuring the abfolute necessaries, for loft the comforts of life, at an age when they are, of themselves, no longer able to begin the world anew but in company with fome affiftant.

Of Surinam.—The following lift of the killed and wounded, at the taking of Surinam, by the British, together with the promotions and appointments which have taken place fince that event, are copied from the St. George's Chronicle of *May 27*:

Killed and wounded.—Royal Engineers, 1 rank and file killed—one lieutenant, one staff officer wounded.—84th Regt. 2 rank and file killed—one field officer, one lieutenant, one sergeant, seven rank and file, wounded.—87th Regt. one lieutenant wounded: Total, 3 killed—13 wounded.

Names of officers wounded: Lt. Col. Hon. Geo. Cranstoun, 64th Regiment: Lieut Arnold, Royal Engineers; Mr. Hobbs, Affistant Engineer: Lt. Rofs, 64th Regt. Lt. Browning, 87th Regt.

Royal Navy.—Centaur, one lieutenant, one petty officer, two feamen, killed, two lieutenants, four feamen wounded—Drake, one warrant officer, killed—Pandour, one feaman wounded—Unique, one lieutenant, wounded.—Total, 5 killed—8 wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded: Killed, Lieut. Smith, firft of the Centaur. Mr. Shuldham, midshipman, of do. Wounded, Lieuts. King and Henderson, of the Centaur.—Lt. Brasse, of the Unique.

Return of the Batavian prisoners taken.—One Lt. Gen. one Lt. Colonel, 13 Captains: 34 Lieuts. 11 Surgeons, 1 Serjeant Major: 81 Serjeants, 104 Corporals, 24 Drummers, 1027 privates—Total 1323.

Colonial Chasseurs and Rangers.—One Major, 6 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 6 Surgeons, one Serjt. Major, 18 Serjeants, 26 Corporals, 407 privates—Total 483.

Seamen and Marines on board the Prospérine and cylades.—One Commodore, two Captains, three Lieutenants, fix midshipmen, three Surgeons, 190 feamen: Marines, one Serjeant, four Corporals, 29 Privates.—Total, 241. Grand Total, 2001.

The following promotions and appointments have taken place on the Surrender of Surinam:—Major-General Sir Charles Green, Governor of the Colony. —Capt. Drummond, 2d Battalion 93th Regt. Brigade Major—Capt. Campbell, 66th Regiment, appointed Commandant of Fort Zeandrie.—Lieut. Rowan, 64th regiment, Aid-de-Camp—Lieutenant Imhurst, 2d Battalion 60th Regiment, Military Secretary.—Captain Maxwell (R. N.), appointed Harbour-Master of Surinam.—George Chalmers, Esq. Collector of the Customs.—Lieut. Donovan, Esq. Comptroller.—— Williams, Esq. Searcher and Waiter in the Customs.—James Hafey, Esq Vendue Master.—John Bent, Esq. Army Agent and Contractor for Prisoners.—Robert Rofs, Esq Private Secretary.—— Pringle, Esq Commissary and Interpretor.—R. A. Hyndman, Esq Resident Paymaster.—David Munro Esq Acting Resident Commissary.—Captain Shipley, made Post in the Centaur.—Captain Ferris, in the captured Dutch Frigate Proferpine; and Captain M Kenzie, in the Hippomenes.—Lieut. King of the Centaur, made Commander of the Drake.—Lieut. Henderson of do. made in the Guachapin.—Lieut. Sterling of the Pandour, made in the Surinam (late Pyiades), and since exchanged with Cap. Warung, to the Serapis 2 and nine Midshipmen made Lieutenants.

Brigadier General Maitland has refumed the command of the Garrison at St. Ann's since his return 2 and Brigadier General Montgomery goes to Tobago to take the Command there.

ARTICLES of Capitulation signed by Major Gen. Sir Charles Green, commanding the land forces, and Commodore Samuel Hood, on the part of his Britannic Majesty; and by B. A. Batteuburg, Lieut. Col. in Chief of the 5th battalion of Batavian Jagers.

ART. 1. *The garrison shall retain their baggage and arms, and march out with the honors of war.*

ANS. *The garrison shall march out with all the honors to which brave soldiers are entitled—The officers shall be permitted to retain their weapons. The officers and soldiers shall march out to a certain distance, the soldiers shall then ground their arms.*

2. *The garrison shall be transported within four weeks, to the nearest port of the Batavian Republic, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.*

Anf. *Affented to, as ſoon as good diſcipline, &c. can be obtained.*

3. *The garriſon ſhall be permitted as ſoon as they arrive in the Batavian Republic to bear arms, but not againſt his Britannic Majeſty.*

Anſ. *Agreed.*

4. *The fortreſs of New Amſterdam and the other poſts, as alſo the magazine in theſe colonies, ſhall be delivered over to commiſſaries to be appointed, in 48 hours after the ſigning of the capitulation.*

Anſ. *The places named, the batteries of barriers of the fort New Amſterdam, ſhall be delivered up to morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. The reſt of this article agreed to.*

5. *That none of the garriſon ſhall be enliſted into his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice.*

Anſ. *His Britannic Majeſty will take no other ſoldiers than thoſe who voluntarily engage in his ſervice.*

6. *All the propoſitions offered to the colony, previous to this capitulation ſhall ſtill be confirmed.*

Anſ. *His Britannic Majeſty has given particular orders to ſhew every favor to the colony of Surrinam. Every thing here requeſted ſhall be complied with.*

7. *The women, children and other perſons connected with the garriſon ſhall be included in this capitulation.*

Anſ. *Agreed.*

(Signed) A. BATTENBURG.
Lieutenant General.

Head Quarters, Fort of New Amſterdam, May 4th, 12 o'clock Mid-day
(Signed) CHARLES GREEN, Maj. Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore.

Head Quarters of the Army, May 4th, at 8 P. M.

The following Proclamation was iſſued after the Britiſh had become poſſeſſed of the Dutch ſettlement of Surrinam.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the ſettlement of Surrinam and its dependencies, has ſurrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, and thereby become a colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, we have judged neceſſary by theſe preſents, to enjoin all the good inhabitants of this place, to conduct themſelves with regularity and tranquility, and as behoves the loyal ſubjects of his ſaid Majeſty.—We do further give them the fulleſt aſſurance, that their profeſſions and property ſhall in every reſpect be ſecure, and protected, for which purposes the ſtricteſt orders have been given to the troops—and that the intereſts of the inhabitants of Surrinam, as his Majeſty's ſubjects, have been particularly recommended to us.

We do alſo make known to all perſons that the government of this colony and its dependencies is to be held by Major General Sir Charles Green, *until his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.*

GIVEN under our hands at Head Quarters Paramaribo, the 7th May, 1804, and in the 44th year of his Majeſty's Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Signed, CHARLES GREEN.
SAMUEL HOOD.

The Engliſh, by a late ſtatement, as an abſtract of their muſter-rolls, conſider the enrolled men of Great-Britain, including all inland and ſea ſervices, at about 2,000,000.

A Country Schoolmaſter's deſcription of a Money lender.—"A money lender ſerves you in the *preſent* tenſe—he binds you in the *conditional* mood—keeps you in the *ſubjunctive*—and ruins you in the *future*.

THE Kilkenny Journal ſtates, that a man, by the name of Kenny on his return to the city, "fell of his horſe, and *broke his neck*, but *happily* received *no other damage*."

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to ſettle his buſineſs, requeſts all perſons having demands againſt him to produce the ſame in the courſe of one month from the date hereof.—And all thoſe in any wiſe indebted to him are deſired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 20th July, 1804.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, having ſignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Proviſions required for the Forces ſtationed in Britiſh North America, ſhould henceforward, in as far as may be practicable, be ſupplied from thoſe Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia:—The Subſcriber is authoriſed to receive all Propoſals that may be made, on, or before the 18 SEPTEMBER next, by Perſons deſirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR, PORK and PEASE } For the ſaid Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, uſually furniſhed to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Meſs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peaſe of the firſt quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Proviſions to be warranted to keep good and ſound for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton. / Lower Canada ..... Quebec and Montreal. / Nova Scotia ..... Halifax & Annapolis. / New Brunſwick ..... St. John's. / Newfoundland ..... St. John's. / Prince Edward's Iſland. Charlotte Town.

AS the Propoſals that may be made, are to be tranſmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE, Dep. Com. Gen.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip between ATKINSON PATTINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON, ſince the year our thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, under the Firm of ATKINSON and RICHARD PATTINSON at Montreal, and of RICHARD PATTINSON and Co. at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, was on the firſt inſtant diſſolved by mutual conſent, public notice is hereby given to all perſons who are Indebted to the ſaid late Co-partnerſhip, to make immediate payment to RICHARD PATTINSON at Sandwich, and ſuch perſons as have claims thereon, are requeſted to preſent them to him for payment.

RICHARD PATTINSON, for Self
And for ATKINSON PATTINSON,
By Power of Attorney.

16th May, 1804.

TO LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide and half of Lot 59 on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a Houſe and Barn thereon.

Alſo, No. 51 on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid ſtreet, with a Houſe and Barn and about 20 acres clear.

And Lot No. 12 upon the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills. From which laſt mentioned lot the public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber.—For terms of agreement apply to Mr. ST. GEORGE the proprietor.

July 20th, 1804.

To be Sold or Leaſed for a Term of years,

THE Criſt and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills—there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well ſeeded with Timothy and Clover Graſs, and a Priory ſufficient to ſupply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

ALL perſons having demands on the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM DUNKES POWELL, junr. deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their Accounts, properly atteſted, to the Subſcribers at Niagara,

JOSEPH EDWARDS, JOHN POWELL, } Adminiſtrators.

June 9, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Notes or Book, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe their Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection. PAUL MARIAN.

THE Subſcriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends in future to ſupply them with Bread at the rate of nine Loaves for one Dollar, to be delivered at their Houſes, and that he will bake at the rate of pound for pound, that is to ſay, he will return one pound of Bread for every pound of Flour which may be ſent to him for the purpoſe of being made into Bread.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, May 18, 1804.

Mr. St. George

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion;—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.

19th June, 1804.

STRAYED about ſix weeks ago from the Humber, a ſmall Horſe with a white eye, and has the poll-evil; alſo, a well made Canadian black Horſe, about 14 hands and a half high, with his mane cheered off. Whoever will bring back the above-mentioned two Horſes to Cooper's Tavern in York, ſhall receive 8 Dollars for their trouble.

June 9, 1804. Wm. CHAMBERS.

The Laſt Time of Aſking.

THE Subſcriber returns his ſincere Thanks to all Gentlemen who have favored him with their Cuſtom, and hopes that all thoſe who are Indebted to him will diſcharge their Accounts by the tenth day of June next, to enable him to continue his Buſineſs, otherwiſe he will, though diſagreeable, lodge all unſettled Accounts in the hands of an Attorney. THOS. HAMILTON.

York, May 10, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt taking a BOND from Samuel Chaffey formerly of the Humber drawn by William Chambers, relative to Lands ſituate at Etobicoke, as the above bond was fraudulently obtained by ſaid Chaffey from Wm. CHAMBERS.

29th June, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 14.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 690. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and our faithful Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Aſſembly at our Town of York, on the ſecond day of July next, to be commenced and held, called and elected, and every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, the ſtate and defence of our ſaid Province, concerning our ſaid Aſſembly at the day and place aforeſaid to be held; have ordained you by our ſeparate Writs at the Town and day aforeſaid to be preſent for the purpoſes therein mentioned. NEVERTHELESS for certain cauſes and Conſiderations Us thereunto eſpecially moving our ſaid Aſſembly at and upon the Second day of July next, WE have thought proper to Prorogue, ſo that you nor any of you on the ſaid Second day of July next at our ſaid Town to appear, are to be held or Conſtrained; for WE do will that you and each of you be as to Us in this matter entirely exonorated, Commanding and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents firmly enjoining you and every of you and all others in this behalf intereſted that on the Tenth day of Auguſt next at our ſaid Town of York perſonally you and every of you be and appear, to treat do act and Conclude upon thoſe things which in our ſaid Aſſembly by the Common Council of our ſaid Province by the favor of God may be ordained.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Twenty Seventh day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given, which ſhall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and ſufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authoriſed to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute

and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, April 3.

The following farther particulars of the late Action in the Eaſt Indies, is extracted from the Bombay Courier of the 5th of October.

After a merited compliment to the gallant enterprize of General Wellesley and to the steady & perseverering bravery of his troops, the Gazette continues as follows :—

"The whole of Gen. Wellesley's force conſiſted of four battalions of native infantry (one battalion having been left in charge of the baggage at a ſmall village about four miles in the rear,) a ſmall detachment of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and his Majeſty's 74th and 78th regiments, whilſt the enemy could not have amounted to leſs than 40,000 men, with a well appointed park of artillery of upwards of 90 pieces of cannon. In our laſt Gazette we ſtated that Major General Wellesley's army on the 17th ult. was encamped on the banks of the Cadavery, waiting the arrival of Capt. Hill with ſupplies ; that officer fortunately joined the following day ; when ſoon afterwards the army began their march, the General having obtained information that Scindiah had detached his cavalry towards the Adjunty Paſs, and that he meant to follow immediately with the main body of the army, formed the deſign of ſurpriſing him ; and on the 23d, after a march of ſeventeen miles, they came up with Scindiah's army. When General Wellesley came up with the enemy, he found them encamped in a very ſtrong poſition ; in the front, right, and rear, it was protected by a very deep nullah or ravine. General Wellesley, on obſerving the poſition of the enemy, and depending on the tried valour and diſcipline of his officers and men, inſtantly determined on the attack ; forming his line on the enemy's left ; on which movement Scindiah immediately ſent away his baggage, and prepared to oppoſe the General's attack. The Britiſh line was formed with much judgment in the following order : —The firſt line conſiſted of the picquets, the 1ſt battalion of the 8th regiment, and his Majeſty's 78th regiment. The ſecond line conſiſted of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment, and the 1ſt battalion of the 4th regiment ; and the third line conſiſted of the cavalry. In this order the whole advanced about half paſt two o'clock, and perhaps a leverer battle was never fought in India. General Wellesley's firſt line advancing under a heavy cannonade upon fifteen battalions of infantry, a train of artillery of upwards of 90 guns, exceedingly well ſerved with round and grape, and the whole body of the enemy's cavalry ; but all thoſe were inſufficient to reſiſt the Britiſh troops, who ſoon gained a moſt glorious victory, the enemy leaving them in entire poſſeſſion of the field of battle, and 90 pieces of remarkably fine braſs ordnance of different calibres. It is with concern we ſtate that Lieut. Col. Maxwell fell at the very moment when ſucceſs had attended a moſt ſpirited charge to which he had led the cavalry, leaving behind him a well-earned reputation as a brave and gallant officer, and the ſincere regret of his brethren in arms. The enemy fled with ſuch precipitation, that it is ſuppoſed they did not carry off a ſingle gun. It is ſaid that Scindiah is retreating towards the Adjunty Paſs. Gen. Wellesley, whoſe active ſpirit was conſpicuouſly diſplayed wherever the battle raged, had his horſe ſhot under him during the engagement ; and indeed almoſt every mounted officer in camp loſt one or two horſes. At the period theſe accounts came away, no probable eſtimate could be made of the enemy's loſs, but it muſt have been great indeed, from the charge of our cavalry and infantry, which was executed with wonderful effect."

April 5.

Laſt night ſome further diſpatches were received at the India Houſe from the Governor General of Bengal, brought by the ſhip Union, arrived from that Preſidency. They contain the particulars of the ſucceſſes obtained by Gen. Lake, on the 4th and 11th of September laſt, over the army commanded by Gen. Perron. It appears that the capture of the ſtrong and important fort of Ally Ghur, was effected by aſſault on the 4th of September, after an obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the garriſon. The attack was led by Col. Monſon, at the head of a detachment of the 76th regiment, and prodigies of valour were diſplayed by our troops in the ſevere conflict that took place. We regret, however, to find that this advantage was not achieved without conſiderable loſs on our part, many valuable Officers and brave men having fallen on the occaſion. Benetrating ſtill farther into the Country, Gen. Lake was, in his turn, attacked on the 11th by a body of the enemy, who had croſſed the Jumna from Delhi, for that purpoſe. The aſſault upon our out-poſts appears to have been made with vigour, under the direction of M. Lewis, a French Officer ; but the enemy were ſoon repulſed with the loſs of between fifty and ſixty pieces of cannon.

The poſſeſſion of Delhi was the immediate fruit of our victory, obtained in the neighbourhood of that place, the enemy having previouſly fled from it. The King of Delhi, formerly called the Great Mogul, and who has ſo long been in a kind of State Captivity by the Mahratta Princes, has very properly been reinſtated, and, at his own deſire, placed under the protection of the Britiſh. General Lake had his firſt audience of his Majeſty on the 16th. He was received on the occaſion by the reſtored Monarch with all poſſible honour, and reſpect, and the whole of his family expreſſed themſelves highly gratified at the happy change that had thus taken place in their fortunes.

April 20.

The French Princes.—His Royal Highneſs Monſieur, brother to the King of France, was the only one of the French Princes who received information by the Hamburgh mail of Tueſday laſt, concerning the melancholy fate of his relative, the late Duke of Enghien.—With agoniſed feel ngs he went in the evening to Wanſtead-houſe to communicate the ſad tidings. He was met at the door by the Duke of Bourbon, who preceiving grief and ſorrow marked on every feature immediately anticipated the cruel fate of his ſon. Without hearing or uttering a word, he locked himſelf up in his ſtudy, and there gave a vent to his ſorrow. His groans and ſobs were heard by thoſe outſide, who in vain implored access, in order to adminiſter conſolation to his afflicted mind.—Monſieur himſelf, though long verſed in misfortune, ſtood in need of friendly ſupport ; but with that laudable reſignation which has always diſtinguiſhed him, and ſumming up reſolution, he entered the apartment of the Prince de Conde, and with apparent compoſure he thus addreſſed him—"You know, my uncle, I have to deplore the murder of a brother, of a ſiſter, of a ſiſter-in-law, and of a nephew." His Royal Highneſs the Prince de Conde, judging what this preface led to, interrupting him, exclaimed—"My grandſon is no more ; I have no more poſterity !" So ſaying, he fell into the arms of the Chevalier de Conti, who attended Monſieur. Half an hour paſſed before he recovered, and burſt into a flood of tears. Upon his recovery, he apologiſed to Monſieur for his weakneſs, aſſuring him they were the firſt tears he had ſhed ſince the murder of Lewis XVI. The Prince, being extremely ill, was put to bed, and Monſieur paſſed the night at Wanſtead houſe in hopes, of ſeeing the Duke of Bourbon, who remained ſhut up in his apartment until ten o'clock on Wedneſday morning ; he then conſented to ſee Monſieur ; but when they met neither could utter a word.

Monſieur parted from him, went in his carriage, and the Duke retired to his chamber, where he remained yeſterday morning inconſolable. The Duke and Prince are attended by a phyſician and a ſurgeon, who do not permit them to ſee each other. Monſieur was rather better on Thurſday, and received the viſits of the Duke of Orleans, of the Duke de Montpenſier, and the Count de Beaujolois. This day the French Princes and thoſe loyal emigrants who have the means of doing ſo, will go in mourning for the Duke of Enghien, this laſt royal victim of the atrocious monſter whom Providence has ſo long ſuffered to chaſtiſe the world ; and next week funeral ſervice will be celebrated in commemoration of the royal martyrdom of his highneſs. Laſt Tueſday, Monſieur received a letter from his Majeſty the King of France, dated Warſaw, March 31ſt.

His Majeſty had then heard of the attempt of the Corſican Uſurper, thro' the medium of emiſſaries at Berlin, but nothing more ; in that letter his majeſty ſays "I have written a long letter to the Duke of Enghien." Strange viciſſitudes of human life !—What a ſhort ſighted mortal is man !—Upon that very day the Duke of Enghien was before the tribunal of blood, convened by a mercileſs Corſican in France, to murder one of its beſt and moſt virtuous princes. Yet the Corſican tyrant lives, and the good people of Paris go as uſual to plays, to balls and to puppet-ſhows !

Solemn ſervice for the late Duke of Enghein.

Yeſterday a ſolemn ſervice, in honour of the late Duke of Enghein, was celebrated at the deſire of his Royal Highneſs Monſieur, brother to the King of France and Navarre, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare. The Biſhop of Montpellier officiated pontifically, aſſiſted by the venerable Archbiſhop of Narbonne, the Biſhop of Arras, Avranches, Nantz, Angouleme, Noyon, Rhodez, and Uzez. The Abbe de la Tuſſe, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs, Monſieur, pronounced a brief but beautiful ſermon from the 21ſt and 22d verſes of the 9th chapter of the Firſt Book of the Maccabees.

Et fleverunt eum omnes populus Iſrael, planctu magno, et lugebant dies multos. Et dixerunt quo modo cecidit potens, qui ſalvum faciebat populum Iſrael.

The eloquent preacher, without entering into the particulars of the ſhort but brilliant career of this amiable and much lamented prince, drew tears from every eye, by the unaffected piety of his ſentiments, and his pathetic expreſſion. He confined himſelf to a view of this young hero, as a model of fidelity and devotion to his King, at a time when fidelity was ſo rare in moſt continental countries among ſubjects, and loyalty among princes. He recommended reſignation in ſufferings to the will of God, and confidence in the Divine juſtice, which never fail to avenge the innocent and puniſh the guilty. The preacher frequently burſt into tears, which interrupted his ſpeech. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the ſenſation produced by the following paſſage towards the cloſe of the ſermon :

"Speaking as I am, to Chriſtian Princes, and to Chevaliers always faithful to the religion of their anceſtors, as to the laws of honour, I will only call to your remembrance the laſt words of the hero whoſe untimely end we here deplore !—*Oh, my God, preſerve my King and deliver my Country from the yoke of the foreigner !*" He then added, "Let us all repeat this prayer to the God of Goodneſs : *May the Almighty ſave our virtuous King, and preſerve his Majeſty from thoſe dangers which ſurround him !!!* At theſe words the audience were deeply affected and overwhelmed with grief. In this pious and devout circle we obſerved his Royal Highneſs Monſieur, the Duke of Berry, Duke of Orleans, Duke De Montpenſier, Duke De Beaujolois, all the French Nobility, Earl and Counteſs of Kenmare, Dowager Marchioneſs of Donnegal, Lady Charlotte Browne, with a great number of the Engliſh Nobility of both ſexes. The Chapel could not contain one half of the company who preſented themſelves. The prince of Conde and the Duke of Bourbon were not preſent : they are indiſpoſed at Wanſtead Houſe, to which place, we underſtand, her Majeſty and the Royal Dukes frequently ſend to enquire after their health.

April 21.

Stone Expedition.

His Majeſty's ſhip Immortalite, with the ſtone ſhips, bombs and cutters, under the orders of Capt. Owen, ſailed from Dungeneſs on the morning of Thurſday, the 12th inſt. and anchored off Boulogne before the cloſe of the day. On their arrival, Commodore Morris made the ſignal for the boats of the blockading ſquadron (viz. Leopard, Kotyalus, Leda, Beine, Chiffonne, Autumo, Lark and Harpy) to aſſemble on board the Leopard, at 9 P. M. manned and armed. There had been a moderate breeze from E. N. E. all the day, but as the evening approached, it gradually died away, and at midnight it fell calm, nothing therefore could be attempted—the ſhips which had got under weigh were obliged to anchor, and the boats returned on board. Had the breeze continued, every thing would have ſeemed as favourable for the expedition as its projectors could have deſired. The ſpring tide was at its height about one o'clock—the water ſmooth, the night extremely dark, and only ten of the enemy's gun-boats were without the harbour ; but the Boulognese were doubtleſs fully apprized of what was going on, and well prepared for reſiſtance, as we obſerved lights at their numerous batteries long after midnight, and the next morning we diſcovered that they had got out an additional force of ten brigs, and forty-two luggers, making in all ſixty-two ſail, which were moored acroſs the mouth of the harbour in the ſtrongeſt poſition for its defence.

The enemy's coaſt exhibits a moſt intereſting ſcene of buſtle and exertion. They have now 109 veſſels out of Boulogne, and about 30 more lying off Vunmoreaux ; 25 of the former are brigs, yet the foreſt of maſts does not appear to be thinned in the leaſt. The calm continued the whole of yeſterday, and the attempt to ſink the ſtone ſhips muſt now at all events be deferred till the next ſpring tides ; if not altogether abandoned.

The mouth of the harbour of Boulogne is perfectly dry at low water, and the foundation ſo hard that we often obſerve carts and waggons paſſing to and fro, and people walking acroſs it at a conſiderable diſtance from the Pier Head ; of courſe, ſhould the ſtony maſſes be placed there (the wooden caſe of the ſhips ſurrounding them being burnt, as is intended) they would lie expoſed for ſome hours of the day and night, and could be eaſily blown by gun-powder and removed piece by piece, ſo as moſt admirably to aſſiſt in the repair of the Pier Head, and in the conſtruction of a formidable battery hard by at low water, at which the French are at this moment buſily employed.

Should the ſtone ſhips take ground more remote from the entrance of the harbour, it is the opinion of many, that there would yet be ample ſpace for the ſmall claſs of veſſels, which alone can enter this port, to find a ready paſſage at the proper time of tide as uſual, and that artificial rocks would not occaſion them the leaſt hindrance or annoyance.

DUBLIN, April 19.

The exertions of the Ordnance at the Tower is beyond all precedent. A manufactory of ſmall arms has been recently eſtabliſhed there, under the auſpices of Welleſley Pole, which already furniſhes at the rate of above three thouſand per week.

It was mentioned on Tueſday, that it was intended to fortify the Hill of Howth, which is capable of being made impregnable—other fortifications, it is ſaid, are to be erected from the coaſt at Dunleary along the Head of Bray.

A number of tons of dollars have been ſent down to Birmingham by the Canal, to be converted into crown pieces, at leaſt to receive the ſame impreſſions by the machinery of Mr. Boulton. This meaſure will tend to prevent the circulation of counterfeits ; as the effort of Mr. Boulton's machinery cannot be eaſily imitated by any ſecret apparatus ; and as no counterfeits executed abroad will be ſubmitted to the new impreſſion. But we much fear that the ſcarcity of ſilver will not entirely ceaſe, till a happy change in the ſituation of the country ſhall make it eligible to remove the reſtriction by which the bank of England is now prohibited from making its payments in money. It is, indeed true, that the rate at which theſe dollar crowns are to paſs in circulation is ſuch, as to leave ſmall temptation to export or melt them down as bullion.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have hired eight extra ſhips, bearing in all, 4638 tons, for the outward voyage of the preſent ſeaſon.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Mr. Finley, paſſenger in the Columbia, from Liſbon, informs, that the King of Naples and family had been ſeized by the French on a ſuſpicion of their having been concerned in the conſpiracy againſt the life of the Firſt Conſul. Mr. Finley had his news from the Imperial Conſul at Liſbon.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

DEMOCRACY AS EXECUTED IN FRANCE.

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 19.

We have been crowded here laſt year with French priſoners to the number of 400, 180 of which were taken from St. Peter's near this iſland, and the reſt from 14 veſſels, prizes to the ſquadron on this ſtation, ſuch as come from St. Domingo and Martinique were very ſa[illegible]. Among the paſſengers from the latter were two clergymen, one a Canon Regular, and the other a Capuchin, 83 years of age ; theſe were of the number of 363 prieſts tranſported to Guiana by the French Directory, on the 30th of March, 1798, of whom 168 died through want, ill uſage and malignity of the climate, in a few months after their arrival. Seventeen, who had ſome money, bribed their guards and made their eſcape in American veſſels, the reſt dragged a miſerable exiſtence on the ſkirts of a wood in a place called Conomama, 30 leagues diſtant from Cayenne, where they had neither drugs nor any kind of medical aſſiſtance, nor even any perſons to attend their ſick, dreſs their victuals or perform the drudgery requiſite for 14 perſons, ſtowed into a narrow hut, (for ſuch was the number in each ward.) Theſe offices of neceſſity and charity they cheerfully performed for each other while able, but when all were ſick in one hut, and none able to aſſiſt the other, you may judge of their unexampled diſtreſs, lying on dunghills, their fleſh a nurſery for maggots, which conſumed them inch by inch, and rendered them ſuch loathſome ſpectacles to the half living clergymen who viſited them from other huts, that they could remain no longer with them than was barely requiſite to adminiſter the comfort of Sacraments to them, and could ſcarcely find a ſound ſpot in their bodies to lay the facred oil on. Their ſcanty allowance of bread was very bad, the water much worſe ; the huts built for them without windows or doors, (to uſe a ſea phraſe) were neither wind nor water tight. They were conſtantly ſtung with venomous flies, ſurrounded with poiſonous inſects and ferocious animals

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of all kinds, especially with tygers and serpents of a most enormous size, which the soldiers who guarded them prevented from devouring them, and doing them the kindness of putting an end to their sufferings all at once. The dread of these huge serpents and tygers prevented them from going to the brook to wash their tattered linen, and they eat their salt meat (consisting of a half pound per day) raw, rather than run the risk of going to the forest to gather fuel.

At length the soldiers dying almost as fast as the priests, petitioned to be removed from this pestilential spot: this being granted, they were ordered to Syamanary, six leagues distant from their former residence, but on clearer ground, more free from stinging flies and less subject to the haunts of carnivorous animals. Such as were able to walk were compelled to perform the journey by land, and were goaded by the r barbarous drivers to hasten their feeble steps under a scorching sun without any more nourishment than was barely sufficient to keep them alive.—The sick were thrown into boats, and six who were past any hopes of recovery were left behind to the care of two black men, who never reached them even a drop of water during their long agony. Three of them lived fully six days in this deplorable condition. All the rest who arrived at Symanary, were jumbled together, like cattle in a pound, into an old deserted church, where they lay on the bare floor, until new huts were built for them of a worse construction than the former. The leopards of soldiers (to use the words of St. Ignatius) daily vented their spleen by curling, abusing them, and reviling them as the authors of their misfortunes and the causes of their exile into such an unwholesome climate. The only consolation they had was grounded on their strong faith, firm hope and on bearing mass by stealth on Sundays; for the very Reverend Doctor Hollinge, Rector Magnifick of the always famous University of Louvain, in Brabant, brought a Vestment with him; but after his most resigned and exemplary death, his Chalice, being of silver, was broke u and divided among a few of the soldiers.

However some of the ingenious among them contrived afterwards to make one out of an old kettle, and two sergeants disgusted with their own fate and the unheard of severity wherewith the poor priests were treated, permitted one of them to say mass for the rest who were able to crawl to it, without daring to be of the congregation themselves. In short no pen can describe or tongue express the miseries these poor priests underwent, not only here, but also on their passage from Rochfort to Cayenne, for three months, during which time they were crammed, like sheep into a pen between decks, and only allowed three hours per day to take the fresh air; they never received a single line from their friends, and knew not what became of them, or passed in the world no more than if they never belonged to it; 'tis true they well knew this was an oppressive world, for they daily felt the weight of its afflictions, but they likewise hourly sent their pious ejaculations, prayers and affections as messengers before them to announce their arrival to the better. Thus they spent three years and a half in Guiana, until the present government of France (first the intercession of some of their friends) sent a frigate called the Dedaigneuse, for them in the year 1800, which thro' the Governor's implacable hatred to the Christian religion and its ministers, left the most of them behind, under pretence of not being able to collect them from the distant places they were scattered to; and the captain of the frigate was in haste to depart, as he heard there was an English frigate on the coast closely watching him. But as soon as the frigate sailed, the Governor, Victor Hughes, famous for burying thousands alive, when commissary in Guadaloupe, sent them word he soon expected another vessel from France to take them all away; then he kept them between hope and despair of being ever relieved but by death, until the 27th of Oct. 1801, when he ordered them all to Cayenne, and then to Guadaloupe, along with some of his enemies in the most rotten and leaky vessel he could find. In vain did the captain protest against such a crazy tool, go he must, or incur the displeasure of Victor Hughes; he knew the man too well to dispute, and therefore ventured with his convicts, three in number (for no more survived) not for Guadaloupe, but for the next port to them; but they fortunately, by constant pumping, kept her on the water, until in four days time they arrived at Sariaam, which was then subject to the British, who, though they did not permit them to land, sent them a supply of fresh provisions, for such as they brought with them an Englishman would not feed his dog with, condemned their vessel, procured them a sound one, which they drew along-side, and shifted the priests and sailors into, and then steered for Martinique, likewise then under British government; where they got leave to land, and were most humanely and tenderly treated. People of all colours, ranks, sexes and conditions crowded to the wharf, to see the Cayenne convicts; but the bare sight of such miserable, half-starved, moving skeletons, dressed in old canvas jackets and trowsers, covered all over with vermin, unable to walk a step without support, wrung tears of compassion from every eye that beheld them. The English officers sympathized and lifted their hands to heaven in silent astonishment, and then asked was this the work of Robespierre: but on being told that he was dead long before they were transported, declared (tho' bad the French were) they never before thought they were so cruel as to protract pain and anguish to so great a length, and to reduce gentlemen to so deplorable a state for no other crime than being priests. Seven of this holy suffering group died in a few days after they landed, the rest were taken to the Capuchin Convent, where they were washed, perfumed and dressed in their respective Sacerdotal dresses and habits in 24 hours time. In short, the humane government, the clergy, nuns and laity vied with each other to try who would shew the greatest kindness. This short history I have gleaned from the journals of the aforementioned clergymen.

ANECDOTE.

THE celebrated Sir Thomas More was sent Ambassador to the Emperor, by King Henry the VIIIth. The morning he was to have his audience, knowing the *power of wine*, he ordered his servant to give him a good large glass of sack—and having drank that called for another. The servant, with officious ignorance, would have dissuaded him from it, but in vain. The Ambassador drank off the second, and demanded a third, which he likewise drank off—desisting on the fourth, he was over persuaded by his servant to let it alone—so he went to his audience. But when he returned home, he called for his man, and threatened him with his cane! 'You rogue, said he, what mischief you have done me—I spoke to the emperor, on the *insipuration* of those *three glasses* that I drank; he told me I was fit to govern *three parts* of the world. Now, you dog, if I had drank the *fourth* glass I should have been fit to govern *all* the world!'

CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

London, May 15.

At the court at the Queen's palace, the 14th of May, 1804, present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

This day the right hon. George earl of Winchilsea and Northingham, groom of the stool to his majesty, and the right hon. George Tyrone, comptroller of his majesty's household were by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and took their respective places at the board accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the right honorable Dudley lord Harrowby, and the right honorable John Jeffries earl Camden, two of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, they were this day by his majesty's command, sworn two of his majesty's principal secretaries of state accordingly.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right hon. William Pitt, George Percy, esq. (commonly called lord Lovaine) James Edward Harris, esq. (commonly called Viscount Fitz Harris,) the right hon. C. Long and the hon. Henry Wellesley, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. James Gambier, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet; Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Sir John Colpoys, Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet; Philip Patton, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet; and William Domett, jun. Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

From a London Paper of May 28.

The following important paragraph we copy from the Portsmouth paper. It shews a laudable intensity of vigilance on the part of Government:

"The following order issued to the ships at Spithead this morning is of more serious expectation than any that has been known for these seven years that threatened:—To haste up buoys to the cables; to keep the top gallant yards across; clear for action every evening at sun set; the signal for unmooring to be considered as the signal for action; and to keep in momentary readiness for putting to sea, in that case it may be expected to be engaged with the enemy."

It was yesterday reported in the city that Government had received some indirect overtures from France on the subject of Peace, said to have been made thro' the American Minister at Paris. After the dish big state enquiries, we could not learn that the rumour was deserving of much credit.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to settle his business, requests all persons having demands against him to produce the same in the course of one month from the date hereof.—And all those in any wise indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 20th July, 1804.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, West side and half of Lot No. 58 on the East side of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a House and Barn thereon; also, No. 58 on the East side of said Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utensils; likewise on said lot a good house and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewise Lot No. 22, on the River Don, the side of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two sets of Sawmills from for sale. July 24, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 15.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 691. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province in defray "ing the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof" are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars, viz

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage in cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz one at the Sixteen Mile Creek; another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

Latest Intelligence.

BRITISH VICTORY IN THE EAST.

LONDON, April 16.

The following letter gives some interesting details of the battle of the 23d September, in which Scindia was defeated:

"Camp near Jaffarabad, Sept. 24, 1803

"I have now to relate to you one of the most brilliant and bloody actions perhaps on record. On the 22d a junction was effected with Colonel Stevenson, and the two divisions the next morning moved in different directions to attack the enemy's combined force, which was to have taken place as to-day.—However, yesterday morning, as General Wellesley's division arrived on the ground, intelligence was received that the enemy were within five or six miles, and preparing to move off. In consequence of this intelligence, the General reconnoitered their camp, and determined to attack them without waiting for Colonel Stevenson to come up. The baggage was left behind under the charge of Col. Chamber's battalion. On approaching the enemy, it was found that the information the General had received was erroneous, and that the enemy were not in full camp, but occupied a most favourable and advantageous position—covered by ne[illegible] 50 pieces of artillery, with an army of about forty thousand infantry and thirty-five thousand cavalry. To oppose this we had only about one thousand European and two thousand eight hundred native infantry, with four weak regiments of cavalry, and a few artillery—in all, not more than 5000 men. Still the General placing the most implicit confidence in the skill and bravery of his troops, resolved not to let such an opportunity escape of bringing on a decisive action. The army was accordingly formed in order of battle; the infantry and guns occupied the first line, and the cavalry the second. In this position we advanced upon the enemy, in defiance of the heaviest cannonade imaginable.—But, as our line, particularly the right of it, who were ordered to attack the left wing of the enemy, approached the ranges of batteries, showers of grape and musquetry swept away complete ranks; and taking advantage of this, the flower of their cavalry bore down and overwhelmed our infantry on the right. At this awful and critical moment the whole of our cavalry charged the advancing enemy with such rapidity and execution, that the whole gave way, and fell back in the utmost confusion. This decided the fate of the day, and gave time for the infantry to recover, and they immediately advanced to support their cavalry, when the enemy retreated in all directions, leaving us masters of the field of battle, and 110 pieces of very fine cannon, equal in all respects, if not superior to our own. But we have to regret the loss of a great number of brave men; among them Lieut. Col. Maxwell, of the 19th dragoons, who nobly fell in the act of charging the enemy's guns and infan-

try, along with Capt. Mackay, Captain Boyle, and Lieut. Bonimi; alſo 6 more wounded—in all ten officers killed and wounded of the cavalry, and upwards of 160 men and 300 horſes. You may form ſome idea of the heat of the action, when I inform you that hardly a cavalry officer was not either killed or wounded himſelf, or had his horſe ſhot under him. The artillery had four officers killed; they were cut down at their guns by Scindia's horſe; and the infantry ſuffered immenſely both in officers and in men. In all, I think, there are 52 officers killed and wounded, and upwards of 2100 men.—The General had two horſes killed under him—one with a cannon ſhot, and another with a pike, and one of his orderlies killed at his ſide. It is univerſally allowed to be one of the ſevereſt actions that ever happened in this or perhaps any other country; and when it is conſidered that the enemy were at leaſt 75,000 ſtrong, with 150 pieces of cannon, and every local advantage, it muſt at leaſt be allowed, that this detachment of not more than 5000 men, have nobly upheld the fame and character of the Britiſh arms. To do the enemy juſtice, it muſt be admitted that the troops in general, but their infantry and artillery in particular, behaved in the moſt gallant manner, and fell in heaps under the infantry cloſe to their guns. The 74th regiment, at the commencement of the action, were about 500 ſtrong—only 83 of which and one ſubaltern, returned to camp unhurt. They have loſt 4 captains and 7 ſubalterns killed, and every other officer wounded, with the exception of Lieutenant Moore. Colonel Wallace commanded a brigade, and Captain Toffrey was acting in a ſtaff ſituation, and fortunately both of them have eſcaped untouched."

April 22.

It ought to be mentioned, that the late Duke d'Enghein is the laſt hope of the illuſtrious Houſe of Conde.—His father and grandfather are both alive, but widowers, and can have little hope of more poſterity. The Duke's life was the ſacrifice of his affection. He was enamored of the Princeſs Clementina de Rohan Rochefort, niece of the Cardinal de Rohan; and his love of her induced him to reſide at Ettenheim. The Princeſs followed her lover to Straſburgh; but has ſince returned.

April 24.

The Council at which his Majeſty preſided yeſterday ſat till paſt 2 o'clock. Among other buſineſs, his Majeſty ſigned ſeveral Proclamations. Though his Majeſty's health is not fully re-eſtabliſhed, he has not lately ſhewn any ſymptoms of his former malady.

Every good ſubject will feel for the ſituation of his Majeſty. His venerable age, his domeſtic virtues, his zeal for the honor of the country, and the happineſs of the nation; his preſent affliction, and the political ſtorm which he muſt encounter, cannot fail to awaken a lively ſympathy in every Britiſh heart. That he may ſpeedily recover his wonted health and vigor, is the general prayer of his people.

May 5.

In a ſecond edition of the Courier yeſterday, we mentioned that news had been received of 200 of the enemy's flotilla having come out of Boulogne.—Early yeſterday morning they were ſeen from Dover heights, at anchor about two miles from the French ſhore. During the remainder of the day the weather was too thick to ſee them; but a diſtant cannonade was heard ſeveral times; it is probable that the flotilla only came out to manoeuvre, and that they returned into port in the evening.

Severe laws againſt emigration will ſoon be publiſhed in Holland. The richeſt and moſt reſpectable inhabitants particularly at Rotterdam, have emigrated and ſettled themſelves in England, at Antwerp, or at Emden. They carried their fortunes with them in their pocket books.

A letter from Folkſtone, dated Thurſday evening, contains the following information:—

"The report of guns was diſtinctly heard this afternoon from the French coaſt, near Boulogne; and the weather was ſo clear, that we could obſerve three brigs and two lugger rigged veſſels come out of Boulogne harbour, and run along ſhore, as it is ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of getting to ſea. Only one of our ſhips has been ſeen off Boulogne, and ſhe drifted with the tide. The wind has got round to the S. E. to-day, and the convoy under Dungeneſs are obſerved getting under weigh, for the purpoſe of ſailing before dark. For the firſt time this ſeaſon, a great number of lights were deſcried laſt night upon the French coaſt, which it is ſuppoſed ariſes from the French troops having encamped there within this day or two. We cannot otherwiſe account for this circumſtance."

May 6.

Gen. Lake's portion of the booty taken in the pureſt gold, at the ſingle town of Agra, amounts to 36,000l.= Col. St. Leger's to 40,000l. and every captain who ſerved on that day to two thouſand pounds each.

The King of Sweden is ſtated to have been much chagrined by the anſwer of Bonaparte, to a note which he addreſſed to him from Caliruhe on the arreſt of the Duke d'Enghein.

A great number of Italians have been ordered to leave Vienna, in conſequence of application made by the French Miniſter to the Auſtrian cabinet to that effect.

A letter from Middleburg ſtates, that the troops were much harraſſed by the activity of the ſquadron under Sir Sidney Smith, and that they were obliged to reſt by day, being conſtantly under arms at night.

The Firſt Conſul is ſtated to have recently declared in a circle of private friends, that he was glad to find that Moreau is not ſo culpable as it was firſt ſuppoſed.

To countenance the ſhallow tale of Pichegru having been guilty of ſuicide an order has been iſſued, that the priſoners of the Temple ſhall be unremittingly guarded; in the apartments of Moreau, Georges, &c. five gens d'armes are ſtationed night and day. Thuriot, as brother-in-law of the infamous Danton, and a favourite agent of Robiſpierre, is the perſon to whom the examination of priſoners in the Temple is confided.

A letter from Madrid of the 5th April ſays, "we are now fearful that our neutrality will not continue longer, the government having given orders that Britiſh prizes ſhall not be ſold in Spaniſh ports. The Engliſh envoy, Mr. Frere, and conſul general, Mr. Hunter, have received explicit intimation on this ſubject."

INDIA WARFARE.—Extract of a diſpatch from Lieutenant Col. Harcourt, with details of an action, in which the fort of Barabuty was taken by aſſault, Oct. 12.—From a Greenock paper, April 17.

"On the night of the 12th a ſpot was fixed on for a 12 pounder battery, diſtant about 500 yards from the outer gate of the fort. This battery was completed on the night of the 13th, and the 12 pounder placed in it, together with two howitzers and two 6 pounders, the whole of which opened their fire on the morning of the 14th. By eleven o'clock in the forenoon moſt of the defences of the ſouth face of the fort againſt which our fire was directed were taken off, the enemy's guns ſilenced, and every appearance promiſed ſucceſs. Upon which I directed lieutenant colonel Clayton to advance with one 6 pounder, and a party of artillery men, two hundred Europeans from his Majeſty's 22d, and the Madras European regiment, and 400 Seapoys from the 20th Bengal, and the 9th and 19th regiments of Madras native infantry. The party had to paſs over a narrow bridge, and under a heavy but ill directed fire of muſquetry from the fort, to which they were expoſed for forty minutes. They at length ſucceeded in blowing open the wicket (the remaining part of the gate having been fortified with thick maſſes of ſtone.) Having once accompliſhed this the party entered ſingly, and although they met with conſiderable reſiſtance whilſt entering the fort, and paſſing two other gates, the Britiſh troops were ſoon completely victorious.

I cannot too highly praiſe the conduct of Lieut. Col. Clayton, and that of the officers and troops under his command. The whole party manifeſted a degree of perſevering ſteadineſs and bravery that does them infinite honor.

The fort of Barabuty is of conſiderable ſtrength, and with the exception only of the narrow bridge over which our party paſſed, is inacceſſible, as it is ſurrounded by a ditch from 35 to 165 feet broad, and 20 feet deep of water in it.

I am happy to acquaint you that our loſs has not been conſiderable, but I have to report with regret that Capt. Kenny of the 19th regiment of Madras infantry, Capt. Huniſtone of his Majeſty's 22d regiment, and Lieut. Faithful of the Bengal artillery, are wounded, though not dangerouſly; their conduct was highly meritorious, as well as that of every other officer on the ſtorming party.

The loſs of the enemy, within the fort was very conſiderable, and many were drowned in the ditch, when endeavouring to eſcape.

I ſhould not omit mentioning that a ſtand of colours of the enemy was taken by the detachment of his Majeſty's 22d regiment, a ſecond ſtand of colours by the 20th Bengal regiment, a third by the 9th Madras native regiment; and a fourth by the 19th Madras native regiment; and for the diſpoſal of which I hope to be honored with his Excellency's commands."

Official Account of the Capture of Goree.
From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, April 24.

Copy of a letter from Captain Edward Sterling Dickſon, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Inconſtant, to Wm. Marſden, Eſq; dated at Goree, the 15th March, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, and the veſſels named in the margin,* off the iſland of Goree, on the morning of the 7th March, but conceiving it poſſible that it might be in poſſeſſion of the enemy, (altho' Engliſh colours were hoiſted on the citadel, and centinels clothed in red placed on the different batteries,) I brought too with the convoy, and directed Mr. Charles Pickford my firſt Lieutenant, to proceed on ſhore in the cutter, and if he found it in the hands of the Engliſh, make the ſignal I eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe. At ſun ſet, not any ſignal having been made, nor the appearance of the boat, I came to anchor with the convoy a little out of gun ſhot; and deeming it highly neceſſary to gain information with reſpect to the ſituation of the garriſon, I ordered, at 10 P. M. three boats manned and armed, under the direction of Mr. Runciman, midſhipman, to proceed into the harbour, and cut out any of the veſſels he could find, which he did in a gallant manner, by bringing out a ſhip under a heavy fire from the batteries, which ſunk our cutter and wounded one man. From her I learned, that the French had been in poſſeſſion of Goree ſince the 18th of January, and that they had 300 white and black troops in the garriſon.

On the 8th inſt. at day light, I weighed and ſtood to the weſtward of the iſland to prevent any ſuccours being thrown in by ſea from Senegal; and on the evening of the ſame day, being determined to attack it, having ordered ſcaling ladders to be made for that purpoſe, at 9 P. M. anchored and ordered all the boats of the convoy to be ſent on board the Inconſtant, and after embarking as many troops as they could poſſibly ſtow, I found they would not carry a ſufficient number to promiſe ſucceſs: I therefore poſtponed the attack until the arrival of one of our convoy, which was in ſight, ſtanding into the bay, as her three boats could carry from 30 to 40 more men; at day-light in the morning of the 9th inſt. we were agreeably ſurpriſed by ſeeing the Engliſh colours hoiſted over the French, and ſhortly after I received information from Lieut. Pickford, that the garriſon had capitulated with him; I inſtantly ſtood into the harbour with the convoy, anchored and diſembarked the troops. Conceiving it of importance that his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould be made acquainted as ſoon as poſſible with the recapture of this iſland, I have purchaſed a ſmall brig, and ſent my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Pickford, an intelligent and deſerving officer, to England, who will have the honor to preſent my diſpatches; and I beg leave to recommend him in the ſtrongeſt manner to their Lordſhips favour.

I have appointed Captain William Murray, ſenior officer of the troops, to be commandant of Goree, till his Majeſty's pleaſure is known, and Mr. Wm. Arnold, maſter's mate, to be Lieut. of the Inconſtant, vice Pickford, and hope it will meet their Lordſhips approbation.

The moment I can get a ſufficient ſupply of water and proviſions landed, and put the iſland into a proper ſtate of defence, I ſhall proceed, and put their Lordſhips orders into execution.

I cannot conclude my letter without aſſuring their Lordſhips that the greateſt cordiality exiſted between the officers, ſeamen and ſoldiers, and had an attack been found neceſſary, from the handſome manner they volunteered their ſervices, I am perſuaded they would have done honor to their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. S. DICKSON.

Here follows the articles of capitulation, and a liſt of ordnance in the iſland of Goree, when taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, the 11th of March.

* Eagle ſtore ſhip, Hamilton, Venus, Jenny.

British Army.—The additional force of the King's ſervice is to be raiſed by officers of the line, who get a ſtep of permanent rank upon completing their quotas. The proportion of recruits for each rank follows:

A Major for a Lieutenant Colonelcy 82 men; a Captain (having ſerved ſix years as a commiſſioned officer) for a majority 90 men; a Lieutenant (of two years as a commiſſioned officer) for a Captaincy 45 men; an Enſign for a Lieutenancy 10 men. The men are to be raiſed for general and unlimited ſervice. Ten guineas bounty will be allowed to the recruit, the whole of which is to be paid to him in money and neceſſaries; but on no account is any further ſum to be given by the officer recruiting. Two guineas are allowed in addition to the officer for extraodinary expences, and one guinea to the party.

An officer completing his quota within ſix months from the date of his beating orders, will be entitled to a ſtep of rank from that period and in caſe of reduction to half pay. On failure to complete the number required in the ſpecified time, he will revert to his former ſituation in his preſent regiment, allowed at the above rate for the men actually raiſed and approved.

May 13. The French Miniſter at Leghorn, is making extenſive preparations there for the reception of a ſquadron. On board which it is added, ſeveral thouſand troops aſſembling in Etruria, are to embark. The port continued blockaded by ſome Engliſh frigates.

The King of Denmark has ordered a man of War to Algiers, with ſeveral pieces of heavy ordnance from the fortreſs of Cronenburgh, as a preſent to the Dey. The Daniſh marine now comprihes three vice and four rear admirals, 6 comodores, 47 captains, 81 lieutenants, &c.

Bonaparte takes every occaſion to manifeſt his partiality to the Poles, probably with a view to engage them in meaſures hoſtile to the intereſt of the powers who enjoy the ſovereignty of their country.

A ſerious quarrel is ſtated to have taken place between Bonaparte and his brother Lucien: the latter, on retiring to his new eſtates in Italy, has carried with him his gallery of paintings, and every moveable article of value.

Mr. Canning, it is confidently ſtated, will be the new treaſurer of the navy, and Lord Auckland retires from the poſt office, but his ſucceſſor is not yet declared. Lord Charles Somerſet is appointed governor of Jamaica.

We underſtand that Lord Haldwick is to continue, at leaſt for ſome months longer, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The arrival of ſeveral couriers in Paris from Germany, has haſtened the preparations for the Coronation, which will take place in defiance of the remonſtrance of certain Courts. At the laſt Aſſembly by Madame Bonaparte, her huſband ſaid, loud enough to be heard by all perſons preſent, in addreſſing himſelf to a certain hitherto favorite Ambaſſador, "Pray, Sir, have not the French People the ſame right to give the Supreme Chief what title and prerogatives they think neceſſary for their honor and tranquility, as much as to chuſe freely their own form of government." A bow of ſubmiſſion was the only anſwer to a queſtion purpoſely made, as a command or an explanation to the whole Foreign Diplomatic Corps preſent; of whom ſeveral the next day diſpatched couriers to their reſpective Courts, with this ſophiſtical declamation of the Firſt Conſul.

The Coronation Robes have been embroidered at Lyons, and with their diamonds, are eſtimated at two millions of livres: Gold and Silver Medals to the amount of ten millions of livres, report ſays, are already ſtruck at the mint, and are to be diſtributed on the Coronation day, in all the armies, as well as among the people in all the cities and towns. The Coronation carriage has been made long ago, by Simeon, at Bruſſels, under a pretence that it was intended as a preſent to the Emperor of Ruſſia. The Coronation is to be performed by the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Paris and the Pope's Nuncio, Cardinal Caprara, aſſiſted by three other Revolutionary Cardinals, and twelve Revolutionary Archbiſhops and biſhops; the Pope, on account of his age and infirmities, having been excuſed a journey to France, where his Nuncio has full power to aſſiſt on his part, and give his bleſſing.

Among other appointments in France by the Emperor, in petto, are twenty-four Pages for himſelf and twelve for his Imperial Conſort. They are children of the Members of the Legion of Honor; and when they have attained the age of 16, they will obtain each a company in a regiment of cavalry or dragoons as a retreat. Six Lords in waiting for the Emperor, and four for the Empreſs, are to be taken from among the Members of the Senate, Tribunate and Legiſlative Body. A Civil Liſt of twenty-four millions of livres will be fixed. The houſehold troops are to be augmented to twelve thouſand men of different arms. The palace of Verſailles is to be repaired, with thoſe of Campagne and Fontainbleau, and every ſeaſon the Emperor will change his place of reſidence. The winters will, however, excluſively be paſſed at Paris, St. Cloud and Malmaiſon.

Intelligence is reported to have been received by a foreign ambaſſador, that Bonaparte has been proclaimed Emperor of France in all the ſtreets and public ſquares of Paris. All idea of conſulting the people is laid aſide, the Senatus Conſultus of the Conſervative Senate, and the decree of the Tribunate, are conſidered ſufficient authority to change the French republic into a monarchy; and the elective chief magiſtrate of a commonwealth into the hereditary ſovereign of an empire. It is now reported at Paris that the coronation is to take place next Auguſt, upon Bonaparte's birth day, and to be performed at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charlemagne was crowned fourteen centuries ago.

A general amneſty is to be proclaimed for all criminals, without exception; the liſt of emigrants to be cloſed for ever, and all proſcribed perſons, with the exception of the Bourbon family, may return to France, and enjoy the rights of ſubjects. A promotion upon a large ſcale is announced; every officer in the army will be advanced a ſtep.

Yeſterday arrived another Gottenburgh mail. It appears to confirm what was exclufively ſtated in this paper, ſome days ſince, reſpecting the deep impreſſion which the murder of the Duke of Enghein has made upon the court of Peterſburgh. As ſoon as the intelligence of this atrocious event reached the capital, the Emperor iſſued orders for a court mourning, and ſuch was the indignation of the people upon

that occasion, that the French residents have been constantly insulted whenever they appeared in public. Very considerable bodies of Russian troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

CANANDIAGUA, June 12.

At a meeting of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians, lately held at Buffaloe, (Genesee County) Pissant, an Indian belonging to said tribe, was accused of being guilty of the practice of Witchcraft. He was tried, condemned to suffer death, and on the 4th inst. was executed.

BOSTON, June 27.

A letter from London, by the Alexander, says, "Notwithstanding the war this country never enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity. It is a fact, the Exchange is in favour of this country, with every quarter of the globe, and the surplus of the revenue of 1804, over that of 1803, is one million four hundred & eighty two thousand pounds Sterling, exclusive of the war taxes which have exceeded those of 1803, almost two millions.—We still continue a nation of armed men.—A change of Ministry is expected soon.—Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, are both talked of as Premiers.—If the former, the war will be carried on with increased vigour.—If the latter, he will propose, and likely bring about a peace, through the mediation of Russia."

NEW YORK, July 13.

Died, yesterday afternoon, General Alexander Hamilton, of a wound which he received on the morning of the preceding day, in a duel with Col. Burr. Never was a death more sincerely and justly lamented; and his loss will be sensibly felt throughout the United States.—In him were united the most splendid talents and the strictest political integrity. There was no man more universally beloved by those who knew him, and in whom such unbounded confidence was placed. The circumstances which occasioned the melancholy event of his death, and deprived this country of its first citizen, will no doubt be fairly and fully stated; the public voice demands it; his character will be drawn; and his name go down with the highest honors to all posterity. The General during his short illness, expressed his strong abhorrence of the practice of duelling, and has left in writing (as is said) his testimony against it; he partook of the holy Sacrament; and died in the explicit profession of his belief of the Christian religion, and the declaration that he had "a tender reliance on the mercy of Almighty God, through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." The ships in the harbour will show the respect which is due; the merchants are recommended to shut up their stores, and the citizens attend the funeral of one of the greatest and most beloved of men.—[*Gaz.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

The following Gentlemen were returned as Members at the General Election in June 1804, to represent the Counties and Ridings immediately after their names.

Alexander M'Donell and W. B. Wilkinson Esqrs. —*Glengary* and *Prescott*.

Robert Isaac Dey Gray Esq.—*Stormont* and *Raffell*.

John Chrysler Esq.—*Dundas*.

Samuel Sherwood Esq.—*Grenville*.

Peter Howard Esq.—*Leeds*.

Allan M'Lean Esq.—*Frontenac*.

Thomas Dorland Esq.—*Lenox* and *Addington*.

Ebenezer Washburn Esq.—*Prince Edward*.

David M'Gregor Rogers Esq.—*Hastings* and *Northumberland*.

Angus M'Donell Esq.—*Durham, Simcoe* and *East Riding of York*.

Soliman Hill and Robert Nellis Esqrs.—*West Riding York, 1st Lincoln* and *Haldimand*.

Isaac Swazey and Ralph Clench Esqrs.—*2d, 3d* and *4th Ridings of Lincoln*.

Joseph Mallory Esq.—*Norfolk, Oxford* and *Middlesex*.

John M'Gregor Esq.—*Kent*.

Matthew Elliott and David Cowan Esqrs.—*Essex*.

From the GREENOCK ADVERTISER.

THE SOLDIER'S ALPHABET.

A Stands for *Attention*, the first word he knows,
B And B stands for *Bullet*, to tickle his toes,
C Stands for a *Charge*, which the Frenchmen all dread;
And D stands for *Discharge*, which soon lays them dead.
Next E begins *Exile*, at which sometimes he stands;
And F bids to *Fight*, when our enemy lands.
G Stands for *General*, *Grape-shot* and *Gun*,
Which together combin'd must make Bonaparte run.
Then H begins *Honor*, to soldiers unknown,
And I stands for *Justice*, which next they revere,
But K bids them *Kill*, for their country and King,
For whose health each true Briton doth joyfully sing:
L is *Love*, which the *Soldier* will oftentimes feel;
And M bids him *Mercy*, when conqu'ror, to deal.
N Stands for a *Nation* of Englishmen free;
And O for an *Outpost*—but ours in the Sea.
Then P Stands for *Packet* and for *Pioneer*;
And Q shews our enemies *Quailing* with fear.
Next R stands for *Regiment* and *Roll* of the drums;
And S for *Salute* when the General comes.
So T both for *Touch-hole* and *Trigger* may stand;
And V for the brave *Volunteers* of this land.
Then *W Whisper* that war will soon cease,
And X Y and Z, will rejoice at the peace.

THE QUAKER AND CURATE.

AFTER the ceremony of marriage, the Curate demanded a crown as his due.—"How doft thou prove from Scripture," faid the Quaker, "that thou oughteft to have from me fuch a fhare of earthly mammon?"—"Why," replied the Curate, "the perfon you have juft married to, is a woman of a good character; and Solomon, in his proverbs, obferves, that a virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband." The Quaker paid the money.—[*Bal.*

An Engliſh Gentleman has lately been making experiments, in order to aſcertain whether it might be practicable to erect telegraphs to hold correſpondence between Scotland and Ireland, and is ſatisfied that it can be done: and that the beſt adapted places to communicate with each other are Portpatrick and Donaghadee light houſe. He can, with the ſame facility, converſe acroſs the channel by night as by day.

To be Sold or Leaſed for a Term of years,

THE Grift and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills—there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Graſs, and a Pinery ſufficient to ſupply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

TO be Let, Lot No. 59, Weſt ſide and half of Lot No. 59 on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a Houſe and Barn thereon: alſo, No. 51 on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utenſils; there is on ſaid lot a good houſe and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewiſe Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two ſetts of Saw-mill Irons for ſale. July 21, 1804.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

AT COOPER'S TAVERN IN YORK.

ON Monday the Twentieth Day of AUGUST next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, (if not previously diſpoſed of by private Contract) that highly cultivated Lot oppoſite the Printing Office, containing one Acre, together with a Nurſery thereon of about ten thouſand Apple, three hundred Peach, and twenty Pear Trees, and an Orchard containing forty-one Apple Trees fit for bearing, twenty-ſeven of which are full of Fruit; thirty Peach and nine Cherry Trees full of Fruit; beſides black and red Plumbs, red and white Currants, Engliſh Gooſberries, Lilacs, Roſe-buſhes, &c. &c. alſo a very rich Kitchen Garden.—The Buildings are, a ſmall two and half ſtory Houſe, a good Cellar, Aſh and Smoke-houſe: on the Lot is a never-failing ſpring of excellent Water, and a fine Creek running through one corner moſt part of the year.

The above Premiſes might be made very commodious for a Gentleman at a ſmall expence; or for a Tanner, Brewer, or Diſtiller, muſt be allowed the moſt convenient place in York. A view of the Premiſes (by any perſon or perſons deſirous of purchaſing the ſame) will be a ſufficient recommendation.

The Nurſery is in ſuch a ſtate at farwardneſs, that if ſold in ſmall rows or three years (at which time the Apple Trees will be fit to tranſplant) at the moderate price of one Shilling each, would repay a ſum double to that aſked for the whole, and leave a further gain to the Purchaſers, of the Lot, Buildings, and flouriſhing Orchard thereon. A good Title to the above, and poſſeſſion given any time after the firſt of October next.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, the Right as per Regiſter, to one hundred Acres in each of Lots 61, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, for which a Deed can be procured at pleaſure, and the remainder of the Lot proceed for a ſmall Sum. It is an excellent ſoil for Orchard, Grain and Paſture Land; there is a Field of ten Acres in Fence beſides other Clearing. It is a beautiful Situation, having part with the Lake commonly called Bond's Lake, within the ſaid Lot, which affords a great ſupply of Fiſh and Fowl. Terms of payment will be made known on the day of Sale. For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber on the former Premiſes, or the Printer hereof.

WILLIAM BOND.

York, 27th June, 1804.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, having ſignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Proviſions required for the Forces ſtationed in Britiſh North America, ſhould be tranſported, in as far as may be practicable, be ſupplied from thoſe Provinces, and not from Nova-Scotia:—The Subſcriber is authorized to receive all Propoſals that may be made, on, or before the 1ſt SEPTEMBER next, by Perſons deſirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR, PORK and PEASE } For the ſaid Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, uſually furniſhed to the Troops.

THE PORK, to be Prime Meſs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peaſe of the beſt quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, *New Brunſwick*, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Proviſions to be warranted to keep good and ſound for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at { Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton.
Lower Canada ..... Quebec and Montreal.
Nova Scotia ..... Halifax & Annapolis.
New Brunſwick ..... St. John's.
Newfoundland ..... St. John's.
Prince Edward's Iſland. . Charlotte Town.

AS the Propoſals that may be made, are to be tranſmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN M'GILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE, *Dep. Comy. Gen.*

QUETTON ST. GEORGE
Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPETIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.
29th June, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 16.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 692. SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of Auguſt next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of June laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patens, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners for the Home Diſtrict, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legiſlature, paſſed during the Seſſion of the preſent year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uſes of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts "thereof" are ready to receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to undertake for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Propoſals muſt ſtate at what prices the Party deſirous of undertaking the aforeſaid work, will engage to finiſh and complete the ſame, and muſt conſiſt of the following particulars, viz.

At what Price per mile Each Perſon will open and clear out the part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as ſhall not be found to ſtand in need of any cauſeway.

With the price alſo per Rod at which ſuch Party will engage to open, clear out, and cauſeway ſuch other part of the ſame Road as ſhall require to be cauſewayed, and the laſt mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the cauſewaying ſuch Road. The cauſeway to be 18 feet wide; as alſo the price at which any Perſon will engage to build Bridges upon the ſaid Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners will alſo receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And alſo for repairing in a good and ſubſtantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and ſubſtantial manner on or before the laſt day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforeſaid work, will be required to produce two ſufficient ſureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Eſquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Eſquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Eſquire, of Flamborough Eaſt, all of whom are Commiſſioners named for carrying the aforeſaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authoriſed and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given,

which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

To be Sold or Leased for a Term of years,

THE Grist and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills —there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Grass, and a Winery sufficient to supply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, April 23.

Pichegru's Captivity.

Private Letter dated Paris, April 8.

"From the day that Pichegru entered [illegible] Temple, he was refused, with [illegible] and to leave this prison but [illegible] or to attend a trial. In his [illegible] before the Police Officers, as in his last before the Criminal Judges, he was always the same; declaring himself guilty of any other crime than that of returning to France, when the First Consul chose to continue his name, though a Republican General, upon the list of Emigrants. He declared himself ignorant of all plots formed to destroy the First Consul; and he asserted that no such existed; because, had the contrary been the case, Bonaparte would long before have ceased to reign and to live. He did not deny that he landed near Dieppe, last January; but said that most of the passengers landed with him were unknown to him, and by him supposed to be emigrants, who, like himself, desired to visit their country, parents and friends. He repeatedly wished to be carried before some tribunal, to have his conduct investigated, and his innocence or guilt proclaimed.

"All those persons who came over with him have been separately interrogated, but not one of them inculpated him: on the contrary, they said that during their passage from England, and after their landing in France, Pichegru hardly spoke a word to any body. Most of them were offered their lives and liberty, if they would discover any thing that could convict Pichegru of having conspired against the Republic; but either they knew nothing, or one man of honor enough not to disclose what had been confided to them. The last prisoner offered his pardon was Major Russillon, a Swiss officer, who, the Grand Judge knew, was the bosom friend of Pichegru—who for two years had lodged with him in the neighbourhood of London, and who left England with him; but this loyal officer, instead of being evidence against Pichegru, deposed, upon oath, "That hardly a day passed in England, when Pichegru did not say, that any person that made France and Europe quiet and happy, was his idol, if either a Louis XVIII. or a Bonaparte."

"On the 4th inst. the Grand Judge, with the Senator Fouche, arrived about eleven o'clock in the morning, in the Temple, and Pichegru was, for the *last time carried* from his dungeon. The Grand Judge shewing him a pardon, signed *en blanche*, sealed by the seal of State, and signed by Bonaparte, and Maret, Secretary of State. He offered to deliver it over to him, and to order his release immediately, if he only would sign a declaration, and afterwards appear before the tribunal as evidence, inculpating Moreau in the plot to murder the First Consul, and to restore Louis XVIII. Pichegru answered then, as before, "Carry me, if you choose, to be shot, or to be guillotined: but I shall die, as I have lived, an honest man and a true patriot."

"It was then that his *private* destruction was determined. His first confinement was in the Abbey Prison, afterwards in La Force; and since the 8th of March, in the Temple. In all these prisons he never was left a moment alone, but chained, hands and feet, except at his meals. *Gens d'armes* were present day and night, in his dungeon. Knowing, from the moment that he was arrested, that nothing could be proved against him, and fearing that poison might be administered to him, he refused to eat of any dish his jailor did not first taste in his presence. His last supper was a roasted fowl and a sallad, and the jailor eat of both. Before he had done he received a blow over the wound he had in the head from the day of his arrest, which brought him to the ground, and in this position he was strangled—some say, by the First Consul's favourite Mamelukes, Rustan, others by the two Gens d'armes in his dungeon; who, report says, hath both since disappeared. Such was the end of this Republican General, who organized victory in the camp of the French Republicans; who added Brabant and Holland to the conquests of France; and to whose victories France is indebted for having her frontiers extended to the Rhine."

BOSTON, July 13.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Salem, July 12.

"Capt. Hogin arrived this morning from Rochefort; left there May 16; brought no papers; but reports, that the French soldiers had declared themselves against Bonaparte's being made Emperor, &c. and that Moreau had been set at liberty."

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Letters from Vienna of the 22d of April mentions that the note which the Minister of the Elector of Baden has presented to the Imperial Court, respecting the arrest of the French Emigrants on the Elector's territory, particularly the seizure of the Duke of Enghien, has given occasion to a conference of state, the result of which is not very favourable to the French interest. The Austrian army now consists of 211,988 effective men.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated June 4.

"You know, I presume, that we claim Mobile as part of the cession from France—Spain objects to this; and, being in power there, exacts from us the ancient duties.—Congress, however, have passed an act for the regulations of this part of the province, as if they were without apprehension that their right to do so would be disputed. —The governor-general, who resides at Pensacola, has seen this act, and it has excited much alarm and ill temper.—I saw, last night, a translation of his letter to Governor Claiborne on the subject, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, in which he assumes a bold tone, and says he views our conduct as a serious violation of the treaty, and of the harmony that ought to subsist between the two governments. He adds, that he shall feel it is duty to resist with force of arms every such violation. He then endeavoured to shew, by a variety of arguments, that we have no right to that country, and hopes the President will be satisfied on the due consideration that (the Governor) is correct in his opinion, and that the President will take measures to abandon a claim so unfounded; but if not, and if the American Government persist in the exercise of legislative and executive controul over that country, however painful the alternative, he shall use the force entrusted to him to repel with arms every such unjust encroachment.

"How this disagreeable business will end I know not. On the truth of the facts you may place the most implicit confidence. The translation of the letter is attested by the interpreter to the government; and I expect will be soon published in your papers from the proper authority."

From Lisbon.—Captain Merrit, arrived at Boston from Lisbon, informs, that the Portugese government had declared war against the Moors; and that a ship of the line had sailed from Lisbon to cruize in Tangier bay.

New French Government.

The particulars of the new arrangement are thus described in a private communication—"The name of the Republic is to be changed into that of Empire: the Republican calender is to be laid aside; the ancient Nobility are to re-assume their former titles; and at Bonaparte's coronation, several hundred Noblemen are to be created. The brothers of the Consul are, with their male children, to be created Archdukes, and all the sisters, Archduchesses.—The heir to the Throne is to be stiled the Imperial Grand Duke, and the titles of Bonaparte are to be His Most Christian Majesty the Emperor of the Gauls. The Throne is to be hereditary in his family, and, in case of failure of issue, he is to have the power of nominating from among his relatives, his immediate successor."—[*London Paper.*

Jerome Bonaparte.—The youngest, brother of the Emperor of the Gauls, with his lady, intends to take a tour through the Eastern States, visit the falls of Niagara, &c.

INFLUENZA!—A very respectable commercial house in this city, has favored us with the perusal of Liverpool letters of the 21st of May, which states, "the public prints of yesterday, announced, the arrival in London of a Mr. Livingston from France, whose object, it is supposed, is to render overtures of Peace to this country.

"Accounts from the continent, state, that the Emperor of Russia had ordered 200,000 men to march to the frontiers. This movement is attributed to the feeling which had been excited in that Court by the murder of the Duke D'Enghein. The papers of to day are totally silent on the subject, being engrossed with the details of the ceremony of Bonaparte's being crowned Emperor of the Gauls."

—*Phil. Gaz.*

An extraordinary case in the annals of population deserves to be made public —In the epochy of Tambef in Russia, were born in the year 1803, 26,746 boys, 21,998 girls, together 48 744 children, married 10,82 -ple; died, 20,026 males 9233 females, in all 19,-259; that is, the births exceeds the deaths by 29,485, far more than half.

A famous brigand, called Saint Rochette has lately been arrested in Piedmont. He has been the Chief and Creator of fifteen bands of barbares or robbers in the Alps, of whom 306 have already been executed. He never had any fixed house, but he knew perfectly well the Alps, and all retreats in these mountains, and whenever he went he had the talents to form new bands, and to inspire his fellows with the most violent hatred against the French of whom he acknowledges to have killed, with his own hands, upwards of 200, and that his comrades, during the last war, have, by ambuscades which he had prepared, destroyed upwards of 2500 republicans. The jealousy of one of his mistresses delivered him up at St. Benigno. Memorials concerning many of his transactions were found upon him, and receipts from different priests and friars for 2,560,000 livres, which he has given to churches and convents to have masses and prayers said, for obtaining the assistance of the Virgin Mary in his undertaking.—He had besides upon him a list of thirty persons, whom he intended to dispatch this year as soon as possible, among whom were two Bonapartes, Vice President Melzi, Generals Menou, Murat, St. Cyr, &c. On his way to Turin, he knocked out the brains of a gensdarmes with his hand cuffs, and bit the nose of another, who attempted to tie his hands on his back. He is a very strong man, and his body is covered over with hair like that of a goat.

Among the prisoners condemned and executed lately at Turin, were a son, for poisoning his father and mother; a wife, for poisoning her husband; a married woman, for poisoning three of her children; and a maid servant, for poisoning her master, mistress, two of their children, and two of her fellow servants.

FUNERAL HONORS

of GENERAL HAMILTON.

The Society of the Cincinnati being charged with the direction of the Funeral Ceremonies of its President General, which took place on Saturday last, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, commemorative of an event of the deepest national regret, directed the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. The Military Corps, commanded by Colonel Morton.
2. The Society of Cincinnati.
3. Clergy of all denominations.

THE CORPSE.

5. The General's Horse.
6. Relatives of the deceased.
7. Physicians.
8. The Judges of the Supreme Court.
9. The Hon. Gouverneur Morris, in his carriage.
10. Gentlemen of the Bar and Students at Law.
11. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.
12. Mayor and Corporation of the city.
13. Members of Congress and Civil Officers of the United States.
14. Ministers, Consuls, and Residents of Foreign Powers.
15. Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.
16. Military and Naval Officers of Foreign Powers,
17. Militia Officers of the State.
18. Presidents, Directors and Officers of the respective Banks.
19. Chamber of Commerce and Merchants.
20. Marine Society, Wardens of the Ports, and Masters and Officers of all the vessels in the harbour.
21. The President, Professors, and Students of Columbia College.
22. The different Societies, in such order as their respective Presidents may arrange.
23. Citizens in general.

The military corps commanded by Col. Morton being ordered to parade in the Park at 10 o'clock, accompanied with six pieces of artillery, two of which will remain on the ground under the command of Capt. M'Lean, and fire minute guns from the movement of the corps until it enters the church-yard. The 6th regiment, with the colours and music of the several corps, will parade in Robinson street, on the south side, fronting Mr. Church's house —standards and music in front of the centre. The regiment in solemn attitude, resting on arms reversed. On waving the standard of the Cincinnati, shrouded in crape, the regiment will shoulder and receive the corple, proceeding from the house with presented arms the music and colors faluting. On a signal trumpet the regiment will shoulder and the troops in the Park will throw themselves into column, and and occupy the Broadway with the rear of the column covering the head of Robinson street and halt. On signal trumpet, the 6th regiment in Robinson-street will wheel to the right by platoons, and occupy the street in front of the corple, in open column, at half distances of platoons, and, with arms reversed, wait the signal. On signal trumpet, the column will move with colors and music in the centre of the 6th regiment, playing the dead march. Two companies detached from the military in the park will cover the flanks of the corple in single file, with trailed arms, from the rear of the fifth regiment down the line, and take their proper position as the corple enters Broadway.

The column advancing will wheel to the left round the Park, enter Beekman-street, and passing down Pearl-street, will ascend Wall-street to Trinity Church. The leading wing in front will form close column to the right on the church walk, extending to the north corner of Wall-street, and facing to the left hand with ordered arms. The rear wing advancing will form close column to the left, on the church walk, and facing to the right, its rear ending to the south corner of Wall-street, flank with ordered arms. The Hon. Gouverneur Morris from the portico of the church (the corple in front on a bier) will deliver an appropriate address. At the conclusion of which the corple, preceded by the military, and properly attended, will proceed to the vault, where the military ceremonies will be performed under orders of the commandant, which will close the solemnities of the day).

"WM. SMITH, President.
WM. POPHAM, Secretary.

[Here followed directions to the several wards, where to meet, &c.—and the expression of esteem and regret of all the various societies in the city, and their resolutions to attend the funeral.]

ALBANY, July 20.

The merchants and other citizens of Albany who are desirous of uniting to express their sorrow and regret at the loss our country has suffered in the death of its first citizen ALEXANDER HAMILTON, are requested to meet at the city-hall, at six o'clock this evening.

CITY OF ALBANY,

At a Common Council held in and for the city of Albany, at the city hall of the said city, on the 17th day of July, 1804—

The Common Council having heard with extreme regret of the untimely and afflicting death of M'or General Alexander Hamilton—

Resolved unanimously, That as a tribute of esteem to the memory of that exalt-

ed and most worthy men, the members of the Common Council and the officers of this Corporation, will wear a mourning crape on the left arm for the space of six weeks.

Extract from the minutes of the C. Council,
RICHARD LUSH, *Cl'k.*

At a meeting of the Albany Military Association, *at Lewis' City Tavern, on the 17th July, 1804 :—*

Lieut. Col. *Van Schaick*, President.—

The Association convened for the purpose of paying a suitable testimony of respect to the memory of Maj. Gen. Hamilton—in whose death our country has to deplore the loss of a Patriot, a Statesman, and a Soldier; our state a dignified and illustrious Citizen; and genius, honor and humanity, one of their brightest ornaments:

Resolved unanimously, That the Members of this Association wear crape as mourning for Major General Alexander Hamilton, deceased, for the space of six weeks, and also on the first company parade and regimental review.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN WILLARD, Sec'ry.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen of the Bar of this City,

It was unanimously agreed to wear crape for six weeks, as a testimonial of their veneration and esteem for the talents and virtues of General Hamilton, and of the deep regret with which they deplore his death.

We learn that the Gentlemen of the Bar who were attending the Circuit Court for the county of Columbia, at Claverack, last week, on hearing of the death of Gen. Hamilton, unanimously agreed to wear crape on their left arm for one month, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

In the Philadelphia papers received by Wednesday evening's mail, a number of letters and extracts are published containing a detail, somewhat minute, of the late unfortunate duel between Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr; and although every thing relating to this affair is extremely interesting; yet this account being anonymous, and having assurances of all the particulars concerning the transaction through the Evening Post, we conclude to wait their arrival, as from local and other advantages, the latter will probably be most correct, and therefore most satisfactory.

DIED, at Montreal on the 6th instant universally lamented, SIMON Mc. TAVISH, Esq. Principal of the North West Company—long known for his enterprising spirit and integrity.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

Abstract of Arrivals at Quebec in the months of June and July, 1804.

June 13. Brig Integrity, John Steel, from Liverpool, cargo Salt, addressed to Currillier & Co. Montreal.

18. Schooner Lady, Joseph Babin, 12 days from Arichat, Furs & Ballast, to Messrs. Burns & Co.

23. Schooner Charlotte, Joseph Gallant, 20 days from Prince Edward's Island, oil and seal skins. Passengers, Mr. John M'Donell and 15 settlers.

24. Schooner Swallow, Jacques Gourdeau, 12 days from Gaspee. Passengers, Capt. Wm. Guillam, and Nicoll Prudhas; saw two brigs and two schooners, bound up.

Brig Sarah, Wm. Maxwell, left London 24th March, and Spithead 8th April, in ballast, addressed to Parker & Co. Montreal, sailed from Halifax on the 5th June, Passengers, Joseph Carter & family. It was said the London convoy for Quebec, was to sail the 22d April.

25. Schooner Hope, Ubalo Beauchesne, 12 days from Halifax in Ballast—Saw 2 Schooners.

Schooner Adventure, Richd. Norris, 17 days from Halifax, Rum & Ballast. Passengers, Peter Lynch, John Cameron, Mary Bennett, Mons'l & Mad. Delezine

27. Schooner Jane, Mr. Daniel, 20 days from Halifax, addressed to Mr. Munn.

Ship Jane, Wm. Alexander, sailed 20th April from Bristol, cargo wine & dry goods, for Mr. Munn.

28. Schooner Benaventure, C. Arbour, 16 days from Benaventure. Passengers, Mad. Richards and Joseph Dupre. Saw 3 Schooners bound up.

Schooner Union, Wm. Rasby, 28 days from Shelburn, sand & ballast, for the owner. Passengers, Mr. M'Donell & family, Mrs. M'Lean and family, Mrs. M'Kinnon and family. Spoke the Schooner from Quebec with troops, bound to New Brunswick, on the 18 June, to the westward of Halifax, lost her fore top mast, out 29 days.

29. Brig Neptune, John Gresley, from St. John's Newfoundland, cargo Rum & Sugar, for Mr. Brehaut.

Schooner Providence, Edward Gourdeau, 20 days from St. John's Newfoundland, in ballast.

Brig Jane, John M'Farling, sailed 21th May from Leith, addressed to Hunter & Co.

Brig Lark, Wm. Norton, 15 days from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, cargo, Salt for Mr. Maclauder.

Ship Caledonia, Wm. M'Farling, sailed 18 May from Leith, coals and dry goods, for J. Stuart & Co. Passengers, Mr. Mafon, Mr. & Mrs. Miller.

Ship Oughton, John Burns, from Kirkaldy, sailed 18th May, addressed to Mr. Rosbury, several families came out for Lord Selkirk.

30. Ship Esther, Gilbert Rose, sailed 31 May from Liverpool, cargo, Salt and Earthenware, for J. Stuart and Co.

Schooner Union, Henry Wilky, from St. John's Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to Jas. Crauford.

Brig Ann, J. M'Kindly, sailed 27th April from Greenock, cargo rum, for Irvine & Co. Passengers, John Blackburn and family Jo. & Wm. Kerr, ——— Brady and wife.

Brig Peggy, John Way, sailed 22d April from Teneriff, cargo wine, for Mr. Munn.

Brig Nancy, Wm. Westhood, sailed 17th April from Liverpool, cargo salt and dry goods for Mr. Hamilton. Passenger, John Hunt.

Schooner True Friends, P. Bitharne, 12 days from Chaleure Bay, in ballast, addressed to Burns and Co.

Schooner Victory, Simon Doucet, 14 days from Halifax, cargo, cotton, wool & pitch. Passengers, Mr. Pike and J. Stuart.

Schooner Bolton, Edwd. Hewlin, sailed 9th May from Madeira, cargo wine, for Capt. Debayne.

Brig Alexander, Wm. Key, sailed 18th April from Liverpool, cargo salt for Mr. Hamilton.

July 11. Ship Union, Thos. Tulloch, sailed 8th May from Leith, cargo coals, for Mr. H. Black.

Brig Trio, N. Thompson, sailed 4th May from Greenock, cargo rum, for Mr. Dunlop.

Brig Lovely, Richd. Wood, from St. John's Newfoundland, in ballast, addressed to N. Painter. Spoke a Brig from Madeira, off Cape Chat with wine.

16. Brig Mary, John Dove, sailed 30th April from Lisbon, cargo wine, addressed to Leiter & Co.

20. Ship Jane, M. Tindall, sailed 22d May from Newcastle, cargo coals for Mr. Usborn. Passenger, C. Bailey, Esq.

Ship Quebec, John Bailey, sailed 19th May from London, cargo Dry Goods, for J. & A. M'Gill. Passengers, Capt. Cartwright, Mrs. Fearon and two daughters, and Miss M'Cummings.

Brig Fortune, Henry Williamson, sailed 19th May from London, cargo, Government Stores, addressed to Blackwood & Co. Passenger, Miss Lindley.

Brig Mary, Francis Clifford, sailed 19th May from Hull, cargo Dry Goods, addressed to Coleman and Cruyse. Passenger, G. M. Hamilton.

Schooner Defiez, H. Marrett, from St. John's, Newfoundland, in ballast.

Ship Adeona, John Kirby, sailed 29 May from London, cargo dry goods, addressed to Forsyth & Co. Passengers, H. Symes, J. Cuthing, A. Gliveni, Mr. Lumley and Mr. Sheppard.

Ship City of Edinburgh, G. Pettgrew, sailed 19th May from London, cargo Dry Goods, addressed to Blackwood & Co. Passengers, Major Christie and family, Capt. Impey and family, Lieuts. Willis, Crean, Prothon, Fletcher, 8th Regt. Mr. Crowther and family, Messrs. Chambers, Leslie O'Keiff, Ellis, Brakenby, Day, 41st and 49th Regiments, 23 privates and 3 women.

Brig Hope, Errol Boyd, sailed 19th May from London, cargo Dry Goods, addressed to the master. Passengers, Capt. Short and family, Mr. Place and family, & Miss Irvine.

Schooner Kincardine, Alex. Sands, from Alloa, in ballast, addressed to Hunter & Co.

Ship Elizabeth, F. Rowell, from Halifax, in ballast. Passenger, Wm. Hill.

Ship Aurora, Thos. Boyd, sailed from Greenock 21st May, cargo dry goods, for Burns & co. 13 men passengers.

22d. Brig Betsey, Thos. Snowdon, sailed 19th May from London, cargo, Wine, Rum, &c. for the master.

Brig Good Intent, John Crosby, sailed 14th May from Falmouth, cargo, wine, brandy, &c. addressed to John Moore.

Brig Dove, Saml. Lovejoy, from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland in ballast, addressed to Madox & Bell.

Brig Chance, —— M'Dougall, from St. John's Newfoundland, cargo Tobacco, for Mr. James Rose.

Ship Lord, Robt. Andrews, sailed 29th May from Bristol, cargo Rum, &c. addressed to Black & Co. Passenger, Mr. Rogers.

Brig Anne, Jn. W. Peyton, sailed 19th May from London, cargo, Dry Goods, for J. Moore.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received a Bale of Superfine India Cotton.

11th August, 1804.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT COOPER'S TAVERN IN YORK,

ON Monday the Twentieth Day of AUGUST next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that highly cultivated Lot opposite the Printing Office, containing one Acre, together with a Nursery thereon of about ten thousand Apple three hundred Peach, and twenty Pear Trees, and an Orchard containing forty-one Apple Trees all for bearing, twenty-seven of which are full of Fruit; three Peach and nine Cherry Trees full of Fruit; besides black and red Plumbs, red and white Currants, English Gooseberries, Lilacs, Rose-bushes, &c. &c. also a very rich Kitchen Garden.—The Buildings are, a House two and half story high, a good Cellar, Stable and Smoke-house; on the Lot is an everlasting spring of excellent Water, and a fine Creek running through one corner most part of the year.

The above Premises might be made very commodious or a Gentleman at a small expence; as the Island King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next enfuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there in to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved, PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to settle his business, requests all persons having demands against him to produce the same in the course of one month from the date hereof.—And all those in any wise indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 20th July, 1804.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, West side and half of Lot No. 58 on the East side of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a House and Barn thereon: also, No. 51 on the East side of said Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utensils; there is on said lot a good house and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewise Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two tons of Saw-mill Irons for sale. July 21, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commission :—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPETIGARES.

Also a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.

19th June, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 17.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 693. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next enfuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there into do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

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P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof": are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to open, clear out, and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars :—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all or whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

Latest Intelligence.

BOSTON, July 18.

By yesterday's Eastern mail we received the following important foreign news :—

Newburyport, July 16.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Aurora, Follansbe, 35 days from Liverpool; by her we have received a London paper of the 5th of June, with two or three of previous dates: On the subject of Bonaparte's assuming a royal title, the London Sun of the first ult. observes :—

"On the 20th ult. Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor in Paris.—Such is the end of what was called the Republican Constitution of France, which is now represented to have been only an experiment. This experiment, which cost so many hundred thousand lives, and produced scenes of horror unprecedented in the civilized world, has not been found to answer, and France ends exactly where she began—with an Absolute Monarchical Government. It is rather singular that two of Bonaparte's brothers, Lucien and Jerome do not share in the general elevation of their Family: they remain Simple Citizens, and are excluded from the succession to the Empire."

London, May 27.

Most of the Northern Courts have received assurances from Russia, of effectual protection in the event of being attacked by France. The Emperor has issued orders to all his residents in Germany and in Italy directing them to afford assistance and protection to all French emigrants who may be desirous to settle in the Russian territories.

Mr. Drake and family have reached Berlin.

Yesterday we received the following extract of a letter from Paris :—

"Domiciliary visits are now constant in Paris, where every time Bonaparte appears—the paroxisms of the military, who crowd every avenue under the houses and search every closet in them, to be assured that neither arms nor suspected persons are concealed therein; if any owner durst remonstrate against this intrusion, the answer is, *de par le Consul, taisez vous!*

"The Senate lately assembled at St. Cloud, to deliberate upon the powers to be confided to the New Emperor, and upon various matters connected with his coronation, but it did not form any conclusion on the subject.

"The Imperial Diadem and other regalia of the Corsican adventurer, exceeds in splendour every thing hitherto worn by any monarch; they have been in complete readiness for more than three months.

"Moreau and some others are, it is said, to be pardoned, Napoleon willing, by this act of clemency, to signalize the commencement of his Imperial government. The examinations in the Temple are frequently renewed, and the prisoners, in passing to the Hall, are each attended by two gens d'armes, through two double ranks of dragoons and gens d'armes.

"Part of the army of General Regnier has embarked on board the fleet at Toulon.

"Orders have been issued to the camps along the coast, that no officer or soldier shall, under any circumstance, be more than one day's march from his corps and to hold themselves in readiness for service at an hour's notice."

A letter from Peterburgh of the 25th April says, Count Woronzow, our Minister at the Court of London is recalled, to fill a place in our ministry. The next courier from England is expected to bring an answer, which will be immediately followed by a declaration of war against France. Louis XVIII. will be acknowledged King of France by all the members of the coalition, and all conquests but in his name will be renounced.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Padolia has been considerably reinforced; and on the 7th May, orders were issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march.

By the last accounts from Hamburgh, it was the general opinion there that a Continental War would speedily take place, and that Russia will shortly declare herself. The Russian troops, it is said, are ready to act; and the fleet at Sebastopolis is in a complete state of equipment. A letter from Lemberg also states, that great numbers of Russian troops are assembling on the frontiers of Poland. Other letters say, that two more Russian frigates have passed the Dardanelles for the Seven Islands.

It is said that the views of Mr. Pitt's appointment has created general satisfaction in Ireland amongst the Catholics, who in consequence expect "a speedy redress of their grievances, and emancipation from the bondage of the penal statutes."

June 5.—Capt. Castilla from India, via Egypt and Lisbon, left Lord Nelson, with his fleet off Toulon on the 21st

The French Princes and Princesses are to be addressed by the title of their Imperial Highneſſes; and the ſiſters of the Emperor are to enjoy the ſame dignity. The great officers of the empire are to receive the title of their Serene Highneſs, and they, as well as the Princes, are to be addreſſed "Monſeigneur."

Paris, May 20.

His Imperial Majeſty has nominated to the dignity of Grand Elector, his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph Bonaparte; to that of Conſtable, his Imperial Highneſs Prince Louis Bonaparte; to that of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, the Conſul Cambaceres; and to that of Arch-Treaſurer, the Conſul Lebrun.

ALBANY, July 26.

According to Bancroft, the average quantity of fine Cochineal annually imported into England, amounts to 3,000 bags, or 600,000lbs. weight—of which about 1200 bags may be conſidered as the annual conſumption of Great Britain. Theſe 1200 bags may be computed to coſt 180,000l. ſterling.

The quantity of Indigo annually exported from St. Domingo alone, for long back as the year 1770, was computed at 2,000,000 of pounds weight.

By an account preſented to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, it appears that the total nett produce of the Permanent Taxes on the 5th of April, 1803, including the duties on ſugar, malt and tobacco, annually voted, was 28,872,801l 2s. 10d.; and on the 5th of April, 1804, 30,355,644l. 1s. 5d.

Mr. Phillips, Bookſeller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, has given the Hon. Bulkrod Waſhington, fifteen hundred guineas for the Engliſh copy right of the life of his illuſtrious Uncle, compiled from his own manuſcripts.

General Hamilton's Funeral.

A Paper thus deſcribes the ſcene during the Proceſſion. "*The moment of the movement was deeply impreſſive. Every thing conſpired to ſolemnize the mind. The tolling of the deep-toned bells—the melting melody of the fife and melancholy-inſpiring pace of the proceſſion—the appearance of the noble coffin, with its accompaniments—the ſons of the deceaſed, ſtill of tender age, clad in the veſtments of woe, and ſtudding the tear of anguiſh over the ſad face of a beloved Father—(unhappy youths! who will now be the guide of your growing years, the guardian of your budding virtues!)—theſe with the awe-ſtriking report of the minute guns, to which every heart beat its ſad reſponſe, rendered the whole a ſcene of ſolemn woe. Scarcely a whiſper was to be heard, but tears were ſeen rolling down the cheeks of the aſſembled multitude.—Two hours elapſed before the proceſſion reached the place of interment, owing to the ſlowneſs of the pace, and length of the rout. When the advanced platoon of the military reached the church, the whole column wheeled backwards by ſections from the flanks of platoons, forming a lane, bringing their arms to a reverſed order, and reſting the cheek on the butt of the piece, in the uſual mourning attitude of grief. Through the avenue thus formed, the Corpſe, preceded by the Clergy of different denominations and Society of Cincinnati, and followed by the relations of the deceaſed, and different public bodies, adjourned to the Church, the band, with drums muffled, all the time, playing a penſive, ſolemn air.*

On a flage erected in the portico of Trinity Church Mr Gouverneur Morris, having four of General Hamilton's ſons, the eldeſt about fifteen, and the youngeſt ſix years of age, with him, turned and addreſſed to the immenſe concourſe in front, in a pathetic and impreſſive manner, the following extemporary

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens!

If on this ſad, this ſolemn occaſion, I ſhould endeavour to move your commiſeration, it would be doing injuſtice to that ſenſibility which has been ſo generally and ſo juſtly manifeſted. Far from attempting to excite your emotions I muſt try to repreſs my own, and yet I fear that inſtead of the language of a public ſpeaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will ſtruggle with my burſting heart, to pourtray that heroic ſpirit, which has flown to the manſions of bliſs.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent purſuit of knowledge in your academic ſhades, when the firſt ſound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, ſuch was his zeal and ſo brilliant his ſervice, that we heard his name before we knew his perſon.—It ſeemed as if GOD had called him ſuddenly into exiſtence, that he might aſſiſt to ſave a world!

The penetrating eye of Waſhington ſoon perceived the manly ſpirit which animated his youthful boſom. By that excellent judge of men he was ſelected as an Aid, and thus he became early acquainted with and was a principal actor in the moſt important ſcenes of our Revolution.

At the ſiege of York, he pertinaciouſly inſiſted—and he obtained the command of a Forlorn Hope. He ſtormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one ſingle man of the enemy periſhed. His gallant troops emulating the heroiſm of their chief, checked the uplifted arm, and ſpared a foe no longer reſiſting. Here cloſed his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favour—no, your diſcernment, called him to public office. You ſent him to the Convention at Philadelphia: he there aſſiſted in forming that conſtitution which is now the bond of our union, the ſhield of our defence and the ſource of our proſperity. In ſigning that compact, he expreſſed his apprehenſion that it did not contain ſufficient means of ſtrength for its own preſervation; and that in conſequence we ſhould ſhare the fate of many other republics and paſs through Anarchy to Deſpotiſm. We hoped better things. We confided in the good ſenſe of the American people; and ſhare of us ſtudied in the protecting Providence of the Almighty. On this important ſubject he never concealed his opinion. He diſdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bore it as it were in his hand, expoſing to every paſſenger its inmoſt receſſes. This generous indifference to ſuſpicion had him to ſuffer from miſrepreſentation. His ſpeculative opinions were treated as deliberate deſigns; and yet you all know how ſtrenuouſly how unremitting were his efforts to eſtabliſh and to preſerve the conſtitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, oh! pardon that ſingle error, in a life devoted to your ſervice.

At the time when our government was organiſed, we were without funds, though not without reſources. To call them into action and eſtabliſh order in the finances, Waſhington ſought for ſplendid talents, for extenſive information, and, above all, he ſought for ſterling, incorruptable integrity—All theſe he found in Hamilton.—The ſyſtem then adopted has been the ſubject of much animadverſion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect.—Recollect the circumſtances of the moment—recollect the conflict of opinion—and above all, remember that *the miniſter of a republic muſt bend to the will of the people.*—The adminiſtration which Waſhington formed, was one of the moſt efficient one of the beſt that any country was ever bleſt with. And the reſult was rapid advance in power and proſperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is univerſally known.

His unſuſpecting confidence in profeſſions which he believed to be ſincere, led him to truſt too much to the undeſerving. This expoſed him to miſrepreſentation. He felt himſelf obliged to reſign—The care of a riſing family, and the narrowneſs of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profeſſion for their ſupport. But though he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment, did he abandon the public ſervice. He never loſt ſight of your intereſts—I declare to you, before that God in whoſe preſence we are now to a perſonally aſſembled, that in his moſt private and confidential converſations the ſingle objects of diſcuſſion and conſideration were your freedom and happineſs.

You well remember the ſtate of things which again called forth Waſhington from his retreat to lead your armies. You know that he alſo choſe Hamilton to be his Second in command.—That venerable ſage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profeſſion, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its fource and It was probable that he would ſoon be removed from the ſcene, and that his Second would ſucceed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place—and he thought the ſword of America might ſafely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh! my fellow citizens, remember this ſolemn teſtimonial that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and, wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared, in the proud independence of his ſoul, that he never would accept of any office, unleſs in a foreign war he ſhould be called on to expoſe his life in defence of his country. This determination was immoveable. It was his fault that his opinions and his reſolutions could not be changed.—Knowing his own firm purpoſe, he was indignant at the charge that he ſought for place or power. He was ambitious only of glory, but he was deeply ſolicitous for you. For himſelf he feared nothing, but he feared that bad men might, by falſe profeſſions, acquire your confidence and abuſe it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies our chief! Let him ſtill be our model. Like him, after long and faithful public ſervice, let us cheerfully perform the ſocial duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offence—no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all.

Gentlemen of the Bar—You have loſt your brighteſt ornament. Cheriſh and imitate his example. While, like him, with juſtifiable, with laudable zeal, you purſue the intereſts of your clients, remember, like him, the eternal principles of juſtice.

Fellow Citizens.—You have long witneſſed his profeſſional conduct, and felt his unrivalled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a citizen—You know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the laceriſne of his own judgment. You have ſeen him contending againſt you, and ſaving your deareſt intereſts, as it were, in ſpite of you ſelves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits reſulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this teſtimony to the memory of my departed friend. *Leave you to proteſt his fame*—It is all that I aſk. I will that theſe poor orphan children will inherit from their father.—But my countrymen, that Fame may be a rich treaſure to you alſo. Let it be the teſt by which to examine thoſe who ſolicit your favor. Diſregarding profeſſions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occaſion, aſk, *Would Hamilton have done ſuch a thing?*

You all know how he periſhed. On this laſt ſcene, I cannot, I muſt not dwell. It might excite emotions too ſtrong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the inſulted majeſty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more,—let me entreat you to reſpect yourſelves.

And now ye miniſters of the everlaſting GOD, perform your holy office, and commit theſe aſhes of our departed brother to the boſom of the Grave!

The oration being finiſhed the corpſe was carried to the grave, where the uſual funeral ſervice was performed by the Reverend Biſhop Moore. The troops who had entered the church yard, formed an extenſive hollow ſquare and terminated the ſolemnities with three vollies over the grave.

During the proceſſion there was a regular diſcharge of minute guns from the battery, by a detachment from the regiment of artillery. The diſmaſted merchant veſſels in the harbor wore their colours half maſt both ſlips and the preceding day.

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip of war Boſton, Capt. Douglas, at anchor within the Hook, appeared in mourning the whole morning, and at ten o'clock ſhe commenced firing minute guns, which were continued forty-eight minutes. His Majeſty's packet Lord Charles Spencer, Capt Cotelworth, alſo was in mourning, and fired an equal number of guns. The French frigates Cybelle and Didon, were alſo put into full mourning both this and the preceding day, with yards peeked; they alſo fired minute guns during the proceſſion. It deſerves alſo to be mentioned, that the French ſurgeons of theſe frigates went out to Mr. Bayard's before his death and offered their ſervices. Theſe affecting marks of attention will be gratefully received by our fellow-citizens, as evidence how highly the deceaſed was reſpected and eſteemed by the French and Engliſh officers.

We have no obſervations to add—The ſcene was enough to merit a monument of marble.

[As we have already given our Readers a detail of the Funeral Obſequies of the late General HAMILTON, *and as the talents and integrity of that gentlemen, and the gentleman himſelf were not unknown to a number of characters of reſpectability in this Province, we hope the following correct ſtatement of the unfortunate event, which deprived the United States of their brighteſt genius, may not be deemed unintereſting.]*

July 19.

The ſtatement containing the facts that led to the interview between General Hamilton and Col. Burr, publiſhed in the Evening Poſt on Monday laſt, ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning any particulars of what paſſed at the place of meeting. This was dictated by ſuitable conſiderations at the time, and with the intention, that whatever it might be deemed proper to lay before the public, ſhould be made the ſubject of a future communication. The following is therefore now ſubmitted.

In the interviews that have ſince taken place between the gentlemen that were preſent, they have not been able to agree in two important facts that paſſed there—for which reaſon nothing was ſaid on thoſe ſubjects in the paper lately publiſhed as to other particulars in which they were agreed.

Mr. P. expreſſed a confident opinion that General Hamilton did not fire firſt—and that he did not fire at all *at Col. Burr.* Mr. N. V. ſeemed equally confident in opinion that General H. did fire firſt—and of courſe that it muſt have been *at* his antagoniſt.

General Hamilton's friend feels it to be a ſacred duty he owes to the memory of that exalted man, to his country, and his friends to publiſh to the world ſuch facts and circumſtances as have produced a deciſive conviction in his own mind, that he cannot have been miſtaken in the belief he has formed on thoſe points—

1ſt. Beſides the teſtimonies of Biſhop Moore, and the paper containing an expreſs declaration, under General Hamilton's own hand, incloſed to his friend in a packet, not to be delivered but in the event of his death, and which have already been publiſhed, General Hamilton informed Mr. P. at leaſt ten days previous to the affair, that he had doubts whether he would not receive and not return Mr. Burr's firſt fire. Mr. P. remonſtrated againſt this determination, and urged many conſiderations againſt it, as dangerous to himſelf and not neceſſary in the particular caſe, when every ground of accommodations, not humiliating, had been propoſed and rejected. He ſaid he would not decide lightly, but take time to deliberate fully. It was incidentally mentioned again at their occaſional ſubſequent converſations, and on the evening preceeding the time of the appointed interview, he informed Mr. P. he had made up his mind *not to fire at Col. Burr the firſt time, but to receive his fire, and fire in the air.* Mr. P. again urged him upon this ſubject, and repeated his former arguments. His final anſwer was in terms that made an impreſſion on Mr. P's. mind which can never be effaced. "My friend, it is the effect of A RELIGIOUS SCRUPLE, and does not admit of reaſoning; it is uſeleſs to ſay more on the ſubject, as my purpoſe is definitively fixed."

2d. His laſt words before he was wounded afforded a proof that this purpoſe had not changed. When he received his piſtol, after having taken his poſition, he was aſked if he would have the hair ſpring ſet?—His anſwer was, "*Not this time.*"

3d. After he was wounded, and laid in the boat, the firſt words he uttered after recovering the power of ſpeech, were (addreſſing himſelf to a gentleman preſent, who perfectly well remembers it.)

Pendleton knows I did not mean to fire at Col. Burr the firſt time."

4th. This determination had been communicated by Mr. P. to that gentleman that morning, before they left the city.

5th. The piſtol that had been uſed by General Hamilton, laying looſe over the other apparatus in the caſe which was open; after having been ſome time in the boat, one of the boatmen took hold of it to put it into the caſe. General Hamilton obſerving this, ſaid "*Take care of that piſtol, it is cocked—It may go off and do miſchief.*" This is alſo remembered by the gentleman alluded to.

This ſhews that he was not ſenſible of firing at all. If he had fired *previous* to receiving the wound, he would have remembered it, and therefore have known that the piſtol could not go off; but if *afterwards* it muſt have been the effect of an involuntary exertion of the muſcles produced by a mortal wound, in which caſe, he could not have been conſcious of having fired.

6th. Mr. P. having ſo ſtrong a conviction that if General Hamilton had fired firſt, it could not have eſcaped his attention, (all his anxiety being alive for the effect of the firſt fire, and having no reaſon to believe the friend of Col. Burr was not ſincere in the contrary opinion) he determined to go to the ſpot where the affair took place, to ſee if he could not diſcover ſome traces of the courſe of the ball from General Hamilton's piſtol. He took a friend with him the day after General Hamilton died, and after ſome examination they fortunately found what they were in ſearch of. They aſcertained that the ball paſſed through the limb of a cedar tree at an elevation of about twelve feet and a half, perpendicularly from the ground, between thirteen and fourteen feet from the mark on which General Hamilton ſtood, and about four feet wide of the direct line between him and Col. Burr, on the right ſide; he having fallen on the left. The part of the limb through which the ball paſſed was cut off and brought to this city, and is now in Mr. Church's poſſeſſion.

No inferences are pointed out as reſulting from theſe facts, nor will any comments be made. They are left to the candid judgment and feelings of the public.

The following paper, in the hand writing of Gen. Hamilton, was incloſed with his will and ſome other papers in a packet addreſſed to one of his executors, which was of courſe not to have been delivered but in caſe of the melancholy event that has happened. As it contains his motives and reflections on the cauſes that have led to this fatal cataſtrophe, it is deemed proper to communicate it to the public.

No. 12.

On my expected interview with Col. Burr, I think it proper to make ſome remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives and views. I was certainly deſirous of avoiding this interview for the moſt cogent reaſons.

1. My religious and moral principles are ſtrongly oppoſed to the practice of duelling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to ſhed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.

2. My wife and children are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmoſt importance to them, in various views.

3. I feel a ſenſe of obligation towards my creditors; who in caſe of accident to me, by the forced ſale of my property, may be in ſome degree ſufferers. I did not think myſelf at liberty, as a man of probity, lightly to expoſe them to this hazard.

4. I am conſcious of no *ill will* to Colonel Burr, diſtinct from political oppoſition, which as I truſt, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.

Laſtly, I ſhall hazard much, and can poſſibly gain nothing, by the iſſue of the interview.

But it was, as I conceive, impoſſible for me to avoid it. There were *intrinſic* difficulties in the thing, and *artificial* embarraſſments from the manner of proceeding on the part of Col. Burr.

Intrinſic, becauſe it is not to be denied, that my animadverſions on the political principles, character and views of Col. Burr have been extremely ſevere; and on different occaſions, I, in common with many others, have made very unfavourable criticiſms on particular inſtances of the private conduct of this Gentleman.

In proportion as theſe impreſſions were entertained with ſincerity and uttered with motives and for purpoſes which might appear to me commendable, would be the difficulty (until they could be removed by evidence of their being erroneous,) of explaination or apology. The diſavowal required of me by Col. Burr, in a general and indefinite form, was out of my power, if it had really been proper for me to ſubmit to be ſo queſtioned: I was ſincerely of opinion, that this could not be, and in this opinion, I was confirmed by that of a very moderate and judicious friend whom I conſulted. Beſides that, Col. Burr appeared to me to aſſume in the firſt inſtance, a tone unneceſſarily peremptory and menacing, and in the ſecond, politively offenſive. Yet I wiſhed, as far as might be practicable, to leave a door open to accommodation. This, I think, will be inferred from the written communications made by me and by my direction, and would be confirmed by the converſations between Mr. Van Neſs and myſelf, which aroſe out of the ſubject.

I am not ſure whether, under all the circumſtances, I did not go further in the attempt to accommodate, than a punctilious delicacy will juſtify. If ſo, I hope the motives I have ſtated will excuſe me.

It is not any deſign, by what I have ſaid, to affix my odium on the conduct of Col. Burr, in this caſe—He doubtleſs has heard of animadverſions of mine, which bore very hard upon him; and it is probable that as uſual they were accompanied with ſome falſehoods. He may have ſuppoſed himſelf under a neceſſity of acting as he has done. I hope the grounds of his proceeding have been ſuch as ought to ſatisfy his own conſcience.

I truſt, at the ſame time, that the world will do me the juſtice to believe, that I have not cenſured him on light grounds, nor from unworthy inducements. I certainly have had ſtrong reaſons for what I may have ſaid, though it is poſſible that in ſome particulars, I may have been influenced by miſconſtruction or miſinformation. It is alſo my ardent wiſh that I may have been more miſtaken than I think I have been, and that he, by his future conduct, may ſhow himſelf worthy of all confidence and eſteem, and prove an ornament and bleſſing to the country.

As well becauſe it is poſſible that I may have injured Col. Burr, however convinced myſelf that my opinions and declarations have been well founded, as from my general principles and temper in relation to ſimilar affairs, I have reſolved, if our interview is conducted in the uſual manner, and if it pleaſes God to give me the opportunity, to *reſerve* and *throw away* my firſt fire, and I *have thoughts* even of *reſerving* my ſecond fire—and thus giving a double opportunity to Col. Burr to peauſe and reflect.

It is not, however, my intention to enter into any explanations on the ground—Apology, from principle I hope rather than pride, is out of the queſtion.

To thoſe, who, with me, abhorring the practice of duelling, may think that I ought on no account to have added to the number of bad examples, anſwer, that my *relative* ſituation, as well in public as private, enforcing all the conſiderations which conſtitute what men of the world denominate honour, impoſed on me (as I though) a peculiar neceſſity not to decline the call. The ability to be in future uſeful, weather in reſiſting miſchief or effecting good, in thoſe criciſes of our public affairs, which ſeem likely to happen, would probably be inſeparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular. *A. H.*

WILL—In the name of GOD, Amen—

I, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the City of New York, Counſellor at Law, do make this my laſt Will and Teſtament, as follows:—

Firſt. I appoint John B. Church, Nicholas Fiſh, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the city aforeſaid, Eſquires, to be Executors and Truſtees of this my Will, and I deviſe to them, their heirs and aſſigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, all my eſtate real and perſonal whatſoever, and wherever, upon truſt at their diſcretion, to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame, at ſuch time and times, in ſuch manner and upon ſuch terms, as they the ſurvivors and ſurvivor ſhall think fit, and out of the proceeds to pay all the debts which I ſhall owe at the time of my deceaſe; in whole if the fund be ſufficient; proportionably, if it ſhall be inſufficient, and the reſidue, if any there ſhall be, to pay and deliver to my excellent and dear wife Elizabeth Hamilton.

Though if it ſhould pleaſe God to ſpare my life, I may look for a conſiderable ſurplus out of my preſent property; yet if he ſhould call me peedily to the eternal world, a forced

sale, as is usual, may possibly render it insufficient to satisfy my debts. I pray God that something may remain for the maintenance and education of my dear wife and children. But should it on the contrary happen, that there is not enough for the payment of my debts, I entreat my dear children, if they or any of them should ever be able, to make up the deficiency. I without hesitation commit to their delicacy a wish which is dictated by my own. Though conscious that I have too far sacrificed the interest of my family to public avocations, and on this account have the less claim to burthen my children, yet I trust in their magnanimity to appreciate as they ought, this my request. In so unfavourable an event of things, the support of their dear mother, with the most respectful and tender attention, is a duty all the sacredness of which they will feel. Probably her own patrimonial resources will preserve her from indigence. But in all situations they are charged to bear in mind that she has been to them the most devoted and best of mothers.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Signed, sealed &c. in presence of
Dominick F. Blake,
Graham Burrill.
Theo. B. Valleau.

[Certified to be a true copy, July 16, by Silvanus Miller, the Surrogate.]

Upon opening the General's will, there was found enclosed in it a letter to his wife, written on the 4th inst. in which he tells her, that he had endeavoured, by all possible means to avoid this duel, but that he found it impossible unless by acting in a manner, which would justly forfeit her esteem. That he should certainly fall, and she should receive the letter, after his death. He begs her forgiveness for being the cause of so much pain to her, and earnestly entreats her to bear herself up under that load of grief with which she would be overwhelmed, placing a firm reliance on a kind Providence, who would never desert her.

BOSTON, July 18.

Since our last, the arrival of the ship Vermouth, Capt Rich, from Bourdeaux, has placed in our hands papers of that city, of the 24th May.

The following intelligence, respecting French preparations, &c. is communicated by Capt Cooke, a passenger in the Tamerlane, which arrived on Monday from Amsterdam

Capt C left Boulogne, the 20th of April. At that time there were lying in the harbour, inside the pier heads, 500 gun brigs and schooners: 600 pinaces rowing 32 oars, and carrying 58 men; 300 boys and hatgreaux plats, and several prams. The latter have three keels two decks, and carry twenty 24 pounders and 150 horses. The line of encampment extended from Boulogne three leagues to the southward. It was said to contain 150,000 men, and new recruits were daily arriving. A few days previous to my leaving Boulogne, the Admiral of the fleet and two Generals, were recalled to Paris, and others sent to take their stations. This created considerable alarm, which was heightened by an attempt to fire the fleet in Boulogne bason, on the night of the 13th of April. In consequence of which the city gates were closed, the playhouse doors and public places guarded, and every person in them examined. Those who did not give a good account of themselves were committed to prison. No stranger was allowed to remain more than 24 hours in the city let his business be ever so urgent, it was on the public service. The harbours making at Ambleteuse, Etaplos and Vermarues, employed each two thousand men, every tide, night and day; but were not in a situation to take more than 100 small boats in. There generally lay in good weather before Boulogne and Ambleteuse, 25 or 30 sail of English men of war at anchor. None of the French ships lay in Boulogne Road. Every easterly wind small fleets ventured along shore from the eastward toward Boulogne, but so close to the shore as to be covered by the batteries and flying artillery. Notwithstanding which the enemy frequently succeeded in driving them on shore or into some by port.

In Calais harbour there lay about 70 flat boats, and 40 were building and two prams.

The inhabitants had quartered on them 1000 chasseurs, 500 buzzets and 1500 Italian soldiers, under the command of General Vandam. No stranger was allowed to visit the quays or ramparts fronting the sea. All look outs on private houses were sealed up that no signal might be given to the enemy that lay before the harbour at anchor.

EXTRACT.

The following beautiful poem, selected from the Caledonian Mercury,' is truly characteristic. The spirit of the valorous Scot, and the ease of the Caledonian muse, are visible in every couplet. If the editor is not biassed in judgement by a partiality to the Scotch lyre, the ode may be considered one of the finest effusions its interesting subject has produced.

[Boston Repertory]

ODE
TO SCOTTISH PATRIOTS.

CALEDONIANS, turn your eyes
Where Gallia's gaudy banner flies,
Hear her cowards tantalize,
And threaten ye with slavery.
Hear their vaunting leader vow,
By all the laurels on his brow,
That he'll make Caledonians bow,
And trample on their liberty!
Patriot Scottish youths, then turn,
See the field of Bannock burn,
Paule o'er mighty Bruce's urn,
And mark "the vale of Ellerslie."
Think on the days when Roman foes,
Pluck'd the ruddy English Rose,
But yielded where the Thistle grows,
And Scotchmen shouted victory.
Think on that immortal day,
"The forest flowers were wed away,"
When purple current drench'd the clay,
And ay'd the hero's cemetry.
Sons of gallant warriors flain!
Undereath your fathers' swars again,
Their spirits linger on the plain,
Where'er you fight for liberty!
Sons of departed warriors, fly
To arms with valour-burning eye,
And swear to conquer or to die,
For King and country gloriously!
Appal'd not in the battle's roar,
Mid blood and anguish, smoke and gore,
When thoulands sink forevermore,
To centeriels eternity!
There, even there, in nature's thrill,
At times, your filial bolom fill,
On thele at home who linger still,
O lometimes dart your memory!
In danger's very darkest hour,
Think on the bloomy wreathed bower,
Where first the rapture filing power
Of beauty's smile enchanted thee.
Think on your sweetheart's sighs and tears,
Your fifters, parents, anxious fears,
On all that locial lire endears,
And all your love to tenderly.
On, Scotchmen! to the combat push!
With all your native valour ruth!
Fight till the heart's red torrent gush
From your laft-living enemy.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having signified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Provisions required for the Forces stationed in British North America, should henceforward, in so far as may be practicable, be supplied from these Provinces, and its Nova-Scotia:—The Subscriber is authorised to receive all Proposals that may be made, on, or before the 1st SEPTEMBER next, by Persons desirous to undertake for the delivery of,

FLOUR
PORK and PEASE } For the said Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, usually furnished to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Mess Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Pease of the first quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Provisions to be warranted to keep good and sound for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for

Upper Canada to be made at	Amherstburg, Fort George, York and Kingston.
Lower Canada	Quebec and Montreal.
Nova Scotia	Halifax & Annapolis.
New Brunswick	St. John's.
Newfoundland	St. John's.
Prince Edward's Island	Charlotte Town.

AS the Proposals that may be made, are to be transmitted to England for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordships orders and directions shall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made former than May or June 1805.

THE Proposals from Persons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchases at York on or before the 10th of August next.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE,
Dep. Comy. Genl

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
AT COOPER'S TAVERN IN YORK.

ON Monday the Twentieth Day of AUGUST next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that highly cultivated Lot opposite the Printing Office, containing one Acre, together with a Nursery thereon of about ten thousand Apple, three hundred Peach, and twenty Pear Trees, and an Orchard containing forty-one Apple Trees in for bearing, twenty-seven of which are full of Fruit; thirty Peach and nine Cherry Trees in full Fruit; besides black and red Plumbs, red and white Currants, English Gooseberries, Lilacs, Rose-bushes, &c. &c. also a very rich Kitchen Garden.—The Buildings are, a small two and half Story House, a good Cellary Stable and Smoke-house; on the Lot is a never-failing spring of excellent Water, and a fine Creek running through one corner most part of the year.

The above Premises might be made very commodious or a Gentleman at a small expence; or for a Tanner, Currier, Shoemaker, or Potter, must be allowed the most convenient place in York. A Credit of the Premises (by any person or persons desirous of purchasing the same) will be a sufficient recommendation.

The Nursery is in such a state or forwardness, that if sold in from two to three years (at which time the Apple Trees will be fit to transplant) at the moderate price of one Shilling each, would repay a sum double to that asked for the whole, and leave a further gain to the Purchasers, of the Lot, Buildings, and flourishing Orchard thereon. A good Title to the above, and possession given any time after the first of October next.

Also at the same time and place will be sold, the Right as per Register, to one hundred Acres in front of Lot 64, East side Yonge Street, for which a Deed can be procured at pleasure, and the remainder of the Lot procured for a small Sum. It is an excellent soil for Orchard, Grain and Pasture Land; there is a Field of ten Acres in Fence besides other Clearing. It is a beautiful Situation, having part of the Lake commonly called Bond's Lake, within the said Lot, which affords a great supply of Fish and Fowl. Terms of payment will be made known on the day of Sale. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the former Premises, or the Printer hereof.

WILLIAM BOND.

York, 27th June, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received a Bale of Superfine India Cotton.

11th August, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to settle his business, requests all persons having demands against him to produce the same in the course of one month from the date hereof.—And all those in any wise indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 20th July, 1804.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, West side and half of Lot No. 59 on the East side of Yonge Street, 33 acres of which are cleared, with a House and Barn thereon: also, No. 51 on the East side of said Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utensils; there is on said lot a good house and barn and about 20 acres clear....Likewise Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two setts of Saw-mill Irons for sale.

July 21, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 18.

THE UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 694. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next enfuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof" are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz one on the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex-"portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given,

which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be out or before that day, presented to the perfon or perfons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the fame: Provided that before the faid Commiffioners to be appointed in virtue of that *Act*, or any of them, fhall under the authority thereby given, purchafe any Hemp from any perfon or perfons whomfoever, fuch Commiffioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminifter to fuch perfon or perfons offering any fuch Hemp for fale, an Oath in the faid *Act* particularly fet forth, whereby fuch perfon or perfons, is or are to fwear that the Hemp which he, fhe or they had that day offered for fale to the Commiffioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchafe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raifed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by fome other perfon or perfons (to be named in fuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of fuch Hemp, by any perfon or perfons whomfoever, fave and except what was included in the fum or price for which he, fhe or they had offered to fell fuch Hemp to the faid Commiffioner.

—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingfton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenftown, all Members of the Legiflative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diftrict Efquire, do by virtue of the power fo vefted in me as aforefaid, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conftitute and appoint the faid James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commiffioners for the purchafing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the faid Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which faid fum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the faid Commiffioners refpectively, to the party or parties felling fuch Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and reftrictions in the faid in part above recited Act expreffed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the faid Act authorized or required by them the faid Commiffioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouland eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majefty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis. Secy.

To be Sold or Leafed for a Term of years,

THE Grift and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills —there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Grafs, and a Pinery fufficient to fupply plenty of Timber for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subfcriber on the premifes.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

London, April 23d, 1804.

DEFENCE OF THE NATION.

Mr. Fox made his promifed motion on this important bufinefs.—In a very long fpeech he ftated the infufficiency, in his opinion of our prefent means of defence againft the enemy. He recommended the increafe of the regular army, and the eftablifhment of an armed peafantry, artifans, and the general population of the country, for, if the enemy were determined to invade us, he would continue the preparation year after year. He difapproved the conduct of miniflers, and concluded by moving "That it be referred to a Committee of the whole Houfe to revife the feveral bills for the defence of the country, and to confider of fuch further meafures as may be neceffary to make that defence more complete and permanent."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid, the Hon. Gentleman had urged one of the moft extraordinary motions, that within his parliamentary experience has ever been fubmitted to the Houfe. The object of it was to appoint a Committee, to revife the acts that have been paffed for the defence of the country, and to confider and provide adequate means for the protection of it in future. He defended, at great length the conduct of Miniflers, and concluded by obferving, that a great ftate neceffity might juftify the appointment of fuch a Committee; but he left it to the wifdom of the Houfe to determine, if any proofs of fuch neceffity have been advanced in fupport of the prefent dangerous and extraordinary meafures.—It is upon thefe grounds, he faid i oppofe the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, and I hope a majority of this Houfe will agree with me in opinion, that no found reafons have been urged to recommend it; that no neceffity has been proved to juftify it, and that as it has been brought forward from motives different from what are profeffed, it is unworthy to be entertained or adopted by the Houfe.

Mr. Pitt, in a very brilliant fpeech, of great length, difapproved of the conduct of Miniflers in the defence of the country, and particulary with regard to drilling of the Volunteer Corps, which he faid had by no means been fufficient to render them fit for actual military fervice. He did not mean to fay, 400,000 volunteers, a ftrong military force, and a well difciplined militia, was not adaquate to the fafety of the country; but what number of that condition, he afked, could be aflembled near any of the points likely to be attacked? At the clofe of the fpeech he recommended a fyftem of fortification, and faid I am convinced, that in no one inftance, in no one branch of defence is the country in that ftate of fecurity with which the Houfe ought to be fatisfied—He concluded by giving his warmeft fupport to Mr. Fox's motion.

Mr. Yorke defended the conduct of Miniflers in ftrong terms. He was willing to fuftain his portion of the cenfure, if any would apply; but he contended that according to his own views the beft attention had been paid to the fecurity of the nation.

Mr. G. Vanfittart faid, he confidered the prefent motion to be an attempt to force the Miniflers out of their places, and was fimilar to that made in the year 1784, which was reprobated by every perfon in the country.

The Attorney General, in a very animated fpeech faid, that if Bonaparte felt any difpofition to infult and attack this country, he knew of nothing fo well calculated to induce him to believe he may do it with impunity, as the language held on that occafion by the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fox.) He recapitulated feveral of the ftatements of a public force, in vindication of the vigilance and activity of Miniflers, which he urged were never furpaffed by any Miniflers of this country, at any period of our hiftory.—For the peace which was concluded, he faid every Britifh heart acknowledged gratitude to his majefty's prefent Miniflers, and to them is entirely owing the unanimity of the whole empire in fupport of the prefent war—in unanimity worth all the foldiers that were difbanded at the conclufion of the peace. But the Hon. Gentleman allows no excufe to his majefty's Miniflers, for recommending an unavoidable war, but charges them with involving the country in danger. He concluded by obferving, that it would become the wifdom of the houfe to paufe before they adopted the motion.

Mr. Windham argued in favor of the motion; and Mr. Tierney, in reply, faid he would refift his (Mr. W's) return to power, as a thing that would fpread diftrafs through the country.

On a divifion of the houfe, there appeared, for Mr. Fox's motion 204; againft it 256—Majority 52.

The Houfe adjourned at 4 o'clock on Tuefday morning.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertifer July 26.

Through the politenefs of our commercial friends, who will pleafe accept our grateful acknowledgments, we have received files of Paris papers fo late as the 11th ult. inclufive.—Their contents are extremely intereffing. The trial of Moreau, Georges, and the other confpirators commenced before the court of criminal juftice, on the 28th of May, and after thirteen fittings came to a clofe on the 11th June. We are happy to be able to lay before our readers the refult of thefe moft important judiciary proceedings. "This day, the 21ft Prairial," fays the Journal de commerce of June 11th, "at 3 o'clock in the morning, and after twenty-four hours deliberation, the court of criminal juftice has condemned to the punifhment of death Georges Cadoudal, Bouvet de l'Hozier, Ruffillon, Rochelle, Louis Ducorps, Louis Picot, Lajolais, Michel Roger, Coffor St. Victor, Deville, Armand Gaillard, Joyeux de Villeneuve, Burdun, Lemercier Cadoudal, Merille, Armand Polignac, Charles d'Hozier, Ledan et Riviere.

The following accufed perfons, Victor Moreau, Jules Polignac, Leridan, Rolland and Marie Hilay, declared guilty, have been condemned to two two years imprifonment. Thofe whofe names follow have been acquitted: Coucherry, l'Abbe David, Herve, Rubin Lagrimaudiere, Lenoble, Noel Decorps, Datay, Even, Troche, the father, Troche the fon, Denand and wife Verdet and wife, Spin, Dubuiffon and wife, Caron, Gallais and wife, Mounier and wife. Thefe, with the exception of Verdet, Denand and wife, Dubuiffon and wife have been liberated, who, for contravention of the law have been remitted to the houfe of correction.

The Argus of the 30th May contains a letter of Moreau, addreffed to the (ci-devant) firft conful, written on the 17 Ventofe, about a month after his imprifonment, in which he explains his relations with the unfortunate Pichegru, which, he fays, however imprudent were far from being criminal. He concludes by faying, "I expect your decifion on my fate with the calm of innocence, but not without an apprehenfion of feeing thofe enemies triumph who are always attracted by celebrity."

From NEW-YORK—July 10.

THE fhip *Charles & Harriet*, capt. Delano, of *New Bedford*, from *Sligo*, for this port, with 230 paffengers, arrived here yefterday. They left *Sligo* on the 15th May, and on coming on the coaft were informed that the *Cambrian* and *Boflon* frigates were at or near the harbor of *New-York*. Capt. D. from motives of humanity, accordingly agreed to come through the Sound; on arriving off Throg's neck, underftanding the quarantine law was in force, and terrified at the apprehenfion of a long detention on board, the paffengers formed a determination to force a landing, and in fpite of the oppofition of the captain and officers effected at Hunt's Point, in *Weft Chefter*.—Capt. D. on difcovering their intentions, which firft difplayed itfelf in the attempt of feveral to fwim on fhore, armed himfelf and officers, and threatened if they offered to leave the veffel to fire on them; but neither threats or perfuafion had any avail; they gave him to underftand that any act of hoftility on his part would be made at the rifque of his life—that they were determined that no oppofition that he could bring into exercife was adequate to prevent the execution of their defign; having accordingly engaged fuch boats as approached them from the fhore, men, women, and children, to an amount of nearly the whole number made a landing in the courfe of Sunday, and fet off on foot to find their way to the city.

Their departure from hom[illegible] derftood was fomewhat precipitate, many of them belonging to the yeomanry, and volunteer corps, an order for their detention was momently expected, but through great exertions the fhip was enabled to weigh anchor a day or two before the time allotted, and out failing the government cutter, by whom they were purfued for five or fix miles, they made their efcape. Had fhe overtaken them a dreadful carnage muft have enfued, as they were refolved to die before they fuffered themfelves to be taken back; the cutter was armed with a ftrong military force to compel a furrender. They are all remarkably healthy, having had no ficknefs on board fince they left *Sligo*, and (except a child, who died in a fit,) no death.

NEW YORK. *July 30.*

The Swedifh fchooner Sufannah capt. Gilway, 10 days from Jeremie, put into Naffau, N P. on the 9th inft. in diftrefs. Capt. G. informs, that four days before he failed, a general maffacre of the whites took place at Jeremie, when upwards of 1000 men, women and children, fell victims to the fanguinary rage of the brigands. The caufe they afligned for this maffacre was, the defertion of a Mr. Reynolds (a white man) an officer in the fervice of the brigands, who went on boards the Britifh frigate Tartar, Capt. Perkins. Information was fent to Gen. Deffalines, and he difpatched an officer with orders to fee a general maffacre executed.

His Imperial Majefty's frigates Didon and Cybele, now at anchor off Port Jay, were yefterday handfomely decorated with the colors of the different nations; and in the morning at noon, and at evening, Royal falutes of 21 guns were fired from each of them, in confequence of Bonaparte's being declared Emperor of the Gauls!

ALBANY, *Aug. 6.*

It is a curious fact, and worthy of remark, that the actual duration of the republic of France has exifted fo long only as *juft to equal the duration of the Commonwealth of England*, which was 11 years and four months to a day, if the commencement of both be dated from the death of the king.—*Lon. pap.*

CORRECT MEMORANDA.

Charles I. beheaded,		Jan. 30,	1649
Charles II. proc. King,		May 8,	1660
Louis XVI. beheaded,		Jan. 21,	1723
Napoleon proc. Emperor,		May 18,	1804
DURATION OF THE	Years.	Months.	Days.
Englifh Commonwealth,	11	3	8
French Republic,	11	3	29

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

IT has been a maxim with all revolutionary rulers in France to invent conſpiracies; traitors themſelves, they ſaw in every oppoſer a rebel againſt their authority, and in every rival a conſpirator againſt their power. When their popularity was decreaſing, or when they apprehended the punifhment due to their crimes; when their deeds of vengeance became abhorred, or when their abſurd ſchemes of external ambition had miſcarried; when defeats had irritated their pride, or factions raged in their armies; when the ſoldiers wanted pay, or the people bread; to ſilence clamor, and to divert the attention of an offended but giddy French public; plots were announced, denounced, and punifhed; priſons filled, ſcaffolds erected, or the wilds of Cayenne peopled with victims. According to Prudhomme and other French writers, during the ten years, from 1789 to 1799, the different Kings of factions in that period, pretend to have diſcovered no leſs than 860 conſpiracies, *of which 600 were not real*, though they have coſt the lives and liberties of no leſs than one hundred and forty four thouſand perſons, of whom nine thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty ſix women. Poultier, originally a Capuchin friar, whom the revolution converted ſucceſsfully into a ſtrolling player, a regicide, a legiſlator, a general, and an author, acknowledged in his work of *On Republican Parties*, "that "of thoſe 860 pretended conſpiracies, he had, by the deſire of Mirabeau, Orleans, Briſſot, Danton, Robeſpierre, or Barras, invented ſeven hundred and twenty, and publiſhed them in his daily newſpaper called, *L'amie des Loix*, as real," he adds ingenuouſly, "That France will ceaſe to be a republic, if ſhe ceaſes to be agitated; and ſecure from preſent dangers, gives the people time to recollect their paſt uninterrupted tranquility; to ſee what they are, and to remember what they were."

FEMALE SWINDLER AT VIENNA.

LAST Autumn a Lady, calling herſelf a Baroneſs, arrived at Vienna, in a brilliant equipage attended by four mens ſervants, and two maids. She took very elegant appartments, which ſhe furniſhed in ſtyle. All her expences were paid in ready money and in gold. She was preſented at Court, and in the firſt circles, as the widow of a Pruſſian Colonel immenſely rich. In November ſhe received a credit from a Banking houſe at Hamburgh, upon one of the firſt Bankers at Vienna, for 50,000 florins. Her expences and inſinuating manners, with a tolerably good perſon, and the character of a widow in affluence, procured her numerous admirers, and a number of ſuitors; amongſt others, ſeveral of the young nobility. She declined, however, all offers of marriage, having determined upon an eternal widowhood, in gratitude for the large fortune left her by her ever regretted huſband.—She went regularly to church and to confeſſion, was irreproachable in her conduct, and chaſte in her manners and converſation. She was looked upon as a model of virtue and religion, and ſome became the envy of her own ſex, by becoming the admirers of the other. She was very charitable to the poor, viſited often the hoſpitals, and ſubſcribed largely to philanthropic inſtitutions. The houſe oppoſite to her apartments belonging to a young man, ſon of a grocer, who had a very high opinion of his own perſon and merit, becauſe his father had left him 300,000 florins. He addreſſed himſelf to one of her ſervants, to have a letter delivered to the Baroneſs with an offer of his hand and fortune, but was repulſed with indignity. For a large preſent the ſame ſervant undertook again, tho' at the riſk of loſing his ſervice, to carry another letter, which met with a leſs ſevere reception. The Baroneſs being ſmitten with the perſon of the young man, whom at laſt ſhe admitted privately into her preſence, and after many prayers, ſighs, tears, and proteſts, ſhe agreed to give him her hand next Eaſter; but having refuſed ſo many great people, the young man was ſaid under ſtrict ſecrecy, and their marriage was to be celebrated at Berlin.

In December laſt ſhe received a letter, importing that her youngeſt ſiſter was promiſed to a Pruſſian Nobleman. She confulted her ſecret lover, whom ſhe had perſuaded to believe that ſhe had a fortune of 200,000 florins in the year, about the preſent ſhe would make her ſiſter on her wedding day, as it was agreed that it could not be of leſs value than 80,000 florins laid out in diamonds; and as ſhe wanted to chooſe the young man was deſired to bring 400,000 worth from his uncle, a jeweller, whom ſhe ſaid ſhe would pay in ready money for what the determined to keep.

The diamonds were brought in the evening, and left for her inſpection, until the next day. But when the young man called at the appointed time the ſervants told their miſtreſs was ill, and could ſee no company before the day after; and when the duped lover came returned, he was informed that the Baroneſs, with one of her female ſervants, had 48 hours before left the houſe; but previouſly wiſhed to declare herſelf if enquired after, as ſhe was going to the Urſuline Convent to make her devotions. She had indeed been there, but ſwindled the ſuperior of a brilliant croix of the greateſt value which the late Empreſs Maria Thereſa had given to the ſtatue of a miraculous virgin, and the Baroneſs had borrowed it as a pattern, as one ſhe intended to give her ſiſter.—She has the ſame day been at her Bankers, and upon preſence of buying jewels for her ſiſter's marriage, had obtained in gold, at 3 bank notes for bills on Hamburgh, 150,000 fl. more than ſhe had credit for. It has ſince been found out that ſhe had played the ſame tricks at Berlin, Dreſden, and at Naples. Couriers have been ſent every where after her, but in vain—the only information obtained is, that a lady nearly anſwering the deſcription, had embarked laſt month at Embden, either for England or for America. It is ſaid, that her defolate and deſerted lover, is now on his way to this country; and if he can find her out, intends to forgive, and marry her. She is about twenty-five years of age, ſpeaks fluently moſt European languages, has a fine taſte for drawing, and plays the piano-forte in exquiſite ſtyle.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF MAY 13.

Dreadful fire at Bayonne.—Yeſterday we received a letter from Liſbon by the Britannia, Brown, arrived in the Downs from the Tagus, which ſtates the Bayonne has recently been nearly deſtroyed by fire.—The date of this calamity is not mentioned, but our correſpondent gives the following account of it: "the flames were not diſcovered till 6 o'clock in the morning, when they burſt forth with irreſiſtable violence—The large ſtores filled with brandy, tar, &c. preſented one ſheet of fire, aſcending into the air upwards of 200 feet above the buildings—The brandy, tar, oil, &c. formed a ſtream, and running into the Adour, preſented the ſingular and terrible ſpectacle of a river on fire.—The fire continued burning violently for two days, during which many lives, and property to the value of two millions of francs, were loſt.

Inſtead of the form for promulgating laws under the new French Conſtitution, "NAPOLEON, by the *grace of* God, &c." one of the London papers recommends him to copy ſome of the Engliſh ancient judicial forms, and have it—"Napoleon, by the inſtigation of the devil, and by force and arms Emperor of the French," &c.

Governor WALL.

From Carr's Stranger in France.

As I have alluded to the fate of Governor Wall, I will conclude this chapter by an anecdote of the terror and

infatuation of guilt, displayed in the conduct of this wretched man, in the presence of a friend of mine, from whom I received it. A few years before he suffered, fatigued with life, and pursued by poverty, and the frightful remembrance of his offences, then almost forgotten by the world, he left the south of France for Calais, with an intention of passing over to England, to offer himself up to its laws, not without the cherished hope that a lapse of twenty years had swept away all evidence of his guilt.

At the time of his arrival at this port town, the hotel in which madame H. was waiting for a packet to Dover was very crowded—the landlord requested of her, that she would be pleased to permit two gentlemen who were going to England to take some refreshment in her room; these persons proved to be the unfortunate Brooks, a King's messenger charged with important dispatches to his court, and Governor W——. The latter was dressed like a decayed gentleman, and wore about him all the indications of his extreme condition. They had not been seated at the table long, before the latter informed the former, with evident marks of perturbation, that his name was W——,that having been charged in England with offences, which if true subjected him to heavy punishment, he was anxious to place himself at the disposal of its laws, and requested of him, as he was an English messenger, that he would consider him as his prisoner, and take charge of him.

The messenger who was much surprised by the application, told him that he could not, upon such a representation, take him into custody, unless he had an order from the Duke of Portland's office to that effect, and that, in order to obtain it, it would be proper for him to write his name, that it might be compared with his hand writing in the office of the secretary at war, which he offered to carry over with him. Governor W—— still pressed him to take him into custody; the messenger more strongly declined it, by informing him that he was the bearer of dispatches of great importance to his court, that he must immediately cross the channel, and hazard a passage, although the weather looked lowering, in an open boat, as no packets had arrived; and that consequently it was altogether impossible to take him over, but again requested him to write his name, for the purpose already mentioned. The Governor consented; pens and paper were brought; but the hand of the murderer shook so dreadfully, that he could not write it, and in an agony of mind, bordering upon frenzy, he rushed out of the room and immediately left the town.

The messenger entered the boat and set sail; a storm quickly followed; the boat sunk in sight of the pier, and all on board but one of the watermen perished!

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

On Thursday last arrived here from Quebec Colonel Green Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.—We understand his Excellency the Lieut. Governor owing to indisposition on the route, was under the necessity of remaining a short time in order to re-establish his health—but may be daily expected.



POETRY.

ODE,

FOR HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, 1804.

BY W. J. PYE, ESQ. F. L.

I.

AS the bleft Guardian of the British Ifles,
Immortal Liberty, triumphant ftood,
And view'd her gallant fons with favouring fmiles,
Undaunted heroes of the field or flood;
From *Inverary's* rocky fhores,
Where loud the Hyperborean billow roars,
To where the furges of the Atlantic wave,
Around *Cornubia's* weftern borders rave,
While *Erin's* valiant warriors glow
With kindred fire to crufh the injurious foe,
From her bright lance the flames of vengeance ftream,
And in her eagle eye fhines glory's radiant beam.

II.

Why fink thofe fmiles in forrow's figh;
Why forrow's tears fuffufe that eye?
Alas! while weeping *Britain* fees
The baleful fiends of pale difeafe
Malignant hovering near her throne,
And threat a Monarch all her own—
No more from *Anglia's* fertile land,
No more from *Caledonia's* ftrand,
From *Erin's* hereby hills no more
The panting legions crowd the fhore:
The buoyant barks, the vaunting hoft
That fwarm on *Gallia's* hoftile coaft,
The anxious thought no longer fhare,
Loft in a nearer, dearer care,
And *Britain* breathes alone for GEORGE's life her prayer.

III.

Her prayer is heard—Th' Almighty Power,
Portent to punifh or to fave,
Bids Health refume againft her happier hour:—
And as across the milky wave
The freth'ning breezes fweep the clouds away
That hid awhile the golden orb of day,
So from Hygeia's balmy breath
Fly the dread fhadows of difeafe and death.—
Again the manly breaft beats high,
And flames again the indignant eye,
While from the cottage to throne,
This generous fentiment alone
Lives in each heart with patriot ardor warm,
Points every fword, nerves every Britton's arm,
"Ruth to the field where GEORGE and freedom lead,
"Glory and fame ftrike the warrior's meed,
"Brave in their country's caufe, who conquer or who bleed."

A SINGULAR inftance of *love at firft fight* occurred lately. A gentleman paffing in his chariot early in the morning, was ftruck with the appearance of a fmart girl, waffhing the fteps of a door way—he ftopped and having entered into five minutes converfation with her perfuaded this *Nymph of the Mop* to ftep into the carriage with him in her *dripping ftate*, and the next morning conveyed her in better trim to the church, and *married her!*

THE Dutchefs of Devonfhire, while waiting in her carriage one day in the ftreets of London, obferved a Duftman, with a fhort pipe in his hand, looking at her. Having gazed a few feconds with intenfenefs, he broke into a fmile, and faid "Lord love your ladyfhip, I wifh you would let me light my pipe at your eyes." Her grace took it in good part, and was fo pleafed with the whimfical frankneſs of the compliment, that when any thing civil is faid to her, fhe often remarks "Very well; but nothing like the Duftman."

A humorous author compares love to the fmall-pox. The longer it is in making its appearance, the more violent is the diforder.

THE Lords Commiffioners of His Majefty's Treafury, having fignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Provifions required for the Forces ftationed in Britifh North America, fhould henceforward, in as far as may be practicable, be fupplied from thefe Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia:—The Subfcriber is authorized to receive all Propofals that may be made, on, or before the 1ft SEPTEMBER next, by Perfons defirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR, PORK and PEASE } For the faid Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, ufually furnifhed to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Mefs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peafe of the firft quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iland to be Upper Canada Flour, or *Flour* made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Provifions to be warranted to keep good and found for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton. / Lower Canada.....Quebec and Montreal. / Nova Scotia.....Halifax & Annapolis. / New Brunfwick.....St. John's. / Newfoundland.....St. John's. / Prince Edward's Iland. Charlotte Town.

AS the Propofals that may be made, are to be tranfmitted England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada, may be delivered in to the Hon.ble JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office, Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE,
Depy Comy Genl

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received a Bale of Superfine India Cotton.

11th Auguſt, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to ſettle his buſineſs, requeſts all perſons having demands againſt him to produce the ſame in the courſe of one month from the date hereof.—And all thoſe in any wiſe indebted to him are deſired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 10th July, 1804.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, Weſt ſide and half of Lot No. 59 on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a Houſe and Barn thereon; alſo, No. 51 on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid Street, together with the Caſtle and Farming Utenſils; there is on ſaid lots a good houſe and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewiſe Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lots. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two ſetts of Saw-mill Irons for ſale.

July 24, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.

29th June, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 19.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 695. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of August next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty seventh day of June last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present years, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expence of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof," are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Potter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 2810 *July*, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given,

which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power to vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

To be Sold or Leased for a Term of years,

THE Grist and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills —there are 400 acres of Land belonging to the place in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Grass, and a Pasture sufficient to supply plenty of Timber for sorrows to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

FEMALE FORTITUDE.

(From Carr's Stranger in France.)

"ONE evening a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers who were sent for by Robespierre, from the frontiers which divide France from Italy, and who were by that arch fiend employed in all the butcheries and massacres, of Paris entered the peaceful village of la Reia, in search of Monsieur O——. His lady saw them advancing, and anticipating their errand, had just time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chateau by a back door and secreted himself in the house of a neighbour. Madam O——, with perfect composure, went out to meet them, and received them in the most gracious manner. They fiercely demanded Monsieur O——: she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them to her drawing room, and regaled them with her best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony.—Their appearance was altogether horrible; they wore leather aprons which were spainkled all over with blood: they had large horse pistols in their belts and a dirk and sabre by their side. Their looks were full of ferocity, and they spoke a harsh, dissonant, *Patois* language. Over their cups they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation, in the course of which they drew out their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair. Madame O—— sat with them, undismayed at their frightful deportment. After drinking several bottles of Champaigne and Burgundy, these savages began to grow good-humoured; and seemed to be completely fascinated, by the amiable, unembarrassed, and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing, that they had been received so handsomely that they were convinced Monsieur O—— had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the GOOD CAUSE; they added, that they found the wines excellent, and after drinking two or three bottles more they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission.

"Madame O——, with all the appearance of perfect tranquility and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors a good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself upon her bed, with a loaded pistol in each hand and, overwhelmed with suppressed agony, and agitation, she *soundly* slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after these wretches had left the house.

"about the same period two of the children of Monsieur O—— were in Paris at school. A rumour had reached him, that the teachers of the seminary in which they were placed had offended the government, and were likely to be butchered, and that the carnage which was expected to take place, might, in its undistinguishing fury, extend to the pupils. Immediately upon receiving this intelligence, Monsieur O—— ordered his carriage, for the purpose of proceeding to town, Madame O—— implored of him to permit her to accompany him; in vain did he beseech her to remain at home; the picture of danger which he painted only rendered her more determined. She mounted the carriage, and seated herself by the side of her husband When they reached Paris, they were stopped in the middle of the street St. Honre, by the massacre of a large number of prisoners, who had just been taken out of a church which had been converted into a prison. Their ears ere pierced with screams. Many of the miserable victims were cut down, clinging to the windows of their carriage. During the dreadful delays which they suffered in passing through this street, Madame O—— discovered no sensations of alarm, but steadfastly fixed her eyes upon the back of the coach box, to avoid as much as possible observing the butcheries which were perpetrating on each side of her.

"Had she been observed to close her eyes, or sit back in the carriage, she would have excited a suspicion, which, no doubt, would have proved fatal to her. At length she reached the school which contained her children, where she found the rumour which they had received was without foundation; she calmly conducted them to the carriage, and during their gloomy return through Paris, betrayed no emotion; but as soon as they had passed the barrier, and were once more in safety upon the road to their peaceful chateau, the exulting mother, in an agony of joy, pressed her children to her bosom, and in a state of mind wrought up to phrenzy, arrived at her own house in convulsions of ghastly laughter.

"Monsieur O——" (from whom Mr. Carr received these relations, at the chateau of the former) "never spoke of this charming woman without exhibiting the strongest emotions of regard. He said, that in sickness she suffered no one to attend upon him but herself; that in all his afflictions she had supported him, and that she mitigated the deep melancholy which the sufferings of his country and his own privations had fixed upon him, by the well timed sallies of her elegant fancy, or by the charms of her various accomplishments.

"I found myself," (adds Mr. Carr, with a compliment that seems very justly due) "a gainer in the article of delight by leaving the gayest metropolis that Europe can present to a traveller, for the sake of visiting such a family."

From Carr's "Stranger in France."

ONE evening as I was passing through the Boulevard Italien, in company with a gentleman from Toulon, we met a tall, dark, hollow-eyed, ferocious looking man, of whom he related the following story:

Immediately after the evacuation of Toulon by the English, all the principal Toulonese citizens were ordered to repair to the maket place—where they were surrounded by a great military force.

This man, who for his offences had been committed to prison, was liberated by the French agents, in consequence of his undertaking to select those of the inhabitants who had, in any manner, favored the capitulation of the town, or who had shown any hospitality to the English, whilst they were in possession of it. The miscreant passed before the citizens, who were drawn out in lines, amounting to near three thousand. Among whom he pointed out about one thousand four hundred persons to the fury of the government; without any evidence, or further examination, they were all immediately adjudged to be shot. For this purpose a suitable number of soldiers were drawn out. The unhappy victims were marched up to their destruction upon the Quay, in sets of three hundred, and butchered.

The carnage was dreadful. In the last of these unfortunate groups, were two gentlemen of great respectability, who received no wound from the fire; but, to preserve themselves, dropped with the rest, and exhibited all the appearance of having participated in the general fate.

This execution took place in the evening—immediately after its close, the soldiers, fatigued and sick with cold blooded slaughter, marched back to their quarters, without examining whether every person upon whom they had fired, had fallen a victim to the murderous bullet. Soon after the soldiers had retired, the women of Toulon, allured by plunder, proceeded to the fatal spot. Mounted upon the bodies of the fallen, they stripped the dead and dying. The night was stormy. The moon, emerging from dark clouds, occasionally shed its pale lustre upon this horrible scene. When the plunderers had abandoned their prey, during an interval of deep darkness, in the dead of the night, when all was silent, unconscious of each other's intentions, the two citizens who had escaped the general carnage, disencumbered themselves from the dead, under whom they were buried—chilled and naked, in an agony of mind not to be described, they, at the same moment, attempted to escape. In their agitation, they turned against each other. Expressions of terror and surprise, dropped from each of them. "Oh! God! it is my father!" said one, "My son, my son, my son!" exclaimed the other, clasping him in his arms. They were father and son, who had thus miraculously escaped, and met in this extraordinary manner.

The person from whom I received this account, informed me, that he knew these gentlemen very well, and that they had been re-settled in Toulon about two years.

The wretch who had thus directed the ruthless vengeance of a revolutionary banditti, against the breasts of his fellow citizens, was, at this time, in Paris soliciting, from the present government, from a total misconception of its nature, those remunerations which had been promised, but never realized by his barbarous employers.

I need scarcely add, that although he had been in the capital several months, he had not been able to gain access to the minister's secretary.

The time of terror was over—the murderer's occupation was gone—the guillotine, with unsatiated hunger, after having gorged the food which was thrown to it, had devoured its feeder.

The Poison Tree of Java.

THE *Poison Tree of Java*, called in the Malay language *Bohun Upas*, is a tree which has often been described by naturalists; but its existence has been very generally doubted, and the descriptions given of it, containing much of the marvellous, have been often treated as idle fictions.—N. P. Foersch, however, in an account of it written in Dutch, asserts that it does exist; and tells us, that he once doubted it as much as any person; but, determined not to trust general opinions, he made the most particular inquiries possible; the result of which was, that he found that it was situated in the island of Java, about 27 leagues from Batavia, 14 from Soura Charta, the Emperor's seat, and about 19 from Timkjoe, the residence of the sultan of Java. It is surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains, and the adjacent country for 12 miles round the tree is totally barren. Our author says he has gone all round the spot at about 18 miles from the centre, and on all sides he found the country equally dreary, which he ascribes to its noxious effluvia. The poison procured from it is a gum issuing from between the bark and the tree; and it is brought by malefactors who have been condemned to death, but who are allowed by this alternative to have a chance for their life. an old ecclesiastic, our author informs us, dwelt on the outside of the surrounding hills, whose business it was to prepare the criminals for their fate, if death should be the consequence of their expedition. and indeed so fatal is its effluvia, that he acknowledged that scarcely 2 out of 20 returned from above 700 whom he had dismissed.

Mr. Foersch father tells us, that he has seen several of the criminals who had returned, and who told him, that the tree stands on the borders of a rivulet, is of a middling size, and that five or six young ones of the same kind stands close to it. They could not, however, see any other plant or shrub near it; and the ground of brownish sand, full of stones and dead bodies, and difficult to pass. The Malayans think this tract was thus rendered noxious and uninhabitable by the judgment of God, at Mahomet's desire, on account of the sins of the inhabitants. No animal whatever is ever seen there; and such as get there by any means never return; but have been brought out dead by such of the criminals as have themselves escaped death.

Our author relates a circumstance which happened in the year 1775, to about 400 families (1600 souls,) who refused to pay some duty to the Emperor, and who were in consequence declared rebels and banished: they petitioned for leave to settle in the uncultivated parts round Upas: the consequence of which was, that in less than two months their number was reduced to about 300 souls, who begged to be reconciled to the Emperor and was again received under his protection. Many of these survivors Mr. Foersch saw, and had just the appearance of persons tainted with an infectious disorder.

With the juice of this tree, arrows, lances, and other offensive weapons, are poisoned. With lances thus poisoned, Mr. Foerich observes, that he saw 13 of the Emperor's concubines executed for infidelity to his bed, in Feb. 1776. They were lanced in the middle of their breasts; in five minutes after which they were seized with a *tremor* and *subsultus tendinum*, and in 15 minutes they were dead.—Their bodies were full of livid spots, like those of *petechiæ*, their faces swelled, colour blue, and eyes yellow, &c. Soon after he saw seven Malayans executed in the same way, and saw the same effects follow; on which he resolved to try it on other animals, and found the operation similar on three puppies, a cat, and a fowl none of which survived more than 13 minutes. He also tried its effects internally on a dog seven months old; the animal became delirious, was seized with convulsions, and died in half an hour. From all which our author concludes, that this is the most violent of all vegetable poisons, and that it continues greatly to the unhealthiness of the island in which it grows. By means of it many cruel and treacherous murders are perpetrated. He says, that there exists a sort of cajeupeut on the coast of Macassar, the poison of which, though not near so violent or malignant, operates nearly in the same manner,

To this account our readers will give such a degree of credit as they think is due; it is our business however to add, that it has been controverted in all its parts in a memoir of Lambert Nolit, M. D. fellow of the Batavian Experimental Society at Rotterdam.

A Hindoo Anecdote.

Near the city of Smyrna, a Bramin lately died, and left a wife behind him.

In the countries subject to the authority and government of the Mahomedans, the custom of women committing themselves to the funeral pile with the bodies of their deceased husbands is, if not abolished, at least under very great restrictions; as it is not allowed to be practised but by express permission.

The widow of the Bramin, therefore waited in person on the Governor of the city, and in the most pathetic manner implored his permission for the high honor of burning with the body of her deceased husband, which the Governor peremptorily refused to grant her. Nothing discouraged thereby, she continued her entreaties—prostrating herself on the ground before him, and mingling her tears with the dust.

All entreaties were vain: the Governor remained inflexible. Rage and despair then filled the breast of the beautiful victim—and they broke out in these, and such like exclamations. "Ah miserable me! Why was my mother burnt? my aunt? my two sisters?—ah miserable me! Why am I alone refused the honors of my sex?"

A priest, or Bonze, of the same cast of Hindoos, happened to be present at this interesting scene. He gazed ardently on the young woman; and now and then turning his eyes towards the Governor, silently reproached him for refusing the prayer of the widow's petition. When the Governor took notice of the priest, he exclaimed, "Wretch, is it you who have administered intoxicating herbs, to excite phrenzy—is it owing to your pernicious doctrines, that a custom so shocking to humanity is still in practice?—Go, depart hence and be no more seen."

The Bonze undaunted stood his ground. He assured the Governor that he had never spoken to the woman before him; yet confessed he had prepared many others to undergo the same sacrifice; that it was an act agreeable to their God Brama; and for this reason he begged the Governor in the most respectful manner, to grant her consent; on which the widow redoubled her tears, prayers and entreaties. The Bonze, thus encouraged to go on added, "Sir, great will be her reward, great her recompence for it in the other world! there she will be re joined to her husband by a sacred marriage, and live with him to all eternity."

The widow's fine black eyes instantly received new lustre. She darted a piercing look at the Bonze, expressive of satisfaction, mingled with a portion of terror. "What," exclaimed she, "shall I indeed find my husband in heaven?—How have I been deceived by two old Bonzes!—They never told

me this. They knew my husband well. They knew too how he treated me!—Then, Sir, said she, turning round to the Governor, "since the god Brama will re-unite me to my husband, I renounce him and his religion forever, and embrace yours." Then looking at the Bonze, "You may, if you please, when you see my husband, tell him what I have done, and say that I hope to find myself extremely well without him, for he was an old crofs wretch—ſtupid, jealous, and offenſive."

From the Phil. Daily advertiſer.

MR. POULSON,

THE following information may perhaps prove of ſervice to ſuch of your readers as have not cool and dry cellars to preſerve their meat and other proviſions, and the hint perhaps offers in opportunity to thoſe, who have leiſure and talents, of improving it to great public advantage.

A joint of meat or any proviſion ſuſpended in a flannel bag will keep ſweet a conſiderable time longer than by any of the modes generally practiſed. The cooler and dryer the meat is when the flannel is put round it the better, and it will occur to any thinking mind that the flannel ſhould be perfectly clean. A flannel bag with a bowl or plate in it is alſo the beſt mode of conveying butter from, or perhaps to market, and if the bowl or plate is made of wood the better.—A ſtronger proof cannot be given of the truth of the above, than that ice wrapped in flannel will keep a conſiderable time, whereas if expoſed to the air or wrapped in linen it will diſſolve almoſt immediately.

An ointment, made of the eſſential Oils of Elder, Carraway, and Roſemary, with Roſe leaves and Cammomile flowers, and rubbed on the pit of the ſtomach at bed time, is ſtated to be an effectual remedy for the Hooping Cough.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Aide-de-Camp from Quebec.

Arrivals at Quebec in *Auguſt* laſt.

Aug. 7. Brig Harmony, Wm. Peill, ſailed 4th July from St John's, Newfoundland, with goods and ballaſt, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Lefter & Co.—Spoke the Eurydice frigate off Cape Chat, on a cruize to St. John's.

10. Schooner Bonaventure, Charlemagne Arbour, from Chaleur Bay, cargo Fiſh & Oil, for the maſter.—Paſſenger, Mrs. Heneky.

Ship Medway, Wm. Potts, ſailed 28th June from Madeira, Wine & ballaſt, for the maſter—4 Engliſh Sailors Paſſengers.

11. Ship William & John, Andrew Stevenſon, ſailed 17th May from Portſmouth, cargo goods and ballaſt, addreſſed to Mr. Mure.—Paſſenger Mr. Anderſon.

13. Schooner Dorcheſter, Jean Le Brun, from Labrador, cargo Oil & Seal Skins, for Lymburner.—23 Fiſhermen paſſengers.—Saw a Brig off the Pilgrims, bound up.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.
29th June, 1804.

POETRY.

LINES to Vice Admiral Sir Andrew MITCHELL, K. B. &c. &c. &c. ſent with a SHAMROCK, March 17, 1804—at *Bermuda*.

TO-DAY—look all the world around—
Where'er a genuine *Pat* is found,
Whate'er may be his occupation,
Treaſon—Duels—Fornication—
To-day his toils, his cares are over,
The Shamrock's drown'd, and Pat's in clover.

Allow then, Sir, an humble ſon
Of this illuſtrious Saint of Fun,
To beg, that in your brighteſt glaſs,
You'll dip, to-day this holy graſs,
Whoſe triple leaves ſo well expreſs,
All that were giv'n by Heav'n to bleſs,
Wit—Women—Wine!—a dearer trinity,
Than e'er was taught by ſtate divinity—

If Laurels in my garden grew,
I'd ſend you, Sir, ſome Laurels too.
And, as for juice to drown them in—
We'd deep the wreath in Holland's Gin!——

To Mrs. H——, at Norfolk, Virginia, On her diſplaying a fine fall of HAIR.

I Pitcher, ſind chat hair again,
Oh! do not think that many men
Are bleſt with Joſeph's coulneſs;
Run not the riſk our ſouls to damn,
By ſighes, which (pious as I am)
Would tempt even me to boldneſs.—

I've often ſeen thoſe locks of gold
In brighteſt, deareſt treſſes roll'd,
Yet far quite cool beſide you;
Each ringlet by the Graces dreſt,
The Dev'l and you did all your beſt,
Yet ſtill I have defied you.

But oh!—would ruin Saints to ſee
Thoſe treſſes thus, unbound and free,
Adown thy ſhoulders ſweeping;
It puts ſuch thoughts into one's head
Of diſhabille—and night, and bed,
And——any thing but ſleeping!

A gentlewoman who was a ſort of a Lady Bountiful in her village, and remarkable for making better mince pies than any one in the county, finding a minor poet, who once dined with her, very profuſe in his praiſe of their flavour, &c. very kindly ſent him half a ſcore as a preſent; in return, he ſent her a copy of verſes in their praiſe.—The next time they met, the good lady, after thanking him for the honor he had done her paſtry, ſaid, that ſhe was now even with him, for ſince he had made verſes upon her pies, ſhe had made pies upon his verſes.

The king of Pruſſia preſented his Queen, on her birth day, with a diamond necklace, worth 180,000 florins, and Madame Bonaparte ſent her a lace gown, veil and head dreſs worth three hundred thouſand livres. What extravagance! Why, miſſionaries ought to be ſent there from America to preach œconomy!

A new religious ſociety, called *Chriſto Sacrum*, has been formed in Holland. It includes many thouſand members, embracing all religious ſects. They have built a church at Delft—have no prieſt, but orators, who deliver diſcourſes at the altar. They aſſemble on Sunday evenings.

At the late Seſſions for the county of Radnor, an action was brought by a *fair lady* of *fifty-five* againſt a Welch farmer, for breach of promiſe of marriage. It was clearly proved, upon the part of the *injured damſel*, that the defendant undertook to lead the bluſhing lady to the altar, and that *ſhe tacitly* conſented. The Court, however, not conceiving the contract complete, as the engagement was only *implied* and not *expreſſed* by the lady, who it appeared had alſo ſhewn ſymptoms of attachment to two *other* falſe hearted ſwains, thought proper to *Nonſuit* the Plaintiff.—*Lon. Pap.*

THE Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, having ſignified to Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Proviſions required for the Forces ſtationed in Britiſh North America, ſhould henceforward, in as far as may be practicable, be ſupplied from thoſe Provinces, and in Nova-Scotia—The Subſcriber is authoriſed to receive all Propoſals that may be made, on, or before the 12 SEPTEMBER next, by Perſons deſirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR
PORK and } For the ſaid Service.
PEASE

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, uſually furniſhed to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Meſs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peaſe, of the laſt quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Proviſions to be warranted to keep good and ſound for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The delivery to be made at { Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton.
Lower Canada ..... Quebec and Montreal.
Nova Scotia ..... Halifax & Annapolis.
New Brunſwick ..... St. John's.
Newfoundland ..... St. John's.
Prince Edward's Iſland. Charlotte Town.

AS the Propoſals that may be made, are to be tranſmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, no Agreements can be formed thereupon until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received.—And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN McGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office,
Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE,
Dep. Comy. Gen.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to ſettle his buſineſs, requeſts all perſons having demands againſt him to produce the ſame in the courſe of one month from the date hereof.—And all thoſe in any wiſe indebted to him are deſired to make immediate payment, without further notice.

GEORGE PURVIS.

York, 20th July, 1804.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, Weſt ſide and half of Lot No. 59 on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street; 38 acres of which are cleared, with a Houſe and Barn thereon: alſo, No. 60 on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utenſils; thereis on ſaid lot a good houſe and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewiſe Lot No. 18, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two ſetts of New-mod Irons for ſale. July 21, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received a Bale of Superfine India Cotton.

11th Auguſt, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 20.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 696. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of Auguſt next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of June laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each you that on the Seventeenth day of September next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and thereinto do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Third day of Auguſt, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners for the Home Diſtrict, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legiſlature, paſſed during the Seſſion of the preſent year, inſtituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uſes of this Province to deſray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts "thereof" are ready to receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Propoſals muſt ſtate at what prices the Party deſirous of undertaking the aforeſaid work, will engage to finiſh and complete the ſame, and muſt conſiſt of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile ſuch Perſon will open and clear out ſuch part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as ſhall not be found to ſtand in need of any cauſeway.

With the price alſo per Rod at which ſuch Party will engage to open, clear out, and cauſeway ſuch other part of the ſame Road as ſhall require to be cauſewayed, and the laſt mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the cauſewaying ſuch Road. The cauſeway to be 18 feet wide; as alſo the price at which any Perſon will engage to build Bridges upon the ſaid Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners will alſo receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And alſo for repairing in a good and ſubſtantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and ſubſtantial manner on or before the laſt day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforeſaid work, will be required to produce two ſufficient ſureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Eſquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Eſquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Eſquire, of Flamborough Eaſt, all of whom are Commiſſioners named for carrying the aforeſaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th *July*, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province; and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given,

which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of the said Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner. —Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Elquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

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

To be Sold or Leased for a Term of years,

THE Grist and Saw Mill on the River Don formerly known by Skinner's Mills with about 400 acres of land belonging to the same in a body, with a large improvement a good part of which is well covered with Timothy and Clover Grass, and a Pistery sufficient to supply plenty of Potashes for 20 years to come.—For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

30th June, 1804. PARSHALL TERRY.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON June 22.

A French ſquadron was ſaid to be at the Brazil, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of thoſe ſhips that ſlipped out of Rochfort.

Another Ruſſian officer arrived in town on Monday. He came through France and Holland, and met Mr. Livingſton at Rotterdam, on his return to Paris on Friday laſt. The veſſel in which he came brought ſome private letters, one of which contains the following extracts of a communication received by a gentleman at Antwerp from his brother at Bologne, who is employed in the armament deſtined for the invaſion of this country:—"All the horſes, forage, and heavy artillery, are embarked. We wait only the arrival of the generals. I ſhall not, therefore write to you from hence: and, probably, I may never behold you more." We ſee no reaſon to doubt the facts here ſtated, nor are they in any reſpect calculated to excite alarm in our mind. —The day on which the enemy ventures to approach our ſhore, will, we are confident, prove a day of glory to Britain.

It was reported yeſterday, we know not upon what authority, that a perſon had arrived from the continent with overtures of peace.

Letters received from the fleet off Breſt, dated the 25th inſt. ſtate they were all well, and the enemy as uſual.

The King has found great benefit from his retreat to Kew, where he paſſes much time in the building, and ornamental arrangements for his new palace.

Bonaparte continues to wear the air of compaſſion towards Moreau; and Grand Judge in "The Firſt Conſul is powerfully affected by thoſe meaſures of rigour which the ſafety of the State have impoſed on him." Whether the continuence of this affectation be favourable ſymptom of the general's fate is however uncertain. It may be intended to prepare the public for his pardon: but it is probable, that the reluctance of the Emperor may be pleaded to prove the juſtice of the ſevereſt ſentence; and the latter deſign is more probable than the former, for the pardon of Moreau would need no apology; but to perſuade the world of the integrity, or humanity, of Bonaparte, many an affectation muſt be practiſed, and hypocriſy more than his own, may be executed in vain.

Te Deum has been ſung in Paris, upon the acceſſion of Napoleon to the empire of the French, and ſome prayers have been puoliſhed upon the occaſion, which add impiety and blaſphemy to the other offences and abſurdities that diſtinguiſhed it.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 5th ult. ſtates, that the Engliſh troops have taken poſſeſſion of Naples, but letters from Italy of a more recent date, are completely ſilent upon this ſubject.

From London Papers to June 19.

It is ſaid that the Britiſh have made an attempt to negociate a treaty with Deſſalines, and wiſhed to be put in poſſeſſion of the Mole; but the demands of the Haytian General were ſo exceſſive that the Engliſh would not comply with them.

Prince Eſterhazy, appointed by the Emperor of Germany to congratulate Bonaparte on his acceſſion to the Imperial dignity, has refuſed to accept the appointment, and no other noble man has been nominated in his ſtead.

Accounts from Paris to June 14 ſay, that the Emperor Napolean and his brothers, voted in the Council of State for pardoning all the lately convicted "conſpirators," but that a majority of the members were for their execution; and that Bonaparte left the council with tears in his eyes, at the ill ſucceſs of his merciful effort!

The Emperor of the French was preparing to viſit his ports on the coaſt.

A conſpiracy is ſtated to have been lately diſcovered and fruſtrated, which had for its object the murder of Louis XVIII.

An article from Hamburgh ſtates, that Pruſſia has declared that the Ruſſian demand for ſatisfaction for the violation of the German territory by the arreſt of the Duke d'Enghein, was ſo reaſonable, that he ſhould ſupport it with all his intereſt and power.

The Ruſſian charge des affaires, who was left in Paris after Comte Marcow's recall from that embaſſy, is arrived in London.

The French have ſucceeded in effecting the removal of the late Neapolitan Prime Miniſter, who was friendly to the Britiſh.

A report from Italy mentions that the Porte has conſented that the Britiſh ſhall occupy Egypt during the war.

All the Britiſh ſubjects in the Pope's territory and Leghorn, have been arreſted and imprifoned, under French orders.

Mr. Drake, the late Miniſter at Munich, arrived in England, June 17.

June 17 diſpatches were received in England from Admiral Nelſon. No mention of a battle.

It was whiſpered in England, that ſome diſtinguiſhed perſon was to be impeached.

A brother of Lord Rancleigh, a naval officer, has been condemned to be ſhot for ſtriking his ſuperior officer; but has been recommended to mercy.

London, June 18.

We have authority to contradict the report of Mr. Livingſton having, during his reſidence in London, uttered ſentiments diſreſpectful towards this country.

We have been favoured with the Hamburg Correſpondenten of the 9th inſt. a date one day later than that of the papers received by the laſt mail.—One of its articles dated 'The Hague, June 5,' is ſomewhat curious; it ſtates, that a miniſter has been received there from the Prince of Orange, and that this miniſter, the Baron D'Yoy, was preſent at a grand dinner given by the Pruſſian Ambaſſador to the diplomatic corps, at which dinner Semonville, the French Miniſter, did not appear.

Paris, June 6.

The invaſion of England is to be attempted before the 14th July.

It is reported that Talleyrand is to be appointed Arch Chancellor of State.

GLASGOW, June 23.

Mr. Pitt's defence bill was, on Tueſday without a diviſion read a third time and paſſed.

Extract of a letter received in Greenock, dated on board the Argo, at Spithead, June 17.

"I have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you of our arrival here, after a round turn of ſix months, laſt from Cadiz, with a freight of 500,000 dollars, on account of merchants in London. You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to hear of Elfi Bey's fate, after all the expence and attention caſt away upon him at home. Having landed himſelf and ſuite, on the 14th February, at Roſetta, mouth of the Nile, to proceed up to Cairo, and in daily expectation of hearing of his arrival there, as alſo, the receipt of the preſents to be ſent hous, we were aſtoniſhed to hear of his going up the Nile, by ſome of the other Beys, (and Albanian ſoldiers lately revolted from the Pacha of Alexandria) and very near loſing his head, but effected his eſcape to an Arab encampment, by ſcattering ſome looſe Jewels that he had about his perſon among the ſoldiers, which took up the Barbarians attention, long enough to ſerve his purpoſe. The laſt intelligence we heard of him, before he failed from Alexandria, was, that five or ſix Beys were in purſuit of him in the deſart, and little hopes entertained of his being able long to conceal himſelf from their ſearch. This circumſtance is leſs to be regretted, as he was very much in the French intereſt, which his people has declared upon oath, ſince made priſoners; whoſe lives have been ſpared, at the particular requeſt of Major Miffet; our Conſul at Cairo, by Oliman Bey, the preſent Chief of the Mamelukes, a man very much in the Britiſh intereſt."

BOSTON, Aug. 4.

Since our laſt we have received from our attentive correſpondents, London papers to June 13, 1804.

The emperor of Ruſſia appears to be preparing either for active war, or for a grand parade, or for the diſcipline of his armies and fleets;—for which of theſe purpoſes the Engliſh editors cannot vouch: they hope however it is for a war againſt France; and think he will not, by remaining at peace, approbate and encourage any military adventurer to ſet up for himſelf, and to dethrone his lawful ſovereign: and that until the ruinous precedent is done away, by the fall of the uſurper, no throne, no power, can reſt in peace or ſafety.

The elevation of Bonaparte to the Imperial dignity has been officially announced to the different courts. The court of Vienna, in all humility, had congratulated him upon his new honors. The Ottoman court is ſaid to have received the information from Bonaparte, "in his own hand writing;" and to have been equally obſequious. What other courts have been admitted to the honor of acknowledging his Imperial majeſty, or as Jefferſon's National Intelligencer ſtyles him, the "Military Deſpot," we have not learnt. Adulation of their Emperor by the conſtituted authorities, and thoſe in office under the government, and bombaſtic parade, and threats to invade England, made the order of the day in France.—There was a ſpirit manifeſt among the people, however, which, if it duſt, would not brook filence and conſent.

Mr. Pitt had introduced his Bill for the more effectual defence of the United kingdom: He propoſes to reduce the militia to its old eſtabliſhment, and to form a great intermediate but limited force, which may ſerve as a ſource for the ſupply and encreaſe of the regular army. Mr. Windham, Mr. Addington, Mr. Fox, and others were oppoſed to it; it however paſſed to a third reading, yeas 219, nays, 169—miniſterial majority 50. The Britiſh Houſe of Commons have limited the continuance of the Slave trade to Jan. 1. 1805. The proſpect of French invaſion had neither increaſed or diminiſhed; but the means and the ſpirit to reſiſt and to chaſtiſe it had evidently increaſed.

The Engliſh papers contain the trials of the perſons implicated in the late conſpiracy againſt the life of Bonaparte —The mode of proceeding will be deemed ſingular, in all countries where juriſprudence is eſtabliſhed upon the principles of equity and juſtice. The only parole evidence adduced, being that of the priſoners themſelves; they all give evidence againſt each other, & furniſh the tribunal with the particulars of their views, their objects and their operations.

Mr. Livingſton had left England for France. His viſit was a ſhort and coolly received one. He had not been invited to Lord Chalmondely's "*Woburn ſheep ſhearing.*"—Some hint that it was neither the "purchaſe of the Florida's" nor "agricultural views," that led him to England; but to converſe with Mr. Fox on political affairs in behalf of Napoleon I. and to inform the Britiſh Government that the Emperor Napoleon would give up his claims to Malta, on condition of his being acknowledged Emperor of the French.

By the Ann, Lord, from Rotterdam, arrived yeſterday, we have received the Leyden Gazette, and New Merchant, into June. The only articles they furniſh are:—"Great numbers of deſerters confined for more or leſs time in different parts of this (Batavia) Republic, having received their pardon on condition of ſerving in the Flotillas, are now on their way to the ſeveral ports, in order to repair on board. Some men, taken by lot from the reſpective companies of the Batavian garriſon lying in the Hague, have marched for a ſimilar deſtination."—On the 30th May, a battalion of Batavian grenadiers and other troops entered Amſterdam, and were quartered on the citizens for one night, next day they marched for Harlem, Alkmar, and the Helder."

Auguſt 8.

By the Charles from London, our files of papers are brought down to the 19th June.

Theſe papers do not afford any news of importance. There were ſome movements "by flood and field" in the North of France and Europe, and ſome ſtir in the leading cabinets; which indicated no ordinary agitation; but they had not, in our view, the dimenſions of immediate war preparations.

The war in India, by which Britain has obtained a vaſt addition of territory and revenue, had terminated.—Peace with the Mahrattas, and the Rajah of Berar was definitively concluded in March laſt.

Auguſt 11.

The French people—if the faction at *Paris* which directs the deſtinies of the nation can properly be called the people—from tigers appear to have become as tame as lap dogs.—They do not now ſeem able to recollect, that Gen. MOREAU, the idol of the revolution, has been impeached, tried, and impriſoned for the ſelf-ſame act which has immortalized Gen. BUONAPARTE, viz. *that of overthrowing a government he diſliked, and governing in its ſtead.* But MOREAU is execrated, while BUONAPARTE is ſurfeited with flattery and homage. Such are the weak materials of which the "enlightned People" are made; and they who truſted in them, "*ſwim with fins of lead.*"

How long is the reign of NAPOLEAN I. *Emperor of the French, to continue?* is a queſtion frequently aſked.—The anſwer is not eaſy; but we ſee nothing in any of our French papers which looks like diſſatisfaction with the new order of things, or, like a loyalty. The incence offered on the throne of BUONAPARTE appears equally as pure as that burnt at the alter of the Bourbons; and the new and gorgeous titles appear to ſet eaſy on the wearers. It is true, the origin of the *Imperial Family* is obſcure; but hiſtory aſſures us, this circumſtance is no bar to longevity of power, or extent of immortality. "The Parthean kingdom laſted nearly 500 years in the family of *Aſcaſes*, an obſcure man, whom the troubles of the times threw into the Sovereignty. —A potter's ſon, at *Syracuſe*, became by chance, its tyrant.—The ſon of a hair-dreſſer, by intrigue and murder, attained the Crown of the *Gangarides*. —BALA, a petty ſhop keeper, ſucceeded DEMETRIUS on the throne of *Syria*. —ANTIPATER AMASIS, CODOMANUS, and ARTAXERXES from common ſoldiers, became Sovereigns of *Macedon*, *Egypt* and *Perſia*. We could quote a thouland other inſtances in which fortune ſacrificed hereditary right to her caprice, and in which, as if aſhamed to acknowledge the in prudence of her choice, ſhe perſevered, and gave perpetuity to her error."

Mediterranean News.

By an arrival at Newbury Port from Gibraltar, reports have been received, by letters to the 6th June, and by verbal accounts, that on the 24th May, near the iſland of Corſica, the Engliſh fleet under Lord Nelſon, and the French Toulon fleet had met, engaged, and that the reſult was, the total defeat of the French, with the loſs of eight ſail of the line captured by the Britiſh.—The letter of the 6th ſays, this report was brought to Gibraltar by an American veſſel from Naples, the captain of which made oath to his having ſeen the fleets engaged. It is our duty to ſay, we have received French (Bourdeaux) accounts to the 17th June, and Engliſh (London) to the 19th (about twenty-five days after the battle is ſaid to have been fought) and they do not make any mention of the affair; nor of the ſailing of the French fleet from Toulon, and alſo, that another letter from Gibraltar, of the 6th June, from a very intelligent American, is ſilent on the ſubject. We make no queſtion, that the report circulated at Gibraltar was as we have received it, and we may add, there exiſts no phyſical impoſſibility of its truth. The Newbury Port paper of yeſterday only adds, that by the arrival from Gibraltar, letters were received from the American conſul for the Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

The coroners inqueſt, ſummoned to enquire into the circumſtance of the death of General Hamilton, agreed on Thurſday evening (as we are informed) to the following verdict:—

That Aaron Burr Eſq. Vice Preſident of the United States, is guilty of the murder of Alexander Hamilton: and that William P. Van Neſs Eſq. Attorney at Law, and Nathaniel Pendleton Eſq. Counſellor at Law, were acceſſories thereunto.

The committee of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons appointed to examine the corn laws have reported that no leſs a ſum than thirty millions ſterling has been paid for grain imported into

that country during the last thirteen years.

A letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Bay, on Lake Ontario, dated the 10th July, mentions: "That capt. Moore, of a sloop which sailed on the 14th inst. from that place for Kingston, with a load of pot and pearl ashes, the property of Messrs. Browne Howe & co. in a gale of wind struck on Long Point, near Kingston, and having on board a number of passengers, men, women & children, was under the necessity of throwing overboard 48 barrels of ashes, in order to lighten the vessel. She has since arrived at Kingston.

Aug. 13. Messrs. Wharton & Seaman; who came passengers in the ship Protector from Cette, inform us that on their voyage from Leghorn to Marseilles, on the 23d of May, off Toulon, they passed the English & French fleets engaged in action; but that night coming on, they were prevented from knowing the result.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.

THE monument erected at Copenhagen, to the memory of the Danes who fell in the battle of the 2d of April, 1801, consists of an artificial mount, of an oval form, 16 feet high, 18 long & 40 broad, is surrounded by wrought stones, on each of which is the name of an officer who fell in this combat, and the ship on board of which he was killed. At the foot of this mount are planted an equal number of poplars. A path leads to the summit, from which is seen the coast off which the engagement took place. On the side of the monument which fronts the east, is an obelisk of black marble, with this inscription:—"*They died for their Country april 2, 1801.*" and under, "*The gratitude of their fellow citizens raised them this monument.*" On a tablet of white marble, placed on a pedestal, is sculptured a crown of laurel, oak and cyprus, interwined, with these words—"*The crown which his country gives never fades on the tomb of the warrior who has died for its sake.*"

RELIGIOUS MONUMENT.

A Literary society in Germany has proposed to erect a monument to *Martin Luther*, (the first Protestant Reformer,) in his native country of Mansfield: They applied to the King of Prussia, requesting his sanction for opening a subscription which was granted. They now advertise for contributions, and hope to have the monument ready before the end of the year 1806.

A CORONATION ODE

FOR THE FIRST EMPEROR OF THE GAULS.

Bards! snatch, up your lyres, and attune ev'ry string,
For the wonder of wonders is now on the wing—
Lo! *Republican* France
Is going to advance
A *Cæsarean Consul* to be *French King!*
Hark! Yon gun-powder bust,
That refounds from her walls
Trumpet, drum,
Deaf and dumb,
Blind and lame,
All proclaim—
NAPOLEON the First,
Shall be Emperor of the Gauls.

O Nebuchadnezar!
Alexander and Cæsar!
Caligula! Nero!
And each other Hero,
Who once this planet trod,
But is now a demi-god—
In your Imperial cars
Pray come down from stars,
Likewise ye, who, in regions below,
Do penance for crimes
Committed in p.t times,
Play a truck
On Old Nick—
And appear at this wonderful show!

Laughter roar in the van—
Dancing skip the rear—
Out and in, down the middle—
Strike up! tabor, flute, and fiddle—
A fig for dull Care!
Enjoy the *Rights of Man!*
Hark! the Herald-bowls—
"Let Frenchmen all be gay
"On this auspicious day,
"That hails Bonaparte first Emp'ror of the Gauls."

Throw open ev'ry gaol—
Let *Liberty* abound—
Equality prevail,
In substance sense and sound!
From th' Abbaye, Bicetre, Conciergerie,
Set murder, and treason, and robbery free.
Rejoice ye blackguards,
Exult ye pollitroons,
So long as the portlines of Paris renown'd—
Go home and be happy
Your Emperor Nappy,
Is crown'd!

From a late London Paper.

BUONAPARTE IN STILTS;

OR,

"FORTUNE'S FROLIC," *illustrated.*

WHEN "*Robin Rough-head,*" from the plough
Became a *Lord*—the Lord knows how—
The force he acted had less fun,
Than *that* at Paris going on;
For *little Barney*, made a King,
O'ertops in *making* every thing
That ever was, or e'er will be,
Ridiculous in *mimicry*.
Made a Great Emp'ror by the *Gulls*,
Whom, bye the bye, he's made *great fools*.
The laughing world he's all surprised,
And "*Fortune's Frolic*" realised.

PUNCHINELLO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A person who has served his time in the occupation of a Cabinet-Maker, and being about to set up for himself, wishes to enquire of some of the confidential friends of Talleyrand in this country, whether the Abbe Sieyes is provided with pigeon holes sufficient to contain *all* his constitutions. He will engage at a moderate price, *payable in advance*, to supply him with boxes sufficient for one season, as he has it now in his power to engage ten or a dozen journeymen for that purpose.

In the course of FEW DAYS will be ready for Sale,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

September 7, 1804.

Home District, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the ninth day of October now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, *Sheriff.*

THE Lords Commiffioners of His Majefty's Treafury, having fignified in Lieutenant General HUNTER their intentions that the Provifions required for the Forces ftationed in Britifh North America, fhould be encouraged, in as far as may be practicable, be fupplied from thefe Provinces, and on Nova-Scotia in Particular; the Subfcriber is authorized to receive all Propofals that may be made, on, or before the 18 SEPTEMBER next, by Perfons defirous to undertake for the delivery of

FLOUR, PORK and PEASE } for the faid Service.

IN Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland.

THE FLOUR to be of the quality named FINE FLOUR, ufually furnifhed to the Troops.

THE PORK to be Prime Mefs Pork in Barrels, containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each.

THE PEASE to be good boiling Peafe of the firft quality.

THE Flour for Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Iſland to be Upper Canada Flour, or Flour made from Upper Canada, or Winter Wheat, the growth of Lower Canada.

THE whole Provifions to be warranted to be good and found for TWELVE Months after delivery.

The deliveries for { Upper Canada to be made at { Amherſtburg, Fort George, York and Kingſton. / Lower Canada..... Quebec and Montreal. / Nova Scotia..... Halifax & Annapolis. / New Brunſwick..... St. John's. / Newfoundland..... ditto. / Prince Edward's Iſland..... Charlotte Town.

☞ The Propofals that may be made, are to be tranſmitted to England for the conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, on Agreements can be formed thereupon, until their Lordſhips orders and directions ſhall be received. And no Deliveries will be expected to be made ſooner than May or June 1805.

THE Propoſals from Perſons in Upper Canada may be delivered in to the Honble. JOHN MCGILL Agent for Purchaſes at York on or before the 10th of Auguſt next.

Deputy Commiſſary General's Office,
Quebec, 4th June, 1804.
(Signed) JOHN CRAIGIE,
Dep. Com. Gen.

TO be let, Lot No. 59, Weſt ſide and half of Lot No. 59 on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 acres of which are cleared, with a Houſe and Barn thereon: alſo, No. 57, on the Eaſt ſide of ſaid Street, together with the Cattle and Farming Utenſils; there is on ſaid lot a good houſe and barn and about 20 acres clear.—Likewiſe Lot No. 18, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 acres thereon clear. The public are hereby warned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. For terms of agreement apply to Quetton St. George, York, who has two ſetts of Saw-mill Irons for ſale. July 24, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received a Bale of Superfine India Cotton.

11th Auguſt, 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has received the following valuable Medicines from New York to be Sold on Commiſſion:—

ANDREWS SPECIFIC LOTION.
SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.
SOLOMON'S ANTI IMPITIGINES.
Alſo a few Copies Solomon's Guide to Health.
29th June, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 21.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 697. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the ſeventeenth day of September, to be commenced, held, called and dected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the ſeventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and of each you that on the Twenty-fifth day of October next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do all ſuch things as ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed;—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Thirteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners for the Home Diſtrict, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legiſlature, paſſed during the Seſſion of the preſent year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uſes of this Province for defraying "the expences of erecting and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts "thereof" are ready to receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to contract for the erecting and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Propoſals muſt ſtate at what prices the Party or Parties diſpoſed of undertaking the aforeſaid work, will engage to finiſh and complete the ſame, and muſt conſiſt of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile ſuch Perſon will open and clear out ſuch part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as ſhall not be found to ſtand in need of any cauſeway.

With the price alſo per Rod at which ſuch Party will engage to open, clear out, and cauſeway ſuch other part of the ſame Road as ſhall require to be cauſewayed, and the laſt mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the cauſewaying ſuch Road. The cauſeway to be 12 feet wide; as alſo the price at which any Perſon will engage to build Bridges upon the ſaid Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners will alſo receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And alſo for repairing in a good and ſubſtantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and ſubſtantial manner on or before the laſt day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforeſaid work, will be required to produce two ſufficient ſureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Eſquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Eſquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Eſquire, of Flamborough Eaſt, all of whom are Commiſſioners named for carrying the aforeſaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legiſlature of this Province, paſſed in the forty-fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majeſty, a certain ſum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exemption thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, ariſing from and out of the rates and duties already raiſed, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raiſed, levied and collected to and for the uſes of this Province, there be granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of, appropriated and laid out as a public ſtock or capital, applicable to the purpoſe of purchaſing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of diſcharging the expences incident to ſuch purchaſes, and the exportation and ſale thereof, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, ſhould from time to time ſeem meet; And that it ſhould and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, to iſſue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name ſuch and ſo many perſons within the Province as to him ſhall ſeem meet, as Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchaſe ſuch Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the ſaid Act, that after the paſſing of that Act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the ſaid price or ſum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore iſſued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in reſpect of any Hemp for which the ſaid ſum of forty pounds per ton ſhall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor ſhall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in reſpect of any Hemp not intended for ſale to ſome one of the Commiſſioners acting in virtue of the powers thereby given

which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.

—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis. Secy.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON.

Private Correſpondence.

June 13.

"There is this day a very confident expectation that peace will be ſpeedily reſtored. Mr. Pitt on being informed of Bonaparte's pacific diſpoſition, expreſſed his readineſs to attend to any overtures made through a direct and proper channel. As Mr. Livingſton is known to have had inſtructions to ſound our government on a point which muſt be ſo intereſting to the new empire, it is conſidered that direct overtures will immediately be made: and Peace is looked for in conſequence, even though there ſhould be a change in adminiſtration."

LONDON, July 4.

The Subject of the Invaſion Reviewd.

The following is given in a morning paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18.—Bonaparte intends next week to ſet out for the coaſt; and as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that ſhould wind and circumſtances permit, ſomething will be undertaken before that period.

"The day before yeſterday, extra couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne and Breſt, with orders for our naval commanders to ſeize the firſt opportunity of putting to ſea, and *coute qui coute*, land in England, as many troops as poſſible, ſo that before the coronation ceremony, an invaſion and victory may be announced.

"Our Breſt fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the Engliſh blockading fleet. But in our fleets and flotillas, are ſome choſen ſhips, containing picked and deſperate crews, called *enfans perdus*, who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confuſion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and tranſports to eſcape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of their crews, who ſurvives, is to be created a member of the Legion of Honor, and to receive a penſion.

"On board theſe ſhips are, beſides combuſtible matters, of a new compoſition, which are ſaid to be unextinguiſhable.

"According to what I have heard in converſation with the French naval and military officers, the Breſt fleet is intended to invade the weſt; the Texel fleet the eaſt; and the Boulogne flotilla the South of England. As to Ireland, they ſaid, it would fall by itſelf, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

"Theſe particulars are no ſecrets here, but talked of in our firſt and beſt informed ſocieties."

That Bonaparte ſoon will, and muſt attempt an invaſion, appears evident. He has pledged himſelf to France and to the world—and, prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat. If we are upon our guard, and poſſeſs the ſame ſpirit and patriotiſm which we evinced laſt year, the ſooner we have tried our ſtrength with our irreconcileable foe the better; becauſe we are convinced it will finiſh to his ſhame, and perhaps make the firſt year of his empire the laſt. With all his powerful means, the real and relative ſituation of this extraordinary man is as deſperate as in any former part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loſs of rank and authority, but that of life itſelf; for he owes every thing to an uninterrupted ſucceſs, and, flattered as his ſoldiers have been, with an eaſy and certain conqueſt, miſfortunes will ſoon annihilate the golden image, which proſperity alone has ſet up:—Pichegrue and Moreau will be remembered, and the univerſe revenged. Beſides, deteſted and feared as Bonparte is, every where upon the Continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Aboukir, a ſignal for a new *coalition*; and while diſunion, diſaffection, and perhaps civil wars, raged at home, France would experience an invaſion from abroad, and the diſcontented, enſlaved, and oppreſſed Swiſs, Batavians, and Italians, ſeize the firſt opportunity to throw off a yoke, which, notwithſtanding it commands addreſſes and deputations, they wear with ſo much diſguſt.

Private accounts from Paris of the 10th, ſtate, that 900 men of the Imperial Guard, had preceded Bonaparte to the coaſt. They add, that between the 21ſt May and the 7th June, upwards of 200 veſſels, ſome of them with troops, entered Boulogne, from Flushing, Oſtend, Havre, &c.

All our accounts from the continent concur in ſtating, that the long menaced invaſion is on the eve of being attempted. Our letters from Holland during the week, ſtate that the encampment in the neighbourhood of Beverwick, had broken up for the purpoſe of embarkation, and that all the forces in North Holland were moving towards the Helder, for the like purpoſe. The circumſtance however, which more than any other, convinces us that the enemy are about to engage in ſome naval enterprize, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impreſſed immediately on their return to port, and ſent to man the national marine; ſo general and ſo urgent is the order on this ſubject, that the famous privateer the Blonde, which made greater devaſtation in our commerce, than any other of the enemy's cruizers, has been ſtripped of all her hands; and we learn by a letter which we yeſterday received from the Phoenix frigate, that ſhe is laid up in Paſſage, near Bayonne. There are four other privateers, ſimilarly circumſtanced, at this latter port, and from thence to Bordeaux, upwards of twenty. It is not probable that the government would forgo the advantage reſulting from the active occupation of theſe cruizers, if their ſervices were not required for objects of more importance; or that they would be prematurely taken from a condition, in which they enrich the country as well as themſelves, and and materially embarraſſed our trade.

It is reported that the French troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which is to be occupied by Pruſſian troops till a peace.

There is another report in circulation on the Continent, that Bonaparte has propoſed to Pruſſia and Ruſſia, to petition the Electorate of Hanover and the Hanſe Towns.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for to-morrow month, unleſs ſomething new and extraordinary ſhall happen.

His Majeſty has completely recovered his health.

Mr. PITT's SPEECH.

The following is an Analyſis of Mr. Pitt's Speech, on his motion for increaſing the regular Force of Great Britain.

Mr. Pitt, in ſtating to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons his plan for increaſing the *Regular Army*, obſerved, that it appeared to be the unanimous wiſh of the country, to have ſuch a regular army as would be ſufficient to take advantage of any favourable circumſtances which might occur in the courſe of the war. From which, as well as from various other obſervations that have lately fallen from the Miniſter, it is evident, that the vaſt preparations in England, are making with more extenſive views, than merely thoſe of defence, namely, *the emancipation of the oppreſſed nations of Europe from the iron rod of Bonaparte.* The preparations will be, to the Continental Powers, a proof of the power and inclination of Britain, to promote their cauſe, will operate as an excitement to their exertions; and will awaken them from that deſpondency which has almoſt ſunk them paſt hope, will reflect a glory on the Britiſh nation, and add a luſtre to the name of Pitt, under whoſe auſpices, in former times, the Britiſh arms were every where triumphant over their enemies; and under which, in late years, the helm of ſtate was ſafely guided through the moſt tempeſtuous political ſtorms that ever agitated civilized nations. From anarchy and confuſion, and from the fangs of a deadly foe, intriguing during the maddeſt times of their revolution with the deluded Correſponding Society in England, the preſent Pitt ſaved the Britiſh nation, now unanimouſly convinced of the perfidious deſigns of every party, which either now reigns, or has reigned in France ever ſince the revolution began. Freed from the alarm of domeſtic commotion, the genius of Pitt, ſupported by a zealous people, may now diſplay itſelf in its own luſtre; may expand its gigantic views for the liberation of the oppreſſed, and may reſtore to enſlaved Europe that repoſe, which it might in vain expect while the uſurper of France ſhall wield the ſceptre of Empire. Mr. Pitt's plan, has for its object, to do away thoſe obſtacles which are in the way of recruiting for the regular army, which in a great meaſure owe their birth to that competition on which now prevails among thoſe who recruit for a more limited deſcription of ſervice: from which competition the bounties are ſo high; to create a new additional force, that may be ſufficient for internal defence, and to render the preſent troops of the line diſpoſable for foreign ſervice, ſhould circumſtances require it. No new call is made on Parliament, the Legiſlature is only required to make good what it has already voted.

There is at preſent a deficiency of the militia of about 7,000 men for England and Wales. The preſent complement ſtands at about 74,000. There is alſo a deficiency of about 9000 of the army of reſerve. It is propoſed that theſe deficiencies ſhall be filled up: that the militia ſhall ſettle to its original complument of 40,000 for England and Wales and 8000 for Scotland; and that the difference between the preſent compliment of the militia, and the original compliment ſhall be transferred, together with the 9,000 deficient of the army of reſerve eſtabliſhment to the new force to be eſtabliſhed. But tho' the militia is to be reduced to its original compliment of 48,000 for Great Britain, yet the vacancies which will continually be happening from the expiration of each man's period of ſervice, are to be filled up as if the compliment continued at 74,000, and the exceſs of 48,000 is to be regularly tranſferred to the line. This ſyſtem, in a ſhort time, will increaſe the new regular force to about 74,000 men, whoſe period of ſervice will be limited to five years; but ſubject to a further call, ſhould the war continue. And this will be a reinforcement of a nature likely to be a perpetual force of recruiting the army of the line. The new men raiſed continually for the militia, will, with the old, have the option of enliſting into the regulars; that is, any individuals of them ſo far as that there ſhall remain 48,000 in the militia. It is ſuppoſed there will be no heſitancy on the part of the men to enter the line

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, *June* 4.

Yeſterday (Sunday) his Serene highneſs the arch-chancellor of the empire, ſubſtitute for his Imperial highneſs the grand elector, preſented, to take the oath, which they did take, between the hands of the emperor, the ſenators Trouchet and Juncourt. His ſerene highneſs the arch chancellor preſented afterwards to take the oath, which they did take to his majeſty in their reſpective qualities:—M. Leclerc, preſect of the department of the Meuſe; M. M. Challet, preſident of the court of criminal juſtice of the department of Seine and Oiſe; Gernulet, attorney-general in the ſame court; and M. Defarars, firſt preſident of the court of appeal at Toulouſe. His imperial highneſs prince Louis, conſtable, alſo took the oath, M. adjutant-commadant Mollard.

French funds 57 l-5te.

Trial of the Conſpirators.

The account given in the Paris papers of the trial of the conſpirators, from the reading of the indictment to the ſpeech of the imperial attorney-general in commencing upon the evidence for the proſecution, is ſhort and unſatisfactory. It does not appear that many witneſſes where heard for the accuſed. The humane and ingenious Abbe Sicard, the inſtructor of the deaf and dumb, had the courage to give evidence in behalf of Gen. Moreau.—He confeſſed that he was acquainted with, and approved of the projet of effecting a reconciliation between Pichegru and Moreau; that the correſpondence conſequent upon that project, contained nothing but juſtifications on the part of one, and aſſurances of friendſhip on the part of the other. The imperial attorney-general was particularly ſevere againſt Moreau; he concluded his ſpeech with demanding that ſentence of death ſhould be paſſed upon all the accuſed perſons except four, Evan, Carran, and Gallais and his wife. After the attorney-general had finiſhed his ſpeech, the court adjourned for two hours, to give time to the counſel for the priſoners to prepare and arrange their defence. It was expected that the counſel for Moreau, the celebrated Chaveau Legarde, we believe, would make a brilliant ſpeech in his defence.

The conſpirators are placed on four benches, which they occupy in the ſame order as when the act of acculation was read to them. Georges occupies the firſt place on the uppermoſt bench.—They are all well dreſſed. They have their eyes conſtantly fixed on the judges, and pay the greateſt attention to the proceedings.

A LETTER

FROM PICHEGRU TO LOUIS XVIII.

To His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre.

Paris, Feb. 24.

"Moreau is already in the temple, and a dungeon is there waiting for me. The ſame ſcaffold as the ſame priſon will probably ſoon contain us both, and forever remove two generals whom the foreign uſurper of your majeſty's throne regards as the only rivals of his military fame; whoſe probity is a reproach to his guilt; and who, I am proud to ſay, have ſet him as well as future conquerors, an example of virtue and moderation; who entered the career of danger and glory poor, and who left it pure.

"Sir for the laſt time a faithful ſubject addreſſes his beloved ſovereign.—When the grave is dug, and ready to ſwallow up its victim, all flattery ceaſes, all hypocriſy is laid aſide. Even a villain in that ſituation would act and ſpeak with ſincerity. In a ſhort time, ſir, I muſt be out of the reach of the vengeance of my country's tyrant; and even your Majeſty, my country's lawful king, will not have it in his power either to pardon paſt errors, or reward ſervices performed.

"Sir from what I have read in the hiſtory of former times, and from what I have obſerved of the actions and opinions of my contemporaries, I am firmly convinced, that legal and monarchical government can alone make ſubjects happy, and their ſovereign ſafe. Excuſe, therefore, Sir, the frankneſs of a ſoldier, when he acknowledges, that it was neither as the heir of ſeveral Kings, nor your perſonal talents and virtues, that made me deſire to ſee your majeſty quietly ſeated upon the throne of your anceſtors. No Sir, though I was born in your majeſty's dominions, I was nearer related to my fellow ſubjects then to my prince, and their welfare and the welfare of mankind, has always been regarded by me as ſuperior to all other conſiderations. I would never have been a rebel againſt my king, but I would neither have aſſiſted him to return to power, had not his hereditary rank and ſupremacy been, not only cloſely connected with, but inſeparable from, the comforts and liberty of my countrymen, and from the tranquility of the world.

"Sir, the time cannot be diſtant, when your majeſty will again rule in France. The proſperity and intereſt of all civilized nations demand it. Pleaſe Sir, then to remember the poor relatives of a general, who, like Bonaparte, might have uſurped your majeſty's authority, enriched his family, promoted his accomplices, enſlaved his country, and tyrannized over it, with Europe. Remember him, Sir! he was dutiful when rebellion was faſhionable; he was honeſt when infamy was a recommendation and he was diſintereſted when egoiſm excluded conſanguinity, as well as patriotiſm and loyalty!

"My laſt breath ſhall be a prayer to the Almighty for my king and for my country, &c.

"CHARLES PICHEGRU."

PARIS, *June* 6.

Letters between Madame Bonaparte and Madame Moreau.

In a preceding number we publiſhed a letter from General Moreau to the Firſt Conſul. We are now informed, from good authority, that it was authentic, with the exception that General Moreau, inſtead of acknowledging himſelf guilty of the pretended con-

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G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 22.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 648. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

fpiracy, fays, that had he conſpired with Achegire, Georges, and others, ſuch would have been his plan, &c.

The letters we now lay before the public are known to all Paris, and have been admired even by ſome female citizens, who have not been inactive in our revolution. The one is written by a lady, near 50, ſharing a throne; the other by a young beauty of 22, who has been refuſed ſharing a dungeon with her huſband. We guarantee their authenticity. They want no comments. They ſpeak for themſelves.

"*To* MADAME MOREAU.

"Paris, March 12, 1804.

"Madame—Though the crimes of your huſband are great, the clemency of the Firſt Conſul is greater; and my friendſhip for you, and my compaſſion for a perſon ſo dear to you, ſurpaſs both. Apprehend, therefore, nothing for General Moreau's life. By the very conſtitution, which he intended to overturn, the Chief Magiſtrate poſſeſſes the power to pardon; and *I promiſe you*, that it ſhall be *employed* in this affair.—Do not, however, by any ill-devited indiſcretions of yourſelf and of your friends, aggravate the enormity of your huſband's guilt. They alone can ſhut the door of mercy forever and bring Gen. Moreau to the ſcaffold.

"I ſalute you cordially.

"JOSEPHINE BONAPARTE."

Madame Moreau to Madame Bonaparte.

"Griſbois, March 14, 1804.

"Madame—I cannot be called indiſcreet in ſaying that your aſſertion, that declares my huſband guilty, is raſh, ungenerous and cruel. I do not wiſh to enter into a diſcuſſion unbecoming myſelf and my huſband, *who is the criminal*, he, who, diſintereſted and without ſtain, has ſerved *his country*; or he *who ſerved France*, only to become the tyrant over Frenchmen. He whoſe victories pacified Europe; or the foreigner, who made his victories inſtrument to organize his oppreſſion over France and all nations. He who, in the moſt corrupted country dared to be honeſt, and had the outrageous modeſty to confound himſelf in the crowd after he had reſigned the ſupreme command; or he, who owes every advancement towards authority to ſome new crime, and has, therefore, no other choice left but between power and death, a throne or a ſcaffold. But let General Moreau appear before impartial judges, and not before predicted aſſaſſins! Let him be tried by men, whoſe lives are as pure as his own, and not by perſons accomplices in the atrocities of General Bonaparte, & whoſe paſt crimes anſwer for their preſent obedience, and *I promiſe you*, that juſtice, in pronouncing his honorable acquittal, will diſpatch an order for the *arreſt* (*un mandat d'arret*) of the really culpable of high treaſon againſt France—againſt the world.

"Ceaſe, Madame, to mock humanity, and to inſult my feelings by talking of your huſband's clemency and mercy! Gracious God! how can'ſt Thou ſuffer, without inflicting chaſtiſement, the profanation of theſe words? The clemency, the mercy of that cruel man, who, even in his youth, did the ferocity to inundate the ſtreets and ſquares of Toulon and Paris with the blood of innocent men, women and children! who ordered thoſe ſoldiers, who, in Italy, with their blood, earned his laurels, to be drowned or buried alive! who, in Syria, in the ſame city, poiſoned his wounded companions in arms; and butchered his diſarmed priſoners! who hired an aſſaſſin, to ſtab one rival General, Kleber, in Egypt; and who invents plots, and bribes tribunals to diſhonor or murder in France another rival General, whom he could find no banditti audacious enough to pierce!

"General Bonaparte's reign of crime and terror may be proſperous, but it cannot be long. Succeſs attended Robeſpierre, but in a ſhort time the guillotine puniſhed his barbarity! Providence is always juſt; the fame in 1804 as in 1794. My huſband and myſelf are as reſigned to the will of the Almighty, as we are firm in a belief of an hereafter—terrible for aſſaſſins, poiſoners, atheiſts and tyrants; but conſoling for ſuffering innocence upon earth.

"I ſalute you,

"JULIA MOREAU."

The ſagacity of Ants.

Having a mind to try the ſagacity of thoſe little animals, I ſtopped the holes through which they went for their proviſions in a neighbouring granary, and thereby obliged them to long and tedious journies in order to ſupply their ſtores. At laſt, I ſpread ſeveral handfuls of wheat in a room which joined their abode; but I ſtill found the ants continued going over ſeveral gardens and other large tracts to find out proviſions, and conſtantly brought them home to the ſame place, which plainly ſhewed they had not yet diſcovered the ſupply I intended for them. At laſt, I caught one of the aſſs, and threw her on the wheat I had ſpread; the inſect having been frightened, and finding herſelf at liberty, ran away without laying hold of that opportunity to enrich herſelf; but about three or four minutes afterwards, I was agreeably ſurpiſed to ſee five or ſix hundred of thoſe little animals marching towards the heap of wheat, who all took their loading and then returned home, which evidently proves that the firſt ant had communicated her diſcovery to the others.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

We underſtand that the late heavy rains have done material damage to the Roads in different parts of the country, inſomuch as to render them in ſome places totally impaſſable, by ſweeping away the cauſeways and bridges.—At the Creek the water ſubſides by ſuch a height as entirely to overflow the ground occupied by the Indians as an encampment, for the purpoſe of fiſhing, carrying away all before it. The Indians, in the greateſt conſternation, narrowly eſcaped in the night, with their lives, after having loſt their canoes, arms and other property.

Conſiderable damage has alſo been ſuſtained by individuals in many places in loſs of corn, hay, &c. and particularly at and near the River Don, to the breaking of Mill dams.—We are informed that the Humber Mills are entirely deſtroyed.

THREE Hundred Cords of *Fire Wood*

Wanted for the uſe of this Poſt, to be delivered by the 1ſt March, 1805. Such perſon or perſons as may be inclined to Contract for the ſame, will give in their Propoſals to Mr. *George Crookſhank*, Commiſſary, at York, on or before the firſt day of October next.

York, 14th September, 1804.

LIST of the GOODS received by QUETTON St. GEORGE *on the 7th inſtant.*

A VERY good aſſortment of India Muſlins, Engliſh Muſlins, ſilk gloves of different colours, Chineſe ſtraws, ſilk handkerchiefs, Romal & check'd do. Linen Cambrick, Iriſh linens, plain Muſlins, ſprigg'd do. Dimities, black ſhaloon, black Bombaſet, women's black mitts, an aſſortment of men's worſted hoſe, ſewing ſilk of all colours, twiſt &c. calicoes, an aſſortment of camel hair ſhawls, muſlinets and a few other articles.—Hyſon, young Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas; Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugar, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Caſſia, Cloves, ground Ginger, Almonds, Olive Oil, Cordials, Caſſia, Pickles aſſorted, Saltpetre, Oyſters; beſt Cognac Brandy, Spermaceti Candles.

Tea Trays, Coppers, ſheet Iron, Tin and Block-tin Tea-kettles, Block-tin and Pewter Tea-pots, Gimblets, Horſe-bells, Skates, Awl-blades, Wood-ſcrews, raw hide Whips, Table and Tea-ſpoons, Comb-brushes, Japanned and Paper ſnuff-boxes, Shoe-knee Flutes, up'd Flutes, Ivory Combs, Women's crooked Combs, Tortoiſe-ſhell do. drefſing, pocket and tuck Combs, Razors, good Razor-ſtraps, Steel and gilded Knee-buckles, Quills, Bread-baſkets, pocket Knives, Barlow and Penknives, Sciſſors, Wax Beads aſſorted, Silver Bodkins, plain Gold Ear-rings, cut and do. ear round do. fancy do. ſtock Tapes do. flat hoop do. Gold Breaſt-pins, ornamented crooked Combs, Ladies Silk Tartrin, Cotton do. Fans, Ladies Shoe-brush, and a very good aſſortment of Knives and Forks of different qualities.

Bibles, Sheridan's Dictionary, Johnſon's do. Willſon's Egypt, Denon's Travels, Travels of Cyrus, Stephan de Bourbon, Alexis, pocket library, Every Man's Phyſician, Ladies Library, Citizen of the World, Tapſo's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forreſt, Grandiſon, Campbell's Narrative, Paul & Virginia, Arabian Nights Entertainments, Monk, Abbots, Evening Amuſement, Children of the Abbey, Tom Jones, Vicar of Wakefield, Horace's Epiſtles, Denon's Travels, Travels of Cyrus, Stephan de Bourbon, Alexis, pocket library, Every Man's Phyſician, Ladies Library, Citizen of the World, Tapſo's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forreſt, Grandiſon, Campbell's Narrative, Paul & Virginia, Arabian Nights Entertainments, Monk, Abbots, Evening Amuſement, Children of the Abbey, Tom Jones, Vicar of Wakefield, Horace's Epiſtles, Denon's Travels, Travels of Cyrus, Stephan de Bourbon, Alexis, pocket library, Every Man's Phyſician, Ladies Library, Citizen of the World, Tapſo's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forreſt, Grandiſon, Campbell's Narrative, Paul & Virginia, Arabian Nights Entertainments, Monk, Abbots, Evening Amuſement, Children of the Abbey, Tom Jones, Vicar of Wakefield, Horace's Epiſtles, J. Smith, Charlotte Temple, Thomſon's Chypon, What has Been, Elegant Extracts in proſe and Verſe, J. & J. Jeffamy, Chineſe Tales, New Gazetteer, Walker's Geography, Smaller's Work, Cabinet of Knowledge, Devil on Sticks, Arabian Tales, Father's Companion, Gentleman's Magazine, Briggs' Cookery, Tooker's Pantheon, Bayle's Voyage, Roderick Random, Jonathan Wild, Lewis, Solomon's Guide to Health.—Spelling Books, Bibles, Primmers, Paſte Board, Initſcap paper, Imperial do. letter paper, Black and red ink powder & waters.—Alum, Copperas, Turlington's Balſam, Spirits of Hartſhorn, Stanton's Bitters, Godman's Cordial, Ching's warm Lozenges, Smelling Salts, Liquorice Ball, Tamarinds, Indian tooth Brufhes, Gum, Anderſon's Pills, ſugar Candy, wash balls, eſſence of Muſtard an excellent remedy for the Rheumatiſm.

Alſo Crockery ware from Montreal.

Mr. St. George has not yet received half of his Dry Goods from the City, but they are hourly expected with his aſſortment of Shoes, and ſeveral other articles which left Schenectady four days after thoſe already received.

York, 12th Sept. 1804.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
September 7, 1804.

Home Diſtrict, To wit. } NOtice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the ninth day of October next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoliers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongeth.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes OF UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's giving credit for a ſingle Copy; nor is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the ſeventeenth day of September, to be commenced, held, called and choſen, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the ſeventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and of each you that on the Twenty-firſt day of October next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Thirteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

PETER.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners for the Home Diſtrict, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legiſlature, paſſed during the Seſſion of the preſent year, intituled "An Act for granting to His "Majeſty a certain Sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uſe of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts "thereof;" are ready to receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of KINGSTON BAY.

Such Propoſals muſt ſtate at what prices the Party or Parties undertaking the aforeſaid work, will engage to finiſh and complete the ſame, and muſt conſiſt of the following particulars, viz.

At what Price per Mile each Party will open and clear out ſuch a ſet of the Road leading from Yonge Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Power Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the Width of 33 feet, as ſhall not be found to Road in need of any further opening.

With the prices alſo per Rod at which ſuch Party will engage to open, clear out, and make up ſuch other part of the ſame Road as ſhall require to be underwayed, and the laſt mentioned price to include in it the opening and clearing out of the ſaid underwaying ſuch Road. The Roadway to be 66 feet wide; as alſo the price at which any Perſon will engage to build Bridges upon the ſaid Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners will alſo receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons willing to contract to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And alſo for repairing in a good and ſubſtantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington-Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and ſubſtantial manner on or before the laſt day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforeſaid work, will be required to produce two ſufficient ſureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Eſquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Eſquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Eſquire, of Flamborough Eaſt, all of whom are Commiſſioners named for carrying the aforeſaid Act into execution.

YORK, *18th July*, 1804.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, June 28.

There is at length ſome hope, we are gratified to learn, that the fleet of the enemy, after fifteen tedious months of preparation, will venture to ſhew itſelf out of Breſt. In conſequence of the diſpoſition which they have lately manifeſted, orders have been ſent to Plymouth, ſtarting all the men of war in Cawſand Bay immediately to join the Channel Fleet. With this reinforcement of ſix ſail of the line, the gallant Admiral Cornwallis will be nearly equal in point of numbers to the enemy, whom he has ſo long waited to chaſtiſe.

June 29.

The Dutch papers furniſh a moſt ſingular piece of intelligence, to which the public, if not now familiariſed with the charges which the Magic Lanthorn of the Pleach Revolution has already familiariſed to their view, would ſcarcely lend a momentary credit. A new Kingdom, they ſtate, is to ſpring up in Italy. Lucien Bonapaute is to be the Sovereign of that part of Italy not comprehended under Naples, Etruria and Sardinia; for the introduction of the laſt name it is ſomewhat difficult to account. He is alſo to be Grand Duke of Parma, and to hold his reſidence at Rome. The Papal territory is to be converted into a temporal ſtate, and the Pontiff to ſpend the reſt of his days at—his devotions!—This intelligence is ſaid to be confirmed by letters from Rome of the 21ſt inſt.

A letter from an officer on board his Majeſty's ſloop Rattler, dated the 23d inſt. off Oſtend, ſays, "To-day after dinner, we ſaw cloſe in ſhore, ſix ſail of the enemy's ſquadron making their way from Oſtend. We engaged them for nearly three hours, and drove them under the forts. A boy ſeeing a ſhell fall on our main deck from the batteries inſtantly put his hat on it while the fuze was burning furiouſly, took up the hat and ſhell together and threw them overboard before it had time to burſt, by which expedient he muſt have been the means of preſerving many valuable lives, and perhaps, the ſhip; for falling as it did on the main deck, it might, according to the common effect of ſhells, have deſcended to the magazine, which was directly under it."

July 1.

THE KING.—We have extreme ſatisfaction in being able to ſtate that the Phyſicians have announced his Majeſty's entire recovery; and on Wedneſday he held a grand Levee at the Queen's Houſe, which was attended by the Foreign Ambaſſadors, and all the Miniſters of State. Their Majeſties ſtill continue to make daily excurſions in the vicinity of the Metropolis, with much apparent benefit.

The bill for the abolition of ſlavery, which paſſed the Houſe of Commons a few days ſince, has been checked in the Houſe of Lords, by poſtponing its ſecond reading for three months.

Bonaparte, in his late addreſſes to the

Continental Sovereigns, calls them all *Cousins*; but they, we believe, exclaim in return with Father Foigard—" *the Devil burn the relationship, Honey.*"

Extract of a letter from Sidney (Botany Bay) dated April 17.

" Europeans may boast of their reciprocal friendship; but in that particular we far exceed them, for in no country are men more closely linked together.

" Some courts martial have been held here; our criminals will be sent to the mother country."

July 4.

Yesterday Mr. Pitt proposed that the Revenue of the Civil List should be 975,000l. a year; and that 591 803l. should be granted to discharge arrears.

Among the minor articles of French intelligence is a report that the rank of High Admiral of France will be conferred on Jerome Bonaparte, an office for which he enjoys the oldest and most essential qualification, the art of keeping out of the way of the English squadrons!

In consequence of the cessions lately made by the native powers of India, the coast of that country, from Madras to Calcutta, is now completely assured to the Company. The port of Malaffore which is ceded by the last treaty, is that from which the Mahrattas & their allies used to send forth their piratical prows, which at one time did so much mischief to our trade.

DOVER, June 25.

By a person lately returned from Flushing, we learn that a very great slaughter took place on board the enemy's flotilla, that lately engaged Sir Sidney: one of the large prams had above 100 killed, and a very considerable number wounded.

From a London Paper.

WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING.

The rapid and surprising improvements which have, within a few years past, been made in our domestic animals, and the other branches of rural economy, have, in a great measure, depended on the establishment, within the period, of meetings like this; where animals from different countries, the most excellent of their kind, are brought together; where the gentlemen of landed property, graziers, &c. meet together, and consolidate as it were in one spot, the intelligence and experience of the kingdom, in the arts so essential to the existence of its inhabitants, and to the welfare of the nation.

The Duke of Bedford on Sunday gave a grand dinner at Woburn Abbey, to the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Albemarle, Lord Sheffield (President of the Board of Agriculture,) Lord Ludlow, Sir Harry Featherstone, Sir George Pigot, Sir George Paul, Mr. Charles C. Smith, Mr. M'Ieiy, Mr. Child, Mr. Battine, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. N. Wilbraham, Mr. Motteaux, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Holland and Mr. Young.

After attending divine service at Woburn church on Sunday, her Grace the Dutchess of Bedford left Woburn to spend the time of the sheep shearing with her noble sister the Dutchess of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle.

On Monday morning, the 18th June at an early hour the company began to assemble at the Park Farm, in Woburn Park; and about eleven o'clock, his Grace of Bedford, and the several noblemen and gentlemen with him at the Abbey, being arrived, the exhibition of the new Leicester rams, intended to be let on Tuesday evening, commenced in the elegant Shew House, which was erected a few years ago for the purpose of holding these meetings, about three hours, from two till three, and only those under sheep were brought out singly, in succession, and were handled and examined by the breeders and farmers present, and their various merits and defects were freely discussed, the fleece of each sheep being carefully felt for inspection. On the whole, it seemed agreed, that these rams were equal, if not superior, to any of the past shew at Woburn—some of the stock, from a sheep, formerly belonging to Mr. Buckley, were very excellent. This business occupied nearly the whole of the morning, during which other parties were engaged in examining the designs for the intended monument, to the memory of the late Duke which were hung up in the adjoining room. A colossal figure in bronze, nine feet in height, resting the right hand on a plough, as Hope and other figures have frequently been made to do upon an anchor, with four emblematical figures at his feet (the model for casting which is in great forwardness) which is to be erected in Russel-square, on a pedestal of granite, twenty five feet high the whole; the effects of which was shewn by a very good perspective view of the square, with the intended statue in its centre.

On the pedestal, the following inscription is intended:—" To the memory of Francis Duke of Bedford, this statue was erected by public subscription in gratitude of his grace's unwearied endeavours to improve the theory and practice of agriculture." 6000l. have been received by the committee appointed for erecting this statue, and in small sums, a proof of the estimation in which this excellent nobleman was held by many. In the course of the forenoon a party repaired to the Duke's mill, where a steam engine, perhaps the first ever applied to the purposes of agriculture, has lately been erected. Mr. Cartwright, the inventor, attended, and explained the wonderful properties of this machine to the company. Mr. Toller shewed to the wool staplers and graziers of wool, some samples of extraordinary long and fine wool, produced from Spanish sheep, originally from his Majesty's flock, by sheering them only once in two years.—An extraordinary cafe was mentioned, of 24 ewes in Holderness, having this year produced 70 fine lambs, and which was attributed by the narrator, to their having lived luxuriously on green tares.

About three o'clock his grace entertained about 190 persons to dinner in the great hall; his grace was in the chair, supported by the Earl of Upper Offory, Earl of Albemarle, Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Somerville, Lord Sheffield, Mr. Motteaux, &c. And among the company were the Duke of Manchester, Lord Ludlow, Sir Harry Featherstone, Robert Ryng, John Wing, —— Child, W. H. Hanmer, Edward Hanmer, Henry Holland, Arthur Young, George Garrard, Humphry Davy, R. A. Reddal, Messrs C. Buckley, Elman, Webster, Platt, Astley, J. Duckitt, J. P. More, Wm. Runciman, Geo. Tollett, &c. &c.

It was remarked, that not one member of the House of Commons was present. After the cloth was removed, his Grace gave the following toasts:

The King—Success to Agriculture—The Fleece—Good Grazing—The union of Agriculture and Commerce—The Plough—Irrigation—The memory of Mr. Bakewell—The Farming Society of Ireland—Earl of Egremont.

A little before six, the company repaired again to the Park Farm, where four pens of new Leicester sheep were to be sold; after some time spent in examining the sheep, the lots were put up by auction, as is usual (and allowed by law free of duty, in the case of farming stock.) The first five Leicester sheaves produced 13 guineas, the second 12 guineas, the first five Leicester ewes sold for 12 guineas and a half, and the second 9 guineas and a half. This day's meeting, was not so numerously attended as formerly, occasioned partly by an idle rumour that the meeting was put off till Wednesday.

ATTEMPT at NEGOCIATION.

St. Domingo.

We copy the following interesting article from the Englishman, a London paper of June 17.

" A British agent was dispatched from Jamaica to St. Domingo, on the 3d of January, on board of the Tartar frigate, with propofals for a treaty, which had for their basis the original agreement, between Generals Maitland and Toussaint, with a few modifications and extensions favorable to the commerce of St. Domingo. The Tartar touched first at Jeremie, a port on the south side of St. Domingo; but as Dessalines was at Port au Prince, she sailed for that town, and entered the harbor on the 15th. The British agent had the following day an interview with the Governor General, when numerous objections were made by him to the treaty, and amendments and additions were suggested, to which it was impossible to accede, so very extravagant were his demands. Dessalines wished to stipulate for universal commerce, & for freedom of navigation round the island to any distance from the coast his vessels might proceed. He also insisted on being supplied by us with arms and ammunition, and what was most extraordinary with negroes. From terms so excessive as these, no hopes could be entertained of any thing like a satisfactory issue being put to the negociation, and during the space of five days more, whilst the British agent & his colleagues remained at Port au Prince, only another interview took place. Dessalines seized the opportunity of recapitulating a number of old grievances complained of by Toussaint, and tending to shew his doubts of our sincerity. He laid vast stress on the confidence reposed in him by the people of Hayti, and of the dignity and independence of his government, which obliged him to reject the terms we proposed, and to which he could not think of acceding, since the island was open to the commerce of the whole world, France excepted. To a proposition that he should put us in possession of the post of the Mole, during the war only, he answered, that it was altogether impossible, and that he had given orders to destroy all the fortifications on the land side of the town, which had been carried into effect at Port-au-Prince, and was to be done through the whole of St. Domingo. Our Agent returned to Kingston with the proposal of Dessalines in writing, after a solemn promise that an answer should be sent from Governor Nugent, at Jamaica, with all possible dispatch.

" This promise was punctually executed, for the British Agent did not remain quite a week at Kingston, when he embarked in the same frigate for St. Domingo with Governor Nugent's ultimatum. With the exception of some trifling modifications, it differed little from our first proposals. The Governor thought it, however, expedient to send patients to Dessalines and his principal officers, to the value of several hundred pounds, chiefly composed of hats, gold lace, epaulettes, and sabres. On the 10th of February our Agents were landed at Jeremie, but as Dessalines was then at Aux Cayes, no interview took place until his arrival, which was the 25th. Instead of relaxing in the demands he had before made, he renewed all his objections, and even insisted as a preliminary, that we should furnish him with one million pounds of powder, equal to five hundred tons, with fifty thousand muskets and ammunition; fifty thousand sabres for infantry; five thousand for cavalry, and fifty barrels of flints. So extraordinary a proposal was a convincing proof that he had no intention of treating with us; but it was considered the wisest course to assure Dessalines that his demand should be laid before the Governor of Jamaica. The Agents returned to Kingston, and, we understand, that in consequence of Governor Nugent's dispatches, all idea of a treaty with the Republic of Hayti is entirely relinquished.

" We learn from undoubted authority that Dessalines, and the great mass of his officers and army are equally perfidious and brutal: and it is confidently maintained, by those best acquainted with his character, that no treaty made with him or any of them, can be kept sacred. Such a measure would inevitably expose the lives and properties of our merchants to the caprice of those ferocious banditti, who, left to themselves, must fall a prey to each other. They have now an army of nearly twenty thousand men on foot, without any resources for its support. The troops are miserably clothed, receive no pay, and would be thortly without the means of existence, as cultivation is neglected throughout the island, were we to declare the ports in a state of blockade. The actual ration allowed to each black soldier consists of a herring and half a pound of bad bread.—The whole population of St. Domingo is not now 150,000 souls, and of that number not more than 95,000 are effective males. The population, diminishing, it would decrease still more rapidly were they deprived of all external succour. With a people so disproportioned to the standing army, it may be easily conceived to what a miserable state the plantations are reduced. The few which are still worked are cultivated by women, children and old men; and all the sugar works and distilleries, except in a few instances, have been totally destroyed. A quantity of Tafia, sufficient for the consumption of the military only, is not made in the whole island, and not a single pound of sugar is to be obtained. It would seem from the sentiments expressed by Dessalines, during his conferences with our Agents that he intends to make coffee and cotton the chief commodities of the island.

" As the blacks naturally look for another attempt on the part of France, to recover the island, their present system is to destroy all the fortifications around the towns, unless where they protect the entrance of the harbors."

BOSTON, August 17.

We yesterday received *Halifax* papers to the 28th ult. The Legislature of *Nova Scotia* was adjourned on the 27th. The following is the Speech of the Governor on the occasion:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The public business being brought to a conclusion, as far as it probably can be: I am happy to have it in my power to give you a recess. I cannot, however, dismiss you without thanking you, for the continuance of the Revenue Laws to the 31st of December, 1805, for the support of his Majesty's Government.

I am very sorry, that a difference of opinion in the two Branches of the Legislature, should have prevented the passing of the Appropriation Bill, usually enacted at the end of the Session; but, I trust, this will not be found a circumstance, from which any great inconvenience will result. Such of the votes for granting money for the services agreed on, as have been sent up by the House, and concurred in by Council, will be paid; as was usually done, previous to the practice in this Province of passing such Bills; and out of the Revenue granted for the support of the Government, and not otherwise appropriated, I shall feel myself justified in paying the Salaries usually granted to the officers of Government, and in discharging the current contingencies of the public Service; amongst which, I shall willingly include the pay of the Members at the rate of TEN SHILLINGS per day; and, such of them as shall apply at the Treasury, will be accordingly paid, on the usual certificates. I have only to recommend to you, the cultivation of peace and good order in your several stations and situations in the province, as the safest and best means of securing and increasing the happiness of the people.

NEW-YORK, August 23

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court House, (Virginia) to his friend in Frederick-Town, dated July 30, 1804.

" We have for 12 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky, that the Clinch mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet; after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom, so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance. This, I suppose, was occasioned by the burning of the stone coal which is in the mountain.

Moreau.—It has been announced in the Paris Moniteur, (the Government paper) that this general has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his escort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The General, it is said, has no intimation of the arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple.—When he was on his trial, he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court, he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed. —Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress Josephine and her daughter.—*Palladium.*

A private letter from Paris, dated May 22, says—" Besides the known disagreement in our Imperial family, between his Majesty Napoleon and his Brother Citizen Lucien Bonaparte, his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Bonaparte has narrowly escaped an affair of honor with Citizen Beauharnois, brother to her Imperial Highness the Princess Fanny de Beauharnois, consort to Prince Louis. This quarrel originated in the discontent of Citizen Beauharnois, who, though his mother was allotted an Empress, his father decreed an Emperor, his sister made a Princess, and his brother-in-law an Imperial Prince, and a Constable of the Empire, in the same day; he received neither rank nor promotion, but simply an annuity of 100,000 livres (4000 L. sterling) *in the month*, until he can be better provided for. In the challenge to Prince Louis, Citizen Beauharnois said, that he was a Viscount, when his Imperial Highness was only a *Sans-culotte*; and that he possessed property to the amount of 60,000 livres in the year, when the whole Imperial Bonaparte Family together did not possess an acre of land, or a cottage.

" Cit. Elahault, son to the guillotined Count de Elahault, aid de camp to his imperial highness Prince Louis, carried this letter to his majesty the Emperor Napoleon, who ordered the field marshal, citizen Murat, to put citizen Beauharnois under arrest; and notwithstanding the interference of her Imperial majesty, Josephine, his mother, he has been exiled, as some say, to the army on the coast; or, as others retend, to join the remainder of the disgraced Bonapartes at Rome.

" We have just received the news by the Telegraphe, that the consuls of the Italian republic has elected our ci-devant first consul, and th' ci-devant president, at present our emperor, or majesty Napoleon, *their* hereditary king of Lumbardy; and that a deputation has left Milan, and is on its way to Paris with this offer.

" Each field marshal has received from the first consul a present, in *ready* money, of 300,000 livres (12,500l.) to equip himself. Their regimentals are to be the same as those of the late Marechals de France under the King."

SALEM, August 24.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in the Lucia, from Calcutta, has favored us with the following summary of intelligence:

" The news of the war in Europe reached Calcutta about the beginning of December; in consequence of which a number of sailors were impressed from the American shipping, for the British ship Caroline, Capt. Page.—A great number of American seamen had deserted their ships in the months of September, October and November, and volunteered on board the Honorable Company's frigate Bombay, Capt. Hayes, where they still are, and probably will be, during the war.

" The Company had concluded a peace with the Mahratta powers. The war was of but short duration, though extremely obstinate on the part of the black Princes—many hard battles were fought, in which the slaughter on both sides was very considerable. In one engagement, Scindiah, the Mahratta Chief, had 90 pieces of artillery. A number of European officers fought under his standard; his soldiers were armed and clothed in a style superior to

that of their enemies, and the English troops found them much better skilled in war than at any former period. Several able and distinguished British officers fell in the course of the campaign. By the peace, the Company have gained, as usual, a large accession of territory, besides several strongly fortified towns, and a good share of plunder.

"The event of the war seemed to diffuse a general joy among the inhabitants of Calcutta, both Europeans and natives, and his Excellency the Governor had publicly received a congratulatory address on the subject, from the principal inhabitants of the settlement. About the beginning of March the palace and environs were most superbly illuminated. The names of "Lake and Wellesley" were exhibited in fire works in various positions, and a splendid ball at the Government House closed the festivities of the night. An immense throng of all nations, hues and tongues, surrounded the Palace in every direction. In short, the last assemble was grand and interesting beyond description.

"A rupture between Holkaar, a Mahratta Chief, and the Company, was much expected; and it was also whispered that Pegu would soon fall into the hands of the English. On this subject, however, no furmise could possibly be formed from the Gazettes of Calcutta; as not a syllable appears in them which has not previously undergone examination by the Chief Secretary to Government; who expunges such articles as he thinks proper.

"There had been a number of French privateers from the Isle of France cruising in the Bay of Bengal, several of which had been taken by English cruizers, and sent into Calcutta. They had been at Bencoolen, and destroyed a quantity of pepper, and several vessels in the harbour.

"There had been two embargoes on all shipping at Calcutta, and on the river Hoogly, in consequence of the sailing of the Company's ships for Europe."

This day (says the Boston Centinel of the 15th inst.) his Imperial Majesty, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, enters his 36th year.—He was born at Calvi, in Corsica, August 15, 1762. He is married, but has no issue.

The Emperor of the French has four brothers and four sisters living, and all married.—His eldest brother, M. Lucien Bonaparte, resides in Rome; his second brother, is his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector; his third brother is his Imperial Highness Prince Louis, Constable of the Empire;—his fourth brother is M. Jerome Bonaparte, now residing in the United States.—His sisters are, Madame Bacchachi, Madame Santa Cruce, Madame Murat, and the Princes Borghese, (if we mistake not) formerly Madame Le Clerc, and lately married to an Italian Prince, nephew to Pope Pius VII.

The Emperor's mother, and uncle, Cardinal Fesch, also reside at Rome. The latter is Minister of France to the Holy See.

HANOVERIAN LOYALTY.

A grand dinner was given at the hotel called the English Club-house, at Hanover, on the 4th of June, in celebration of our Sovereign's birth day.—The populace surrounded the place, & expressed their joy on the occasion by frequent shouts of "God save the King," &c. until at length the French Commandant deemed it expedient to order the garrison under arms, and to disperse the party.

A most extraordinary circumstance, says a late English paper, at present engages the public attention in Cardiff and its vincinity, which will also, we presume, attract the notice of the medical speculatist:—A young woman recently died in child bed at Cadoxtone, near Cardiff, soon after delivery, and the infant pining for that nourishment which nature designed for it, the mother of the deceased, upwards of 70 years of age, put the child to her own breast, from which it soon drew milk, and a copious supply speedily following, she now continues suckling the infant to the admiration and astonishment of the whole neighbourhood.

A few days since two boys set fire to some loose grains laying on a cask of gunpowder in a store at Ashburton, in Devonshire, (England) when the cask immediately exploded, and blew up the store and an adjoining house. The two boys, with a servant in the store, were blown to atoms.

THE late transactions in France are of such a nature as must bring to the recollection of our readers, the very wife questions put by the Governor of Barataria, when speaking of the Kingdom his master had promised him. "When I am made a king," said the wife man, "will my wife be a Queen?" "Yes,"—"and will all our ragged noted ragged boys and girls be Princes and Princesses?" "Yes," was the answer: "I will not believe it," said the new Sovereign; "for if the Almighty were to rain down kingdoms, it would be impossible to convert the wife of Sancho Panza into a Queen.

(London Paper.)

The assumed high sounding and numerous imperialities of the late First Consul, remind us of a person whom Sterne says he once knew, "whose name, names, or nomen multitudinis, was Cæsar Augustus Gustavus Adolphus Mark Anthony Timothy Keeling, dancing master."

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

In our last week's paper, under the Oracle, we mentioned the Humber Mills as being destroyed—we are now happy to have it in our power to contradict that report, and to inform the public that they have sustained little or no injury by the late floods.

THREE Hundred Cords of
Fire Wood

Wanted for the use of this Post, to be delivered by the 1st March, 1805. Such person or persons as may be inclined to Contract for the same, will give in their Proposals to Mr. *George Crookshank*, Commissary, at York, on or before the first day of October next.

York, 14th September, 1804.

LIST of the GOODS received by
QUETTON St. GEORGE
on the 9th instant.

A VERY good assortment of India Muslins, English Bobbin'd, silk gloves of different colours, Chintz Bandanas, silk handkerchiefs, Romals & chucks, do. Linen Cambricks, Irish linens, plain Muslins, striped do. do. Dimities, black Bombazets, black Bombazet women's black mitts, an assortment of men's worsted hose, sewing silk of all colours, twist do. fashionets, an assortment of camel hair shawls, umbrellas and a few other articles.—Hyson, young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas; Loaf sugars and Muscovado Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Cassia, Cloves, ground Ginger, Almonds, Olive Oil, Currants, Raisins, Pickles assorted, Saltpetre, Oysters; and Cognac Brandy, Spermaceti Candles.

Tea Trays, Coppers, flatirons, Tea and Back-gammon Tea-kettles, Block-tin and Pewter Tea-pots, Grinders, Horse-hoes, Shavers, Awl-blades, Mandrels, raw hide Whips, Table and Tea-spoons, Comb-boxes, Japanned and Paper Snuff-boxes, Shoe-tacks, Hearts, tip'd Files, Ivory Combs, Women's assorted Combs, Tortoise-shell do. Pocket and pork Combs, Razors, good Razor-straps, Steel and plated Knee-buckles, Quills, Bread-baskets, pocket Knives, Barlow and Penknives, Scissors, Waiters assorted, Silver Bodkins, plain Gold Earrings, cut and set round do. fancy do. mock Topaz do. Bead do. Gold Breast-pins, ornamented crooked Combs, Ladies Silk Tuffels, Cotton do. Lace, Ladies Sheetings, and a very good assortment of Knives and Forks of different qualities.

Bibles, Sheridan's Dictionary, Johnson's & Wilson's Expos. Dennis's Travels, Travels of Cyrus, Stephens de Bourbon, Alexis, pocket library, Every Man's Physician, Ladies Library, Citizen of the World, Taylor's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forest, Grandison, Caroline's Narrative, Paul & Virginia, Arcadia de Sincero, Spanish Monk, Abbeis, Evening Amusement, Children of the Abbey, Tom Jones, Vicar of Wakefield, Sterne's Journey, A. & E. Gin, Ormond, Cavanos, Mercia, Julia & Baron Munchausen, Vocal Melody, Welcome, Evesine, J. Smith, Charlotte Temple, Theodore Chyson, What has Been, Elegant Extracts in prose and Verse, J. & J. Jolliffe, Chinese Tales, New Gamester, Walker's Geography, Smollett's Work, Cabinet of Knowledge, Death of Abel, Arabian Tales, Esther's Companion, Goldsmith's Essays, Beggs' Courtesy, Tooker's Fractions, Boyle's Voyage, Roderick Random, Jonathan Wild, Louisa, Solomon's Guide to Health, Spelling Books, Bibles, Primers, Pack Reading, foolscap paper, 2d and 3d. letter paper, black and red ink, powder & wafers.—Allum, Salpetre, Turlington's Balsam, Sweets of Hartshorn, Steers's Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Ching's worm Lozenges, Bowlby's do. Liquorice Ball, Tamarinds, India ink, Bateman's Drops, Anderson's Pills, Sugar Candy, wash balls, essence of Mustard an excellent remedy for Rheumatism.

Also Crockery ware from Montreal.

Mr. St. George has not yet received half of his Dry Goods from N. York, but they are hourly expected with his assortment of Shoes, and several other articles which will be brought by four days after those already received.

York, 15th Sept. 1804.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
September 7, 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is here-
To wit: } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for the District on Tuesday the ninth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Reviled Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE names and Expence of the above undertaking, and other unsound overpowering duty with nected therewith, entirely precludes all possibility of the Printer's giving credit for a single Copy: it is therefore hoped, an early application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 23.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 653. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of August last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and of each you that on the Twenty-fifth day of October next enluing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—Witness Our Trusty and Well-beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Thirteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof" are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals to state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars to—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, & causeway such other part of the same Road as may require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the 1st day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The Proposals to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM ALLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 28th July, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out for public purposes of capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the exportation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor, for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners acting

in virtue of the powers thereby given, which shall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and sufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, presented to the person or persons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the same: Provided that before the said Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, shall under the authority thereby given, purchase any Hemp from any person or persons whomsoever, such Commissioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to administer to such person or persons offering any such Hemp for sale, an Oath in the said Act particularly set forth, whereby such person or persons, is or are to swear that the Hemp which he, she or they had that day offered for sale to the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchase of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raised within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by some other person or persons (to be named in such oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of such Hemp, by any person or persons whomsoever, save and except what was included in the sum or price for which he, she or they had offered to sell such Hemp to the said Commissioner.—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingston, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenstown, all Members of the Legislative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home District Esquire, do, by virtue of the power so vested in me as aforesaid, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, constitute and appoint the said James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commissioners for the purchasing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the said Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which said sum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the said Commissioners respectively, to the party or parties selling such Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and restrictions in the said in part above recited Act expressed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the said Act authorized or required by them the said Commissioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

July 3.

George Von Sucfelon has laid before the Emperor of Russia a plan for enlarging the port of Revel, so as to be able to contain the whole Russian navy; as also for fortifying the entrance of the Gulph of Finland, and the coasts of the large islands of Oosel and Dagho. The Emperor approved this plan and assigned four millions of roubles towards its execution.

The French design to attempt a landing as nearly as possible at the same time on Jersey and Guernsey, and formidable reinforcements had arrived on their coasts from their interior.

The communications between the Court of England and Russia, leave no doubt but they must refer to objects of every general interest to the states of the Continent. It appears that 25 Russian ships full of troops have arrived at Corfu and from authentic advices from Constantinople, and the Black Sea, very large armaments are preparing in the latter place.

According to a letter from Bologna, General Charpentier, Chief of the Italian army, has passed through that city with 200 huffars, on his way to Rome, for the purpose of escorting the Holy Father to France, should his Holiness content to undertake the journey.

SALEM, Aug. 14.

Capt. Mugford, from Marseilles, inform us, that the French fleet in Toulon are 8 sail of the line, very heavy ships, and the English Mediterranean fleet 14 sail. He says the French fleet has not been out, except a short distance round the islands; once they followed an English decoy, of one 74 and a frigate, with whom they exchanged a few shot; but on the English fleet displaying themselves, they retired into port.

It was reported at Nantz, that the punishment to which Gen. Moreau was sentenced, had been so far mitigated, as to limit the duration of his confinement to six months; after which it was expected he would be invested, by his old comrade, the new Emperor, with the chief command of the armies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

By one of the gentlemen who arrived at New York, on Saturday last, in the ship Protector, from Cette, we have been favoured with the following additional information respecting the action between a part of the squadron under the command of Lord Nelson, and a detachment of the French Toulon fleet:—

On the twenty-third of May, three British ships of the line attacked a fort at a small distance from Toulon; this *daring* conduct induced the French Admiral to detach eight sail of the line and a frigate in pursuit of them. After the British ships had decoyed them fairly out of the port, and had gotten them to a suitable distance from the shore, they engaged the headmost ships of the French fleet, and continued fighting until dusk, when three additional ships, belonging to Lord Nelson's fleet, hove in sight and passed between the shore and the sternmost of the French ships.

In this situation were the two fleets when our informant passed them. The wind was then blowing so hard from off the shore (and continued so for two days) that there was no possibility of the French fleet returning to Toulon. The action commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M. and, it is supposed, that all the ships were engaged in the middle of the night, as very heavy firing was then heard.—The result of this conflict he was unable to learn.

Boston, August 18.

Yesterday we received English papers to 6th July, and London to the 4th, about 14 days the latest. They are quite barren of political intelligence.

The prospect of a Continental Coalition did not brighten. Austria, though she has 300,000 men in readiness to take the field, had declared her determination to maintain her neutral system;—and we see nothing in the conduct of Russia, which looks like preparation for immediate action.—It is true, she was in active negociation with Great Britain and France; and the Emperor had ordered ten sail of the line, and six frigates, with four months provisions, to be equipped to sea; but for what objects can only be conjectured.

In France the hum of *invasion* had recommenced; and it is a fact, the *preparations* were greatly advanced since our last accounts, and wore every appearance of sober earnestness. The imperial constitution did not meet with any obstructions in its execution; and the Emperor was equally alert in his reviews and excursions, as the First Consul had been. The Imperial coronation, it was expected, would not take place until September.—Georges, and the other state prisoners, had not been executed; some had been pardoned; but no mention was made of Moreau.

In England things remained tranquil.—Mr. Pitt did not appear to be deterred from his efficient measures, by the opposition he had received. His defence bill passed the house of Lords, by a majority of 85—From it 154. Against it 69. The bill for abolishing the slave trade, has received a go-bye in the house of Lords. The king had perfectly regained his health, and transacted public business as formerly. The difficulties of a Regency had subsided. The forces of the kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st July, the navy in commission consisted of 104 sail of the line, 25 fifties, &c. 129 frigates, and 309 smaller vessels. Total 567.

The French fleet in Brest harbour, July 1st, comprised 22 sail of the line, and 10 frigates. The British fleet off that port, at the same time, consisted of 35 sail of the line, viz. 1 of 112 guns; 1 of 110 guns; 1 of 100; 1 of 98; 4 of 80; and 19 of 74 guns, under the following flag officers, Admiral Cornwallis, Vice-Admirals Corton, Calder and Cottingwood; and Rear-Admirals Graves, Northesk and Domett.

Aug. 14.——*From Holland.*

By the arrival of Capt. Appleton, our verbal accounts are to June 20, and we have been favoured with newspapers to the 10th. The expedition against Great Britain, was occasionally the subject of conversation and mirth.—Reports prevailed that a misunderstanding existed between Russia and France, occasioned by the execution of the Duke D'Enghien at Paris; there were also rumours of a pacific nature, which rather evinced the hopes than the knowledge of the people; but it is said they effected the markets. The Dutch were extremely discontented. It was said a spirit of revolt had been manifested at Haerlem, and that in consequence of it, 10,000 French troops had been marched into that city.

From Dutch Papers.

GENOA, May 25.

It is probable that a peace, under the mediation of the English Consul, will shortly be effected between the American States and the Bashaw of Tripoli; as the only remaining object in dispute seems to be the extent of the tribute which the Americans are to pay the Barbary Powers.

LOWER ELBE, June 8.

There is no little impatience expressed here, as to the issue of a very energetic memorial, lately sent from Paris to Petersburgh; and the impression which it has made in the latter city.

AMSTERDAM, *June 19.*

The celebrated Johnson, whom neither bars nor high walls could hold in the Fleet Prison at London, has just given his prisons at Klausenberg a specimen of his wonderful dexterity. After being confined in prison there ever since May 31, of last year, he a few days since took an opportunity by the forestock and broke through every impediment. [It is said he took passage for Boston.]

FROM SUMATRA.

By capt. Haskell, at Salem, we have intelligence of the English taking possession of the port and town of Muca, (Sumatra) with a force consisting of a ship of 20 guns, one 16, one of 8, one of 6, and one of 4 and between 3 and 400 seapoys, after an action of 6 hours, in which the Malays lost 50 men, and the English 20. This was on the 14th of April.

New and elegant buildings and improvements, increase yearly in this town. It has been computed, by a gentleman of information and judgement, that the bricks laid, and which will be laid, during the spring, summer and autumn of this year, will average more than *One million* a week.

Among the memorabilia of the present day, is the re-establishment of the celebrated order of the Jesuits, in Rome, and France.

A new Philosophical Journal has been lately established at Madrid the object of which, is, to treat of physical and mathematical sciences, natural history, agriculture, the different branches of literature, and the fine arts.

NEW YORK.

A singular circumstance.—"A pistol loaded, was fired inadvertently against a young woman, in *Manchester*; the ball struck against her breast, but having a *silk handkerchief* on, it did her no other injury then producing a violent contusion. This produced the following wager; that a ball would not penetrate a dog if covered with silk handkerchiefs. The trial was made along there, near *Liverpool*, a few days ago, with success, and although repeated several times, produced no other effect than bruising that part where the ball hit. Singular as this may appear, we are assured by our informant, that it is a fact, and that no ball will penetrate a body clothed with a silk garment."

We have an instance in our own city corroborative of these facts.

About a fortnight ago, several gentlemen went over to *Brooklyn* to shoot at a mark for a trifling wager. Mr. *Sheffelin*, Druggist in Pearl street, was one of the company. The parties stood ten paces from the target. Mr. *Sheffelin* had fired several times with accuracy. He again took his position to fire. His pistol was loaded as usual, and while waiting for the word, hung pendant, with the muzzle below the knee; the ball of course, was not more then twenty inches from the foot. In this position the pistol was accidently fired. The ball struck the top of the foot near the ancle. Surgical aid was obtained. Dr. *Burrows* was the professional gentleman sent for.

Mr. *Sheffelin* had on ordinary ribbed white silk stockings. On examining the wound, it was discovered, that although the ball entered the foot about half an inch, *not a thread of the stocking was broken!* The impetus given to the ball extended the threads where it hit, but the stocking was as wholly unbroken as if the accident had not happened. The part which the ball hit was forced into the foot and made a sort of a bag for it. After separating from the stocking by cutting, the piece (or the bag, if I may so express myself,) and the ball were taken out together. I have now in my possession the part of the stocking which the ball struck, and which any one may see by calling at the office. The circumference of the ball is distinctly marked upon it; but within this there is not the least fracture of the stocking.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. *Sheffelin* on Saturday last he told me that the pistol, when the accident happened, had the usual charge of powder; he mentioned a middling sized thimble full.

Dr. *Burrows* has the ball in his possession. The netting and the ribs of the stocking are very distinctly impressed upon it. This is proof to the infallibility of the silk.

PARIS, June 22.

The Speech of *Jules Polignac*, before the Tribunal made a great impression upon the Judges as well as upon the audience, and has made him the favourite with the Parisians. With a calm and firm voice he said—

"Should my brother *Armand* be found guilty, and I be declared innocent, I supplicate most earnestly to be permitted to take his place, and die for him; he has a wife; I am unmarried; and, in the present situation of my king, my country, and my family, I have no ties that attach me to life; which, besides, I have not enjoyed long enough to regret much its loss. An unfortunate, but loyal exile from my youth, I have tasted little of existence but its wretchedness, which is now become almost insupportable; and I see no other happiness or glory upon this side of the grave than to be allowed to ascend the same scaffold where the most virtuous of men and of Kings, Louis XVI. had bled. my sentiments are, besides, unalterable, neither to be shaken by terror, nor changed by clemency. No *Polignac* was never a traitor, either to his God or to his King; and I shall certainly not be the first who dishonours my name. Whether I am to die in an hour, or to live for a century, my constant prayer and wish shall be, that Providence may restore to my country its lawful Sovereign."

During his speech, of which this is only a short sketch, several ladies in the galleries with their tears evinced the interest he inspired. Even the Gens d'armes were moved at seeing his firmness, and hearing his frankness.

LONDON, July 2.

The Court of Cassation, to whose revision the French State Prisoners had referred their sentences, was to declare judgement about the 20th ult.

The colour of the Imperial Mantle, to be worn by *Buonaparte* on the 14th July, blue with golden stars. It is singular that *Buonaparte* should have had always a star fixed at the top and bottom of the boxes of the play houses where he went, and in different parts of the palaces he inhabits.—Moos, *de Kotzebue*, in an interesting work lately published, entitled, "*Recollections from Paris in the year 1804*," particularly mentions this circumstance as ominous.

The dollars captured on board the French vessels by the *Felix* schooner, of 14 guns, Lieut. *Bourne*, were yesterday forwarded to *London*: We understand the the amount to be 62,229.

JULY 3, 1804. Dispatches were yesterday received from Sir *J. Borlase Warren*, at *Petersburgh*, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of the communications between the Courts of *England* and *Russia*, we can have no doubt but that they must refer to objects of very general interest to the States of the Continent. It is said that 25 Russian ships, full of troops, have arrived at *Corfu*.

SLAVE TRADE.

H. OF LORDS, JULY 2. The bill from the Commons for abolishing the slave trade, was taken up. His R. Highness the DUKE OF CLARENCE, presented two petitions against the bill. JULY 3.—The *Slave Trade Abolition Bill* being read, Lord HAWKESBURY moved, that it be read a "*second time this day three months.*" A debate ensued, Lord GRENVILLE advocated the bill; which was opposed by Earl ST VINCENT, and the DUKE of CLARENCE.—The latter maintained, that a property to an immense amount was vested in the trade, and therefore a determination respecting its abolition ought to be coolly considered. He was fully convinced that the abolition was incpedient, and therefore he was in favour of any motion that retarded its progress. The motion to postpone the second reading of the bill for three months, passed without a division.

FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT is friendship? an interchange of affection and services, founded on virtue, and the sympathy of souls. Deprive society of this reciprocal benevolence, and you break every tie, for man depends on man.

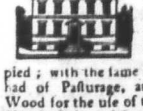
At a city feast in London, one of the company was expatiating on the blessings of Providence, "aye," said Alderman C. smacking his lips, "it is a blessed place, sure enough, *we get all our turtle from it.*" [Lond. paper.

A curious cause is likely soon to find its way into the courts. A young gentleman just come of age, calls upon his guardians to put him in possession of a fortune left him in the funds. The guardians demur, on the ground that he was willed the possession of the fortune "when he come to *years of discretion*; at which from some of his late actions, they mean to contend, he is not yet arrived. [*Ibid.*

Lady Wallace sent a very civil message to Mr. Harris, patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, offering him her comedy for *nothing*—Mr. Harris observed that her ladyship knew *the exact value of it.*

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

POETRY.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

A BRITON TO BONAPARTE.

RULER of France! while yet the savage bands
Belay their course to England's envied lands;
Ere Rapine spreads her baleful wing, to sweep
The path of robbers o'er the circling deep;—
Pause yet awhile, and listen to the wave
That hawls expectant o'er Invasions grave:
And look where Freedom in the tempest's hour,
Smiles at thy malice, and defies thy power!
Those only hear if the Realm thy menaces raise,
The Slave's false tribute to a Monster's praise,
Those only see it, in fancy's sanguine dream,
Thy legions triumph, and thy standards gleam.
I hear the Death-long, and the spirit cry,
"Ambition troubled! for those hour is nigh!"
I see thy laurels fade, thy glory mourn,
Thy legions vanquish'd, and thy Standards torn:
And hear instead of Conquest's echoing cry,
The last cold shiver, and the pealed sigh!
Then conquer Britons—boldly the blood that flows
In each brave breast, to every patriot glows—
True from your fires, to circling warmth imparts
The pulse of freedom panting in our hearts;
And by those Suns, whose unswerving spirit still
Watch from their orbs, the more thy approach to ill—
These guard us chains shall never dare to see
Their lines degenerate, how the neck to thee!
No!—nor when wand'ring in the lonely hour,
Indignant prayers the lowest freedom pour—
They see those fetters, whose steel as ice are dear,
They mark 'mid rosing mail the vengeful spear:
They see their fathers in the shadowy sky,
And swear by them to conquer or to die!
The tides of slaughter on Domingo's shore,
That dy'd to sang their burning beds in gore;
Where carnage, grained in the reeking plain,
Sat like a Moloch-God on heaps of slain;
Teach their low vain thy hostile power must be,
To curb the spirit fighting to be free!
Too certain! the spoiler's work of blood is done,
And worm on Haya lauches a brighter sun;
While Freedom's fire, thrill'd lightly o'er the deep,
Wakes the dorn spirit of revenge to sleep!
The dread that o'er thy couch of anguish hung,
To hear the death-groan upon thy tongue—
Joy'd as thy spirit wing'd its parting flight,
And law those eye-balls fixless with delight;
That head on Haya counts as idle slave,
His hell-born trophies wither in the grave!
Think'st thou vain Tyrant! that my country boasts
No equal warriors to thy vaunted hosts?
Or does thy pride, presumptuous! bid thee fear
No stroke of ruin in BRITANNIA's spear?
Camp with thy thousands—come, thy millions bring,
Those'll find us rallied round our aged King;
Those'll find too late, one thought in England ripe—
SLAVERY is DEATH, and LIBERTY is LIFE!
Pause then, Invader! whilst thou can'st remain
Dolphic Ruler at a servile train;
Stem nip there, amid the cold of night,
Ah seeds that than both honor and the light!
There let Ambition's altar stream with blood,
And patriots fall to swell the gusty flood;
But tempt not Britain, for destruction there,
Awaits to give thy triumphs to despair!
Her guardian Lion rouses to the war,
His roar indignant echoes from afar;
Stern vengeance flashes from his angry eyes,
Like Heaven's dread lightning, as to fight he flies.
And then, when French'd was a foreign land,
Power's bloody keeper quits thy feeble hand;
When Death's cold grasps shall dim thy ecstatic eye,
And Mercy hail thy spirit from her sky;
No mourning friends around thy trophy'd tomb,
Shall bid fresh offerings to thy memory bloom;
But frowning spectres on their clouds shall roll,
And curses be the requiem to thy soul!
While we, who fighting in a nobler cause,
Demand our Country, Liberty and Laws,
Shall first in death our Island-mother's swell,
At confidence whispers we have acted well—
Virtue will mourn where freedom's warriors sleep,
And beauty wander on their tombs to weep;
While the firm pride of every heart shall be,
Our COUNTRY IS, and ever WILL BE FREE!

The British are giving great encouragement to the culture of Hemp in India—Some samples have proved superior to any Russian hemp ever imported.

TO FARMERS.

"A POUND of Turnip seed sown, after harvest, upon an acre of light sandy, or gravelly land, that is poor or worn out by over ploughing, and where manure is wanting (the crop of which being ploughed in, when grown high) will, in two months time, die away and rot, and enrich the land, so as to prove as good a manuring as twenty loads of dung, or more, upon an acre."

[*Balance.*]

A GOOD JOKE.

IN good King Charles's jovial days, when the most extravagant wit, had, like the loyalty of the time, no harm in it, it is recorded, that when a gentleman drank a lady's health as a toast, by doing her still more honor, he frequently threw some part of his dress into the flames. In this proof of veneration to the ladies, his companions were obliged to follow him, by consuming the same article, whatever it might be. One of the friends of Sir Charles Sedley, after dinner at a tavern, perceiving he had a very rich lace cravat on, when he named the lady to whom honor was due, made a sacrifice of his cravat, and Sir Charles and the rest of the company were all obliged to follow his example. Sir Charles bore his loss with great composure, observing that it was a good joke, but that he would have as good a frolic some other time. On a subsequent day the same party being assembled, when Sedley had drank a bumper to the health of some beauty of the day, he called the waiter, and ordering a tooth drawn into the room, whom he had previously stationed for the purpose, made him draw a tooth, which had long plagued him. The rules of good fellowship clearly required that every one of the company should loose a tooth also; but they hoped he would not be so unmerciful as rigidly to enforce the law.—All their remonstrances however were vain, and each of his companions successively, *nolta gement*, was obliged to put himself into the hands of the operator.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Partnership between the Subscribers under the firm of SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY, will be dissolved on the 1st day of December 1804, by mutual consent.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against it are desired to come forward for payment.

The business in future will be conducted by Thomas Mosley in the same Store, and in the same manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of those favors so amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

THREE Hundred Cords of
Fire Wood
Wanted for the use of this Post, to be delivered by the 1st March, 1805. Such person or persons as may be inclined to Contract for the same, will give in their Proposals to Mr. *George Crookshank*, Commissary, at York, on or before the first day of October next.

York, 14th September, 1804.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
September 7, 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the ninth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LIST of the GOODS received by
QUETTON St. GEORGE
on the 7th instant.

A VERY good assortment of India Muslins, English Buffin's, silk gloves of different colours, Chintz shawls, silk handkerchiefs, Romal & checked do. Linen Cambrick, Irish linens, plain Muslins, sprigg'd do. Dimities, black Italoon, black Bombasett women's black mitts, an assortment of men's worsted hose, sewing silk of all colours, twist do. cotillions, an assortment of camel hair shawls, muffinetts and a few other articles—Hyson, young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas; East India and Muscovado Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cassia, Cloves, ground Ginger, Almonds, Olive Oil, Castile Soap, Capers, Pickles assorted, Saltpetre, Oysters: best Cognac Brandy, Spermaceti Candles.

Tea Trays, Copper, sheet Iron, Tin and Block-tin Tea-kettles, Block-tin and Pewter Tea pots, Gimblets, Morte-bells, Skates, Awl-blades, Wood-screws, raw hide Whips, Table and Tea-spoons, Comb-brushes, Japanned and Paper Snuff-boxes, Shoe-tacks, Flutes, tip'd Fifes, Ivory Combs, Women's crooked Combs, Tortoise-shell do. dressing, pocket and rack Combs, Razors, good Razor-strops, Steel and plated Knee-buckles, Quills, Bread-baskets, pocket Knives, Butlow and Pen-knives, Scissars, Wax Beads assorted, Silver Bodkins, plain Gold Ear-rings, cut oval do. cut round do. fancy do. mock Topaz do. flat hoop do. Gold Bread-pins, ornamented crooked Combs, Ladies Silk Taffeta, Cotton do. Fans, Ladies Shoe-beaus, and a very good assortment of Knives and Forks of different qualities.

Bibles, Sheridan's Dictionary, Johnston's do. Willson's Egypt, Denon's Travels, Cyrus, Siephan de Bourbon, Alexis, pocket library, Every Man's Physician, Ladies Library, Citizen of the World, Taplin's Farriery, Farmer's Boy, Romance of the Forest, Grandison, Campbell's Narrative, Paul & Virginia, Adelaide de Sincere, Emelia, Monk, Abbots, Evening Amusement, Children of the Abbey, Tom Jones, Vicar of Wakefield, Sterne's Journey, A. & Eloifa, Ormond, Caroline, Mercator, Julia & Bowon, Minstrel, H. Villars, De Valcour, Evelina, J. Smith, Charlestown Inquis, Theodore Chycon, What has Been, Elegant Extracts in prose and Verse, J. & J. Jeffamy, Chinese Tales, New Gazetteer, Walker's Geography, Smollet's Work, Cabinet of Knowledge, Devil on Sticks, Arabian Tales, Fisher's Companion, Goldsmith's Essays, Briggs' Cookery, Tourist's Pantheon, Boyle's Voyage, Roderick Random, Jonathan Wild, Louis, Solomon's Guide to Health——Spelling Books, Bibles, Primmers, Pafte Board, foolscap paper, fecond do. letter paper, black and red ink powder & waters.——Allum, Sulphur, Turlington's Balsam, Spirits of Hartthorn, Stouton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Ching's warm Lozenges, Smelling Salts, Liquorice Ball, Tamarinds, India sweet Brothes, Glue, Anderson's Pills, sugar Candy, wash balls, essence of Mustard an excellent remedy for the Rheumatism.

Men's and Boys fine & common shoes, Ladies fancy Morocco slippers, spangled do. ditto with heels, red buskins, children's do. women's leather slippers, WAX upper leather, and a number of sides foal leather.

Also Crockery ware from Montreal.

York, 28th Sept. 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

☞ THE nature and expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances enumerated herewith, entirely preclude all solicitation of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*—It is therefore hoped, no fair Applications will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 24.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 709. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the seventeenth day of September, to be commenced, held, called and dieted, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of August last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the seventeenth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constituted to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Twenty-fifth day of October next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—Witness Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Thirteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof," are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desires of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars, to wit:

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; the rate of price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to cut down the three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridges at the Twelve Mile Creek and Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Flamborough East, all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 18th July, 1804.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty, a certain sum of money for "the further encouragement of the "growth and cultivation of Hemp "within this Province, and the ex- "portation thereof," it is enacted, That from and out of any fund or funds now remaining, or which may hereafter come, into the hands of the Receiver General, arising from and out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or which hereafter may be raised, levied and collected to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one thousand pounds, to be disposed of, appropriated and laid out as a public stock or capital, applicable to the purpose of purchasing Hemp the growth of this Province, and of discharging the expences incident to such purchases, and the expentation and sale thereof, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, should from time to time seem meet; And that it should and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, to issue one or more Proclamation or Proclamations, and therein to name such and so many persons within the Province as to him shall seem meet, as Commissioners for the purchasing of Merchantable Hemp the growth of this Province, which said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, are and is thereby authorized and empowered to purchase such Hemp at and after the price or rate of forty pounds per ton: AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by the said Act, that after the passing of that Act, no person or persons whatsoever, shall be intitled to any further Bounty over and beyond the said price or sum of forty pounds per ton, or to any Premium under any Proclamation or Proclamations, heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor,—for the encouragement of the growth and exportation of Hemp, for or in respect of any Hemp for which the said sum of forty pounds per ton shall be paid under the powers thereby given; Nor shall any Bounty or Premium be paid or payable for or in respect of any Hemp not intended for sale to some one of the Commissioners [illegible]

in virtue of the powers thereby given, which hall not be claimed on or before the thirtieth day of September next, under proper and fufficient Documents, to be on or before that day, preſented to the perſon or perſons duly empowered or authorized to allow or pay the ſame: Provided that before the ſaid Commiſſioners to be appointed in virtue of that Act, or any of them, ſhall under the authority thereby given, purchaſe any Hemp from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſuch Commiſſioners and each of them are, and is thereby authorized and required, to adminiſter to ſuch perſon or perſons offering any ſuch Hemp for ſale, an Oath in the ſaid Act particularly ſet forth, whereby ſuch perſon or perſons, is or are to ſwear that the Hemp which he, ſhe or they had that day offered for ſale to the Commiſſioner appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purchaſe of Hemp, and every part thereof, was raiſed within the Province of Upper Canada by him or them, or by ſome other perſon or perſons (to be named in ſuch oath) and that no Bounty or Premium had been paid or claimed for any part of ſuch Hemp, by any perſon or perſons whomſoever, ſave and except what was included in the ſum or price for which he, ſhe or they had offered to ſell ſuch Hemp to the ſaid Commiſſioner.

—Now know all whom it may concern, that I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, well knowing the fidelity, diligence and ability of the Honorable James Baby of Sandwich, the Honorable Richard Cartwright of Kingſton, the Honorable Robert Hamilton of Queenſtown, all Members of the Legiſlative Council of this Province, and William Allan of York in the Home Diſtrict Eſquire, do, by virtue of the power ſo veſted in me as aforeſaid, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, nominate, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid James Baby, Richard Cartwright, Robert Hamilton, and William Allan, to be Commiſſioners for the purchaſing of merchantable Hemp, the growth of the ſaid Province, at and after the price or rate of Forty Pounds Halifax Currency per Ton, which ſaid ſum of Forty Pounds is to be paid by the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, to the party or parties ſelling ſuch Hemp, in Money only, according to the rules, regulations, limitations and reſtrictions in the ſaid in part above recited Act expreſſed and contained, with full power and authority, to do and perform all and each of the matters and things in the ſaid Act authorized or required by them the ſaid Commiſſioners to be done and performed.

Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms, at York, this Twenty-Third Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, and in the forty-fourth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gour.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secy.

MISCELLANY.

"For lo! the winter is paſt, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the ſinging of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

MEN, who have witneſſed the horrors of the tempeſtuous and deformed ſeaſon, which, by its cold, contracts the body, and by its gloom, depreſſes the mind, naturally feel, at the firſt glimpſe of warmth and vegetation, an undeſcribable rapture. Even in the mild climates of the eaſt, in the ſunny gardens of Paleſtine, the flight, the ſhort, and fleeting winter was conſidered an enemy to joy; and Solomon congratulates the arrival of Spring, in a ſtrain of uncommon gaiety. In a tone, ſoft as the ſeaſon, and animated as its pleaſures, he exhorts his 'fair one' to 'riſe,' to 'come away,' and, in the open fields, to hear the wild muſic of nature, and to obſerve her green and tender tribes, burſting from the ſepulchre of cold. This invitation is enforced by a moſt lively deſcription of the landſcape; and the appropriate metaphors, Solomon employs, ſeem inſpired by the very genius of the ſeaſon, and the liquid, and harmonious words he ſelects, are reſponſive to the turtle's notes.

If a native of Jeruſalem could be thus elated, at the ſucceſſion of ſpring, after the mildeſt reign of winter, what muſt be the delight of him, who, under our northern ſkies, beholds, for more than half the year, a waſte of ſnows, hears the midnight howl of the ſtorm, and feels the nitrous needles of a frigid atmoſphere, lacerating every pore?

But ſuppoſitions are ſuperfluous. We need only look at the door of the cottage, or ſtray into the neareſt paſture, to diſcern the operation of ſpring upon the hopes of the huſbandman. Tired of the dull and ſullen company of the auſtere months, and diſguſted with the chimney corner, which denies room and exerciſe to his plough, at the whiſtle of the firſt robin, he flies like 'the roe,' or the young hart of Bether, to furrows and fields. The genial ſun burniſhes his manly cheek, the ſoft and voluptuous air, vivifies his ſturdy limbs, he ſurveys the riſing blade, and anticipates the golden harveſt.

But though Nature, in her various exhibitions of verdure and of flowers, and by her chorus of ſinging birds, ſeems, at firſt view, to have no other object, than to amuſe our ſpecies, as a painter or muſician, yet, on reflection, we ſhall find her both a provident matron, in preparing our nutriment, and a uſeful monitor, urging us to toil. As I am entirely of opinion with that ancient, and, with that poet, who ſaw his duty inſcribed on every leaf, and found a tongue in trees, and books in the running brooks, I think it would not be unprofitable for every man, who looks abroad, to remark that every department, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom, is *in action*. Thoſe counſels tribes, which, during winter, were laſt locked in the chambers of froſt, are now each moment on the wing, and inceſſantly employed. No pauſe can be diſcerned in Nature's preſent operations, every energy is awake, and even inert matter increaſing. It ſeems, to me, impoſſible that an idler ſhould rove in our mountains, and not be leſſoned into induſtry. In January, when green corn could not wave, and the violet of our vallies was folded, he might argue himſelf into a belief, that, to *him*, a ſuſpenſion of native powers was alike neceſſary. But in May, there is a million incentives to exertion, and not one reaſonable excuſe for ſupineneſs. Man was deſtined to activity, like the other parts of our ſyſtem, and they call on him to lend a helping hand to their labours. The moſt minute drop of ſap, riſing in its tube, and the embryo germ, burſting from bark, to a contemplative liſtener, appear to ſpeak and upbraid the ſlothful man for not being in uſeful motion like themſelves.

The parallel has been ſo often run between the ſpring time of the year, and the ſpring time of life, that all remarks and doctrines, upon this reſemblance, muſt be of courſe trite and elementary. But, though the theme is by no means novel to my younger readers, I with them to permit me, for once, to forego all attempts at originality, and to add a hundredth remark to the ninety-nine of my predeceſſors. They will gratify the Lay Preacher, if amid their rapid career of thoughtleſſneſs and pleaſure, they will ſtop to make ſome proviſion for the dreary ſeaſon of old age, which will inevitably find, that *ſtores* of ſome kind are neceſſary. They will, I hope, ſow the ſeeds of wiſdom ſeaſonably, and not, like the fool of Lord Bolingbroke, plant in autumn, and expect to reap in winter.

The following article will operate as a *tonic* to the drooping mind. "If it were neceſſary to find any new inſtance in ſupport of the precept, that man ſhould never deſpair, the hiſtory of Barthelemy would afford it. After living to the age of forty, amidſt all the conveniencies and luxuries requiſite to one born and educated in the firſt claſs of gentlemen; after a reſidence at the court of London, firſt as Secretary and then as Charge des Affaires for the King of France, he negociated at Baſle the peace with Pruſſia, and was then elevated (if elevation it can be called) to a place in the Directory of the French republic. Amidſt the pomp of this unhappy greatneſs, this miſerable grandeur, he was ſeized on the 4th of September, 1797, by order of his colleagues and others, and on the 8th, was placed in an iron cage on a carriage ſomething reſembling a gun carriage, and was thus removed, with ſeveral other perſons, in ſeventeen days, to Rochefort, paſſing the night in the worſt dungeons of the towns in which they ſtopped.

"The next day, they were forced into the hold of a ſmall veſſel, and, when thirty-ſix hours had elapſed ſince they had eaten or drank, a pail of water was let down amongſt them, accompanied with two of the crew's loaves. Barthelemy, with 3 others, were afterwards placed in a mere dungeon of this hold, infected with exhalations without a hammock to lay their heads upon, though unable to keep themſelves upright. Their food, during a whole voyage, which carried them across the Atlantic, was refuſe biſcuit, with boiled *gourganes*, or beans, without ſeaſoning, and in ſuch inſufficient quantities, that, at times, when they were not affected with ſickneſs, they felt the moſt excruciating torments from hunger. One of his companions, the unfortunate Deſſonville, uttered ſuch cries of rage, that, ſays Ramel, "we were afraid he would bite us."

"On their arrival at Cayenne, Barthelemy, and his companions were confined in a priſon in the dungeon of Sinamary, each having a hammock to himſelf, but neither table, chair, or any piece of furniture, or utenſil. Their food was prepared by a cook, taken from the houſe of correction, who twenty times threatned to poiſon them, and their bread was often too full of worms and ants to be eaten. Their dens were over-run with ſcorpions, millepedes, rats, muſquitoes, and many other ſpecies of inſects and reptiles, not excepting ſerpents. They were tormented alſo with a ſpecies of bug, called Chicha, which enters the pores of the ſkin, and if not carefully removed, breed there, and deſtroyes the fleſh ſo rapidly, as to render amputation neceſſary. Their whole proſpect, even from the ramparts of the fort, was "a vaſt and impenetrable foreſt. The mournful howlings of tygers, that came within muſket ſhot of the fort, the ſhrill and piercing ſcreams of monkies, the diſcordant notes of parrots and the croaking of venemous toads, of which the foſſes and muddy banks of the river were full, rendered this ſcene a wilderneſs of horror." Here died the brave General Murinais, one of his companions, a man of the moſt accompliſhed character, and of a large fortune, all ſacrificed in a Revolution, which he himſelf had promoted, in its firſt ſtages. Here "Barthelemy, though ſo ſickly, and ſo aging, that even his exiſtence, was a miracle, in the continuance of which he had himſelf believed as little as his proſcribers, poſſeſſed an internal principle of life and a ſtrength of mind, which the calmneſs of his external appearance would ſcarcely have given room to ſuſpect; but which ſhewed itſelf with energy on every occaſion."

In this priſon Francon de Coudray and Laſond, two of the 'deported, were poiſoned. Theſe two victims lay in the ſame room in their hammocks, which were their death-beds, oppoſite to each other. "The cries, their tortures forced from them, re-echoed to our rooms and far beyond them. Nothing could appeaſe their fatal vomiting. Laſond cried out with vehemence; he raiſed his hand towards heaven, and called aloud upon his wife and children.—Their torments continued twenty-five days, at the end of which they expired," and when the others complained to Aime, the commander, who, before the revolution, had been a footman, he told them "they ought to know they were not ſent to Synamary to live to eternity."

The preceding circumſtances are collected from the narrative publiſhed by General Ramel, who was tranſported at the ſame time with Barthelemy, and who with him effected an eſcape, of which an account was publiſhed ſome years ſince. It is ſufficient to the purpoſe of this article to add, that on the 20th of September, 1798, one year from the commencement of this ſeries of ſufferings, Barthelemy entered the Britiſh Channel; that he was protected for ſome time in England; and that after being reſtored to his native country, he is now in one of the beſt ſituations, which it affords, and may thank GOD, that his "principle of life and his ſtrength of mind" never was ſubdued by deſpair.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN THE BREECHES POCKET AND THE ANIMAL SPIRITS.

The following important diſcovery is recommended to the *literati* in general, but more particularly to the College of Phyſicians: as it may be of the greateſt conſequence to them in their future practice.

You muſt know, then, that a wonderful connection and ſympathy has lately been obſerved between the breeches pocket and the animal ſpirits, which continually riſe or fall as the contents of the former ebb or flow; inſomuch, that, from conſtant obſervation, I could venture to gueſs at a man's current caſh by the degree of vivacity he has diſcovered in his converſation. When his cutaneous reſervoir is flush, the ſpirit too are elate; when that is ſunk and drained, how flat, dull, and inſipid, is every word and action! The very muſcles and features of the face are influenced by this obſcure fund of life and vigour. The heart proves to be only the inert receptacle of the blood, and thoſe groſſer ſpirits which ſerve for the animal function! but the pocket is fraught with thoſe finer and more ſublime ſpirits which conſtitute the wit, and many other diſtinguiſhing characters.

I can tell how a poet's finances ſtand by the very ſubject of his muſe; gloomy elegies, biting ſatires, grave ſoliloquies, and dull tranſlations, are certain indications of the *res angusta*; as Pindaric odes and pointed epigrams intimate a freſh recruit.—So a grave politician, who frequented a noted coffee houſe, when theſe pocket qualms were on him, uſed to give the moſt melancholy and deplorable account of the ſtate of the nation: the increaſe of taxes, ſhute of the public revenue, the national debt, the decay of trade, and the exceſs of luxury, were the continual topics of his diſcourſe: but when the cold fit of his intermitting diſorder left him, the ſcene was quite altered, and then he was eternally harangu-ing on the power, grandeur, and wealth of the Britiſh nation. In ſhort, this barometer of ſtate always roſe or fell, not as the quick, but current ſilver, contracted or expanded itſelf within its ſecret cell.

Under the influence of the ſame powerful charm, I have remarked a phyſician in the chamber of a wealthy patient, clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good humour; but in the abode of poverty; what a cloud-ed brow, hopeleſs vibration of the head, and languor of the nerves! Like the ſenſitive plant, he ſhrunk from the cold hand of neceſſity. Not that the doctor wanted humanity; but when a patient becomes a mere *caput mortuum*; and the *anima faculi* expires, what ſympathizing heart but muſt be ſenſible of ſo dire a change?

It is impoſſible to record a tenth part of the wonderful effect this latent ſource of life and ſpirits has produced on the animal economy. What ſmiles of complacency and cringing adulation to my Lord Bloodrich, who no ſooner turns his back than contempt and deriſion overtakes him! What can this be owing to but the ſecret influence of the divinity, which threw a ſort of awe and veneration about him? What but this magic power could have transformed Ned Traffic into a gentleman, Juſtice Alpaunch into a wit, or Squire Jolter into a man of taſte? What but this could have given poignancy to the moſt inſipid jokes, and weight to the moſt ſuperficial arguments of Alderman Heavyſide? It is this, that with more than tutelary power protects its votaries from inſults & oppreſſions; that ſilences the enraged accuſer. Towns & cities, like Jerico, without any miracle, have fallen flat before it; it has ſtopped the mouths of cannons, and, more ſurpriſing ſtill, of faction and ſlander.

It has made youth and beauty fly into the arms of old age and impotence; given charms to deformity and deteſtation; transformed Hymen into Mammon, and the God of Love into a Satyr. It has built bridges without foundations, libraries without books, hoſpitals without endowments, and churches without benefices.—In ſhort, there is nothing wonderful it has not effected, except making us wiſe, virtuous, and happy.

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* Originally published the firſt of May.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLICANS DANCES.

ARCHER V. WELLINGRACE.

This was a *qui tam* action brough by the plaintiff, who is a common Informer, to recover the penalty of 100l. from the defendant, who is a publican, for having public dances in his house, without a licence from four magistrates, as the act of the 25th of George II. requires.

Mr. Park on behalf of the plaintiff, faid, he could not point out in more forcible language the evils arising from thofe tumultuous receptacles of perfons of all defcriptions, than by reading the preamble of the act, upon which the prefent penalty was fued for. This preamble ftated every kind of immorality and vice as likely to proceed from the temptation fuch houfes held out to the lower claffes to run into expenses they could not afford, and into irregularities that would lead them to ruin.

A great number of witneffes, fummoned on the part of the plaintiff, proved that the defendant was proprietor of the public houfe, called the Coach and Horfes, in Holborn, oppofite the George and Blue Boar; that there were danc'. there every Monday and Friday, when any gentleman could obtain admiffion with a lady, on paying eighteen pence; the money was generally paid to one Clerk, who was door keeper and fiddler. The defendant, who was the landlord, only interfered in felling liquor and refreshments.

The witneffes, who were perfons, that had frequented the houfe for the purpofe of dancing, all agreed that every thing was conducted there with the greateft regularity and decorum, and without any difturbance; but they differed moft materially in this point; the male witneffes all infifted that moft of the women, who frequented the houfe, were *immodeft*, and that there was but little *decency* among them. The female witneffes, on the other hand, infifted that they were very *modeft* and very *decent*.

Mr. Garrow, on the part of the defendant, endeavoured to fhew that Clerk was a dancing maffer, and that this room was his fchool, but in this attempt he did not fucceed.

Lord Ellenborough told the jury that the fact being clearly proved, that the defendant had, without fuch licence as required by law, eftablifhed public dances in his houfe, he as judge, and they as jurymen were but inftruments of the law, and bound by the law to declare that he had forfeited the penalty, named in the act of parliament, on which this action was brought.—Verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 10l.

EPIGRAM.

Colonel Purbick O'Blarney, as honeft a rogue,
As ever took fnuff to repel peft or plague,
Having bought a French fnuff-box of papier machee,
Which to open required much pains do you fee!
Always kept a bank fixpence at hand in his pocket,
And call'd it his key, by the which to unlock it,
For by nagging and wedging it under the lid,
He came at his rapper, which was under it hid;
But one day, when he wanted a pinch for a friend,
He fearch'd for his rather but all to no end,
Till at laft 'twixt the pocket and lining he found it,
When in rage he cried "arrah the devil confound it,
"I'll engage you don't ferve me that fame trick again,
"For to make me after thus hunting in vain,"
So, opening the box by the help of the rizzy,
And cramming his nofe till his noddle was dizzy,
He *church'd in* the coin, and exclaim'd with a fhrug,
While right went the rim down, "fo there you lie fnug,"
And, my hide and feek friend, I beg leave to remind ye
That the *next time I want you... I know where to find ye.*

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the ufe of the Troops at this Poft, to be paid for in Cafh at the time of delivery. Propofals in writing from perfons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, ftating prices, and the time they can deliver the fame, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commiffary, on or before the 1ft of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 4th Oct. 1804.

Home Diftrict, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Aflize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Thurfday the 25th of the prefent month of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife interefted, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then there prefent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

Diffolution of Partnerfhip.

THE Public are hereby refpectfully informed, that the Partnerfhip between the Subfcribers under the firm of SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY, will be diffolved on the 1ft day of December 1804, by mutual conſent.—Therefore all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe having demands againſt it are deſired to come forward for payment.

The buſineſs in future will be conducted by Thomas Moſley in the ſame Store, and in the ſame manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of thoſe favors ſo amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe, and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
September 7, 1804.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the ninth day of October now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LIST of the GOODS received by
QUETTON St. GEORGE
on the 7th inſtant.

A VERY good aſſortment of India Muſlins, Engliſh Buffas's, ſilk gloves of different colours, Chene ſhawls, ſilk handkerchiefs, Rumal & check'd do. Linen Cambricks, Iriſh linens, plain Muſlins, ſpugg'd do. Damaſſes, black ſhalloon, black Bombaſet women's black mitts, an aſſortment of men's worſted hoſe, ſewing Silk of all colours, twiſt do. caſſimeres, an aſſortment of camel hair ſhawls, muſliens and a few other articles.—Hyſon, young Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas; Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugar, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Caſſia, Cinnamon, ground Ginger, Almonds, Olive Oil, Cordials, Catſup, Pickles aſſorted, Saltpetre, Oyſters; beſt Cognac Brandy, Spermaceti Candles.

Tea Trays, Copper, ſheet Iron, Tin and Block-tin Tea-kettles, Block-tin and Pewter Tea-pots, Gimblets, Horſe-bells, Skates, Awl-blades, Wool-cards, raw hide Whips, Table and Tea-ſpoons, Comb-brollers, Japanned and Paper Sand-boxes, Shoe-tacks, Fluters, tip'd Files, Ivory Combs, Women's crooked Combs, Tortoiſe-ſhell do. dreſſing, pocket and rack Combs, Razors, good Razor-ſtraps, Steel and plated Knee-buckles, Quills, Bread-baſkets, pocket Knives, Barlow and Penknives, Sciſſars, Wax Seals aſſorted, Silver Bodkins, plain Gold Ear-rings, cut oval do. cut round do. fancy do. mock Topaz do. flat hoop do. Gold Breaſt-pins, ornamented crooked Combs, Ladies Silk Taffeta, Cotton do. Fans, Ladies Shoebraces, and a very good aſſortment of Knives and Forks of different qualities.

Men's and Boys fine & common ſhoes, Ladies fancy Morocco flippers, ſpangled do. ditto with heels, red buſkins, children's do. women's leather flippers, wax upper leather, and a number of ſides loal leather.

Alſo Crockery ware from Montreal.

York, 28th Sept. 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*,—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 25.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 701. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER AN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the ſeventeenth day of September, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the ſeventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conceiving, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Twenty-fifth day of October next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this Thirteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commiſſioners for the Home Diſtrict, appointed by a certain Statute of the Province, Legiſlature, paſſed during the Seſſion of the preſent year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majeſty a certain ſum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uſes of that Province to defray the expences of erecting and repairing the Public Highways and Bridges, &c. &c." and alſo of making Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof, are ready to receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons diſpoſed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Propoſals muſt ſtate at what prices the Party or Parties undertaking the aforeſaid work, will engage to finiſh and complete the ſame, and muſt conſiſt of the following particulars.—

At what Price per Mile each Perſon will open and clear out each part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as ſhall not be found to ſtand in need of any cauſeway.

With the prices alſo per Rod at which ſuch Party will engage to open, clear out, and cauſeway ſuch other part of the ſame Road as ſhall require a cauſeway, and the laſt mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the cauſeWaying ſuch Road. The cauſeway to be 18 feet wide; as alſo the price at which any Perſon will engage to build Bridges upon the ſaid Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners will alſo receive Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons willing to engage to cut down three Miles of the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creeks, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And alſo for repairing in a good and ſubſtantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and ſubſtantial manner on or before the laſt day of October next, and when completed, the Money coming to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each Party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforeſaid work, will be required to produce two ſufficient ſureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Eſquires, of York, or to JAMES MCGULLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Eſquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Eſquire, of Hamborough Eaſt, at or whom are Commiſſioners named for carrying the aforeſaid Act into execution.

YORK, 18th July, 1804.

LONDON, July 16.

The ſtarting ſubject of Invaſion.

We are aſſured, that Gen. Augereau had, on the 23d ult. two long conferences with Bonaparte, previous to his departure for Breſt. At the laſt, Talleyrand, Berthier, and a few Senators and Miniſters of State, moſt in the confidence of the Corſican, were preſent. Augereau is ſaid to have pledged himſelf for the ſucceſs of the landing in this country, provided the plan which he has himſelf projected for effecting the enterprize be adopted without any change or alteration, and Bonaparte is ſtated to have acquieſced in the condition.

We are again threatened with the ſpeedy ſailing of the Breſt fleet, which is ſtated to be completely ready for ſea. The troops in that quarter, deſtined to embark, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs; and the Commander in Chief, Augereau, was thoſe days expected from Paris.

Some military movements which have been ſuddenly ordered by Government corroborate the ſtatement we gave yeſterday, that a ſerious attempt is expected to be made immediately by the enemy.—Mr. Addington in the Houſe of Commons laſt night, ſeemed to conſider the peril as impending.

Government ſeems fully impreſſed with the opinion, that the moment draws near when the enemy will hazard the experiment of invaſion. The greateſt activity prevails throughout the country in all our principal points of defence, and troops are in conſtant motion. The brigade of Guards at Colcheſter, and in that quarter, paſſed this morning to paſs the Thames at Graveſend, and we underſtand that an encampment of 20,000 men will be immediately formed at Coxheath, in order to be ready to defend the ſouthern coaſt, or to embark for Ireland, as the exigency of affairs may require.

July 17.

The ſkirmiſhing between the Boulogne flotilla and our cruiſing ſquadron off that port, appears to be almoſt inceſſant. The firing which commenced on Friday has at various intervals been renewed, and yeſterday it was heard at Deal, with an effect that indicated a wider and more ſerious engagement.—Whatever may be the real intentions of the enemy, their boldneſs and ſelf-confidence ſeem at leaſt to increaſe in proportion, perhaps as they feel that they improve in naval ſkill and dexterity, from being thus daily diſciplined to every ſpecies of manœuvre and attack. We are happy to obſerve, that vigilance and exertion on our part are not relaxed, either from contempt of the enemy's inferiority in naval ſkill or force, or from any conviction ariſing from the idea that their reſtleſs ſpirit of enterpriſe, or the more reſtleſs and enterprizing ambition of the upſtart Emperor, may not ſoon prompt them to make the deſperate attempt of invading us. We therefore obſerve with ſatisfaction, that the utmoſt alertneſs and activity prevail along our coaſts, that on the ſlighteſt hoſtile indication, ſignals are

immediately made for preparation, and that fuch, under thefe menacing appearances, has been the prudent precaution of Gen. Moor, that on Friday and Saturday he kept the greater part of his troops under arms during the whole night.—Indeed we perfectly agree with Sir W. Pulteney in the few obfervations which he made in laft night's debate on the fubject of the national defence, that the country fhould be continually kept alive to a fenfe of the danger that threatens it:—It is a fpecies of danger with which the public mind fhould allow itfelf to become familiar—it fhould daily excite the fame vividnefs of impreffion as it muft naturally have done on the firft manifeftation of this defperate intention of the enemy. Indeed the minifter himfelf did not hefitate to confefs that he looked upon the danger to be as great and imminent as ever, and that fuch was the perfuafion of his Majefty's Government might eafily be gathered from the meffage previous to the late vote of credit, which declared the expediency of providing for fuch emergencies as may arife, and of taking all fuch meafures as may be neceffary to difappoint and defeat any enterprize or defign of the enemy. Our determination to meet this attack "fingle handed" fhould every day become more fortified, as the hopes of all continental affiftance and co-operation become daily more faint, animated by the proud expectation, that as the difficulty and danger fhall be all our own, fo alfo fhall the glory of our victory.

Difpatches were yefterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelfon, which give a very different account of the recent affair before Toulon, to that published by the Commander of the enemy's fleet.

Camp equipage for 15,000 men, it was yefterday reported was about to be fhipped in the river.

July 18.

We have received fome further advices from the coaft, by which we find that the firing in the direction of Boulogne was renewed on Monday morning at an early hour, and continued almoft inceffantly during the whole of the day. By the help of telefcopes, upwards of two hundred of the enemy's veffels were obferved to come out of the harbour, but not beyond the protection of their batteries, while fourteen fail of our fhips of war were feen about four miles from the fhore, rather to the weftward of Boulogne, not having fufficient wind to act, it being calm all day. A convoy of the enemy's craft, confifting of twelve fail of brigs and luggers, went along fhore from Calais to Boulogne, fuppofed to be laden with ftores, and the firing for the moft part proceeded from the batteries protecting them from a few of our cruizers. About a o'clock they reached their deftination, the oppofing veffels not being able to go fufficiently clofe in fhore to intercept them. The enemy's flotilla is now regularly formed in divifions, and were in motion the whole of Monday, practifing a variety of manoeuvres. Our troops on the coaft are conftantly on the alert, and every neceffary precaution is taken to guard againft furprife. Happily the country is now duly aroufed to a fenfe of the danger in which it is menaced; and it is only for Britons to be apprized of the true nature of their fituation, to defeat any attack that may be directed againft their fecurity, their independence, and their happinefs. To danger they will ever oppofe an unfhaken intrepidity, and as freemen, have a proud inheritance to tranfmit to their poftenity, they will prefer glorious death to the degrading bondage of Corfican defpotifm.

By the Dublin mail of the 13th inft. we learn, that the Irifh Government are making the moft active preparations for the prefervation on tranquility. A corps of twelve thoufand men is immediately to be formed on the Curragh of Kildare, and in every direction the troops are kept conftantly on the alert. On the night of the 11th, twenty men were enrolled in the Liberty. They were brought to the Caftle on the following day, and after a fhort examination committed to the county gaol. It is faid, that they are United Iriffmen, and were found fitting as a committee of the Traitorous Affociation; but other accounts ftate them to be merely a committee of journeymen engaged in combination againft their employers. We fincerely hope, that the latter ftatement may prove correct. The Dublin papers mention, that feveral rebellory lawyers had been apprehended, who were fuppofed to have been engaged in much more ferious bufinefs than that of confpiring to raife their wages.

The proteft of Louis XVIII. as inferted in the Moniteur is faid to be a fabrication.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 5.

The Emperor has decreed new uniforms for the failors compofing the crews of our fleets and flotillas. They are in future to be drefled in blue jackets, in the manner and of the cut of thofe of dragoons; red waiftcoats, with gilt buttons; blue cloth pantaloons for Europe, but blue nankeen for the Eaft and Weft Indies. They are to wear red ftockings of wool in Europe, but of cotton in the other parts of the world. Their fhoes are to be pointed, with round buckles; and their hair to be cropped, without powder. They are to change their fhirts three times in the week, and each failor is to have three fhirts, one white and two coarfe ones. When on fhore, they are to wear fmall cocked hats; but when on board, except the forecaftlemen, the other may wear round hats. Their night caps are to be red, and waffled once in the week. Their neck cloths are to be, for full dreis, of black filk, but otherwife, of cotton, dyed black. Each man is to have two night caps and two neck cloths. Befides a boarding axe, each failor is to be armed with one fhort fword, a dagger and two piftols, fmall enough to be placed in the pockets of their trowfers. Each man is allowed two pipes in the week, and half a pound of tobacco for chewing; and a quarter of a pound for fmoaking, if the commanders think the latter may be permitted without danger. When at anchor, they are to bathe morning and night for half an hour each time; when at fea, they are to wafh their bodies all over twice a week. They are to comb out their hair three times in the week, and to be fhaved once every four days. When in Europe, they are, for exercife, to dance an hour every Sunday; but, when in warm climates, for half an hour every fecond day. They are to avoid fcorbutive complaints, to wafh their mantles twice in the week with vinegar, and once every day with freth water.—*Journal de Paris.*

Late advices from the Continent.

LONDON, Auguft 7—12.

The Brest Fleet.

The difpatches received yefterday at the Admiralty from Sir Charles Cotton, ftate, that Gantheaume's fquadron was difcovered on the 3d inft at anchor in Camaret Bay, where we underftand the French fhips are protected by fuch formiable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual pofition would be unavailing. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept and the continued firing of fignals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his efcape. His fquadron is now found to conffit of nine fail of the line and three frigates, Every fhip which can be fpared will be fent off with all poffible difpatch to reinforce the Grand Fleet, as the late fortie muft neceffarily divide the attention of our veffels, and call for increafed ftrength and exertion.

Notwithftanding we are affured that the fubftance of the difpatches received from Sir Charles Cotton, is fuch as we have ftated, our Plymouth letter of this morning fays, that a cutter arrived at that port on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his old ftation, in the outer road of Breft.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French Admiral of the preffent day, he has never diftinguifhed himfelf but by his efcape.—On the very day when he paffed the Gut of Gibraltar, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his efcape from Breft. Sir Robert Calder failed in purfuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis failed from Spithead yefterday morning in the Glory, of 98 guns, to refume his command on the Breft ftation. Difpatches, received from the Admiralty, at Portfmouth, in the courfe of the morning, were immediately fent after him in the Roe cutter, which overtook the Glory at St. Catherine's Point, as fhe was ftanding down Channel.

Bombardment of Havre.

Difpatches from Captain Oliver, commanding our blockading fquadron off Havre, were laft night received at the Admiralty. They contained intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port laft Friday. The houfes and fhipping are ftated to have been conffiderably damaged. During the bombardment, in the courfe of which a great number of fhells were thrown, a diviffon of the enemy's gun-boats ventured out, for the purpofe of annoying our fquadron; but they were very nearly cut off by the skilful manoeuvres of our veffels, and regained, with much difficulty, the the harbour. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the Gazette of this evening.

Arrival of the China Fleet.

Notice was received at Lloyd's yefterday, of the fafe arrival of the Leeward Iffand fleet, as well as of the Lifbon fleet and thus in a very great degree, were the fears of the merchants diffipated for the fafety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the hiftory of Great Britain were fo many, fo valuable, and fo ill protected fleets, expected to arrive at one time, as during the prefent week. The China fleet, the Newfoundland fleet, the Leeward-Iffand fleet, the Jamaica fleet, and the Baltic fleet, where all hourly expected; while an alarm was given of a French fquadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Breft. The loweft eftimate of the value of the homeward bound trade, was between 16 and 17 millions; the bare duties to government were above four millions. It was of courfe to the merchants and underwriters a moft critical moment; and no language can expreis the fatisfaction which was felt in confequence of this intelligence, not only of the fafe arrival of the China and Leeward Iffand trade, but alfo of the French fquadron being fafely cooped up in Camaret Bay. It fpread univerfal joy through the city. No apprehenfion is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favorable wind which has blown for fome days, they may be expected in the courfe of a day or two.'

We yefterday had the fatisfaction of announcing the long expected arrival of the China fleet—they failed from Canton on the 5th February, without convoy, and on the 15th fell in with Admiral Linois, off Poulo Aulo, who engaged them for half an hour and then fheered off.

Britifh Skill and Bravery

Aug. 9—An official account of the engagement, between Admiral Linois' fquadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning publifhed from the Eaft India Houfe. It is contained in a letter from the company's fhip Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract. "On the 14th Feb. at day break, we faw Poulo Aulo bearing W. S. W. and at 8 o'clock A. M. a fignal was made from one of the fleet, for feeing four ftrange fail in the S. W. Four veffels were immediately fent to examine, and very foon reported by fignal that they were an enemy's fquadron, conffiting of a line of battle fhip, three frigates, and one brig. At four P. M. the look out fhips were recalled, and a line of battle formed in clofe order. As foon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about: we kept on our courfe under an eafy fail; at near funfet they were clofe up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to fupport them; but at the clofe of the day we perceived them haul to windward, laying to. We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters: at day break on the 13th, we faw the enemy about three miles to windward laying to. We hoifted our colours, offering him battle if he chofe to come down. The enemy's four fhips hoifted French colours, the line of battle fhip carrying a Rear Admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At 9 A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of failing, and fheered our courfe under an eafy fail, the enemy then filled their fails, and edged towards us. At 1 P. M. finding they propofed to attack and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the fignal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in fucceffion; the Royal George followed, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manoeuvre was correctly preformed and we ffood towards him under a prefs of fail: the enemy then formed in a very clofe line, and opned their fire on the headmoft fhip, which was not returned by us, till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as foon as their guns could have effect; but before any other fhips could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind and ffood away to the eaftward under all the fail they could fet. At 2 P. M. I made the fignal for a general chace, and we purfued them till 4 P. M. when fearing a longer purfuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and confidering the immenfe property at ftake, I made the fignal to tack, and at 8 P. M. we anchored in a fituation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits, in the morning. As long as we could diftinguifh the enemy, we perceived him fheering to the eaftward, under a full prefs of fail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many fhot in her hull, and more in her fails, but few fhot touched either the Camden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy feemed to be ill directed, his fhot either falling fhort or paffing over us."

Auguft 11.

The reft of the Jamaica fleet paffed Portfmouth yefterday; and thus have all our homeward bound fleets arrived without the lofs of a veffel belonging to any of them. Infinite praife is due to the Captains of all the fhips by which the fleet have been convoyed.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

The election for Middlefex county has at length terminated in the election of Mr. Mainwaring, by a majority of five votes. No electioneering conteft, fince the exiffence of the Britifh conffitution, has been conducted with more tumult, or has excited to much of the public attention and intereft.—Could we believe the votes polled for Sir Francis Burdett were all or even the touch part of them given by perfons approving the defigns of his faction, the fcale of the conteft would be an object of deep regret, notwithftanding the return of Mr. Mainwaring; but knowing the apparent ftrength of Sir Francis has been obtained by fraudulent means, we neither defpair of the public fpirit, nor feel difmay at the popular clamour.

Lord Duncan.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant officer and truly worthy man.—He expired fuddenly on Saturday laft. This veteran Admiral had, on various occafions, greatly diftinguifhed himfelf, particularly under the late Lord Keppel, and in the memorable and fplendid action with the Dutch Admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his fpirited conduct in which he received his peerage and a fuitable penfion. He clofed a moft honorable life in his 73d year.

In addition to the rich cargo of filks and teas, the China fleet has brought home a *ftock of reputation* that will add very much to our *mercantile credit.*

Had the engagement with Linois laffed a vaft deal longer, there was no danger of the *tea fhips* running out of *ammunition*, as a principal part of their cargo conffits of *gunpowder* and *cannifter* fhot.

The Royal George received 66 fhots, which did her conffiderable damage, tho' not fo much as might be expected; the firft broadfide from the Marengo was pointed too low, or the effect otherwife might have proved fatal.

Thurfday fe'nnight the Earl & Countefs of Moira honored the Edinburgh Theatre with their prefence; when they entered their box, they were recognized with loud and reiterated applaufe, by a genteel audience, which took place alfo when they retired.

Petersburgh, June 8.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"About the beginning of laft winter, the public attention was much engaged by one of the moft attrocious murders I ever heard of. A whole family was found maffacred in their fleep in the fuburbs of Petersburgh; a man and his wife lay in bed with their heads nearly cut off; an under officer lay ftretched on the floor in the fame ftate, near the door was a boy, about twelve, who, probably, having attempted to efcape, was beheaded, and cruelly mangled; in a cradle was found a child, nearly frozen to death; and upon a table in the room were feen a pack of cards, an empty brandy bottle, and a few pieces of copper.

It was about four days after the murder before this difcovery was made, when his Imperial Majefty attended in perfon, and faw the horrid fpectacle, fhovelled into one mafs of ice; he threatened the police with fevere conffequences if the affaffins were not apprehended in 48 hours; gave 200 roubles for the relief of the infant, and promifed 1000 for the difcovery of the offenders.

By the day following 147 perfons were taken up, among whom was the villain who had been guilty of the crime. It appeared he was a carpenter who had worked in the neighbourhood, and having heard that the people poffeffed a trifle of money, went one evening to beg a lodging, when, after having regaled them with brandy, he took an opportunity, when they were all afleep, to treat them as I have related, robbed the houfe of about 200 roubles, fattened the windows, having fixed a padlock on the door, and walked off unnoticed. I was determined to fee the countenance of a man who could be guilty of fuch deliberate villainy; and retained, however uncomfortable I might feel myfelf, to fee him punifhed. On the Saturday morning following, about 9 o'clock I was informed he was on his way to the place of execution. I overtook the procefffon about a mile on this fide—firft came the police maffer, then a poffe of police officers on horfeback, two and two; four ranks of foot foldiers, 12 deep; behind the laft rank was the murderer; on each fide of him marched a foldier with a drawn fabre; in his right and left, twelve with fixed bayonets.

He was a tall, handfome young man, about 26 years of age, about 6 feet high, drefled in a blue coat, like a blue coat boy; he was accompanied by two others, who were to fuffer for forgery, with the executioners carrying the knouts, tied up in canvafs, and about fix ranks of foot foldiers clofed the rear. I walked by his fide nearly half a mile, and examined his phyfiognomy well.—If Lavater had feen him, I think it would have ffaggered him a little; his countenance was open and honeft, nor had he the leaft appearance of wearing to bad a heart. As I found myfelf overcome by the preffure of the crowd, and the heat of the ffens in which I was wrapped up, and the melancholy preparations before me, I puffed through the rabble, and got into a tavern, where after tolling off two glaffes of brandy, and a crufft of bread, I made the beft of my way to the place of execution: they had entered the ring, which was now furrounded by a very great throng, and I fhould certainly have returned as wife as I came, but for meeting a young officer, whofe brother was prefent with his regiment.—"Do you think," fays he, "you can fupport fuch a fight?"—I told him I had refolved I would—fo taking me by the arm, we puffed thro' the crowd, one rank of horfe, and two of foot, and ffood very near the ffake which was prepared for the murderers; the two others were by my fide.

The ffake was a ffrong hook of wood

fixed in the ground, with three grooves at the top, and two rings near the bottom; the middle groove was for the neck, and the two others for the arm pits, the rings below to lock round the ancles. About the flakes were laid coarse skins, especially where the knout master trod, upon which lay his whips, marking irons, pincers, &c. An officer then read a paper for the people, signifying that forgery upon the Imperial Bank, being a capital crime, and two of the prisoners being convicted of it, were condemned to receive 11 blows of the knout, to have their nostrils pulled out, and be banished for life to Siberia; the murderer of so many persons to receive 399 blows, to be branded three times in the face, have his nostrils pulled out, and (if then alive) to be banished for life to the mines of Siberia.

The executioner and his assistants, then stripped them, tied his hands across, and led him to the spot. After fixing his ancles, they bent his neck and arms over it, and drew the rope, with which his hands were tied, through a ring on the opposite side, which seemed to stretch all the muscles of the back; he then retired about four or five yards from him, and taking up one of the knouts, worked it with his hands, to give it a proper elasticity: the blow is then given as I have seen an awkward boy try to smack a whip; he walks to the part with four or five steady steps, then taking a spring, strikes a perpendicular stroke, with a heavy loaded cork. They first cut him from the right side of the bottom of the neck to the left arm pit; the effects was visible in a moment, and by the violence of his screams, I suppose the pain was very great; the second was almost half an inch below the first, and so on till 25, when changing the whip, he crossed the former wounds, striking from the left side to the right, afterwards quite perpendicular; they were given with the greatest regularity, between each, one might deliberately count eight, the executioner always walking to and from the stake.

His cries were now so terrible that I was forced to put my fingers in my ears, and turn my back, wishing to make my way out as fast as possible, but it was not without the greatest difficulty I effected it; having seen him receive 125: I walked several times round the ring on the outside, and notwithstanding the different ejaculations, all were quiet and silent, and the crack of the knout was heard to a great distance. After three hundred his voice grew faint, and during the last hundred he shewed no signs of life whatever; the whole of the upper part of the back being beaten to a black mummy, after the last blow the assistants lifted up the face by the hair, and the executioner struck him forcibly three times with an instrument that left the initial of murderer, throwing each time an handful of black dust into the wound; after which at two pulls, he tore the gristle of his nose, and loosened him from the block. It lasted about three quarters of an hour. Most people thought he had been dead some time; however, he made a feeble attempt to get on his feet, and, as I have heard since, is sufficiently recovered to be able to make some reparation to society by working in the iron mines."

Hair changed through Fright.—It is related of a boy, in one of the rudest parts of the country of Clare, in Ireland, that in order to destroy some eagles lodged in a hole 100 feet from the summit of a rock which rose 400 feet perpendicular from the sea, he caused himself to be suspended by a rope, with a scimitar in his hand for his defence, should he meet with an attack from the old ones, which precaution was found necessary; for no sooner had his companions lowered him to the nest, than one of the old eagles made at him with great fury, at which he struck, but unfortunately missing his aim, nearly cut through the rope that supported him. Describing his horrible situation to his comrades, they cautiously and safely drew him up: when they found that his hair, which a quarter of an hour before was a dark auburn, was changed to grey.

To be Rented,



THE House and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Donald, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

WM. ALLAN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding House.

York, October 6, 1804.

FOUND

ON Friday the fifth inst. TWO SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—The owner may have them again by applying to the Printer and paying the expense of this Advertisement.

York, Oct. 12, 1804

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Post, to be paid for in Cash at the time of delivery. Proposals in writing from persons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, stating prices, and the time they can deliver the same, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commissary, on or before the 1st of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 4th Oct. 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Thursday the 25th of the present month of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

YORK, 21st September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Partnership between the Subscribers under the firm of SEWELL & MOSLEY, will be dissolved on the 1st day of December 1804, by mutual consent.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said firm, are required to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against it are desired to come forward for payment.

The business in future will be conducted by Thomas Mosley in the same Store, and in the same manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of those favors so amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

LIST of the GOODS received by QUETTON ST. GEORGE on the 7th instant.

A VERY good assortment of India Muslins, English Bandana's, Silk gloves of different colours, Chintz shawls, Silk handkerchiefs, Romal & checked do. Linen Cambricks, Irish linens, plain, Muslins, Spriggd do. Dimities, black Bombazeen, black Bombazets, women's black stuffs, an assortment of men's wearing hose, sewing Silk of all colours, cotton do. twist, an assortment of camel hair shawls, muslin and a few other articles.—Hyson, young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas; East India and Muscovado Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cassia, Cloves, ground Ginger, Almonds, Olive Oil, Cordials, Castile Pocket Soap, Spermaceti Candles.

Tea Trays, Coppers, Sheet Iron, Tin and Black-ish Tea-kettles, Block-tin and Pewter Tea-pots, Candlesticks, Horse-hoes, Skates, Awl-blades, Wood-screws, raw hide Whips, Tobacco and Tea-spoons, Comb-brushes, Japanned and Paper Snuff-boxes, Shoe-brushes, Flutes, and Fifes, Ivory Combs, Women's crooked Combs, Tortoise-shell do. Writing, pocket and tuck Combs, Razors, good Razor-straps, Steel and plated Knee-buckles, Quills, Bread-baskets, pocket Knives, Butter and Pen-knives, Scissars, Wax Beads assorted, Silver Buttons, plain Gold Ear-rings, cut and do. cut round do. fancy do. mock Topaz do. flat hoop do. Gold Breast-pins, ornamented crooked Combs, Leaden Sink Tablets, Cotton do. Fans, Ladies Shoe knives, and a very good assortment of Knives and Forks of different qualities.

Also Crockery ware from Montreal.

York, 28th Sept. 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE names and Residence of the above undertakings, and such others as may hereafter be conducted agreeably, quarterly proofs of all publicity of the Printer's giving credit for a single Copy, will be thankfully received, on such application will be given.

Printing Office, Sept. 23rd 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 26.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 702. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and chosen, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next enfuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to assign to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the cases in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the [illegible] and of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof" are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing of Roads and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to Road in need of any causeway.

With the prices also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the clearing and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 18 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of the width of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to engage to clear down three Miles at the following Places, viz.—one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of this aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Yonge Street, or to WILLIAM ARMSTRONG Esquire, of Newcastle East, all of whom are Commissioners named for executing the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 18th Sept. 1804.

Latest Intelligence.

Paris, July 12.

The unfortunate General Moreau, his brother, the tribune, and their families, are about bidding adieu to France for ever.

At Malmaison, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon is collecting a museum, to be called Museum Josephine. No less than twenty artists are travelling over all Europe to make purchases and collections worthy of such a place. The sum of 3,000,000 livres (600,000 dollars) is to be expended to perfect it.—This money is to be given from the Emperor's private purse.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
House of Commons, July 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the following message:

"G. R.—His Majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that it may be of the utmost importance to provide for such emergencies as may arise, is desirous that this House will enable him to take such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprize or design of his enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require."

British Civil List.—Mr. Pitt lately called the attention of the House of Commons, to the embarrassment of the civil list, which he placed under three classes: 1st. The expenses incurred by foreign ministers and ambassadors; 2. By the extra expenses of the household;

and 3dly, the extraordinary expenditure for secret service in the present important conjuncture of affairs. The ground for the house to proceed upon was the same on which it acted in 1802, and he would shortly state the exceedings to be at present, accruing since the year above mentioned, 590,000l. In his opinion, there were many of these charges, which, instead of hanging as a burthen on the civil list, should be annually laid before and voted by the parliament. The expence of prosecutions, and many other estimates were liableto very according to circumstances, and could not be foreseen at the time the house might vote the necessary sums for his Majesty's civil list establishment. All these charges he should not at this time propose to transfer, but should confine himself to the amount of about 135,000l. which would exclude the heads of exchequer messengers & various other expences which would be explained in the detail. Gentlemen must know, from their own private affairs, that since the year 1786, when Mr. Burke's bill passed, household expences had increased 60l. per cent. The same augmentation of expence must, of course, take place in the royal as in other families. In some departments the expence of the civil list was much diminished and particularly in that of pensions, for which there was an allowance of 92,000l. & out of which there had been for some years past, a diminution of 12,000l. annually. The excess of the expences for foreign ministers in consequence of the war, and numerous translations connected with it, was in this war, 70,000l. There was also another consideration to which he wished to point the attention of the house, namely, to the illustrious princes of the royal family, towards of whom he had no doubt that every gentleman would think an allowance of 6,000l. a year instead of 4,000l. which they now received would be extremely reasonable. He concluded with observing, that the additional sum to the civil list, which he intended to submit, was sixty thousand pounds a year, and moved in the first instance, that the sum of 591,515l. 13s. 10d. be granted for the payment of the arrears of his Majesty's civil establishment. The motion was opposed by Mr. Banks, on the ground that the clauses of Mr. Burke's bill had never been strictly complied with, and that the increase of arrears in the civil list had, upon an avarage been more than trebled within the last two years; and by Sir F. Burdett, on the principle that at a time when the comforts of the people were diminished by the grievous taxes imposed upon them, those who were in the cause of that diminution, ought to participate in their privations. After a reply from Mr. Pitt, and several observations in support of the measure from Mr. Addington, the motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, July 5.

Arrived this morning, from Jersey, which island she left yesterday, the William and Mary, Stockham. She touched at Guernsey on her passage, where Admiral Sir James Saumarez's ship was lying, with the King's Fisherboy and Sirius frigate; the latter being lately on a cruize on the coast of France, had stood alone in with the shore, and saw the enemy hoisting their signals. Our gallant tar, whom nothing can resist, rowed athore in their cutter, got on the top of their hill, and, in a most daring manner, brought away the Frenchmen prisoners, with their signals, post and appurtenances, all of which they have delivered to Major Saumarez, at Guernsey.

A French [illegible] to states, that there is a [illegible] Ayes Bay, near Constantinople, the Grand Turk is endeavouring to [illegible] of consent of the inhabitants [illegible] rally recommended. The consequences [illegible] there would not infants are at [illegible] the most poor, and amongst these [illegible] lagues that plague is totally unknown.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, that a Dutch Admiral, with a fail of the line, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 11th April. The ships were much in want of men, and otherwise in no condition to put to sea.

July 25.

Hostile Indications on the Continent.

Undoubted intelligence is said to have reached our Government, that upon receiving the note respecting the Duke d'Enghein, from the Russian Minister, Bonaparte, in a climax of rage, wrote a note with his own hand to the Emperor of Russia in the most vindictive style. This was instantly dispatched; but after several hours remonstrance from Talleyrand, another courier was dispatched to stop the delivery of this *philippic*. The messengers reached Petersburg on the same day, but the fiming note arriving first, had been delivered. The Emperor of Russia has ordered copies of it to be sent to every Court in Europe, and it is said to be of a most *unique* description.

The most likely circumstance to accelerate, a rupture between Russia and France is the formal protestion which, we understand by accounts from Warsaw, of the 5th inst. the Emperor Alexander has recently given to Louis XVIII. A Russian Nobleman is stated to have arrived in that city with a letter written by the Emperor himself, addressed to Louis XVIII King of France and Navarre, and inviting that Prince to fix his residence at Mittau or in any other place in the Russian Empire, where all the honors due to his rank, virtue, and misfortunes, shall be paid to him. At the desire of the Emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII. has made known to all his faithful subjects dispersed and persecuted in different Continental States, that they have a point to rally round in the Russian Empire, where they will be protected, employed, and succoured. According to the same account, two new corps of Emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called, "The Royal Legion of Honor," and "Legion of D'Enghein." The former, report says, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII his royal brother and nephews. The command of the latter will be offered to the Prince De Conde and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these Legions are to form the advanced guard of the Russian army, where the Royal Standard of France, the *Oriflame*, will be erected, which all loyal Frenchmen who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican Adventurer, are ordered to join.

A report was generally circulated yesterday evening, in the city, that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburg with dispatches for our government, announcing, that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France. In addition to the intolent expressions made use of by Bonaparte in his answer to the Russian remonstrance, it is reported he said, "It was strange that the Emperor of Russia, who was surrounded by the unpunished murderers of his father, should dare charge him with the murder of the Duke D'Enghein."—All this, however, we give merely as report.

We are assured that our government has received from the Swedish minister here, a formal notification on the part of his Sovereign, expressing, in the most energetic language, the determination not to recognize the new title of Emperor of the French, assumed by Bonaparte. A similar communication is also stated to have been made to all foreign courts at which his Swedish Majesty has ambassadors. It is highly probable the cabinet of Stockholm would not have pursued a line of conduct so very bold, unless fully sanctioned by the Emperor Alexander.

Although bonds are held out of the reciprocal esteem and friendship which actuate the Grand Seignor and Emperor of the French, in consequence of the intelligence brought from Constantinople, by the Sieur Laubert, it cannot be concealed, that the influence of Russia is paramount to that of France, in the councils of the Ottoman Porte.

We have received intelligence from France as late as the 24th, and by Dutch papers as late as the 28th. Several ambassadors and ministers from the powers who are in complete subjection to France, have delivered in their new credentials, and acknowledged the Emperor in the name of their respective courts. We scarcely need mention, that these courts are Spain, Holland, Naples, Prussia, Denmark, and some of the petty states of Germany; but Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Portugal, have as yet sent no delegates of submission.

The Emperor of Morocco is preparing an embassy to congratulate his brother Emperor Bonaparte, on his assuming his new title. The Mooriih Ambassador carried several fine Arabian horses to present to Bonaparte, also two very large ostriches which it is supposed will be his acceptable, as they can *swallow every thing* that is presented to them.

MOREAU.

The Senator Lecterre and St. Sulpice, who both have served under Moreau, negociated between him and Bonaparte, and caused the former, who, since his condemnation, has shewn more character than he had done before, to accept of the offer to go to America, with the value of all his property, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. He declined the place of Governor of the Ile of France, saying, he would never acknowledge Bonaparte as an Emperor or serve under him as such. Madame Moreau, on account of the tender age of her child, was desired to remain in France twelve months longer, but she accompanied her husband, and many think the will embark with him. Her mother remains yet at Paris, employed in disposing of their property. It is said that Bonaparte intends to purchase Moreau's country seat, Grosbois, for his brother Louis. The Tribune Moreau, and all the other members of Moreau's family, will settle in North America. It is even said that several Generals, as Soucham, Macdonald, Lecourbe, and others, intend to join their friend Moreau, in the United States.

FRENCH NAVY.

The French have 36 sail of the line, fully manned, equipped, and ready for sea, viz. twenty-three in Brest—nine in Toulon—and four in Rochefort. The British ships of the line, in commission on the 1st July, 1804, were 100.

August 7—11.

A letter from Berlin of the 28th ult. says, that "with two Russian armies on his extensive northern frontiers, and the French armies on his western and southern, the King of Prussia has declared to the courts of St. Petersburgh and St. Cloud, that his Majesty intends to preserve the strictest neutrality, and therefore will not permit the passage of any troops, artillery or ammunition through his dominions; but regard as an enemy, any power attempting to force such passage.

It is confidentially asserted, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Russia, and that it was signed by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzow, on Tuesday last, previous to his Majesty's going down to the House of Lords. We are inclined to think that the article signed was rather a project of a treaty, than a treaty itself.

A Russian galley from Marmoringo, in the Crimea, for Petersburgh, passed the Sound on the 13th of July. She came from Barcelona, and her crew were dressed after the Turkish fashion. This is the first vessel from the Black Sea which has ever passed the Sound.

General Moreau was still at Barcelona in the middle of July, where he had been joined by his Lady.

INVASION, &c.

By a private letter from Paris, of the 7th inst. we learn, that several violent disputions have taken place between Bonaparte and his Ministers and Councellors of the Marine Department, relative to the armament against this country. Gun-boats and other armed vessels, according to this letter, are already built more than sufficient to carry over to England 110,000 men; but the harbours of Boulogne, Ambleteuse and Calais, are not sufficiently large or commodious enough to contain such a number of vessels, and the situation of the other harbours, on account of their distance, is not convenient enough to execute a landing with small craft on such an extensive scale as Bonaparte had determined.—Some damages have been already suffered at Boulogne and Ambleteuse, from these harbours being over crowded with vessels, though several hundred more boats and ships were ordered there before the expedition was to be undertaken. Decres, the Minister of the Marine, has been strongly rebuked for his want of forefight, and has narrowly escaped the Temple.

Notwithstanding that the plan of invasion has been changed, the common opinion, in all well-informed circles at Paris is, that it will be soon attempted. It is reported, that the scheme of last year, to make Guernsey and Jersey a bridge over to England, is now revived, and a camp of 25,000 men is ordered to be formed between St. Maloes and Granville, and a division of the Boulogne flotilla is ordered for these ports, together with 200 gun-boats, constructed to the westward of them, and just finished. It is believed, however, that 80,000 men of the army near Boulogne will, at the same time, make a push to put to sea. It has been calculated, that 40,000 men may easily sail from Boulogne, and be joined by 20,000 men from Ambleteuse, at the same time.

AFEAIR OFF TOULON.

His Majesty's Ship Canopus, off Toulon, May 25.

"Yesterday, in company with the Donegal and Amazon, we were nearly brought to action by a very superior squadron of the enemy, whom Admiral Campbell had been sent by Lord Nelson to reconnoitre. The main body of the fleet remained far out of sight of the land; but the weather was so very fair, that the Rear Admiral was tempted to stand in close, to get a good view of them. As the eastward of the harbour's mouth (in which direction the road is open) on our near approach it fell almost calm, and the gun boats immediately pulled towards us, and commenced firing, when we tacked, but at such a distance that their shot fell short. The Admiral fired in return. A moderate breeze by this time springing up, and the squadron in the harbour were soon under sail after us, and in less than an hour consisted of five sail of the line and three heavy frigates; they appeared determined to make a grand push after us. The frigates and one of the line of battle ships appeared to gain considerably; and the headmost of the former (which was the same fellow the Amazon chased into Hieres Bay, during the winter) opened a distant teasing fire on the Donegal, which was our sternmost ship. This was not to be borne long patiently by Sir Richard Strachan, who, watching his opportunity, luffed up, and gave a broadside, which made the headmost gentry heave their sails aback quicker than ever I saw them perform any manoeuvre.

"The Canopus also threw some shot at the same time, in a very good direction. Although the fire was at such a distance, that I have great doubts whether any shot took effect, yet it evidently served to check the progress of the headmost 74 (supposed to be the Swiftsure,) for notwithstanding she was coming up fast, and with four of her own class at her heels, instead of closing with the Donegal, the moment she came within random shot, she rounded to fire her broadside, by which she lost a great deal of way, though perhaps this was her object. The squadron that was now in pursuit of us, and coming fast up, was so superior as to preclude all chance of doing any thing with them. Admiral Campbell, therefore, made sail, and they continued to follow us for some time under a crowd of canvas, still keeping the advantage of firing; but fearful of being drawn off too far, and decoyed into the jaws of the Vifcounte, by the time they were about five leagues from Toulon, they were recalled by their signal post on the Hill, and all stood in again. This was about three quarters past 3 o'clock P. M. At six we saw our fleet to leeward, and joined them about half past nine. They had heard the fire indistinctly, and the Leviathan was detached towards Toulon, but had not proceeded far on her way before we were perceived returning."

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12.

The French still hold what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo; with the city of that name; and the port of St. Jago. Gen. Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Dessalines (the black General) who lost one Thousand Men. Captain Cassel, an aid-de camp of General Ferrand, has lately arrived in the United States, to demand succors of M. Pichon.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the Sally, Capt. Webber, from Liverpool, and the Galen, Capt. Hinchley, from London, we have received English papers to the 31th August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the China—the Leeward Island—the Jamaica—the Newfoundland—the Lisbon—and the Baltic fleets. They also announce the prorogation of the British Parliament, by a speech from the throne—of the election of Mr. Manwaring for Middlesex county, in the room of Sir Francis Burdett—of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest—and of the rumor of an alliance offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and Russia.

Died in Otaheite, Pomara, King of that island; he was a good friend to the Christian Missionaries.

LONDON.

This metropolis comprehends, besides London, Westminster and Southwark, no less than 45 villages of considerable extent, independent of a vast accession of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity. Its length is nearly 8 miles, its breadth 3, and its circumference 26: It contains above 8000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and more than 65 different squares; its houses, warehouses and other buildings make 162,000, besides 246 churches and chapels, 207 meeting houses for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues for the Jews, which in all make 502 places of worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000; among these are found about 50,000 common prostitutes, and no less than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad people of the description. The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pilferers, are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000l. sterling. In this vast city there are, moreover, upwards of 4000 seminaries for education; 8 institutions for promoting morality; 20 institutions for promoting the arts; 122 asylums for the indigent; 17 for the sick and lame; 13 dispensaries; 704 charitable institutions; 56 courts of justice; 7040 professional men connected with the various departments of the law. There are 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period, including their repeated voyages.

The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at 66 811,932l. sterling annually, and the property floating in this great city every year, is 170,000,000 sterling. These circumstances may be sufficient to convince us of the amazing extent and importance of the capital of the British empire.—*Police of the Metropolis.*

TRUE HAPPINESS.

TRUE happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; love, health and solitude, and naturally haunts groves, and fountains, fields and meadows. In short, it loves every thing it wants within itself, and receives no addition from multitude of witness and spectators. On the contrary, false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She is restless in courts and palaces, theatres and assemblies, and has no existence but when she is looked upon.

Caledonian Mercury.

From THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE DEVIL AND THE CONSUL.

As the Devil in Paris was taking a walk,
He met Bonaparte, and they had some talk;
What, there, says Satan, pray how do you do?
I'm well cried the Consul, and glad to see you.—
Derry down, down, &c.

What news do you bring from your empire below?
How by Oliver Cromwell I—But carry to low—
I fancy he carries your grandees so great;
For he wears his crown as much splendour and state.
Derry down, &c.

The he often married himself in my cause,
The Britons from him had some excellent laws.
How much below you all his merits must fall,
Who m'd this theophile without laws at all!
Derry down, &c.

Alexander and Cæsar—first heroes in story!
Are jealous, I know, of your deeds and great glory;
The they path'd through the globe all their conquests
And rul'd monarchs on earth, now they're subjects in hell.
Derry down, &c.

Bout religion at Rome, you once made a great pother,
Then pull'd down one Pope, and then set up another:
In Egypt I've heard of your wonderful works,
How Mahomet you worship'd as bombing the Turks.
Derry down, &c.

The deeds you there acted with poison and fire,
In my realms are recorded in letters of fire;
Marino imp in my service but fourth of your name,
And horribly grim when he mentions your name.
Derry down, &c.

You boast much, friend Consul, at Liberty's tree,
And fay that the Dutch and the Swiss are quite free
If such freedom as that to give England you aim,
Try your skill— that the sooner yourself I may claim
Derry down, &c.

When the time shall arrive that's determin'd by fate,
That you quit our mansion your Conductor last;
Fear not—a bold Britain should prove your overthrow,
You shall have a long birth in my kingdom below.
Derry down, &c.

To my dark dominions, soon as you descend,
The damn'd shall rejoice at the sight of their friend;
And I'll give you—as long as with me you reside,
The bottom of corners at the Devil's den side
Derry down, &c.

Pacificus I cried the Consul, and dropped on his knee;
A much easier lodging would fatisfy me:
Hold! hold! Satan cries, such a mighty command,
Shakespeare by the side of his friend Alexander
Derry down, &c.

STANZAS.

[*From the Portuguese of Camoens.*]

I SAW the virtuous maid consumed
With life's unhumble'd woes:
And he was poor—without a friend—
Profs'd by a thousand foes.
I saw the Fashions' phant'ams move
In gallant trim and gay;
His cruels with Pleasure's placid wave,
His life a summer's day.
And I was caught in Folly's snare,
And join'd her giddy train;
But found her fons the surest care,
And punishment and pain.
There surely is some guiding Pow'r,
Which rightly fullers wrong;
Gives Woe to bloom in little bloss,
But Virtue, late and long.

'LET us not trouble ourselves with wishing that things may be just as we would have them; but be well pleased that they should be just as they are, then we shall live easy.

'CONTENTMENT is the spring of all human enjoyment; it is the only source of happiness—the fountain of uncorrupted bliss. It is not the splendour of wealth, or the possession of riches that makes us happy—it is not the pomp of power, or the display of authority, that gives us enjoyment: but by a quiet resignation to the will of heaven, and in a calm acquiescence in the distribution of its blessings, we find the possession of the truest pleasures, and are led to experience the purest joys.

'Perfection is not to be looked for in a world like this; mankind should therefore be prepared to meet with difficulties and troubles; to encounter the frowns as well as the smiles of fortune; the stings of adversity would then be greatly softened, and the severest trials easily endured. Existence would then become serene and pleasant—be rendered delightful as the dewy fragrance of a summer's morn. The mind prone to activity, would never grow listless or unquiet; but dwelling on the vast variety with which all nature is clothed, would ever find exhaustless sources of gratification and amusement. In whatever direction the eye should chance to rove, we should find our wonder and astonishment as highly excited, as though the wheels of creation were but just commanded to roll on, each beauteous object beginning to rise from chaos and darkness to splendour and light.

DRESS.—'The perfection of dress is to be easy and clean. Nothing can be more ridiculous, than for one to make himself a slave to fine clothes. Such a one, and many such there are, would rather remain as fixt as a statue, from morning till night, than discompose a single hair, or alter the position of a pin. Were we to recommend any particular pattern for dress, it would be that which is worn by the people denominated *Friends*.—They are always neat, clean, and often elegant: without any thing superfluous. What others lay out upon tawdry laces, ruffles and ribbons, they bestow upon superior cleanliness. Finery is only the affectation of dress, and very often covers a great deal of dirt.'

Salem Gaz.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Draft HORSE, six years old, with a Cart and Harness complete, either for Cash or Country Produce. For particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. Much Corn or Cattle will be taken in payment.

York, Oct. 20.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having seen the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct 20, 1804

To be Rented,



THE House and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Donald, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

It is now conducted as a Boarding House.

York, October 8, 1804.

FOUND

ON Friday the fifth inst. Two SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—The owner may have them again by applying to the Printer and paying the expence of this Advertisement.

York, Oct. 12, 1804

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE scarcity and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances lamentably connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

TEN TONS OF
Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Post, to be paid for in Cash at the time of delivery. Proposals in writing from persons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, stating prices, and the time they can deliver the same, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Commissary, on or before the 1st of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

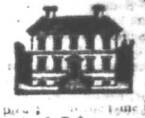
Sheriff's Office, 4th Oct. 1804.

Home District, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Thursday the 25th of the present month of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied, and cutting the liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Partnership between the Subscribers under the firm of SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY, will be dissolved on the 1st day of December 1804, by mutual consent.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against it are desired to come forward for payment.

The business in future will be conducted by Thomas Mosley in the same Store, and in the same manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of those favors so amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 27.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 703. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our Beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the cases in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Home District, appointed by a certain Statute of the Provincial Legislature, passed during the Session of the present year, intituled, "An Act for granting to His "Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Funds "applicable to the uses of this Province to defray "the expences of amending and repairing the Public "Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new "Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts "thereof" are ready to receive Proposals from any Person or Persons disposed to contract for the opening and repairing the Road and building Bridges between the Town of York and the head of BURLINGTON BAY.

Such Proposals must state at what prices the Party desirous of undertaking the aforesaid work, will engage to finish and complete the same, and must consist of the following particulars:—

At what Price per Mile such Person will open and clear out such part of the Road leading from Lot Street, adjoining the Town of York (beginning at Peter Street) to the Mouth of the Humber, of the width of 33 feet, as shall not be found to stand in need of any causeway.

With the price also per Rod at which such Party will engage to open, clear out, and causeway such other part of the same Road, as shall require to be causewayed, and the last mentioned price to include as well the opening and clearing out as the causewaying such Road. The causeway to be 28 feet wide; as also the price at which any Person will engage to build Bridges upon the said Road of which of eighteen feet.

And the said Commissioners will also receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to undertake to cut down three Hills at the following Places, viz. one at the Sixteen Mile Creek, another between this Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creek, and the third at the Twelve Mile Creek.

And also for repairing in a good and substantial manner, the Bridge at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

All the before mentioned Work to be completed in a good and substantial manner on or before the last day of October next, and when completed, the Money contracted to be given, will be paid by the Receiver General.

But each party entering into an Engagement for any part of the aforesaid work, will be required to produce two sufficient Sureties, to be bound for the performance of the Contract.

The particulars to be delivered in to WILLIAM ALLAN or DUNCAN CAMERON Esquires, of York, or to JAMES RUGGLES or WILLIAM GRAHAM Esquires, of Kingston, or to WILLIAM APPLEGARTH Esquire, of Pittsburgh, Esqrs. all of whom are Commissioners named for carrying the aforesaid Act into execution.

YORK, 18th July, 1804.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 20th October, 1804.

THE detriment that has arisen from the improper Curing and Packing of PORK, heretofore purchased for the use of His Majesty's Forces, and also the irregularity of the Number and Weight of the Pieces contained in the respective Casks of that Pork, render it necessary to notify to such persons who intend in future to supply the same, as follows:—

I. That the Pork so to be purchased, shall be of the best Quality and properly Cured with Rock or St. Ubes Salt, and packed in sound and sufficient Casks.

II. That such Pork shall be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months after its delivery into the King's Stores.

III. That each Cask shall contain Fifty two Pieces of Four Pounds each, equal to Two Hundred and Eight Pounds nett.

IV. That such Casks so shall be found, when opened for issue, not exactly to correspond with what is above specified, shall be returned, and replaced with an equal quantity of good Pork, cured and packed in manner herein before mentioned.

V. That the future Sale of the above article to Government, will altogether depend upon an exact conformity to what is expressed in this Notice.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Berlin, June 20.

The moſt melancholy intelligence is continually arriving here of the havock made by the recent inundation in Sileſia, in the Lauſitz, &c. The city of Sagan has been entirely under water, and 50 houſes completely deſtroyed: and in its environs ſeveral houſes, bridges and indeed whole villages, have been carried away by the force of the water; great numbers of ſheep and oxen, and 47 perſons have been drowned. At Chriſtianſtadt the Boder threatened the whole city with deſtruction: every one fled, and the bridges were forced down by the torrent. The inhabitants climbed up the loftieſt trees, in hopes of ſaving their lives; but theſe unable to withſtand the violence of the water, were thrown down, and the unhappy perſons who had taken refuge on their branches and their tops, were precipitated into a watery grave. Similar diſaſters have afflicted ſeveral other places; and even on the mountains the damage has been conſiderable. In South Pruſſia the fatal effects of this inundation has alſo been ſeverely felt. Two whole families in going from one town to another, on a viſit to their relations, were ſurrounded by the waters and drowned.

London, July 15—25.

Government are now building at Newcaſtle, Leith, and ſeveral other private ſhipyards, a number of gun boats, of about two hundred tons burthen, of an eaſy draft of water, to carry 24 to 42 pound carronades: they are to be employed, with ſeveral armed ſhips, on the enemy's coaſt, to prevent that ready and eaſy communication their flotilla have hitherto been allowed: or to aſſiſt in repelling any attempt at invaſion. Great exertions are uſed in the building of the gun boats, ſeveral of which will be ready in a few weeks.

We underſtand that there is no ground for a ſtatement which has appeared in ſeveral papers, that his Majeſty would go down next week in perſon to prorogue the Parliament. Conſiderations of great moment are certainly on the tapis. Earl Moira had a long conference laſt Tueſday with the Lord Chancellor, who left the Court of Chancery on purpoſe, and was cloſetted for nearly an hour in an adjoining room with the Noble Earl.

Every man throughout the kingdom will rejoice to hear that Admiral Cornwallis will return to the Channel fleet in the courſe of a few days.

The Gazette of Saturday evening contains the following appointments:—The Hon. Cecil Jenkinſon to be his Majeſty's Secretary of Legation to the Court of Vienna: the Right Hon. G. Roſe and Lord Charles Henery Somerſett, to be Paymaſters of the Forces: James Duke of Montroſe and Lord Charles Spencer, to the office of Poſtmaſter General: and Lord John Thyne to be one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

A private letter from Vienna, dated July 6, ſtates as follows:—Every day the French intereſt gains ground: under the name of couriers, and of officers of Bonaparte's guards, new intriguers arrive: provided with plenty of money, diamonds, and other allurements, for the unprincipled, avaricious, and corrupt. Their impudence is as ſurpriſing as their expences are extravagant: and every lover of his country, and of the honor and independence of Germany, trembles when he obſerves their preſence and influence, not only in the anti-chambers of Miniſters, at the Levee of the Emperor, in the *boudoirs* of female favourites, but in the council room and in the cabinet, they dare, but at the ſame time ſtoop, for every thing: the moſt impertinent and ambitious propoſals are made, and the moſt ſevere repulſe or refuſal are received with a bow only.—They return however, to the charge, and finally carry their point.—This explains her conduct both here, at Ratiſbon and at Paris; and many think that the return of [illegible] can alone ſave us from diſhonor and ruin. Colonizzi here, and Count Cobenzl in France, are both narrow minded and weak ſtateſmen, who regard the preſent as every thing, and futurity nothing.—They think they have gained a great point by procuring Bonaparte's permiſſion for the Archduke Antoine to be coadjutor to the Arch Chancellor elector of Mentz, though they have been unable to obtain for his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, the indemnity due to him according to the treaty of Luneville. An uſurper, who prevents the execution of ſworn treaties, cares little about reſpecting an agreement which promiſes to make a coadjutor a ſucceſſor: not to mention that this favor, or rather intrigue, is to be the price of an act, by which our good and virtuous Sovereign acknowledges for an equal, a law adventurer, equally ambitious and ferocious, and whoſe atrocities better times would have rewarded with a gibbet inſtead of a throne.—I muſt, however, do the majority of my countrymen juſtice, becauſe they are neither the dupes of Bonaparte's promiſes, nor blinded by the gold his emiſſaries ſquander away."

Auguſt 4.

KING'S SPEECH.

On Tueſday laſt, His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Lords, where, being ſeated on his throne, in the uſual ſtate, and the Members of the Houſe of commons attending at the bar; the Houſe of Lords, the Speaker addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, approach the foot of your Majeſty's Throne with the ſentiments of unfeigned joy and reverence.

"The Bill which I hold in my hand completes the Supplies for the preſent year. Theſe, Sire, we have appropriated to the further ſupport of your Majeſty's Houſehold, and the honour and dignity of your Crown, to the Naval and Military Defence of the Realm, and to the various ſervices of your extended empire. In providing for theſe grants, large in their amount and commenſurate with the extraordinary demands of the times in which we live, we have nevertheleſs ſteadily perſevered in our former courſe by raiſing a large portion of our ſupplies within the year, and we have now the proud ſatisfaction to ſee that the permanent debt of the State is rapidly diminiſhing, at the ſame time that the growing proſperity of the country has ſtrengthened and multiplied all its reſources. Contemplating the war in which we are engaged, the character and means of our enemy, and the poſſible duration of the conteſt, although we are fearleſs of its iſſue, we have nevertheleſs deemed it our indiſpenſible duty to deliberate with unremitting ſolicitude upon the beſt ſyſtem for our military defence. And the voluntary ſpirit of your people, ſeconding the views of Parliament, has, at the ſame time, animated all ranks of men with an active deſire of attaining to ſuch a ſtate of diſcipline in arms as may enable them ſucceſsfully to co-operate with your Majeſty's regular and veteran forces. Thus formidably armed, and powerfully ſuſtained, we truſt, that, with the bleſſing of God, we ſhall victorioully maintain your Majeſty's Throne, and tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants the moſt perfect form of government which the world has ever experienced, for the practical happineſs of mankind: firmly perſuaded that this empire will long outlaſt the ſtorms which have overwhelmed the continent of Europe: and earneſtly hoping that other nations, now fallen, may witneſs the deſtruction of a tyranny founded on fraud and violence, and cemented with innocent blood, and again recover their ancient power and independence, as the beſt guarantees for the future welfare and tranquility of the civilized world.

"The Bill which I have to preſent to your Majeſty is entitled An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the conſolidated fund of Great-Britain, and for applying a certain ſum of money, therein mentioned, for the ſervice of Great Britain for the year 1804, and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of Parliament;—to which your Commons, with all humility, intreat your Majeſty's Royal aſſent."

As ſoon as the Speaker concluded, His Majeſty gave the Royal aſſent to the vote of Credit Bill; and then delivered the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and gentlemen,*

"BEFORE I put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, I am deſirous of expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your conſideration. You have wiſely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that reſpectable and powerful Volunteer force, which the ardour and ſpirit of my ſubjects have enabled me to eſtabliſh, to an extent hitherto unexampled.

"You have at the ſame time endeavored to combine an additional eſtabliſhment for our domeſtic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on ſuch a ſcale as may be proportioned to the circumſtances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"You are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments for the freſh proof which you have given me of your conſtant and affectionate attachment to my perſon and family, and your regard to the honor and dignity of my crown, by the liberal proviſion which you have made for the payment of the debt of my Civil Liſt revenues, and for furniſhing me with the additional means of defraying the increaſe which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

"I muſt alſo return you my warmeſt thanks for the extenſive proviſion which you have made for the exigencies of the public ſervice, and eſpecially for the juſt and prudent attention which you have ſhewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as poſſible, the accumulation of debt, and for raiſing ſo large a proportion of the expences of the war, within the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your reſpective counties the ſame zeal for the public intereſt which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all claſſes of my ſubjects, that the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

"The preparations which the enemy has long been forming, for the declared purpoſe of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

"Relying on the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of my naval and military force, aided by the volunteer zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the iſſue of this great conflict, and, I doubt not, that it will terminate under the bleſſing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in eſtabliſhing in the eyes of foreign nations, the ſecurity of this country on a baſis never to be ſhaken.

"In addition to this firſt and great object, I entertain the animating hope, that the benefits to be derived from our ſucceſsful exertions will not be confined within ourſelves; but that by their example, and their conſequences, they may lead to the re-eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem in Europe, as may relieve it from the precarious ſtate to which it is reduced; and finally, raiſe an effectual barrier againſt the unbounded ſchemes of aggrandizement and ambition which threaten every independent nation that yet remains on the continent."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 4th day of September next."

His Majeſty's health appeared perfectly re-eſtabliſhed: his manner was compoſed and dignified, and his delivery of thoſe paſſages which more immediately relate to the exertions of the country, for the preſervation of its deareſt rights and independence, was marked with peculiar animation and ſenſibility. The Sovereign's eulogy on that great and truly national bulwark, the volunteer force, will, we are confident, prove an additional ſtimulous to our patriot army, and inſpirit them to new efforts in the nobleſt of all cauſes.

Auguſt 11.

The Batavian journals, received to the 3d inſt. communicate a ſtatement generally accredited at Paris, that a note, by way of ultimatum, has been delivered by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, demanding the evacuation of Hanover; and acquainting the French government that in caſe of a refuſal, he had been directed by his Sovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not much inclined to give credit to this ſtatement, but it had the effect of depreciating the funds, which are ſaid to have fallen one per cent. in conſequence of it. On the 30th ult. the French miniſter at the Hague preſented his new credentials, and a proceſſion ſuitable to the parade and oſtentation of the Corſican's new title, took place on the occaſion.

Croſſes, lyres, crowns, and diadems, continue the prevailing ornaments in the head dreſs of a Pariſian elegante.

NEW YORK, September 20.

Jerome Bonaparte.—Among the papers received from our different correſpondents we find one, the New Brunſwick Chronicle, of Sept. 8. which contains the annexed article relative to Jerome Bonaparte and his bride. We have reaſon to think, that, if the letters alluded to are genuine, ſubſequent diſpatches have been received of a much milder tenor, and making the requiſite proviſion for this youthful and intereſting couple.

Halifax, Sept. 8.

"We have been favoured with the peruſal of two French official letters, dated Paris, 30th Germinal, (April 20) —One of them is ſigned "Decres," & addreſſed to Jerome Bonaparte, now in America.—The writer informs Jerome that by order of the Firſt Conſul, his allowances are ſtopped; and intimates Napoleon's higheſt diſpleaſure, at his having remained living in America, and having married without his conſent.—He (Decres) ſays, that the young woman with whom Jerome has connected himſelf, will not be permitted to enter the French territories:—and ſhould ſhe even arrive at any port in France, ſhe will be inſtantly re-ſhipped for the American States.—He is reminded that the Firſt Conſul is not operated upon by the blind affection of a parent; that he will only acknowledge thoſe relations who preſs around him, and aſſiſt in executing his vaſt plans.—The brothers Joſeph, Louis, and Lucien, are ſpoken of with terms of commendation; but, the latter, though eminently uſeful, and poſſeſſed of an independent fortune, yet, having contracted a marriage contrary to the will of the Firſt Conſul, has been baniſhed to Rome.—But you," ſays the writer, "are pointed out as a man without ſpirit, yielding to the tender paſſions; not having added a ſingle leaf to the laurels which crown him, his name, and our colours." He is repeatedly preſſed to return to France in the firſt frigate that may offer; but is often cautioned againſt bringing the young woman with him:—" It would be degrading," ſays Decres, "your perſonal dignity to introduce into this country a woman who ought to be in humiliation, and who will not be received here."

The other letter is from citizen "Denes," directed to citizen Pichon; and is to the ſame effect: the whole of both letters (which are very lengthy) is ſuch as to impreſs the reader, with an idea of the ſupreme inſolence and contempt with which the uſurper looks down on thoſe engaged in the humble walks of life.—They were intercepted on board a veſſel bound from Bourdeaux to New York; and we have not the ſmalleſt doubt of their authenticity.

September 24.

The following particular account of a late dreadful ſtorm at Charleſton, which commenced on the 7th, and ſubſided on the 9th inſt. will be found highly intereſting.

Charleſton (S. C.) Sept. 10.

On Friday night laſt, about 11 o'clock a dreadful gale of wind came on in this harbour, and continued to blow with the moſt extreme violence until Sunday morning, 1 o'clock: the wind was firſt at N. E. and in the courſe of Saturday morning it changed to E. and in the afternoon to S. E. It is impoſſible at this time for us to deſcribe accurately the deſtruction cauſed by this gale; the whole of the wharves from Gadſden's on Cooper river, to the extent of South Bay, have received very conſiderable damage, the heads & tides of moſt of them are waſhed away. Of the veſſels in the harbour, but three or four have eſcaped without injury, ſeveral are totally loſt, and many more are much damaged. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the period of low water, the tide was as high as it generally is at ſpring tides; it appeared that during the preceding ebb but little water had left the rivers; at 12 o'clock it was from two to three feet higher than it has been ſeen for many years, and made a complete breach over the wharves, and drove many ſmall veſſels on them, where they now lie. On General Gadſden's wharf ſeveral ſtores were waſhed or blown down, and their contents of rice and cotton much damaged and ſome loſt. On South Bay the whole of the bulwark made againſt the water is in ruins, and the houſe of Mr. William Veitch, built on made ground, was waſhed down—the new ſtreet made to continue Eaſt Bay to White Point, is greatly damaged, the ſame made breaches through it in many places.—On Blake's wharf a brick building occupied as a ſcale and counting houſe, was beat down by the bowſprit of the ſhip Lydia.

In the city no other damage is done than that many houſes which were covered with ſlate, are in part unroofed, and moſt of the trees in the ſtreets and many fences are blown down. Great apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of the families on Sullivan's Iſland, but accounts received from thence yeſterday, were very favorable, not a life was loſt there except a black boy. From 15 to 20 houſes were undermined by the water and waſhed away, the inhabitants of which loſt almoſt every thing that was in them. It is the opinion of ſome gentlemen who were on the iſland, and who came up yeſterday, that if the water had continued to riſe half an hour longer, ſcarcely a houſe would have eſcaped, and many people muſt have periſhed. What have been the conſequences of this gale in the country, we have not learned; but we fear they will be diſtreſſing. On the one hand it is feared that the banks of the river plantations, were not high enough to keep out the tides, and on the other that the violence of the wind has deſtroyed the cotton plants.

There is one circumſtance which took place during this gale, which we think worthy of notice. It was high water at the wharves on Sunday at 12 o'clock, ſoon after the tide began to fall, and at 6 o'clock in the evening had fallen about two feet, it was then expected that the next tide would be higher than the former, as the fall had been to limit; but inſtead of riſing, it continued to fall a little the whole time of the flood, and was not as high at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the time for high water, as it was the day before at 6 o'clock, the time of low water. We ſuppoſe that this phenomenon was owing to the change of the wind from E. to S. E. during that period.

A negro man was killed by the fall of Mr. Veitch's chimney on South Bay, this is the only life loſt in the city, that we have heard of. Moſt of the families reſiding on South Bay, left their dwellings in the courſe of Saturday, expecting that if the gale continued it would be unſafe to remain in houſe.

Many of the coasting craft and wood boats, are drove ashore on the mashes and in the heads of the docks, and are much injured.

The gale was more violent & of much longer continuance, than the one which took place in 1783. From the description of the hurricane in 1752, we believe that to have been the most dreadful, though it is to be feared that the loss of property is now much greater than at any former period.

List of vessels lost and damaged in the gale.

Ship Halcyon, Manly, of Charleston, bound for Bourdeaux, much damaged, and unloading; ship Columbus of Charleston, sunk at the wharf; brig Concord of Providence, Oldrich, sunk at Prioleau's wharf; the has bilged and her stern has parted; English ship Christopher, from Africa, sunk at a wharf; brig Tartar, lately from Africa, gone to pieces; ship Lydia, Heyward, driven high up on Blake's dock; brig Unanimity, Wilson, driven against the Governor's bridge; brig Norfolk, ——, do. do.; schr. Rising Sun, on William's wharf, much damaged; schooner Mary, of Charleston, sunk at Ham's wharf; brig Thomas, Bishop, much injured in her upper works and sheathing.

Schr. Ann Eliza, bound for Nassau, upset in Ashley river; the crew seven in number remained on the bottom all night, and were taken off yesterday morning.

Brig Nancy, Spooner, driven into Dill's creek; brig Venus, of New York, ashore on James's Island; several schooners are also ashore on James's Island; schr. Theoda, Stimpson, from Salem, bilged, a great part of her cargo lost. Besides the foregoing, many are driven and jammed up in the docks, where they received considerable damage in their rigging, spars, and upper works; the ship Middleton, is also aground in a dock.

A Pindaric Ode.

As Joan one eve, according to the plan
Of many an honest spouse,
Trudg'd to a neighbouring house
To fetch away her good old man;
She found him, as the story goes,
Sprawling in the street,
With feet
Inclining, taking comfortable dose,
"What, ballad John!" the dame now cries,
"You drunken beast arise!"
At the well known voice, John op'd his eyes,
But!
As the poet says, their sense were shut!
And thinking 'twas a bed, I wean,
And not the street,
He mumbled out, his teeth between,
"Put, put more clothes upon my feet,
"And take, (the moon shone bright)
"Take, take away the light."

Singular instance of gratitude in a black servant.

Dr. L—Y, a gentleman of the highest respectability for character and fortune, from the persecution of his enemies and delays of law, has been confined to one of our metropolitan prisons for many years, while his fortune was withheld from him until his affairs were terminated. During this distressing procrastination, poverty had laid her last and fatal grasp on his finances, and he was under the necessity of declaring to his servant, that penury compelled them to part, however repugnant to his feelings, for he could no longer keep himself, such were his pecuniary difficulties. Honest Bob, by which name he is distinguished, replied with all the zeal of uncontaminated simplicity, "No, master, we will never part, many years have you kept me and now me will keep you." This honest fellow absolutely went into the surrounding gardens to work, and faithfully brought home his wages every week, by which means he sustained his master and himself, until the decision of one of his actions, by which his master obtained an award of 30,000l. and, to the honor of humanity, immediately settled on his servant for life an annuity of 200l.

MATRIMONY —*An extract.*

"When kind tumults seize the veins and all the yielding soul is love, "let the aspiring youth "beware" of making promises.

If a smiling season and the glowing cheek of beauty have exposed your heart to the arrows of love, make a truce with Cupid, till you experience the effect of December's chill frosts upon the ardor of your passion.

Spring love often freezes in the winter; and love once congealed, seldom pursues its old channel again.

Early marriages are a public blessing; but unhappy matches a private curse. A man in love is always generous, and a generous person never thinks himself poor.

A young man is too poor to marry till he has the certain means of earning, at least, three times as much in a year as he expends when single. While I am upon the subject of economies, I will suggest an economical, and I think, judicious way of carrying on a courtship: Instead of riding into the adjacent towns, and spending a dollar or two every week or a fortnight, let the young farmer procure a small farm and decent house, free from debt, and the business, though, perhaps, never thought of, is at last, half performed.

It is a light objection that your acquaintance with the sex will be too superficial for a good choice. The roving rake, who tells you he is in pursuit of a good wife, is hunting bad women, leave him to his course, and he will be overtaken by an untimely and inclement winter. Let temperance and industry strew your path, through the season of life, with the flowers of perpetual May.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Home District, York, 25th Oct. 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to signify, "that no Petitions will be received in "future by the Lieut. Governor in "Council, for Lands to such persons "as state themselves to be the Sons of "U. E. Loyalists, unless they respectively shall personally appear before "the Lieut. Governor in Council, and "produce satisfactory proofs of the "truth of such statement.

"This Order is not to extend to the "Daughters of U. E. Loyalists, whose "claims will be received as formerly."

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing Lot Number one hundred and one, in the First Concession of Guillimbury, East side of Yonge Street, from William Howard or any other person, as I have given full Consideration for the same to Nathan Carr, the original grantee, and am determined to assert my title thereto.

Guillimbury, Oct 22, 1804. DANIEL CLARK.

Sheriff's Office, 25th Oct. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, for this District is postponed until Monday the 19th November next, whereof all Justices of the Peace, Jurors, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and all those others interested, are desired to take notice and be then present without further Summons.

"JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has just arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Assortment of Winter Goods—Hats, Liquors, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, Nails, &c. &c. the particulars of which will be given in the next paper. Mr. Saint George flatters himself that the said articles will be found of good quality and the prices reasonable, on account of his having purchased the Goods at the best advantage. York, Oct. 27, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Draft HORSE, 8x years old, with a Cart and Harness complete, either for Cash or Country Produce. For particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. Milch Cows or Cattle will be taken in payment. York, Oct. 20.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble. York, Oct. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE House and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Donell, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding House.

York, October 8, 1804.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Post, to be paid for in Cash at the time of delivery. Proposals in writing from persons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, stating prices, and the time they can deliver the same, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commissary, on or before the 1st of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Partnership between the Subscribers under the firm of SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY, will be dissolved on the 1st day of December 1804, by mutual consent.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against it are desired to come forward for payment.

The business in future will be conducted by Thomas Mosley in the same Store, and in the same manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of those favors so amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 28.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 704. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of Septem. last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

TH. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the cases in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Baudette to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Agent for Purchases Office,

YORK, 20th October, 1804.

THE detriment that has arisen from the improper Curing and Packing of PORK, heretofore purchased for the use of His Majesty's Forces, and also the irregularity of the Number and Weight of the Pieces contained in the respective Casks of that Pork, render it necessary to notify to such persons who intend in future to supply the same, as follows:—

I. That the Pork so to be purchased, shall be of the best Quality and properly Cured with Rock or St. Ubes Salt, and packed in sound and sufficient Casks.

II. That such Pork shall be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months after its delivery into the King's Stores.

III. That each Cask shall contain Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each, equal to Two Hundred and Eight Pounds nett.

IV. That such Casks as shall be found, when opened for issue, not exactly to correspond with what is above specified, shall be returned, and replaced with an equal quantity of good Pork, cured and packed in manner herein before mentioned.

V. That the future Sale of the above article to Government, will altogether depend upon an exact conformity to what is expressed in this Notice.

JOHN McGILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Home District, York 25th Oct. 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to signify, "that no Petitions will be received in "future by the Lieut. Governor in "Council, for Lands to such persons "as state themselves to be the Sons of "U. E. Loyalists, unless they respectively shall personally appear before "the Lieut. Governor in Council, and "produce satisfactory proofs of the "truth of such statements.

"This Order is not to extend to the "Daughters of U. E. Loyalists, whose "claims will be received as formerly."

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, August 11.

Downing street, August 2.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honorable Lord Harrowby, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of Fecamp, St. Valery en Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Newport, and Ostend; and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

August 14.

By accounts received on Saturday from the squadron under [illegible]

of Sir R. Calder, off Rochefort, it appears that the enemy have five sail of the line and two frigates in readiness for sea. They used uncommon exertions in the equipment of the two 74 gun ships which were lately launched there, and for this purpose have withdrawn the hands from all the small craft. The 100 gun ship which was laid down about three months since, is so forward, that it is supposed she will be launched in the course of the year.

August 15.

The Hamburgh Mail of the 3d inst. has brought the following articles of important intelligence, which we extract from our private correspondence :—

HAMBURGH, August 3.

"In consequence of the refusal made by the Hanseatic cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, to comply with the new pecuniary exactions of the French Government, Bremen has been invested for several days past by a detachment of the French army in Hanover; and no person is suffered to enter or depart from that city. They have even stopped all the supplies of provision, as the enemy completely blockades the place, it is impossible to ascertain by any direct information, whether they have proceeded to levy by military execution the sums they demand, but a rumour of this nature was in circulation this morning.

"The city of Lubeck persists in its refusal to pay the contribution demanded by the French, who have not yet had recourse to any menace probably from the fear of hastening a rupture with Russia, whose fleet is now riding in the Baltic. The last letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor Alexander continues to give decided proofs of his determination to espouse the interests of Louis the 18th.

"Intelligence has just been received here, that the navigation for small craft between Hamburgh and Tonningen, will, from this moment be free. In confirmation of this pleasing intelligence, the following diplomatic document is circulated in every part of the city :—

Copy of a letter from Lord Harrowby, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, for the Foreign Department, to P. Colquhoun Graf, Esq.

Downing-street, July 18, 1814.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the request contained in different letters of Mr. Matthiesen, on the part of the citizens of Hamburgh. That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the rivers Weser and Elbe.

"Orders have accordingly been sent to his Majesty's ships of the blockade to permit the passage of lighters, barges, and other small craft, answering the above description, and carrying unexceptionable goods for neutral account, and to suffer the same to pass without molestation to and fro, along the Danish side of the Elbe, through the Watten, between Tonningen and Hamburgh.

"His Majesty hopes, that his permission will be properly attended to, and not abused, and that no unfair advantages shall be taken of it, by which his Majesty should see himself forced to order the blockade to be resumed with the greatest fruitfulness.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HARROWBY."

"To P. Colquhoun Graf, Esq."

"Since the opening of the navigation between the Weser and Jade, the Danes too, have been permitted to sail, with twenty five of their herring smacks [illegible]

"On the 30th ultimo a his Britannic Majesty's [illegible] gun, of 18 guns, the name of which I do not, however known, arrived at the [illegible] work off Cuxhaven, and sent above a dispatch, which was delivered to a French officer. On Wednesday the sloop still continued on her station, and it does not appear that the answer to the dispatch had then been received. It is supposed that it was forwarded to the head quarters at Hanover, where the French Commander in Chief, Bernadotte, was at that time."

"This morning we received Dutch Journals of the 5th and 7th, and Monitours to the 3d inst.

They furnish the most lying accounts of the late bombardment of the port of Havre, and the gallant attempt made by the boats of the Leda frigate, under the command of Lieutenant Maclean, to carry a bomb vessel into Boulogne roads. We are assured that only an old woman and a girl were killed, and a few houses damaged at Havre, and that fourteen British tars were made prisoners without any resistance, by a French serjeant of carabineers, a tailor, and a few affidants at Boulogne. The Corsican has been several days employed in the harbour and vicinity of the latter place, in superintending the naval armaments and reviewing the troops. He had the satisfaction of seeing three divisions of his grand flotilla, which ventured into the road, pelted by the thirteen of our small ships of war.

A rumour has been prevalent at the Hague, that the Congress of the Court of Vienna will be exerted to effect peace between Great Britain and France. This rumour may be traced more to the eager wishes of the Dutch to have an end put to hostilities than to any authentic intelligence.

The affairs of Egypt still continue in confusion. The Beys having gained another victory, had, according to the last accounts, laid siege to Cairo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

A letter from Charleston, dated September 16. says, "business is nearly at an end since the dreadful hurricane upon the 7th inst. which has destroyed all the hopes of the planter and merchant —it is said, and I believe it, that what the caterpiller had left of cotton is totally ruined by the gale—such has been the effect that all the leaves of the live oak and ever green are blighted, and turning yellow—trees and shrubs more tender appear as if a fire had been kindled under them. The cotton being tender is beaten down, all the pods bruised, and of course will rot. The crop of rice is one half lost, and some planters entirely ruined.

"The whales are washed away to low water mark; ships, &c. drove upon, and up into the heads of docks, where they lay shattered, and must be dug out. I never witnessed such a scene. At Savannah they have suffered more in proportion; as the river being narrow, the water run higher by 8 or 10 feet than the usual high tides."

From the Georgia Republican, Sept. 14.

THE STORM.

Accounts continually furnish details of damage and distress occasioned by the late calamity. The plantations in the vicinity have suffered with the severest desolation. The rice, as well as the cotton, is now lost, and scarce a hope of reward for the toils of the season remains. The sufferings of the ensuing winter are expected to be great, in consequence of the destruction it has made.

We have not been able to learn its extent.

From a rough estimate of the damage sustained, we believe it is at least not short of the following, for the city only :—

	Dolls.
Buildings,	100,000
Wharves,	50,000
Goods,	100,000
Shipping,	100,000
Dollars,	350,000

Most people are of opinion that half a million would not make good the sufferers.

Some idea may be formed of the force and violence of the late storm, from the traces it has left at Cockipur. On that island not a vestige of the former buildings is remaining, and the surface is much below its former height.

A cannon, which weighs 4800 lbs. was carried thirty or forty feet from its position. A bar of lead, weighing 300lbs. was carried a hundred feet; cases of cannister shot were carried from 100 to 200 feet; and muskets are scattered all over the island.

We have since out last obtained a more particular account respecting the fate of the soldiers who were at Fort Green. From the account they give of their situation, it is truly distressing. At about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the water had covered the whole surface of Cockipur Island. The soldiers, three of their wives, with two of their children, and a son of Capt. Nichols, a corporal in the house as the water rose; but this was so extremely rapid, that it was with difficulty they were enabled to get on the roof of the house. Here they continued for some time, and the wind blowing so high, that it was as much as they could do to keep in this situation; add to this, the incessant fall of rain prevented them from seeing twenty yards in any direction; about one o'clock, P. M. the house gave way, and every person on the roof floated with it; not long after the roof parted, and they were all separated, some having hold of part of the roof, others got plank or scantling, which were afloat from a vessel that had previously gone to pieces below them, loaded with lumber; and in this situation, those who were saved (eight in number) drifted on Wilmington Island, after having remained seven hours in the water—during the time they were in the water, the lumber to which they held, sometimes would be carried out of the water some distance by the violence of the wind, and some were very much bruised by pieces falling on them, being previously tossed in this way. The survivors suppose that some of their comrades were killed by blows from pieces of lumber; one of the soldiers by the name of Levy, was drowned in attempting to save the life of Capt. Nichols's son, another was saved by drifting on the top of a tree and came in 24 hours after the rest. Lieutenant Platt, commanding officer of the fort, with five of his men, were saved by a fortunate accident.—Finding it absolutely necessary to have fresh water, went with his boat & hands to procure some on Friday morning, when he came high enough up the river to obtain it, the gale increased so much from N. E. and a strong flood tide, that he was obliged to come to this city, and after that it was impossible for him to return; many of the soldiers who escaped are very much bruised and wounded by nails, splinters, &c.

The men who were lost were, Reuben Armstrong, corporal; William Crafts, musician; Daniel Levy, Thomas Moor, Joseph Whitaker, John Glynn, Samuel M. Williams, privates; John S. Nichols, son of captain Nichols.

A letter from Zante, (the capital of the Island of that name, belonging to the Republic of Seven Islands) dated June 10, 1814, "Earthquakes are very frequent here this year. Santa Maura, (formerly called Leucadia,) and Zante, are particularly subject to them. The latter island appears quite undermined, as the well of pitch and rosin is flowing continually. We experienced a considerable shock on the 7th, at midnight. During a perfect calm and suffocating heat, there arose a terrible blowing noise which lasted two seconds; it was followed by a violent shock, when the houses shook, and beams and ceilings cracked. On the second shock bricks and mortar fell from the ceilings, bolted doors and windows burst open, the bells were set a ringing, and people could not stand upright. This scene of terror lasted from 30 to 40 minutes. Three hours after the 2d earthquake was felt, which, though pretty violent, was less so and of shorter duration than the former. Earthquakes are so frequent here, that they are hardly noticed, unless they are very powerful. Upwards of an hundred have been felt here during 15 months; but there were only four or five of them considerably violent. The present caused a general consternation and called back to our recollection the terrible one of thirteen years ago, when the island appeared ready to be swallowed up; the fortifications and many houses fell to ruins, many lives were lost. This time we got off with only some walls and chimnies thrown down and others cracked. Less violent shocks were felt on the 8th and 9th, which lasted from six to ten seconds, while the heat was increasing.

"A traveller who returned this day from Patrosso, in Morea, brought us some account of this phenomenon. He arrived at Patrosso, 50 hours sail from thence, on the evening of the 7th, but he remained on board of the vessel which cast anchor 1000 paces distant. At midnight, the earthquake was felt, the dreadful effect of which he is not able to describe. It was preceded by a most violent wind and howling noise under ground. The cracking of the houses in the town, the screaming of the inhabitants, the conflict of the elements, the violent agitation of the sea against the vessels which cracked as if beating into a thousand pieces, in short every thing combined to spread terror and dismay. Many people lost their lives, and still more were wounded. The villages along the coast and up the country are nearly destroyed, and we have not yet any exact account how far the destruction extended."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated August 15.

"Mr. Kemper, formerly a merchant at Bayon Sara, has lately made an attempt to possess himself of Baton Rouge, having under his command between 40 and 50 men; he marched from the neighbourhood of the line of demarcation between this territory and West Florida, on the 7th inst. On their way they made prisoners of Alcade O'Connops, Pintado the surveyor, and an officer of the militia, and burnt Pintado's house and gin. They arrived on the following morning about day-light, near the fort. The Spanish commandant, apprized of their intentions, had posted a piquet of eighteen or twenty men, who hailed the party as they approached—they immediately answered by a volley from their rifles, which dispersed the Spaniards, two of whom were observed to fall. Kemper returned on the following day with his party, to Bayon Sara, and encamped near the house of a Mr. Cobb.—Col. Fulton was sent after them with a command of 200 men. It was reported yesterday that Fulton was within twelve miles of Kemper's camp, and that the latter was preparing to set out to meet him, determined to give him battle. The whole province of Louisiana from the Belize to Nachitoches, Apelusis, &c. are nearly in a state of rebellion, they are dissatisfied with the present mode of government, and declare they will be a state, enact laws for themselves, appoint their own Governor, &c."

P. S. This moment the mail arrived from New Orleans; Kemper and his party did not stand to fight."

The following extract of a letter to the proprietor of the Alexandria Expositor is from a gentleman of great scientific and mechanical talents, now resident in England. "I saw a letter from Dr. Beleomb of York to a friend of mine, in which he mentioned a letter he had received from Dr. Beddoes on a discovery for the cure of the gout, which has never failed. The discoverer said that no more was to be feared from an attack of the gout than from the common operation of bleeding. The history of the discovery was this, that the discoverer having a kind of a rheumatic gout which withstood all the remedies before known, he despaired of relief from medicine—but being one day, out one day, which in that condition could not be expected to be far, he espied some fruit of which the birds eat freely. As it was not ranked among the Materia Medica, curiosity induced him to taste, and finding though the taste was odd it was not disagreeable, he frequently eat of it, and in consequence, was soon free from his complaint. Having thus experienced the benefit of his discovery, he then began to try its efficacy on others; in this practice he met with the greatest success, so that the fame of this discovery reached the ears of Dr. Beddoes, who willed to have the fact ascertained the expence be what it might. He therefore wrote to the discoverer, offering him a considerable sum therefor, and a promise of strict secrecy. The discoverer wrote to him again that he was agreeable, upon his honor, to discover it to him without reward, hoping for his assistance in procuring either a private subscription or parliamentary reward, and accordingly discovered it to the doctor. It has been given by Dr. Beddoes with the same success. This relation struck me forcibly, and on recollecting some extraordinary cases that I had heard, I conjectured that the fruit must be IVY BERRIES. On my meeting with my medical friend I told him my suspicion. He seemed to join with me in the opinion, but we have as yet had no opportunity to confirm by trial their effects."

In addressing a volunteer corps in Wales some time since, the worthy Clergyman made use of the following language: "But, neighbors, let it not be said that I, the minister of peace, am going out of my province to urge you to deeds of blood; or that, in a spirit of selfishness, I prompt you to dangers which I am unwilling to share with you. No!—those deeds of blood are not of our seeking. If the unbridled ambition of France invade our free soil, we have no choice—we must defend ourselves or perish. The brave seek not blood, but will shed the last drop of their own in the cause of their country. And I pray you to consider me not in the light of one who, urging you to deeds of valor, means himself, on the approach of danger, to retire in safety by favor of your arms: I have no such intention, believe me. My professional engagements forbid me now to take upon me the character and occupation of a soldier; but my profession authorizes me to exhort you to be true to your King, your Country, and your God. When the land is once defiled by the touch of the French footsteps, that difficulty will cease; then it may be my duty to join you; then it will be my glory to fall with you, if fall we must, or to share the honor, happiness, and well assured security, which I trust are in reserve for us. And I urge it as my concluding request to you—to your Commander—however numerous your enrolment (and I hope it will comprise all who have the ability to march) I urge it as my most earnest request, that you will reserve a single musket, and that (if no employ is allotted me wherein I can be more useful to my country) you will allow me to bear it in your ranks." *London paper.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

LOSS OF THE SPEEDY.

The following is as accurate an account of the loss of the schooner Speedy, in his Majesty's service on L. Ontario, as we have been able to collect :—

The Speedy, Capt. Paxton, left this port on Sunday evening the 9th of October last, with a moderate breeze from the N. W. for Presque Isle, and was detected off that island on the Monday following before dark, where preparations were made for the reception of the passengers; but the wind coming round from the N. E. blew with such violence as to render it impossible for her to enter the harbor, and very shortly after she disappeared. A large fire was then kindled on shore, as a guide to the vessel during the night; but she has not since been seen or heard of, and it is with the most painful sensations, we have to say, we fear is totally lost. Enquiry we understand, has been made at almost every port on the Lake, but without effect; and no intelligence respecting the fate of this unfortunate vessel could be obtained; it is therefore generally concluded that she has either upset or foundered. It is also reported by respectable authority, that several articles, such as the compass box, binnacle, and mast, known to have belonged to this vessel, have been picked up on the opposite side of the Lake.

The passengers on board the ill-fated Speedy, as near as we can recollect, were Mr. Justice Cochrane, Robert I. D. Gray, Esq; Solicitor General, and Member of the House of Assembly, Angus M'Donell, Esq; Advocate, also a Member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Jacob Hertchmer, merchant, Mr. John Stegmann, surveyor, Mr. George Cowan, Indian interpreter, James Ruggles, Esq; Mr. Anderton, Student in the Law, Mr. John Fisk, High Constable, all of this place. The above named gentlemen were proceeding to the

District of Newcastle, in order to hold the Circuit, and for the trial of an Indian (also on board the Speedy) indicted for the murder of John Sharp, late of the Queen's Rangers.—It is also reported, but we cannot vouch for its authenticity, that exclusive of the above passengers, there were on board two other persons, one in the service of Mr. Justice Cochrane and the other in that of the Solicitor General, as also two children of parents whose indigent circumstances necessitated them to travel by land.

The crew of the Speedy it is said, consisted of five seamen, (three of whom have left large families) exclusive of Capt: Paxton, who also had a very large family.—The total number of souls on board the Speedy is computed to be about twenty.

A more distressing and melancholy event has not occurred to this place for many years—nor does it often happen that such a number of persons of respectability are collected in the same vessel.—Not less than nine widows and we know not how many children, have to lament the loss of their husbands and fathers, who alas! have, perhaps in the course of few minutes, met with a watery grave!

It is somewhat remarkable, that this is the third or fourth accident of a similar nature within these few years—the cause of which appears worthy the attention and investigation of persons conversant in the art of ship building.

From the NORFOLK HERALD.

Messrs. Printers

In the last Herald is published, a particular account of the loss of the brig Hermes, Capt Thomas Homans, from Madeira bound to Boston, with wine and ballast: viz. that "on Monday, July 22d, they were scudding in a gale, under the forefail, that their tiller broke clear to the rudder head, on which the brig instantly broached to, upset and filled; and that three only of the crew out of eight escaped, after having been 25 days on the quarter deck, without any nourishment except a piece of a hide which they found in the crotch of the quarter deck, & salt water to drink."

Having once been in a similar situation, I think it incumbent on me to relate how we escaped the fate of the Hermes, for the benefit of those who may hereafter find it their interest to pursue some such plan as we adopted. Being on board a vessel loaded with tobacco from this state, bound to Great Britain, on the 23d of January, 1796, in a violent gale of wind, and scudding under a reefed forefail, at 5 P. M. the vessel pooped, shipped a dangerous sea, which broke the tiller off at the mortise. The Captain being on deck cutting the helmsman, immediately after the stroke of the sea, perceived something amiss by the confusion of the man at the wheel, and on turning round his head, saw the tiller lying on the deck, he at the same time found the vessel was flying up in the wind; he instantly called all hands, and at the same time, let go the weather fore brace, flew to the lee one, and with the assistance of those on deck, braced up the fore yard; by this time the people from below were up, and all hands sprung forward and hawled aft the fore-sheet; and as it was a constant practice with this captain to scud with one tack down, the simple manoeuvre above described was all that was necessary to prevent the forefail from being taken aback, and the vessel immediately broaching to.—But after the sheet was aft, the vessel after coming up to the wind, began to fall off as was expected. A purchasing bar being at hand, was hitched to the rudder head, so as to enable us to put the helm a-lee, and lay the vessel too, 'till the carpenter fitted the tiller afresh; and we proceeded on the voyage without experiencing any loss or inconvenience except a detention while the tiller was fitting.

When vessels lose their masts at sea, it is generally owing to their broaching to; when they are upset, it is almost always a consequence of loss of rudder; and when they are never heard of after leaving port, we may reasonably imagine it proceeds from some such cause. It is almost impossible for a vessel to avoid broaching to when deprived of the means of steering, whilst scudding in a heavy gale; but as one vessel at least, has been relieved when suddenly reduced to this melancholy situation, to others after being informed of the means, may also experience the same beneficial effect.

NAUTICUS.

Sheriff's Office, 25th Oct. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, for this District is postponed until Monday the 19th November next, whereof all Justices of the Peace, Jurors, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice and be then present without further Summons.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE has just arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Assortment of Winter Goods.—Hats, Liquors, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, Nails, &c. &c. the particulars of which will be given in the next paper. Mr Saint George flatters himself that the said articles will be found of good quality and the prices reasonable, on account of his having purchased the Goods at the best advantage.

York, Oct 27, 1804.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing Lot Number one hundred and one, in the First Concession of Guillimbury, East side of Yonge Street, from William Howard or any other person, as I have given full Confirmation for the same to Nathan Burt, the original grantee, and am determined to assert my title thereto

Guillimbury, Oct 22, 1804. DANIEL CLARK.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK, *Middlesex, ss.*

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near the Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief-Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot, adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Draft HORSE, 6 years old, without Curb and Harness Complete, either for City or Country Produce. For particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. Milch Cows or Cattle will be taken in payment

York, Oct. 24.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns about the tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE House and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Donald, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For further enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding House.

York, October 8, 1804.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Post, to be paid for in Cash at the time of delivery. Proposals in writing from persons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, stating prices, and the time they can deliver the same, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commissary, on or before the 1st of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Partnership between the Subscribers under the firm of SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY, will be dissolved on the 1st day of December 1804, by mutual consent.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against it are desired to come forward for payment.

The business in future will be conducted by Thomas Mosley in the same Store, and in the same manner as heretofore, where he hopes to merit a continuation of those favors so amply received by SCHOFIELD & MOSLEY.

York, 27th Sept. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 29.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 705. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of September last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

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

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the cases in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 20th October, 1804.

THE detriment that has arisen from the improper Curing and Packing of PORK, heretofore purchased for the use of His Majesty's Forces, and also the irregularity of the Number and Weight of the Pieces contained in the respective Casks of that Pork, render it necessary to notify to such persons who intend in future to supply the same, as follows:—

I. That the Pork so to be purchased, shall be of the best Quality and properly Cured with Rock or St. Ubes Salt, and packed in sound and sufficient Casks.

II. That such Pork shall be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months after its delivery into the King's Stores.

III. That each Cask shall contain Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each, equal to Two Hundred and Eight Pounds nett.

IV. That such Casks as shall be found, when opened for issue, not exactly to correspond with what is above specified, shall be returned, and replaced with an equal quantity of good Pork, cured and packed in manner herein before mentioned.

V. That the future Sale of the above article to Government, will altogether depend upon an exact conformity to what is expressed in this Notice.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Home District, York, 25th Oct. 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to signify, "that no Petitions will be received in "future by the Lieut. Governor in "Council, for Lands to such persons "as state themselves to be the Sons of "U. E. Loyalists, unless they respectively shall personally appear before "the Lieut. Governor in Council, and "produce satisfactory proofs of the "truth of such statement.

"This Order is not to extend to the "Daughters of U. E. Loyalists, whose "claims will be received as formerly."

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

NOMINATION of the EMPEROR of HAYTI, J. J. DESSALINES.

We, Generals of the Army of Hayti, desirous of consecrating by an authentic act the wish of our heart, and to answer to the strongly pronounced will of the people of Hayti:

Persuaded that the supreme authority should be undivided, and that the interest of the country requires the seine of the administration to be placed in the hands of him who unites the confidence, the affections and the love of his fellow citizens:

Well convinced, by cruel experience, and by the history of nations, that a people cannot be properly governed but by one man; and that he only is worthy of the preference who, by his services, his influence, and his talents, has known how to consolidate the edifice of our independence and liberty:

Considering that, after so long a lot

ties of misfortunes and of vicissitudes, it is necessary to assure the guaranty and safety of the citizens in a manner durable and irrevocable; and that the most certain method of attaining this object is to bestow upon the only chief capable of representing and governing the nation worthily an august and sacred title which will concentrate in him the forces of the state, will be imposing abroad, and will be the pledge of tranquility and prosperity at home;

Considering that the title of Governor General, heretofore conferred on the Citizen Jean Jacques Dessalines, does not express in a satisfactory manner the general with, as it supposes a secondary power depending upon a foreign authority whose yoke we have shaken off for ever:

Without having any longer regard to the constant and obstinate refusal of Citizen Jean Jacques Dessalines to accept the power which had been delegated to him by the people and the army at the epoch of the declaration of our independence, such refusal being contrary to the interests, the wishes, and the welfare of this country:

We confer upon the said Jean Jacques Dessalines the title of EMPEROR OF HAYTI, and the right of chusing and nominating his successor.

We desire that this free expression of our hearts, already called for by the people, be offered to its sanction with the least delay, and receive its prompt and entire execution by a decree from the Senate which shall be extraordinarily convoked for that purpose.

At Port au Prince, the 25 January, in the year 1804, the first of the Independence of Hayti:

(Signed) VERNET, Minister of finances; CLERVAUX; CHRIST PHE. commandant of the division of the north; PETION; GABARD; and GEFFRARD, Commandant of the division and counsellors of state.

[To these signatures in our French copy, are 258 others, consisting of counsellors of state, staff officers, and the heads of the different departments of government.]

October 15.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Factor, Capt. Caldwell, from Greenock, we have received London papers to the 17th and Greenock to the 21st of August inclusive.

GREENOCK, Aug. 21.

Since our last very little has occurred of material public importance. Invasion continues to be the order of the day on both sides of the channel. The Emperor is embarking and disembarking on the one side; whilst our illustrious commander in chief is equally busy, in reviewing and setting in array, on the other.

It appears that the fleet under Lord Nelson, has been annoying the enemy near Marseilles. The attempt made by them, in their accounts, to disguise the fact, only tends to confirm it. He has also taken possession of the largest of the Hieres islands to the south of Toulon, with 1800 men and 18 pieces of cannon, and established there an hospital for 600 sick sailors. The fleet of Admiral Nelson off Toulon consists of 29 sail.

By the last Hamburgh mail the following statement has been received of the force of the Russian Imperial army:

Exclusive of 72,770 invalids, it consists in the whole of 833,850 men, amongst which 42,919 are artillerymen, 70,664 soldiers in garrison, 219,125 field infantry, 49,738 cavalry, 9,363 foot guards, and 3,316 horse guards.

LONDON, August 16—17.

Dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelson, and numbers of private letters are in town down to the 7th July, which state, that the French fleet are apparently ready for sea.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received at the Admiralty from Sir James Saumarez, at Jersey, which state, that an expectation was daily entertained of an attack from the enemy, several movements having of late been observed to have taken place. Dispatches were also received from Admiral Thornborough, dated off the Texel, the 11th inst.—The enemy remained nearly in the same position as they did when the previous accounts were transmitted.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received from the Brest squadron. The enemy, we learn, are still in the outer harbour watching an opportunity to escape, which, if the elements do not interfere, we trust that the vigilance and seamanship of our squadron will never afford.

Some of our cruizers off the coast of Holland and Flanders last week looked into the Roads of Flushing and Ostend. In the former were thirty four vessels of different descriptions; and in the latter fifty-six were counted, mostly gunboats and cutters, as all the transports had been removed into the canal coming from Bruges, and their number could not therefore be ascertained. Information has been received, that 44 more gun boats and flat bottomed boats, built upon the banks of the Moselle, had descended the Rhine, and were in the waters of Holland, and would probably in a week arrive at Flushing, to be fitted out there. An aid de-camp of Admiral Verhuel had brought orders from Gen. Monnet, commander of the French troops in Zealand, to hasten the departure of all armed vessels through the interior canals of Flanders. All neutral vessels from the Dutch harbours report, that the common opinion in Holland is, that Bonaparte intends to have the expedition undertaken soon; but at the same time, that his officers and men are no more so sanguine in their expectations of an easy conquest of this country, or speak with the same contempt of the nation of shop keepers, as they did last year. Some superior officers, who have dared to remonstrate against a landing of an army embarked in gunboats unprotected by men of war, have been broken by Bonaparte.

The Bengal fleet, consisting of seven ships, and estimated at 2,000,000l. is expected to arrive before the 1st of next month, and no apprehensions are now entertained for their safety.

The Marquis Wellesley has transmitted a notification of his design to quit Bengal early in the ensuing season.

The Court of Directors of the East-India House have voted the following sums to the Captains, officers, and seamen of the China fleet, for their gallant conduct in beating off the French squadron under Admiral Linois:

To Captain Dance, 2000 guineas, and a piece of plate of the value of 200 guineas; Capt. Timens 1000 do. and a piece of plate value 100 do. Captain Moffatt, 500 do. and a piece of plate value 100 do. Capts. Henry, Wilson, Farquharson, Torin, Clarke, Menton, Wordsworth, Kirkpatrick, Hamilton, Farrer, Pendergrass, Brown, Larkins, and Luckner, 500 each, plate 50; chief officers, 150 guineas each; second do. 125; third, fourth, purfers and surgeons 80; fifth, sixth, surgeons mates, boatswains, gunners and carpenters, 50 each; midshipmen, 30; other petty officers, 13; seamen, ordinary seamen, and servants 6.

Lieutenant Fowler, passenger on board the Camden, Capt. Dance, for the services he rendered, 300 guineas for a piece of plate.

The value of the fleet thus saved, on an estimate thus made by the supercargoes, including the private as well as the public investments appears to be 8,000,000l. sterling.

The Court in addition to the above bounty to the officers and crews, have resolved, that the usual gratuity of 30l. and a pension from the Popular Fund, shall be granted to the nearest relative of the seaman who fell in the action with Linois.

Monitieurs to the 4th inst. are received, but they bring very little intelligence.—Bonaparte continued on the coast as late as the 1st inst. reviewing the troops destined for the invasion of this country: he was at Ambleteuse on that day.

It is stated in the Moniteur of the 4th, that Ibrahim Bey, at the head of the Mamelukes, had made himself master of Boualac and old Cairo.

Private letters have been received by the Hamburgh mail, which state, that the French, having failed in their attempts to raise a loan in Bremen, had actually blockaded that city, and had threatened, if the money was not immediately advanced, to raise it by military execution.

It has been the invariable practice of the French since the revolution, to maintain their armies at the expence of other states, and the different governments of France have, when plunder was to be obtained, made very little difference between enemies, neutrals or allies.

Application has also been made to the city of Lubeck for a loan, which has been refused. These outrages of the French must accelerate that confederacy of the Northern Powers of which Bonaparte seems to feel such an apprehension; and the circumstances of Louis XVIII. having left Warsaw, leads us to suppose that the Emperor of Russia will very soon take a decided part against France.

Accounts from Genoa state, that Admiral Nelson has captured and burnt 5 Genoese merchant ships, near Marseilles; and that the largest of the Hieres islands, to the south of Toulon, has been taken. The English have established an hospital there for sick sailors.

The King of Sweden is arrived from Pintz.

Bonaparte is expected at Antwerp.

His Majesty sets out for Weymouth in a few days, at which place he will be attended by the yachts now on the river, and by a frigate or two.

Part of Lord G. L. Gower's baggage, with ten horses and four carriages, was embarked on Monday and sailed on Tuesday for St. Petersburgh from Northfleet, near Gravesend; and on Wednesday next, his Lordship and suite will leave Whitehall for Yarmouth, where the Ambuscade frigate is waiting to receive him. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, youngest son of the Earl of Bessborough, with his private Secretary Mr. Stewart, and his public Secretary Mr. Ross, and eleven domestics. The state livery prepared on the occasion is the grandest ever carried out to Russia by any Ambassador.

By the ship Sophrona from Bourdeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 12th August, inclusive. They are filled principally with accounts of the reception of Bonaparte at the different towns on the coast, which he is visiting for the purpose of inspecting the troops composing the army of invasion; and with addresses to the different branches of the Imperial family, conceived in terms of the most servile adulation. Indeed we have discovered very few articles worth translating.

The minister of the interior, Chaptal, has given in his resignation. M. Champagny is appointed his successor; and the papers of his office are in the mean time confided to M. Portalis.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19.

The passengers from the ship Iris arrived here yesterday by way of New-London. They left the vessel on Tuesday evening, off Martha's Vineyard, in her way to this port. She sailed from London on the 24th of August, and we have been favoured with papers brought by her of the 22d and 23d. The intermediate dates from the 18th to the 22d being wanting, we are unable to lay before our readers the particulars of a plot which we find has been discovered for taking away the life of Louis XVIII and the principal officers attached to his person.

The Iris, a fortnight ago, spoke the ship Orlando, Marschalk, who sailed from Amsterdam on the 22d for this port; and was informed by captain M. that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France, and that he had a paper on board containing the official declaration. The Iris fell in with the Orlando a second time on the 14th instant, all well.

The following are the only interesting articles in the papers which have come into our hands.

LONDON, August 22.

Private advices received by the French Journals state, that the Russian squadron, consisting of ten sail of the line and several frigates, had arrived in Copenhagen Roads the beginning of the present month, and landed 10,000 troops. It is added, that another squadron, with 20,000 men, was shortly expected in the same direction; and there is reason to hope, that a very considerable portion of the forces of Russia, both military and naval, will ere long be employed in the great work of restoring those ancient barriers, which Gallic perfidy and aggression have nearly laid in ruins. We view the landing of the Russian force in Denmark, however small, as a circumstance highly auspicious to the common cause, and as the prelude to a powerful confederacy, which is to rescue Europe from its present degraded state. A Russian army marched through Denmark for the North of Germany, and co-operating with the forces of that country and of Sweden, will be the signal for all other Powers of the Continent to assert their rights, and avenge their grievous wrongs; and from these internal efforts, aided by the vigorous external impulse of Great-Britain the most happy result may not unreasonably be expected. All the Powers of the Continent are at length convinced, that it is not by mild or temporizing expedients that the necessary bounds are likely to be set to the ambition and rapacity of France; and that the safety and independence of their several States will be soon still more endangered, if they do not, with becoming spirit, interfere to avert the evil with which they every day become more seriously threatened. Such is the insolence with which the rude Usurper tyrannizes over the neighbouring States, that, according to a private letter from Hamburgh, he caused to be intimated to the Elector of Baden, that the conduct of his son in law, the King of Sweden, in presuming to take notice of the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, was so displeasing to him (the Corsican) that if the elector allowed His Swedish Majesty to remain in his territories, he might expect an immediate visit from 30,000 French troops. The fact sufficiently accounts for the suddenness of His Majesty's departure from Carlsruhe; but from the subsequent conduct of this spirited young Monarch, there is every reason to hope, that his present journey will prove not unbeneficial to the cause of Europe and humanity. The Emperor of Russia lately paid a second visit to his fleet at Cronstadt, when he expressed himself highly gratified with the various naval evolutions performed on the occasion.

In our account of the attempt against the life of Louis XVIII published on Monday, we omitted the following particulars, which appear in the second declaration of Coulon, viz. That two strangers came at one o'clock in the morning, and opened the great door of the house where Coulon lived, by means as he supposed, of a picklock; and that they afterwards endeavoured to pick the lock of the door leading to the staircase; in which, however, they could not succeed, as the key remained in the lock, and Coulon held it fast within-side. He at the same time overheard a person say, "the plan has failed, we must immediately inform Boyer of it and be off." It was observed by another, "mark! had the money been given." They continued to speak still further, but in so low a tone as not to be heard by Coulon.—What their intention was may easily be conjectured. But a review of what followed the detection of the plot, and what to peculiarly marks and characterises the conduct of the Magistrates and Governor of Warsaw, if it gives room but to little surprize, it has abundant, however, in it to excite indignation and contempt. What could be more insultingly disrespectful to the dignity and the situation of Louis XVIII than the hesitation and delay betrayed in the conduct of the President D'Hoym, in returning a proper answer to the letter of His Majesty?

What more shuffling and evasive than the reasons assigned for not immediately securing the persons of the conspirators, or for not appointing a commission to analyse the suspected nature of the parcel. Such a conduct may not be unworthy of men whose honour or conscience place no obstacle to the execution, not only of whatever express orders they may receive, but even of what they may idly surmise to be the secret wish and spirit of the Power from whom they hold their office and authority. Letters received at Hamburgh from Warsaw on the 10th inst. confirm the accounts already received of this atrocious conspiracy, and add, that the French Emissaries involved in it, had effected their escape; they also mention, indeed, that President Hoym, the Governor of Warsaw, and the Prussian City Council, had transmitted a protocol of the whole plot to the Court of Berlin; but what, in the interim, had been the consequence of their first indecision?—We shall take the first opportunity returning to this subject.

We are informed the Kentish coast, that part of our blockading squadron have again been forced to return to Dungeness by unfavourable winds. Several of the enemy's boats came out of Boulogne harbour on Monday evening but soon returned without giving our cruizers an opportunity of sharing in their manœuvres. Upwards of 40 gun vessels of different descriptions have lately arrived at Flushing from the interior of Holland. To man these, a very great press took place at Rotterdam. They are destined to join the flotilla at Ostend. In the Texel, there are six ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters, ready to put to sea at the shortest notice.

August 23.

A plot is said to have been discovered for taking off the King of Sweden by poison in his late journey from Bohemia to Munich: but we have not yet learned the particulars.

Some of our vessels called at Algiers on the 10th ult. where they were well received. The Dey not only behaved with great civility to the officers, but sent with them an Envoy for England, with overtures for settling amicably the differences which have existed between the two Powers ever since the dismissal of Mr. Falcon, the British Consul.

The news of Bonaparte's attempt to poison Louis XVIII caused such indignation at Berlin, that his Minister, La Forest, had been insulted, both in the streets, and in the Theatre, by the public; and whilst at Court, and in the Casino, every Member of the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the Italian and Batavian Ministers, shunned him, and avoided speaking to him. This indignation was augmented after the arrival of another courier with information of Bonaparte's Commercial Agent, Boyer's new endeavours either to bribe over with money, or to intimidate by threats, the Frenchman, Coulon, who discovered this base and atrocious plot.

Private letters from Paris, of the 6th, say, that when, after the late trial of Moreau, Georges, and the other pretended conspirators, the Temple was emptied of its prisoners, and considerable repairs were made to lodge conveniently State prisoners of rank and confideration, whom the Parisians believed to be the Kings of Naples and Spain, as being branches of the Bourbon family.

Parliament is further prorogued until the 4th of October.

Stocks—3 per cent consols 57—Omnium 6 1-2.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

PARIS, July 14.

An inhabitant of Africa has made a very valuable discovery. A plant which grows every where in Europe and Asia, in marshy and damp places, and on the banks of rivers, called by the botanists Butomus Cimbellatus, produces, after a short and easy preparation, flour, of which bread may be made almost as white as wheaten bread. The inventor has sent a simple both of the flour and of the bread to the Minister of the Interior, and in return received from the Emperor a very valuable present.

The army which the Turkish Government means to send against the Rebels in Romelia, will amount to 100,000 men: most of those troops were come from Asia, and have already passed through Constantinople.

The commerce of Spain with the Black Sea increases too surprising ame

...ger, and is very advantageous to the Spanish merchants, whose profits on this trade amount to no less than 200 per cent. This will be the case with our merchants at Marseilles, and in other sea ports of the Mediterranean, when once peace permits these to employ their industry and capitals in what speculations they think proper.

The Emperor has ordered the letters R. F. (Republique Francaise) on the buttons of the troops, to be changed into E. F. (Empire Francois). The expence for the whole army will amount to no more than 600,000 livres, or 25,000l. which the Emperor gives from his private purse.

In honour of the French painter Poussin, called the Raphael of France, the Emperor has ordered not only a medal to be struck, but a statue of marble to be erected on the place near the Museum, in the Louvre.

FRENCH TRIAL.

FROM JOURNAL DES TRIBUNAUX.

JACQUES NOTTIER, an invalid, aged 25, having loft his right leg in the ſervice of the republic, appeared on the 16th Ventoſe, before the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, accuſed of having married within the laſt eight months, three different women, Maria Debaud, Maria Bertrand, and Louiſa Perrani, who were all preſent and proved their acts of marriage before the 2d, 4th, and 9th municipalities of Paris. During the trial it came out, that the priſoner had made it for years a regular practice to marry a new wife, wherever he went with his regiment: and to the knowledge of his own brother he had already 14 French wives alive, beſides one Italian, one Swiſs, and two Dutch women who had been married to him in thoſe countries, when in garriſon, or encamped there. Before he was eighteen he had been divorced, according to the laws of the republic, from five wives, not included in the above number, by whom he had ſix children; and the three wives now before the tribunal all declared themſelves to be in a ſtate of pregnancy by him. Being aſked by the public accuſer if he had many children with the other women not preſent, though known to be married to him? he anſwered coolly, "I had at leaſt one with each woman, and I believe that I have as many children alive as I can count years." He offered to give the names and places of reſidence of as many wives as he could *remember* to have married; —and gave the names of eleven in eleven different departments. To gain time to inquire after theſe women, the commiſſary of government propoſed, and the tribunal conſented, to put off his trial until the 6th of Germinal, on which day, eight of thoſe women, each with a child, came before the tribunal, and identified their faithleſs huſband, who had the impudence to declare, that if he had been Grand Sultan, he ſhould have kept them all with the ſame affection. After a trial of three hours, he was found guilty of *Bigamy*, and condemned to be puniſhed with a *ſorty-eight's* impriſonment, and to regard Anna Varois, whom he had married nine years ago, as his only wife. To this he refuſed to aſſent, ſaying, that inſtead of puniſhment, he deſerved a reward; and that many perſons had been made members of the legion of honor for leſs patriotic deeds than his, and that he intended to petition the firſt conſul for obtaining permiſſion to chuſe his own wife from among his own wives.

In the mad-houſe, at Aix-la-Chapelle is an inſane man, whoſe madneſs has been ſubject to ſurpriſing and periodical changes. He has been ſhut up there for fifteen years.—For the *three firſt years he never ſpoke a word* but was continually ſilent.—During the three following *he ſeldom ceaſed to ſpeak* either night or day. Afterwards *he laughed for three years*, and in ſuch a violent manner, that he often fell into convulſions. When this period was over, he began to *whiſtle* from morning to night, from night to morning, ſo that many perſons apprehended, what want of reſt muſt kill him. I will ſoon be *three years* ſince he began to cry in ſuch a manner, that he has already loſt the ſight of one eye, and, ſhould he not ſoon leave it off, he muſt probably in a ſhort time be entirely blind. He is thirty five years of age, but looks as if he had paſſed three ſcore and ten. His only food for the laſt fifteen years has been, in every 24 hours two ſlices of bread; and his only drink two glaſſes of water.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between the Subſcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day diſſolved by Mutual Conſent; and that the buſineſs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authoriſed to receive all Debts due on ſaid Partnerſhip Account; and to ſatisfy all demands againſt the ſame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 1ſt November, 1804.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has juſt arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Aſſortment of Winter Goods—Hats, Liquors, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Nails, Iron and Steel, Harneſſes, Collars, Cart Saddles, Bridles, Horſe-bells, Gloves, long Reins, Chalk, Whitening, Pipe-clay, Curry-combs, Flints, Vermillion, Cod-lines, Fiſhing-lines, Bed-cord, Sheet-iron, Snuff, Hair-powder and Starch, Copper Kettles, Iron Pots, Padlocks and Locks, Hammers, Pound-pins, Basket-ſalt, Negroux, Rattaſſes, Putty, Pipes, Coffee, Brimſtone, Smoothing-irons, double Stoves, ready made Carpets, Roſe Blankets, &c. &c.

He has alſo received from New York the 7th of November, the following articles:—Catgut, black Corduroy, black Everlaſting, black Bombazeen, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white China do. narrow do. white Edging, Mens Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Cambrick Shawls with Fringe, do. embroidered, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lutеſtring, green Satin, long Lawn, Table-cloths, a fine aſſortment of Calicoes, green Canvaſs for Blinds, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Mens and Women's white Worſted Stockings, Women's black and blue do, Ladies Silk Gloves, Cotton do.

Eaſt India Sugar, Candlewick, Rozin, Allum, Copperas, Young Hyſon and green Teas, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Patent Yellow, Weaver's Reed, Hunglaſs, Pearl Barley, Sago, Slay whips, and a number of other articles which may uſually be found at his Store, all of which will be ſold as cheap as poſſibly can be afforded.

N. B. Furs, Flour, Butter and Cheeſe will be received in payment, provided the Flour be in Barrels well packed, and of good quality. Nov. 8, 1804.

TEN TONS OF
Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Poſt, to be paid for in Caſh at the time of delivery. Propoſals in writing from perſons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, ſtating prices, and the time they can deliver the ſame, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commiſſary, on or before the 1ſt of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 29th Oct. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, for this Diſtrict is Adjourned until Monday the 19th November next, whereof all Juſtices of the Peace, Jurors, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice and be then preſent without further Summons.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

THE Public is hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing Lot Number one hundred and one, in the Firſt Conceſſion of Gwillimbury, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, from William Howard or any other perſon, as I have given full Conſideration for the ſame to Nathan Farr, the original grantee, and am determined to aſſert my title thereto.

Gwillimbury, Oct. 22, 1804. DANIEL CLARK.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Draft HORSE, 6x years old, with a Cart and Harneſs complete. Apply for Cash or Country Produce. For particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. Milch Cows or Cattle will be taken in payment.

York, Oct. 2d.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with ſhort horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any perſon having found the above deſcribed Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE Houſe and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Dougall, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding Houſe.

York, October 8, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, eſpecially preciſe as to publication of the Printer's, *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*, it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 30.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 706. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION,

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillor of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of Septem. laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT, in caſes wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, do, during the exiſtence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch parties who do not reſide in York, be reſpectively required alſo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
YORK, 20th October, 1804.

THE detriment that has ariſen from the improper Curing and Packing of PORK, heretofore purchaſed for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces, and alſo the irregularity of the Number and Weight of the Pieces contained in the reſpective Caſks of that Pork, render it neceſſary to notify to ſuch perſons who intend in future to ſupply the ſame, as follows:—

I. That the Pork ſo to be purchaſed, ſhall be of the beſt Quality and properly Cured with Rock or St. Ubes Salt, and packed in ſound and ſufficient Caſks.

II. That ſuch Pork ſhall be warranted to keep ſweet and good for Twelve Months after its delivery into the King's Stores.

III. That each Caſk ſhall contain Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each, equal to Two Hundred and Eight Pounds nett.

IV. That ſuch Caſks as ſhall be found, when opened for iſſue, not exactly to correſpond with what is above ſpecified, ſhall be returned, and replaced with an equal quantity of good Pork, cured and packed in manner herein before mentioned.

V. That the future Sale of the above article to Government, will altogether depend upon an exact conformity to what is expreſſed in this Notice.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Home Diſtrict, York, 25th Oct. 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to ſignify, "that no Petitions will be received in "future by the Lieut. Governor in "Council, for Lands to ſuch perſons "as ſtate themſelves to be the Sons of "U. E. Loyaliſts, unleſs they reſpective"ly ſhall perſonally appear before "the Lieut. Governor in Council, and "produce ſatisfactory proofs of the "truth of ſuch ſtatement.

"This Order is not to extend to the "Daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts, whoſe "claims will be received as formerly."

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home Diſtrict.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Colonel Houghton, who arrived yeſterday afternoon overland from India with diſpatches for governor-----and the company, has brought home the ratification of the treaties concluded by General Wellesley between the Britiſh government and Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. The Hon. Mr. Elphinſtone has been appointed Britiſh reſident at the court of the Rajah of Berar.

Falmouth, Aug. 8.—Sailed the Packet Queen Charlotte, Mudge, for New-York; *arrived*, the American brig George, Taylor, from St. Andero, and has landed about 40,000 dollars for London. It is juſt reported, that three line of battle ſhips, diſmaſted, have paſſed the harbor to the eaſtward.

NEW YORK, October 18.

By an Antigua paper of the 12th of September, containing an account of damages ſuſtained there in the late hurricane, it appears that upwards of [illegible]

vessels were driven ashore in the harbour of St. John's. The Duke of Cumberland Packet foundered at her anchors—and much destruction ashore among the wharves, cranes, stores, &c. The estates in the country, especially those in the mountains, have suffered much. On the morning of the 10th, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt through the island.

Arrived at the Quarantine Ground, schooner Mary, Howell, in 33 days from Cayenne. Passenger in the Mary, Mr. Francis Gelpin, late mate of the brig Charleston Packet. Watson, of New York, whom Capt. Howell took out of the sloop Polly, Buteman, out 31 days from St. Bartholomews for Newburyport, then in lat. 40. Mr. Gelpin has favoured us with the following marine intelligence:—Capt. Howell spoke an English King's brig, with a schooner tender, out 22 days from Barbadoes, short of provisions and water, supplied them with all we could spare. Sept. 16, lat. 39 40, spoke a schooner out 8 days from Boston for Philadelphia. The brig Charleston Packet, Watson, of N. York, was driven on shore in the hurricane of the 4th ult. at St. Bartholomews, and totally lost, together with 53 hhd. 45 of which were Swedes, Prussian and Hamburgh vessels.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) Sept. 7.

We are sorry it is our painful task to lay before our readers an account of a hurricane of considerably longer duration, and nearly as fatal in its effects as the ever memorable one in 1772:—

On Monday last, afternoon, the weather began to assume a very tempestuous aspect, and through the night the wind increased, and blew with great violence from the North and North West accompanied with incessant showers of rain. Tuesday morning held forth no hopes of an intermission, as it had only changed its direction and blew with equal violence from the South West, varying frequently to South. In the early part of the day a schooner belonging to Mr. Chadwick, of St. Bartholomew's, was forced on shore: and between two and three o'clock, the ship Beckford, capt. Dixon, having on board 520 hogsheads of sugar, and about 86 pipes of Madeira, was drove from her anchors and forced on shore near Fort Smith, where the 600a after went to pieces, hardly a vestige of her remaining—providentially Capt. Dixon and his crew got safe on shore, and some part of the wine will be saved. A sloop belonging to Mr. M'Gie soon followed is since entirely destroyed. The American brigs Centre and Ceres, to avoid the impending danger if possible, put to sea about this time, but the former could not afford her escape as she was found on shore, at Salt Ponds, and has since gone to pieces. The approaching night presented a most gloomy appearance to the other ships in the road, as every mark of destruction seemed to await them from the increasing violence of the wind and swell:—they were seen before the evening closed, to labor and pitch very much. About one o'clock that night, one anxiety was kept alive for the fate of the unfortunate persons on board them, as it then blew a perfect hurricane: almost every fence being blown down, several small houses carried away by the torrents of water that rushed down, occasioned by the unceasing deluge of rain, and many other houses entirely stripped.

Wednesday morning it presented a scene of horror to the imagination! that a vessel in the road, and the beach entirely covered with wrecks! The William Pitt, Capt. Abercrombie, a ship loading for London, lay on shore above [illegible]—the Aurora, Thompson, a [illegible] ship, her first voyage [illegible] worth [illegible] sterling, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

life, and muſt excite either our envy or our emulation.

Behold the pleaſing ſcene! the maſter of a family influenced by the ſpirit of religion, walking before his houſe with a perfect heart!—See him aſſiſting with ſoft language of conjugal affection the cares of his partner, and by a thouſand tender offices, endearing himſelf to his little flock! ſee his kindneſs, bear his tenderneſs to his ſervants and behold him ſmile on all around; the mild influence of love run down into every branch, and diffuſe general happineſs.—Here dwells peace and harmony—the hoſpitable doore unfolds its doors, and bids a cheerful welcome to the gentle viſitor, whoſe enlivening converſation adds greatly to the pleaſure of the ſcene—nor does the child of diſtreſs and want ever ſupplicate relief in vain.

Oh, ye celeſtial ſpirits whoſe bland ſmiles,
From Heaven's high azure bearing on mortal life,
Watch guardian care protect the unconſcious child;
Whoſe ſoothing breath diſarms the rage of ſtrife,
Around their ſcented manſion ſoft diffuſe,
The kindeſt bleſſings of etherial love.

The Sum of Religion,

Written by JOHN HALE, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and was found amongſt his other papers after his decr.

HE that fears the Lord of Heaven and Earth, walks humbly before Him; thankfully lays hold of the meſſage of redemption by JESUS CHRIST, and ſtrives to expreſs his thankfulneſs by the ſincerity of his obedience. He is ſorry with all his ſoul, when he comes ſhort of his duty. He walks watchfully in the denial of himſelf, and holds no confederacy with any luſt of known ſin; if he falls in the leaſt meaſure, he is unſatisfied till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promiſes, juſt in his dealings, charitable to the poor, ſincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately diſhonour God, although ſecure of impunity. He has his hopes and his converſation in Heaven, and dares not to do any thing unjuſtly, be it ever ſo much to his advantage; and all this, becauſe he ſees Him that is inviſible, and fears Him as well for his goodneſs as his greatneſs. Such a man, whether he be an *Epiſcopalian, or a Preſbyterian, an Independant or an Anabaptiſt*—whether he wears a ſurplice, or wears none; whether he hears organs, or hears none; whether he kneels at the communion, or for conſcience ſake, ſtands or ſits; he hath the *Life of Religion* in him; and that life acts in him, and will conform his ſoul to the image of his SAVIOUR, and go along with him to eternity, notwithſtanding his practice, or non practice, of things indifferent. On the other ſide, if a man fears not the eternal GOD, he can commit ſin with preſumption; drink exceſſively, ſwear vainly or falſely, commit adultery, lie, cozen, cheat, break his promiſe, live loofely, though at the ſame time, he may be aſſiduous to practice every ceremony, even to a ſcrupulous exactneſs, or may, perhaps, as ſtubbornly oppoſe them. Though ſuch an one ſhould cry down biſhops or preſbytery; though he ſhould be re-baptiſed every day, or declaim againſt it as hereſy, and through he faſt all the Lent, or faſt out of preſence of avoiding ſuperſtition—yet, notwithſtanding theſe and a thouſand external contentions, or zealous oppoſitions of them, he wants the *Life of Religion.*

A man of buſineſs in Dublin, finding it impoſſible to get in his book debts, adverſtiſed them to be ſold by auction, pledging himſelf at the ſame time to prove each debt for the purchaſer: the alarm which this excited was ſuch, that in leſs than a week not a ſingle debt was to be found uncroſſed in the books of the adverſtiſer.

THE Subſcriber is authorized to requeſt that all perſons who have demands upon the Eſtate of the late JACOB HERCHIMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of January next; and that all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fiſk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Adminiſtration, to Adminiſter to the Eſtate of the late John Fiſk of York, High Conſtable; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to produce them duly authenticated on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five; and all perſons in any wiſe indebted thereto, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Adminiſtratrix.
JOEL BIGELOW, Adminiſtrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between the Subſcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, as this day diſſolved by Mutual Conſent; and that the buſineſs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authoriſed to receive all Debts due on ſaid Partnerſhip Account; and to ſatisfy all demands againſt the ſame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 2d November, 1804.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has juſt arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Aſſortment of Winter Goods—Wines, Liquors, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Nails, Iron and Steel, Harneſſes, Collars, Cart Saddles, Bridles, Horſe-bells, Gurts, Long Reins, Chalk, Whiteing, Pipe-clay, Curry-Combs, Shoes, Vermilion, Cod-lines, Fiſhing-lines, Bed-cord, Sheet-iron, Snuff, Hair-powder and Starch, Copper Kettles, Iron Pots, Padlocks and Locks, Handcuffs, Pound-pins, Basket-ſalts, Mouſe-traps, Putty, Pipes, Coffee, Brimſtone, Smoothing-irons, double Stoves, ready made Carpets, Roſe Blankets, &c. &c.

He has alſo received from New York the 9th of November, the following articles:—Caſtor, black Corduroy, black Everlaſting, black Bombazeen, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white China do. narrow do. white Edging, Mens Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Cambrick Shawls with Fringe, do. embroidered, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lutestring, green Satin, long Lawn, Table-cloths, a fine aſſortment of Calliceos, green Canvaſs for Blinds, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Mens Hats and Caps, Ladies Worſted Stockings, Women's black and blue do. Ladies Silk Gloves, Cotton do.

Eaſt India Sugar, Candle wick, Roſin, Allum, Coppers, Young Hyſon and green Teas, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Patent Yellow, Weaver's Reeds, Hungaſia, Pearl Barley, Sago, Slay-whips, and a number of other articles which may uſually be found at his Store, all of which will be ſold as cheap as poſſibly can be aſſorded.

N. B. Furs, Flour, Bees-wax and Cheeſe will be received in payment, provided the Flour be in Barrels well packed, and of good quality. Nov. 8, 1804.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Poſt, to be paid for in Caſh at the time of delivery. Propoſals in writing from perſons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, ſtating prices, and the time they can deliver the ſame, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commiſſary, on or before the 1ſt of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

Sheriff's Office, 15th Oct. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, for the Diſtrict of Weſtern Canada, will be held at the Court Houſe in the Town of Ancaſter, in the Diſtrict aforeſaid, on Monday the 26th day of November inſtant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, when and where all perſons who will proſecute againſt any priſoner or priſoners that ſhall then be there to be tried, are required to be then and there to appear and proſecute againſt them as they ſhall think fit.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

THE Public is hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing Lot Number ſixty hundred and one, in the Firſt Conceſſion of Guilleſbury, Eaſt Side of Yonge Street, from William Hare or any other perſon, as I have given full Conſideration for the ſame to Nathan Farr, the original Proprietor, and am determined to aſſert my right thereto.

Guilleſbury, Oct. 25, 1804. DANIEL CLARK.

YORK, 1st January, 1805.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Draft HORSE, ſix years old, with a Cart and Harneſs complete, either for Goſ or Country Produce. For particulars apply to the Printer.

N. B. Much Corn or Oats will be taken in payment. York, Oct. 22.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with ſhort horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Whoever having found the above Deſcribed Cow, ſo as to bring her to P. MARIAN ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 25, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE Houſe and Lot formerly owned by Mr. John M'Donell, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

Wm. ALLEN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding Houſe.

York, October 8, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA,

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE meaſure and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, equirely precluded all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*; it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 24th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 31.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 707. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and aſſembled, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of Septem. laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and of each you that on the Third day of December next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this eighteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT the Rules wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, ſhall be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, do, during the exiſtence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch parties who do not reſide in York, be reſpectively required alſo, to apply to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Budette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

CONSTANTIN PLE, July 12.

In the inſurrection which broke out in Aleppo, in Syria, againſt the new Pacha, in conſequence of his burthening the people with oppreſſive exactions, above 2000 perſons loſt their lives; 20,000 Janiſſaries firſt role, and were joined by 60,000 partiſans of the Sheriffs, and entered the caſtle of the Pacha, in which he bravely defended himſelf, but was taken by ſtorm.

CORK, Aug. 24.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip La Loire, Capt. Maitland, brought into our harbour one of the moſt powerful French privateers, which has been fitted out this war, La Blonde, of Bourdeaux, mounting 30 long 9 pounders, with a crew of 261 men. She ſailed laſt from a Spaniſh port, victualled for 6 months, and had taken nothing this cruize. The Loire chaſed her 40 hours, and engaged her in a running fight for an hour and an half. The Frenchman admits that he had two killed and ſeven wounded, but from the appearance of the decks, his loſs muſt have been very conſiderable. Five men were wounded on board the Loire. The Blonde is the privateer which took the Wolverine ſloop of war, and captured moſt of her convoy coming from Newfoundland.

DOVER, Aug. 26.

This day about noon, the atmoſphere being remarkably clear, we could perceive with the naked eye clouds of ſmoke ariſing from the French coaſt near Boulogne. On looking with glaſſes we could diſcover a French lugger and a gun-boat creeping along ſhore, as if from Calais, on their way to join the Boulogne ſquadron, and two of our gun boats in purſuit, endeavouring to cut them off; but the French veſſels kept well in ſhore under the protection of the batteries, and kept up a tremendous fire along the ſhore for ſeveral miles, the ſmoke aſcending in perpendicular columns from each battery.

Ever ſince the ſquall about a month ago, which wrecked ſeveral French gun boats on the ſhore of Boulogne, and threw their whole armada into confuſion and diſmay, they have ventured out but in ſmall numbers, not more than 30 at a time. This day about 70 or 100 of their veſſels are out ſide the harbour, taking an airing, and our fleet, of about 20 ſhips of war, is watching them cloſe, out of reach of the land batteries, but by all we can learn we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe any important movement is at hand.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

Lord Keith has returned to the Downs in the Monarch, after having viſited the ſquadron off Boulogne, and made his obſervations upon ſeveral parts of the enemy's coaſt.

The Dutch fleet in the Texel is perfectly prepared to put to ſea, and from ſome demonſtrations that it has lately made, ſuch an attempt was conſidered by the moſt experienced officers in our blockading ſquadron as momentarily likely to take place. The diſpatches which were brought to the admiralty on Saturday, are ſuppoſed to contain important intelligence reſpecting the diſpoſition of the hoſtile fleet in the Texel.

The off-ſhore Breſt ſquadron, under the immediate orders of admiral Cotton conſiſts of the Sun Joſeph and

guns. Prince III, Prince George 98, Prince Royal 98, Windsor Castle 98, Dreadnaught 98, Neptune 98, Thunderer 74, and Venerable 74.

Two Hamburgh mails arrived yesterday. They do not confirm the account before received of Russian troops having been landed at Copenhagen. They mention the appearance of a Russian fleet in that quarter, but state there were no troops on board. The fleet consists of nine sail of the line and several frigates.

It seems extremely probable, that Alexander will soon declare openly his intention of resisting by force the ambitious projects of the French ruler, and we may soon expect his fleet to co-operate with ours. Indeed we know that at this moment a great number of water casks are preparing at Deptford, for the Russian ships. At least such is the belief of the officers there respecting their intended use. It was at one time intended to send one hundred of our coopers to prepare the casks in the ports of Russia, the Russian artizans being very defective in this kind of work; but it was afterwards judged better to prepare them here, and keep our workmen at home.

It is also currently reported, that on Saturday orders were sent to Chatham to prepare for victualling a Russian squadron.

Accounts from Germany state, that the Russian Charge d'Affaires, at Paris, M. d'Oubril, has given in a declaration from his Court, insisting on the evacuation of Hanover and the Neapolitan States, and an indemnification for Sardinia &c. This is very probable. These are the points of detail which the Moniteur peevishly alluded to in a late article, as having been brought into discussion by Russia. In the temper which the Emperor of Russia has lately shewn, and on the system which he has seemed to pursue, these points of detail will not be so easily abandoned, or allowed to sleep as they have hitherto been. If they are rejected, as they are likely to be, the Emperor of Russia will make these, and other grounds of complaint against the French Emperor, the subject of a manifesto. It was reported that M. d'Oubril had quitted Paris; but no mention of that fact is made in the latest foreign Journals.

It is stated but with what truth we know not, that the Court of Vienna labours to reconcile the difference between France and Russia. We doubt this, at least it would be very disinterested. Austria, according to the common feelings of States, would not be sorry to see France and Russia mutually weakening and harassing each other, while she herself was repairing her losses, and recruiting her strength.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 7th, at length mentions the plot to assassinate Louis XVIII. and states that his Prussian Majesty has given orders to examine into the affair in the strictest manner.—On the other hand, a letter from Leipsic states, that on a more strict examination the whole has been proved an invention of the billiard table keeper and his wife.

Accounts from Italy of the 9th state, that part of Lord Nelson's squadron was blockading the harbour of Genoa; and that an attempt was to be made to destroy three ships of war, built there for the French.

The report of the capture of one of the Hieres Islands, by Lord Nelson, is not confirmed.

August 28.

A letter from Leipsic, dated Aug. 14, says, "according to the latest accounts from Warsaw, the story of the attempt to poison the Count de Lille and his family, on a more strict examination, proves to be the invention of the billiard table keeper Cordon, with a view to obtain money. He and his wife are arrested; and we shall probably soon learn more of the particulars.

September 12.

It is now pretty accurately ascertained, that Russia, Sweden, and perhaps Denmark, are to enter into an active alliance with us.

Some more Dutch papers to a recent date arrived yesterday afternoon, but their contents are of little or no importance. Admiral Verheul, during his stay in North Holland, engaged 60 additional transports for the expedition against England, the expence of which, he said was to be equally defrayed by France and Holland. He afterwards visited the camp at Zeist, from whence he returned to the Hague with Gen. Marmont; and after having an interview with the Dutch government, sent off an express to Buonaparte. Dispatches arrive almost daily in Holland from France, the subject of which occupies the constant attention of the Batavian Directory.

We learn from the coast that the Monarch man of war is returned to the Downs, with Lords Keith and Melville on board, after having stood over to the French coast, nearly opposite Dungeness. About one hundred of the enemy's flotilla continued on Monday arranged along shore, close under their batteries; but every thing remains perfectly quiet in that direction.

A part of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, two frigates, and a cutter, have passed the Sound, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean: but it is expected to put into some one of our ports for provisions.

A letter from Amsterdam repeats the report of barracks being about to be erected along the French coast; but adds, that the expedition will certainly fail in a very short time.

CHARLESTON, August 11.

With great regret we have to state that one of the most atrocious and premeditated murders was perpetrated in this city yesterday afternoon, on the body of James Shaw, merchant, of this city, by a young man named Richard Dennis, jun. that perhaps has ever been laid before the public.

The circumstances as far as we could recollect them last evening, are as follows:—Richard Dennis, sen. keeps the Caroline coffee-house in Tradd-street, in this city; on Thursday last Mr. Shaw was there, when Dennis made a demand on him for a small reckoning which he said he owed him; Mr. Shaw told him that he had paid it to the barkeeper, that he had discharged; an altercation immediately took place, some blows passed, and Dennis was worsted; this irritated Dennis's son to such a height, that he, though a lad of 18 or 19 years of age, challenged Mr. Shaw, who considering the lad beneath his notice, paid no further attention to the challenge than to give him a kick or two in the market on Friday morning. Mr. Shaw, it is said, had determined to take no further notice of the affair.—Early yesterday morning printed papers signed Richard Dennis, jun. which stated that Mr. Shaw was a poltroon and a coward, were posted up at different corners of the street, which Mr. Shaw pulled down; between two and three o'clock Mr. Shaw dined at an acquaintance's house; he left the table a little before four o'clock and passed down Tradd-street to go to his business at his counting-house; as he turned out of Tradd-street into Bedon's-alley, of which the Coffee-house forms a corner, it is said he was called to through the window; as he turned his face to the window, a pistol was fired and the ball passed directly through his body; he was only able to retreat a few steps, when he fell on a cellar door and died in an instant. Some people who saw Mr. Shaw fall rushed into the house and found that it was young Dennis who had discharged the pistol, he was immediately seized and committed to gaol by Justice Benham. Dennis the elder, was in the house at the time; on examining him a pair of loaded pistols were found in his pockets.—In consequence of this he was committed.

Thus, in an instant, has a worthy and industrious man been torn from society. We believe Mr. Shaw was about 28 or 30 years of age. He was a native of the state of Maryland, and has resided in this state about ten years.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AN INSTANCE

OF STRONG SUPERSTITIOUS CREDULITY.

Said to be an Authentic Fact.

A WIDOW lately at Paris, aged about 53, who lodged in a two pair of stairs floor, in the Rue de la Ferronerie, with only a maid servant, was accustomed to spend several hours every day before the altar dedicated to St. Paul in a neighboring church. Some villains observing her extreme bigotry, resolved as she was known to be very rich to share her wealth. One of them, accordingly, took the opportunity to conceal himself behind the altar and, when no person but the old lady was there, in the dusk of the evening, he contrived to throw a letter just before her. She took it up and, not perceiving any one near, supposed it came by a miracle. In this she was the more confirmed, when she saw it signed, Paul the Apostle, expecting the satisfaction he received by her prayers addressed to him, when so many newly canonized saints engrossed the devotion of the world, and robbed the primitive saints of their wonted adoration; and, to shew his regard for the devotee, he promised to come from heaven, with the Angel Gabriel, and sup with her at eight in the evening. It seems scarcely credible that any one could be deceived by so gross a fraud; yet to what length of credulity will not superstition carry a weak mind? The infatuated lady believed the whole; and rose from her knees in transport, to prepare an entertainment for her heavenly guests.

The supper being bespoke, and the side board set out to the best advantage, she thought that her own plate, worth about 400l. did not make so elegant an appearance as might be wished; and therefore sent to her brothers, a Counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, to borrow all his plate. The maid, however, was charged not to disclose the occasion; but only to say that she had company to supper, and would be obliged to him if he would lend her plate for that evening. The Counsellor surprised at the application, well knowing his sister's frugal life, began to suspect that she was enamoured of some fortune hunter, who might marry her; and thus deprive his family of what he expected at his sister's death. He therefore, positively refused to send the plate, unless the maid would tell him what guests were expected. The girl alarmed for her mistress's honor, declared that that pious lady had no thoughts of a husband; but St. Paul having sent her a letter from Heaven, promising that he and the Angel Gabriel would sup with her, she wanted to make the entertainment as elegant a possible.

The Counsellor immediately suspected that some villains had imposed on her; and sending the maid with the plate proceeded directly to the Commissary of the quarter. On the magistrate's going with him to a house adjoining, they saw just before eight o'clock, a tall man, dressed in long vestments with a white beard, and a young man in white with large wings at his shoulders, alight from a hackney coach, and go up to his sister's apartments.

The Commissary immediately ordered twelve of the police Guards to post themselves on the stairs, while he knocked at the door, and desired admittance. The lady replied, that she had company, and could not speak to any one. But the Commissary answered, that he must come in, for that he was St. Peter, and had come to ask St. Paul and the Angel Gabriel how they came out of Heaven without his knowledge. The *divine* visitors were astonished at this, not expecting any more saints to join them; but the lady overjoyed at having so great an Apostle with her, ran eagerly to the door, when the Commissary, her brother, and the police guards rushed in, presented their muskets, seized her guests and conducted them to prison.

On searching the criminals, two cords, a razor, and a pistol, were found in St. Paul's pocket, and a gag in that of the Angel Gabriel. Three days after, the trial came on; when they pleaded in their defence, that one was a soldier in the French infantry, and the other a barber's apprentice—that they had no other design than to procure a good supper at the widow's expence—that it being carnival time, they borrowed these dresses, and the soldier having picked up the two cords, put them into his pocket—that the razor was that with which he constantly shaved himself—that the pistol was to defend them from any insults to which their strange habits might expose them in going home—and that the barber's apprentice whose master was a tooth drawer, merely had the gag which they sometimes used in their business. These excuses, frivolous as they were, proved of some avail; and as they had manifested no evil design by any *overt act*, they were both acquitted.

But the Counsellor, who foresaw what might happen, through the defect of evidence, had provided another stroke for them. No sooner, therefore, were they discharged from the civil power, than the apparitor of the Archbishop of Paris immediately seized them and conveyed them to the ecclesiastical prison. In three days more they were tried and convicted of a most scandalous profanation, by assuming to themselves the names, characters, and appearances of a Holy Apostle and a blessed Angel, with intent to deceive a pious and well meaning woman, and to the scandal of religion. They were accordingly condemned to be publicly whipped, burnt on the shoulder with a hot iron, and sent to the gallies for fourteen years.—A sentence which was in a few days faithfully put in execution.

A new Method of Heading Cabbages in the Winter.

Last fall, at the usual time of taking in cabbages, I had a number that were well grown, but which had no appearance of a head. I dug a trench on the southern declivity of a hill, about 18 inches wide and 30 or 40 inches deep, and took 16 cabbages of the above description, and set them out in the bottom of the trench, in their natural position, with the roots well covered with sand: I then filled the mouth with straw on each side of the cabbages, and laid straw over the tops of them to prevent the sand from getting in; then place a rail over the middle of the trench to prevent any pressure on the cabbages, and completed the work by throwing on more straw and forming a ridge of sand over the whole to keep out frost and water. In the latter part of March I opened the trench and took out the cabbages, and found each one with a common sized head, white, solid, and well tasted.

FROM A NEWBURGH PAPER.

The premium of one ton of ground plaister, offered by Richard Trimble, for the best quantity of wheat, over two hundred bushels, has been awarded to Reuben Benard, of Platterkill, who produced two hundred and twenty one bushels and twenty six pounds of wheat clean enough to grind without screening.

Mr. Robertson, of the Galvanic Society at Paris, has communicated to the Emperor of Russia, a method to multiply the breaking up of waste land, by means of a new ingeniously constructed plough, with four shares, which move at once, and a lever determines the depth of the furrows exactly.

Mr. Bartley, of Bath, recommends strongly, potatoes as an excellent food for sheep, superior in almost all respects to turnips.

FROM THE BALANCE.

GRATITUDE.

FAIR Gratitude deserves our praise—
Virtue hidden in our days!
Few know its force, and few practise
That virtue born in yonder skies.
Self is the center where we move—
Our left is all we dearly love!
And yet a kindness we expect
From some we treat with base neglect!
The sentimental mind can tell
The praise that springs from selling well;
But where the selfish passions spring,
The other virtues take the wing!
Kindness to those who've done us good,
Is the thin virtue understood!
Mere fawning words and smooth address,
With which the artful all caress,
Cannot to Gratitude pretend—
As well the knave we might commend.
Give me that true exalted soul,
Whom dirty passions ne'er controul;
In such an one I'm sure to find
A lovely genuine grateful mind.

M.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE LIMNER.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR male readers have undoubtedly indulged in much merriment at the expence of the fashionable young lady who last week sat (or rather flood) for her picture. But I will now furnish a counterpart to that picture, which, if I mistake not, will smooth down the countenances of the young men, and turn all their *light* into *shade*. For, however ridiculous it may appear in the young ladies to cover their foreheads and eyebrows, and expose their bosoms and that most uncomely part, the nape of the neck—to hide a white and beautiful hand in a glove, and uncover an ugly and dark coloured elbow—to make up the fair part of their dresses so ludicrously as to present to the view the whole shape of their limbs, whilst a superabundance of *trail* is left behind to sweep the streets—yet a fashionable young gentleman can abide all this, as will appear from the annexed picture.

"Mr. Pallet," said the young man, taking his position on the floor, "I hope you will not flatter my picture—I wish to be painted just as I am."—Indeed, thought I, as I surveyed him from head to foot, you little suspect what a droll picture you will make. Figure to yourself, reader, a thin stripling—but, hold, let me paint, not describe. "Would it not be well to have your hair dressed before I begin," said I—"I am this instant from the barber's," he replied. At this moment I recollected to have heard that the fashion of wearing wigs had just come over from France, and I concluded that the young man had followed this as well as other fashions; but then I supposed the blundering barber had made a whimsical mistake, by placing the wig the wrong side foremost on the block, and beginning at the neck, combing every lock of hair forward. I asked the young man if this was not the case. He replied, with a surly frown, that it was all right. "A true French fashion," said I—"after turning every thing else topsy turvy, it is no wonder their heads are turned."—I confess I did not much regret that his shirt collar (which was starched stiff and reached up to his ears) covered a great part of his face, as it saved me considerable work, although it gave the picture a very uncouth appearance. It was my own fault, that I did not wholly save myself the trouble of painting his hands; for he had them both thrust into his pantaloon pockets, and it was at my request that he withdrew one of them for a copy. Here I had a disagreeable task to perform; for it was necessary either to represent his hand as a perfect *claw*, or to depart from his directions to paint him *as he was*. His nails were pared down to the quick at the corners, and left long, sharp and pointed in the middle, I have long observed this ridiculous custom with surprize, as it has neither convenience, cleanliness, nor beauty to recommend it. Nails prepared in this way, might be of great use in *scratch fighting*, and are therefore more proper for cats or dogs than for tame young men. Short waistcoats have been much ridiculed, but in my opinion, very unjustly. I could shew, had I time, that, exclusive of the *saving* (which is now all the rage) there are incalculable advantages in short waistcoats. My subject had carried this fashion to the utmost excess. Of course I was not long detained about his vest.—In short, the picture, save only the boots, was soon dispatched. But, the boots—Oh, what a field for black paint. The spindle shanks of the young man, stood in a pair of monstrous large *Summerous*: and I could comp te them to nothing but *pestles in mortars*.

Reader, the picture is finished—look at it.

PETER PALLET.

IN a great freshet, a farmer's wife was taken in labor, and no person proper to assist her living nearer than seven miles the good husband rode with the utmost speed to Dr. Rhubarb, whom he begged instantly to go to his wife. The doctor being a known one, declared, though his usual fee was two guineas, at such a distance when no danger appeared; yet now (said he) I must go at the imminent hazard of my life, I shall not budge one foot, unless you agree

to give me ten guineas. The farmer in vain remonstrated on his inability to perform such a demand; Rhubarb was inflexible. The honest countryman's love to his Jean rose above every objection, and he at last engaged to raise the money: they got to the farm-house through much difficulty, and in an hour or two the doctor presented the master of the house with a fine boy, and demanded his exorbitant fee: which the farmer immediately gave him and drank each a glass of ale to the boy's welfare.—By this time the flood was greatly increased and real danger threatened the doctor in his return; on which (not being at all acquainted with the way) he entreated the farmer to lose no time in conducting him back. "My friend, (says the farmer) you would not come to help my wife, who was in real distress, unless I promised to give ten; now, when only an imaginary danger was before you; but there is now a real hazard in my venturing to shew you the latest way back; therefore unless you will give me nine guineas for my trouble in conducting you home, you may abide where you are until the next dry season."—All replies were in vain; no art could make any impression on the countryman. Rhubarb was obliged to return nine guineas; the farmer landed him safely among his gallipots, and the honest man got well home again, triumphing over inhumanity and avarice.

At London, in the month of August last, two tradesmen near Blackfriars had a difference respecting a bet, which it was agreed to decide the next day with pistols. They met near the Windmill, below Petty France, where two seconds had the good sense to drop the bullets into the proper place—their own pockets. One of the parties, who was let into the secret, *dropped dead on the first fire!* His opponent fled on the wings of fear, and next morning was proceeding in a post chaise to depart for Hamburgh or America, when he saw his *deceased* antagonist very compodedly serving his customers behind his shop-counter!

DIED—In Germany, TAGEA TALGIZA, aged 120: He has buried ten wives; his last, the eleventh, who is now living, is but twenty-six years of age, by her he had 5 children, the youngest is 5 months old; by his other wives he had 31 children, all of whom are living and married. He came to his death by attempting to leap over a gate eight feet high.—*London Paper.*

The laws are so uncertain in France, that a judge in Thoulouse decides all cases that come before him by a *pair of dice*; to that a *bribe* is called a *loaded die.*

A German Writer says—BONAPARTE'S character is included in the monosyllable *self*: he is *self*-conceited, *self* important, *self*-created, and *self*-ish in all his actions.

York, 23d Nov. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday next, the twenty-ninth inst. there will be sold by Public Sale, at the House of Mr. Kindley, nine Sheep, one yoke of working Oxen, one several young Cattle, the property of the late Robert Isaac Dey Gray, Esquire, deceased.

ALEX'R. McDONELL, Executor.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Home District, York, 25th Oct. 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I Am commanded by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to signify, that no Petitions will be received in future by the Lieut. Governor in Council, for Lands to such persons as date themselves to be the Sons of U. E. Loyalists, unless they respectively shall personally appear before the Lieut. Governor in Council, and produce satisfactory proofs of the truth of such statement.

"This Order is not to extend to the Daughters of U. E. Loyalists, whose claims will be received as formerly."

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons hereafter found carrying on the Timber, or committing any other trespass whatsoever on Park Lot number One, in the first Concession West of the Don, in the Township of York, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subscriber is authorized to request that all persons who have demands upon the Estate of the late JACOB HECKMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly attested, on or before the tenth day of January next; and that all persons indebted to the said Estate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fisk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Administration, to Administer on the Estate of the late John Fisk of York, Sleigh Coachmaker, as per-sons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to produce them duly authenticated, at Gilbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five; and all persons in any wise indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Administrator.
JOEL BIGELOW, Administrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has just arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Assortment of Winter Goods—Hats, Liquors, Crockery and Glass Ware, Window Glass, Nails, Iron and Steel, Hatchets, Collars, Curl Saddles, Bridles, Horse-bells, Gaits, long Reins, Check, Whitewing, Pipe-clay, Curry-combs, Brush, Vermillion, Cod-lines, Fishing Hooks, Sandcord, Sheet-iron, Sauff, Hair-powder and Starch, Copper Kettles, Iron Pots, Padlocks and Locks, Hammers, Pound-adzes, Broken-bit, Moyeaux, Rattails, Putty, Pipes, Coffee, Boots, Shoes, Smoothing-irons, double Stoves, ready made Carpets, Rose Blankets, &c. &c.

He has also received from New York the 7th of November, the following articles:—Calgan, black Corduroy, black Bombazetts, black Bombazets, Sick Bandana Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white Cotton do. narrow do. white Edging, Muslin Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muslin, Muslin and Lawn Cambrick, Cambrick Shawls with Feather, do. cameo-colored, elegant Silk shawls, Italian Silk, black Lutestring, green Satin, long Lawn, Table-cloths, a variety of Calicoes, green Canvals for Blinds, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Men and Women's white Worsted Stockings, Women's black and blue do. Ladies Silk Gloves, Cotton do.

East India Sugar, Candles, Tea, Rosin, Allum, Coppers, Young Hyson and green Teas, Oliver, Anchovies, Capers, Patent Yellow, Weaver's Reeds, Isinglass, Pearl Barley, Sago, Bay wrapers, and a number of other articles which may usually be found at this Store, all of which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded.

N B Furs, Flour, Butter and Cheese will be received in payment, provided the Flour be in Barrels well packed, and of good quality. Nov. 8, 1804.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing Lot Number one hundred and one, in the Fifth Concession of Guillambury, Rolf late of Yonge Street, from William Howard or any other person, as I have given full Consideration for the same to Nathan Farr, the original grantee, and am determined to assert my title thereto.

Guillambury, 21st, 1804. DANIEL CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the Subscribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent; and that the business will in future be conducted by Thomas Mosley, who is duly authorized to receive all Debts due on said Partnership Accounts, and to settle all demands against the same.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 1st November, 1804.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the use of the Troops at this Post, to be paid for in Cash at the time of delivery. Proposals in writing from persons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, stating prices, and the time they can deliver the same, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commissary, on or before the 1st of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns and ring tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. John M'Donell, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

☞ It is well adapted for a Boarding House.

York, October 8, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes the possibility of the Printer's giving credit for a single Copy—and it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 32.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 708. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, on the third day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING;



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of October last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Third day of this present month of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the tenth day of January next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this first day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the cases in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Burlington to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, August 29.

An evening paper says, it is reported in France, that during a violent quarrel between Napoleon and Lucien Bonaparte in March last, the latter not only challenged the former to fight him, but ran upon him with a drawn sword, which obliged him to defend himself by drawing his own. The ringing of a bell caused, however, General Duroc to enter, who disarmed Lucien, and he was put under arrest in Duroc's apartments by his brother, where he remained until his banishment from France. Since that time he has written several letters to the Emperor, threatening to gain over the Bourbons, and to shut them to dethrone an Usurper, who owes every thing, even the Throne, to him, his brother. Some persons even pretend that Lucien Bonaparte has sent proposals to Louis XVIII. but they have met with that contempt they deserve, and remain unanswered. The origin of this fraternal quarrel is said to be Lucien's pretension to be King of Lombardy, at the same time that Napoleon made himself Emperor of the French.

September 1.

The Russian squadron destined to cruize in the North Seas, it is now said, consists of fourteen sail of the line and two frigates, the whole of which are victualled for four months.

The French fleet in the outer harbour of Brest was, a few days since, plainly distinguished by some of our seamen, to consist of seventeen ships of the line, nine frigates, and eleven smaller vessels. They had troops on board, and were perfectly ready for sea.

September 2.

The resentment of France against Sweden is occasioned by the conduct of that Prince in the Note which he delivered to the Diet of Ryksdag, and the army, which, to prevent all aggression, he maintains on his frontiers. His promptitude, likewise, to concur with Russia, and fit up the spirit of war in Germany, is another source of jealousy: and many keen shafts are slanged at Sweden for her submission to the Dominion of England on the sea, & some keen reproaches at her pusillanimity when the English fleet was suffered to batter the very walls of Copenhagen. There is, however, one conclusion to be drawn from this paper; Sweden is now an enemy of France from aggression, and Denmark from policy; so that they are both always at the beck of Russia, should the Emperor seriously intend to enter the field with an army.

The King of Russia is inquiring into the plot of Warsaw. Louis XVIII. has taken refuge in the Russian empire.

The public anxiety is chiefly directed to the flotilla of Boulogne. It appears that it has returned to the inner harbour; but an attempt is generally expected.

Government, in the contemplation we suppose, of an immediate attempt on the part of the enemy, have begun to remove the French prisoners from the sea coast. A division of them were landed on Thursday from the prison ships at Plymouth, and sent to Exeter and other places.

September 3.

Bonaparte was at Boulogne on the 27th, and was expected to remain there several days. No mention is made in the Moniteur of the period of his return to Paris, nor of the fate of the expedition.

The details of Bonaparte's movements on the coaft are confined entirely to reviews of the troops, and diftribution of the inſignia of the Legion of Honor.

The French Funds are 56 f. 15 c.

An article from Copenhagen, of the 2d Auguſt, ſays that the French Miniſter from the Emperor of the French has preſented his freth credentials, and has reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the obliging things ſaid to him on the part of the Court of Denmark for the Emperor.

The Mamelukes and Arabs daily approach nearer to Cairo, and the Pacha has retired to the citadel, waiting the arrival of troops from Conſtantinople.

The weſterly wind which blew on Friday, obliged the French flotilla to return into port, and forced our ſhips to leave the French coaſt.

Diſpatches were yeſterday morning received at the Admiralty from Admiral Louis, at Dungeneſs, dated on Saturday. They ſtate his return to that place late on Friday evening, with ſeveral ſhips under his orders, from off Boulogne. Several of the ſhips have returned to the Downs. The Ardent, of 64 guns, and ſome more veſſels belonging to the blockade ſquadron, were off Dover yeſterday, taking in proviſions and ſtores, preparatory to the reſumption of their ſtation off Boulogne. They were expected to ſail this morning.

September 7.

The Intelligence of Francis II. having aſſumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, is confirmed.

September 8.

Count Zenobio, who arrived in the laſt packet from Gottenburgh has been ſent out of the kingdom by orders from Government.

The Miniſters of the Porte, as a counter part to the bad news, have circulated a report that the affairs of Egypt are taking a more favourable turn; that the Pacha of Cairo exerciſes an authority which no one pretends to diſpute; that the Chief of the Mamelukes, Ali Bey, has fallen into his hands and been ſtrangled, and that the fleet ſent to Alexandria has arrived there in ſafety. Travellers who return from that country, ſtate on the other hand, that the Delta is now entirely occupied by the Mamelukes and that the different roving parties render commerce exceedingly difficult and dangerous.

September 11.

Paris Journals to the 2d inſtant have come to hand. By theſe we learn, that the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires quitted Paris on the 31ſt ult. The Journal du Commerce of the 1ſt inſt. ſays, "The Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires quitted Paris yeſterday;" and the Gazette de France of the 31ſt ult. ſays, "the Ruſſian Chargé d'Affaires quitted Paris this day." There ſeems, therefore, to be now little doubt that the two powers are on the eve of an open rupture.

It is remarkable that, while the Moniteur of the 26th ult. affects to look upon the ſailing of the Ruſſian fleet as a mere excurſion of pleaſure, or for the ſake of exerciſing their men, that of the 28th conſiders Ruſſia as making ſerious preparations for war. Sometimes, according to the Paris papers, the Ruſſian fleet has only one month's proviſions on board, and ſometimes it is victualled for two months. They even ſend a ſhip of the line to cruize in the Baltic, merely to give an airing to an Admiral's Lady who happens to be indiſpoſed!—Theſe ridiculous tales evince at once, the dread which the French Government apprehends from allowing the people to be alarmed by finding themſelves involved in a war with Ruſſia, and the low opinion it entertains of their underſtandings which could be impoſed upon by ſuch groſs and palpable abſurdities.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Lord Nelſon, off Toulon, the particulars of which have not tranſpired.

Lord Melville embarked on board the Monarch, Lord Keith, yeſterday morning, and ſailed to reconnoitre the French coaſt.

In the attack made by the Immortalite, Champion, and Oreſtes, upon the diviſion that attempted to get into Calais and Boulogne from Oſtend, our correſpondent informs us, that ſeveral of the enemy's boats were driven on ſhore, and that the crews ſuffered conſiderably. The diviſion was not able to get further than Calais, from whence it was attacked and had one man killed and nine wounded.

Several ſloops, brigs and gun veſſels, ſailed on Saturday, to reinforce our ſquadron off Boulogne.

It will be ſeen that the French have loſt Admiral Latouche Treville, one of their beſt naval officers. The news of his death was brought to Paris by an extraordinary courier on the 24th of Auguſt.

Cardinal de Bougelin, Archbiſhop of Tours, is likewiſe dead at Augerviliers in the 72d year of his age.

LIVERPOOL, September 12.

Extract of a letter dated Bilboa, 14th Auguſt, 1804, to a merchant in this town.

"There exiſts a kind of revolution in the town of Bilboa, 3000 men are in arms, and have ſeized the Corregidor and ſeveral Spaniſh gentlemen who held places under government, and put them into priſon; to what extent the matter may be carried to is uncertain, but as yet there has not been any blood ſhed."

From late London Papers.

A traveller, under the protection of the Spaniſh Government, has purſued a direction hitherto unattempted. He has gone from Pepayan to Almager, and from thence to Paſto, ſituated at the foot of a capacious vulcano. The narrow paſſes in this diſtrict more reſemble the artificial galleries of a mine, than the ordinary forms preſented by nature. The inhabitants of theſe deſerts live on batatas, a root reſembling in ſubſtance as well as in name, one of the common eſt productions of our gardens. When the produce of theſe is deficient, they are ſupported by the trunk of a little tree, which they call achopalla: "but," ſays the itinerant moraliſt, "this tree being the natural food of the bears of the Andes, the hungry natives often diſpute with theſe animals the prize on which exiſtence depends."

The propoſed Impregnable Battery, is the inveution of Mr. John Gillelpie, a native of Scotland. We underſtand that a meeting was held on Wedneſday with this ingenious perſon, at Mr. Pitt's houſe, at Putney, and that it is intended immediately to carry his project into execution. The Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Sidney Smith, and ſeveral other perſons, met the inventor at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's on the occaſion; and certain craft in the river were pointed out on which the machinery is to be erected. We believe this ſcheme is brought forward under the particular recommendation of Sir Sidney Smith.

It is very much to be regretted, that however ſucceſsful our ſhips on the French coaſt have been in ſeveral important conteſts, the bravery of our ſeamen and the conduct of their officers, have often been diſappointed in their efforts to attack the foe, by the inſuperable obſtructions the nature of the coaſt preſented to our ſhipping. It is preſumed that this Battery is to be conſtructed upon veſſels drawing very little water, ſo that our mariners, under its protection, may approach the force of the enemy, and ſpread that deſtruction which will utterly defeat the enterprize in which their councils have been ſo long occupied, and to which their armies have been ſo long deſtined.

The battery is ſo contrived as to be bomb proof; and will carry 42 pounders, or pieces of ordnance of any caliber; it moves on an axis to any point of the compaſs with the utmoſt facility, and it is provided with an optical tube, by which the engineer is greatly aſſiſted in the direction of his fire. Such, we underſtand, are the advantages of this diſcovery, and we ſincerely wiſh it may anſwer the repreſentation given of it by thoſe whoſe judgment we have no reaſon to queſtion. While the philoſopher will lament the new expedients for human deſtruction which ingenuity may contrive, the politician will not neglect to avail himſelf of thoſe means of defence which are offered to ſupply the moſt effectual means of public ſecurity.

Letters from Utrecht ſtate, that the camp at Zeyſt has been completely inundated. The troops were obliged to fly in every direction, and all the tents were waſhed away, particularly the beautiful one belonging to General Marmont.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Harry Paulet.—Harry Paulet, commonly called Duke of Bolton, King of Vine-ſtreet, and Governor of Lambeth Marſh, a well known public character, died lately in the above neighbourhood, and his remains were attended to the grave by a great number of perſons whom his bounty had made comfortable.

Perſons, the Comedian, ſpeaking of the ſubject of the following particulars frequently declared, with the greateſt gravity, that he would rather expend a crown to hear Harry Paulet relate one of Hawke's battles, then ſit, gratis, by the moſt celebrated orator of the day. There was (ſaid Perſons) a manner in his heart-felt narrations, that was certain to bring his auditors into the very ſcene of action; and when he deſcribed the moment of victory, I have ſeen a dozen laboring men, at the Crown Public houſe, riſe together, and, moved by an inſtantaneous impulſe, give three cheers, while Harry took breath to recite more of his exploits.—This man, whoſe love for his country couldnot be excelled, was in the year 1738, maſter of an Engliſh veſſel in North America, and traded up the river St. Lawrence; but being taken by the enemy, he remained a priſoner under Montcalm, at Quebec, who refuſed to exchange him, on account of his extenſive knowledge of the coaſt, the ſtrength of Quebec and Louiſbourg, with the different foundings. They therefore came to a reſolution to lend him to France to be kept a priſoner during the war, and with ſuch intent he was embarked on board a veſſel ready to ſail with diſpatches to the French Government. Being the only Engliſhman on board Harry was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day, that the picket hung in an expoſed ſituation in a canvas bag, for the purpoſe of being thrown overboard on any danger of being taken:—this he marked as the object of a daring enterpriſe; and ſhortly after, in conſequence of the veſſel being obliged to put into Vigo for proviſions and intelligence, he put his deſign into execution. There were two Engliſh men of war laying at anchor, and Mr. Paulet thought this a proper opportunity to make his meditated attempt; he therefore one night, when all but the watch were aſleep, took the packet out of the bag, and having fixed it in his mouth, ſilently let himſelf down to the water, and, to prevent being diſcovered, floated on his back to the bows of one of the Engliſh ſhips, where he ſecured himſelf by the cables, and calling for aſſiſtance, was immediately taken on board with the packet. The capt. charmed with this bold attempt, treated him with great humanity, and gave him a ſuit of ſcarlet clothes trimmed with blue velvet and gold, which he retained to the day of his death. The diſpatches being tranſcribed, proved to be of the utmoſt conſequence to our affairs in North America, and Harry was ſent with a copy of them poſt overland to Liſbon, from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a ſloop of war, and immediately ſet out for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper perſons in the Adminiſtration, and rewarded agreeably to the nature of his ſervice; but what is moſt remarkable, an expedition was inſtantly formed upon a review of theſe diſpatches, and our ſucceſſes in North America, under Wolfe and Saunders, are in ſome degree to be attributed to the attachment of Harry Paulet to the intereſt of his country.

For his ſervices the Government rewarded him with the pay of a Lieutenant for life, which, with other advantages, for Harry had ever beenprudent, he was enabled to purchaſe a veſſel: here fame takes ſome liberty with his character, & aſſerts, that he uſed to run to the French coaſt, and now and then take in a cargo of brandy; but, be that as it may, Harry was one morning returning, when the French fleet had ſtole out of Breſt under Conflans, while Admiral Hawke was hid behind a rock off Uſhant to watch the motions of the enemy. Mr. Paulet, loving his country better than his cargo, ſoon ran up to the Britiſh Admiral, and demanding to ſpeak with him, was ordered to make his veſſel faſt and come on board; upon his telling Hawke that he knew of the enemy, the Admiral told him, if he was right, he would make his fortune; but if he had deceived him, by G——d he would hang him up at the yard-arm. The fleet was inſtantly under weigh, and upon Paulet's direction to the maſter, (for he was an excellent pilot) the Britiſh fleet was preſently brought between the enemy and their own coaſt; and now the Admiral ordered Paulet into the veſſel, and made him make the beſt of his way: but Harry begged of the Admiral as he had diſcovered the enemies of his country, that he might be allowed to aſſiſt in beating them.—This requeſt was aſſented to by the Commander; and Paulet had his ſtation aſſigned, at which no man could behave better; and when the battle was over, this true-born Engliſhman was ſent home covered with commendations, and rewarded with that which enabled him to live happy the remainder of his life. Mr. Paulet poſſeſſed a freehold eſtate in Cornhill, London; and reſpecting the good he did with his income, there is not a poor being in the neighbourhood of Pedlar's acre, who does not teſtify with gratitude ſome act of benevolence performed for the alleviation of his poverty, by this humane heroic Engliſhman.

LOYALTY AND COURAGE.

The following report has been made and ſigned by Thomas Aſhley, Conſtable of St. Helier, in the iſland of Jerſey:—

Monday the 4th of this month, being the anniverſary of the birth day of our gracious Sovereign, all the forts in this iſland fired a royal ſalute at noon, by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The cannon in the new fort, on the large hill, were alſo fired. A Corporal of the Invalid Company of Artillery then received the matches, and locked them up in the powder magazine at the top of the hill, which is conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be bomb proof; it contained 29 barrels of gun-powder, charged bombs, caiſſons, full of cartridges of every kind, and a great quantity of other combuſtibles. The magazine was then ſhut, and the keys carried out of the fort. About ſix in the evening, while the officer on guard was at dinner, with the officers of his regiment, the ſoldiers on guard obſerved ſmoke iſſuing through an air hole at one of the ends of the magazine, and immediately ran from the fort. Mr. P. Lys, the ſignal officer on the hill, ſeeing from the watch-houſe the ſpliters in motion, and hearing them calling out fire, ran out before they had all left off, and approaching the magazine, obſerved the ſmoke iſſuing through the two air holes at the two ends. Having and Thomas Touzel and Edward Touzel, two brothers, and both carpenters employed by him in the town, who had come to aſſiſt him to take down a temporary enſign ſtaff, he ſent to the former to acquaint the Commander in Chief of the danger with which the magazine was threatened, to Capt. Salmon of the artillery, to get the keys. Touzel, before he ſet out, uſed every effort to induce his brother to quit the ſpot. Edward Touzel replied, that he muſt die ſome day, and that he would attempt to ſave the magazine and the town, at the hazard of his life; and ſeeing a ſoldier making his eſcape, he propoſed to him to remain, to aſſiſt in breaking open the magazine; which he refuſed to do. He then propoſed the ſame thing to another ſoldier, named William Pontney, of the light company of the third regiment, who acquieſced, ſaying, that he was ready to die with him, and they ſhook hands. Edward Touzel then took a wooden bar, with which he broke the barrier of the palliſade which ſurrounds the magazine, and finding at hand a kind of axe, he got to the door of the magazine, where he broke alſo two padlocks, and having by theſe means opened the door, he entered, and addreſſing himſelf to Mr. Lys, who was on the outſide, ſaid: "The magazine is on fire, it will blow up. We muſt loſe our lives, but no matter; *Huzza for the King!* We muſt try to ſave it." With theſe words he rushed into the flames, and ſeizing the matches almoſt burnt out, he threw them by arm fulls to Mr. P. Lys, and W. Ponteney, who had remained without; Mr. Lys, ſeeing a caſk ſtanding on one end, filled with water, in the neighbourhood of the magazine, and having no other veſſel then an earthen pitcher, he and W. Ponteney made uſe of their hats, and this pitcher, to carry water. Edward Touzel, who was ſtill in the magazine, but ſcarcely able to ſee, to encounter of the thick ſmoke which ſurrounded him, obſerving however, ſome ſmoke on fire, he extinguiſhed it with the water which was brought to him. He then called out to Mr. Lys, that he was almoſt ſuffocated and requeſted ſomething to drink.—The fire had ſcorched his hands, and even ſome part of his face. The people now arrived in crowds, bringing with them water, of which he drank. At length the fire was entirely extinguiſhed, by the zeal and intrepidity of Edward Touzel, in particular, and of Mr. P. Lys and W. Pouteney. Capt. Leith, of the firſt regiment, and Mr. Murphy of the ſame regiment, the officer on guard, ſeveral officers of his Majeſty's troops, repaired with ſoldiers to the hill, and employed the greateſt activity to get the magazine entirely emptied, in order to aſcertain whether any ſparks remained in it. Two caiſſons of wood, filled with ammunition, were found attacked by the fire, and one, in particular, in which there were powder horns, tubes, and a tunnel cartridge half burned through. Near this caiſſon ſtood an open barrel of powder, to which the fire had it not been extinguiſhed, muſt inevitably have ſoon communicated. A rammer alſo conſumed, and ſome of the beams which ſupported the roof were on fire. Such was the ſtate of things, when Edward Touzel, Mr. P. Lys, and W. Ponteney diſplayed ſuch heroic courage and bravery, expoſed their lives to the moſt imminent danger, and thereby ſaved the town of St. Heller and its inhabitants from the moſt terrible diſaſter. The conſtable, therefore, finds himſelf impelled, both by duty and inclination, to requeſt all perſons who have property in the town of St. Helier, or its neighbourhood, to meet on ſunday next, the 13th inſt. in the church of St. Helier, at ten in the morning, to take into conſideration the means of teſtifying their gratitude towards theſe three brave and generous men.

NARCISSA;

OR,

A LESSON FOR THE LADIES,

A FRAGMENT.

Deſpair ſat on her eye, which ſhe lifted up towards Heaven, as if accuſing the *Great Firſt Cauſe* of Juſtice.—I knew her in her infant days, the firſt bluſh of beauty lighted up her cheeks, and white robed innocence led her by the hand. She was then all that the warmeſt fancy could form, or the moſt ardent wiſh expect. But now her beauties were faded in her prime, and ſhe appeared a monument of grief.—With deſperate reſolution ſhe ran towards the banks of the Hudſon and, muſing for a moment in ſilent chilneſs agony, plunged herſelf into the flood—Poor unfortunate maid!—Thy untimely fate ſhall draw many a pearly tear from the brighteſt eye; and while they peruſe thy hapleſs ſtory in the following effuſion of an artleſs muſe, *Columbia's* fair ſhall learn to deteſt the *horrid vice of Gaming.*

THE FEMALE GAMESTER.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

YE Fair! that grace *Manhatten's* iſle,
O ſhun the GAMING RAGE,
'Twill ſpoil your beauties, ſpoil your ſmile,
And hatten helpleſs age.

'Twill with a tyrant's force, your ſoul
In ſlaviſh bondage keep;
And while on HOYLE your thoughts roll,
The hours will ſwifter fleep.

Wan ers a——but my heart weeps blood
To think upon her fate;
Mar ella, beauteous, wife and good,
But fhort, alas! her date.

A youth for ev'ry virtue fam'd,
For her paffefflon figh'd;
The death warp drawn, the day was nam'd
She was to be his bride.

But ha! before that wifh'd for day,
The lovely artlefs maid
Was by a feoundrel ftropp'd at play,
By knavish art betray'd.

In vain—alarm'd—afraid—confus'd,
She could not long conceal;
The villain too home freedom us'd,
And hard for payment prefs'd.

Her debt became the endleis fource
Of woes that lay upon her;
At length the moft compreff'd by force
To pay—a wash her honour.

A ftranger now to joy or reft,
She fighs, but cannot fpeak;
And while fcorn enguifs her breaft,
Cave pales her damask cheek.

Difpairing then to meet relief,
On Hie no more fhe ftood;
There mad'ning wildly in fpeechlefs grief,
Then plung'd into the flood.

The flood, like faithful friends, the maid
From finking long upbore;
But when it rend'red its friendly aid,
She funk and rofe no more.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

It is with the greateft pleafure that we communicate to the public, the fuccefs which has attended the firft efforts in the Cultivation of Hemp by the Farmers of this Province.—The Honorable the Truftees for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, have not only fignified their approbation of the induftry and diligence which have been exercifed in the cultivating of that moft valuable article in the two Canadas, but have decreed as an honorable reward and mark of that approbation,

To J. W. Clarke, Efq; Montreal, for the culture of Hemp, the gold Medal.

To Mr. Jacob Schneider, York, Upper Canada, for the culture of Hemp, the gold Medal, or one hundred Dollars.

To Mr. Daniel Mofher, Kingfton, Upper Canada, for the culture of Hemp, the filver Medal, or eighty Dollars.

We ſincerely hope that the rewards fo juſtly beſtowed by the Truſtees to the above mentioned perſons, may excite others in this Province to follow their example, whereby they will not only eſtabliſh a branch of Commerce uſeful to the Mother Country, but alſo in a high degree promote their own advantage and emolument.

We ſhall ſubjoin a liſt of the Premiums ſtill continued by the Honorable the Truſtees for the encouragement of the Cultivation of Hemp in the two Canadas.

CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

To the perſon who ſhall ſow with Hemp the greateſt quantity of land in the Province of Upper Canada, not leſs than ſix acres (each four-fifths of a ſtatute acre) in the year 1804, and ſhall at the proper ſeaſon cauſe to be pluckt the ſummer hemp (or male hemp bearing no ſeed) and cauſtone the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp the next greateſt quantity of land in the ſame province of Upper Canada, not leſs than five arpents, in the year 1804, in the manner above mentioned [illegible] ſilver medal, or eighty dollars.

For the next greateſt quantity of land, in the ſame province, [illegible] in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than four arpents; ſixty dollars.

For the next greateſt quantity of land, in the ſame province, and in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than three arpents; forty dollars.

For the nextgreateſt quantity of land, in the ſame province, and in a ſimilar manner, not leſs than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the pluckng of the hemps, with a general account whether town braſe-caſt or in ditſh, the expences, ſoil, cultivation, & produce, to be tranſmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and ſeal of the Governour or Lieutenant Governour, together with a bulk of the hemp, and two quarts of the ſeed, on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1805.

The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before mentioned, to be tranſmitted to the Society, on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1806.

Premiums ſimilar in all reſpects to thoſe held out for the province of Upper Canada, are alſo offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the ſame period.

IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA.

To the maſter of that veſſel, which ſhall bring to this country the greateſt quantity of merchantable hemp, not leſs than one hundred tons, in the year 1804, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada, the gold Medal.

To the maſter of that veſſel which ſhall bring the next quantity, not leſs than forty tons, the ſilver medal. *Certificates* ſatisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the maſter of the veſſel on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1805, to teſtify that ſuch hemp was grown and prepared as aforeſaid.

The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificate* to be produced as on before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1806.

We further ſtate for the information of our Readers, an Advertiſement that has appeared in the Quebec Gazette of the 11th of October, 1804, whereby ſtill further encouragement is held forth for the cultivation of Hemp in the two Provinces.

BY AUTHORITY.

Extract from the Liſt of Premiums offered by the Board of Agriculture in London, 1804.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

To the perſon in his Majeſty's Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunſwick, and Halifax, who ſhall make the moſt ſatisfactory report to the Board, of the preſent ſtate of the cultivation of Hemp in thoſe provinces, in reſpect of ſoil, previous ſtate of the land, manure, ſeed, culture, watering, dreſſing, produce, price, and the expence of labour, with the ſtate of population as applicable to theſe branch of culture; as well as of the obſtacles to the extenſion of it, the beſt means of removing them, and of promoting the cultivation —*Fifty Guineas.*

The report to be made on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found ſtriping the Timber, or commiting any other treſpaſs whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subſcriber is authorized to requeſt that all perſons who have demands upon the Eſtate of the late JACOB HERCHIMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of January next, and that all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between the Subſcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day diſſolved by Mutual Conſent; and that the buſineſs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authoriſed to receive all Debts due on the Partnerſhip Account; and to ſatisfy all demands againſt the ſame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY

York, 2d November, 1804

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fiſk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Adminiſtration, to Adminiſter to the Eſtate of the late John Fiſk of York, High Conſtable; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to produce them duly authenticated, at Gibbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five; and all perſons in any wiſe indebted thereto, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Adminiſtratix.
JOEL BIGELOW, Adminiſtrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

TEN TONS OF

Oat or Wheat Straw

WANTED for the uſe of the Troops at this Poſt, to be paid for in Caſh at the time of delivery. Propoſals in writing from perſons willing to contract for the whole or part thereof, ſtating prices, and the time they can deliver the ſame, will be received by Mr. GEORGE CROOKSHANK Commiſſary, on or before the 1ſt of December next.

York, 4th October, 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near the Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with ſhort horns and a ſmall tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Whoever having found the above deſcribed Cow or brought her to P. MARIAN ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 25, 1804.

To be Rented,



THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied partly by Mr. Taylor, partly by Mr. Gall, and lately occupied by Mrs. Cameron. For particulars, enquire of

Wm. ALLAN.

☞ It is very well adapted for a Boarding Houſe.

York, October 24, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*: it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENSETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 33.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 709. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, the third day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING.



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of October laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Third day of this preſent month of December, at which time in our Town of York you were duly and conſtitutionally to appear, but we having into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the tenth day of January next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS, Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this firſt day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 28th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in caſes wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, ſhall, during the currency of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch perſons who do not reſide in York, be abſolutely required alſo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York to their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. O.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Summary of Foreign News, from Dublin papers to the 20th September:—

The report of the Ruſſians having landed in the northern part of Holſtein, and of the French having taken poſſeſſion of the ſouthern part of it, is contradicted.—Neutral European ſhips are ſtill leaving the ports of France in great haſte: the Ruſſians and Swedes in particular, were apprehenſive of being embargoed.——The new title of Emperor of Auſtria, aſſumed by Francis IId. is ſtated to have been recognized by the King of Pruſſia; it is alſo ſaid that the King of Spain intends to follow the fashion and adopt the title of Emperor.——The invaſion is ſtill the ſubject of apprehenſion and conjecture: it is mentioned under a London date of the 16th, that government had received certain information that it would be attempted in a fortnight from that time.——A knowledge of the land and naval force of Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark muſt at this time be peculiarly intereſting; they are thus ſtated: "The peace eſtabliſhment of Ruſſia comprizes 720,000 men, and 50,000 military ſervants.—She poſſeſſes 40 millions of taxable male peaſants, employed in agriculture, and may increaſe her force to any extent. The Swediſh army conſiſts of 14,000 regular infantry, 8000 cavalry, 25,000 militia infantry, and 12,000 national cavalry. There are 7,500 ſailors in the King's ſervice, and 15,000 more enrolled for the navy: in addition to which 20,000 ſeamen could be drawn from the fiſheries on the coaſt of Sweden and Finland. The Daniſh army, in Denmark and Holſtein, amounts to about 24,000 regular troops and 18,000 militia; and in Norway to about 30,000 regulars and militia.——There are 5000 ſeamen in the royal ſervice, and 30,000 more may be at any time aſſembled from the fiſheries. The merchant ſervice employs 18,000 more, in about 300,000 tons of ſhipping. Ruſſia has in the Baltic 30 ſhips of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallies, gun boats, and other ſmall armed veſſels. Sweden has a navy of 20 ſhips, carrying from 40 to 74 guns, and nearly 300 gallies. Denmark has 27 ſail of the line, and about 36 floating batteries, gallies, &c."——France lately compriſed in her military eſtabliſhment 568,000 men.——Although nothing farther had tranſpired reſpecting war between Ruſſia and France, it was an event looked to with much certainty. The former power was directing all her attention to her naval and military department, and the next Hamburgh Mail was expected to bring deciſive intelligence on this ſubject.——The Leeward Iſland merchant fleet had arrived in ſafety.——London Stocks, 3 per cent. Conſols 57 3-4 to 7-8; Irish do. Gov. Deb. 5 per cent. 88 1-4. Exchange Dublin on London 11 1-2 p. Pof.

Gleanings from late London Papers.

Extraordinary Incident.—On Sunday week, in the afternoon, a young lady, handſome in perſon, and of prepoſſeſſing manner, alighted from a ſingle horſe at the King's Arms in Leeds, with a view of ſeeing the ſights. A page was ſent to the door, which he took up with a great deal of conſequence, and begged to be directed to the houſe of a certain exciſe officer, reſident in Leeds. Having received the directions, ſhe requeſted a man to knock at the door, while

the flood rather concealed, and, as the man afterwards discovered, with a pistol in her hand. Mr. —— was not at home, but a message was left, requesting he would call at the inn on his return, and orders was given by the lady that he should be shown into her room and told that a *Gentleman* wanted him.—All this time she kept the pistol, and at intervals betrayed considerable agitation. Mr. —— did not call till the morning, and the innkeeper apprehending mischief, had previously got the pistol into his possession. When the Excise Officer appeared, he was shown into the room where the lady sat, and the fair heroine, as soon as she was able to speak, rated him severely for violating his promises, by marrying another, and that too as Shakspeare says after having given her, "a child for her cradle, without a husband for her bed."

The trembling culprit, half petrified with the storm that his inconstancy raised, endeavoured to palliate his conduct; this only increased the lady's indignation, and at length losing sight of all decorum, she seized the poker, and levelled a tremendous blow at the offender's head: this he had the address to ward off, and the inn-keeper, who was at hand, rushed into the room, and disarmed the fair warrior, and withdrew, taking with him the offensive weapon. Tears and reiterated charges of baseness followed, and the perfidious lover was glad to take an opportunity that the opening of the door presented to make a precipitate retreat.

At the York race in England, a celebrated race of four miles was run by Mr. Thornton against Mr. Flint. More than 100,000 persons attended. The throng was so great that a party of dragoons was ordered out to keep the course clear. Mrs. Thornton appeared on the ground at the appointed time in high spirits, Mr. Flint did not delay his appearance, and they started a little after 4 o'clock. The fens to Sigglesthrop took the lead for upwards of three miles in a very capital style. Mrs. Thornton now made every possible exertion to overtake Mr. Flint, but perceiving that she must inevitably lose, she drew up in a very scientific manner, within about two distances. But at the commencement were 5 and 6 to 4, in favor of the lady, in running the 3 miles 7 to 4 and even 2 to 1 in her favor. Mrs. Thornton, according to the best judges, rode in a superior style. Her dress was a leopard coloured body, with blue sleeves, the rest buff, & a blue cap. Mr. Flint rode in white. The race was run in 9 minutes and 56 seconds. The oldest amateurs of the turf, who were present, acknowledged that Mrs. Thornton displayed a style of horsemanship and elegant seated riding, that was at least equal if not superior, to any thing they had seen from Chifney, Buckle, Shepherd, Gollinson, and other celebrated jockies. Not less than 200,000l. were supposed to be pending on this extraordinary match.

Mrs. Thornton against Mr. Flint.

Thornville Royal, Sept. 2.

Mr. Editor,—Having read in your paper that Mrs. Flint paid me every attention she could for the unfortunate accident of the 8th inst. I request you will publish the following Answers to Questions put to the gentlemen of the turf, for their opinion on a subject which any future match of this kind taking place.

ELEMENT [illegible] Baker, who kindly offered to ride [illegible] with me, on account of the [illegible] accident I met with [illegible] my [illegible] entirely [illegible] and [illegible] my [illegible] my [illegible] my

ney. On the ridges of the roofs are wells to drink out of, and they are bordered with flars. I believe in Heaven and Hell. The inhabitants of the former know no want, and the Houris who attend them, are never afflicted with ſickneſs. The floor of Paradiſe is muſk, the ſtones are ſilver, and the cement gold. The damned are, on the contrary, tormented with fire, and by voracious and poiſonous animals."

NEW-YORK, October 22.

Jerome Bonaparte.—Intereſting and pleaſing intelligence is received by gentlemen from France, reſpecting Jerome Bonaparte, and his lovely bride. It is confidently reported and credited in the firſt circles at Paris, that the Emperor forgives his brother Jerome, and takes the youthful couple into favor. This circumſtance is ſaid to have been effected or aided by a portrait of the lady, which had been tranſmitted to the mother of Bonaparte, and being much celebrated for its beauty, was ſent for by the Empreſs Joſephine.

A Bear Fight.—A Gentleman from Cayuga county, between the Seneca & Cayuga lakes, relates, that a Mr. Waybourne, a farmer in Ovid township, went out one afternoon thro' the woods in ſearch of his horſes, taking with him his rifle, with the only Load of ammunition he had in the houſe. On his return home, about an hour before duſk, he perceived a very large bear croſſing the path: on which he inſtantly fired, and the bear fell, but immediately recovered his legs, made for a deep ravine a ſhort way ahead. Here he tracked him a while by the blood? but night coming on, and expecting to find him there in the morning, he returned home. A little before day-break the next morning, taking a pitchfork and hatchet, and his dog, a boy of ten or eleven years of age, he proceeded to the place in queſt of the animal. The glen, or ravine, into which he had diſappeared the evening before, is eighty or ninety feet from the top of the banks to the bottom of the brook below; down this precipice a ſtream of three or four yards in breadth is precipitated in one unbroken ſheet, and forcing a circular baſon or pool, winds away under thick underwood below.

After reconnoitering every probable place of retreat, he at length diſcovered the bear, who had made his way up the other ſide of the ravine, as far as the rocks would admit him, and ſat under a projecting cliff, ſtedfaſtly eyeing the motions of his enemy.

Waybourne defiring his boy to remain where he was, took the pitchfork, and, deſcending to the bottom, determined to attack him from below.

The bear kept his poſition until he got within ſix or ſeven feet, when, on the inſtant of making a ſtab with the pitchfork, he found himſelf grappled by Bruſh, and both together rolled down towards the pond, at leaſt twenty or twenty-five feet, the bear munching his left arm . . breaſt, and hugging him almoſt to ſuffocation. By great exertion he forced his right arm partly down his throat, and in that manner endeavoured to ſtrangle him, but was once more hurled headlong down through the bushes, a greater diſtance than before, into the water. Mare, finding the bear gaining on him, he made one deſperate effort, and forced his head partly under water, and repeating his exertions, at length weakened the animal ſo much, that calling to his boy, who ſtood on the other ſide, in a ſtate little ſhort of diſtraction for the fate of his father, he ſunk the edge of his hatchet, by repeated blows into his brain.

Waybourne, though a robuſt muſcular man, was with great difficulty able to crawl home, where he lay for upwards of three weeks with his wounds, his arm being maſhed from the ſhoulder to the elbow into the bone, and his breaſt ſeverely mangled. The bear weighed upwards of 420 pounds.

N. Y. E. Poſt.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq; Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, have been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: He therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

STOLEN or STRAYED from YORK,

A black MARE,

WITH a wen on her near ſide, about fifteen hands high, ſtrong built, and of a Canadian breed. Whoever will bring her to the Subſcriber, if ſtrayed, will be handſomely Rewarded; or whoever will give information of the Thief, if ſtolen, ſo as that he may be apprehended and brought to conviction, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, December 5, 1804.

FOUND

THREE or four weeks ago, a ſtray COW, about ſix or ſeven years old — The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the Printer.

Dec. 5, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found deſtroying the Timber, or committing any other treſpaſs whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subſcriber is authorized to requeſt that all perſons who have demands upon the Eſtate of the late JACOB HERCHMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly attested, on or before the tenth day of January next; and that all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between the Subſcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day diſſolved by Mutual Conſent; and that the buſineſs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authoriſed to receive all Debts due on ſaid Partnerſhip Account; and to ſatisfy all demands againſt the ſame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 2d November, 1804.

YORK, 3d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes now in Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE has juſt arrived from Montreal, and brought with him a general Aſſortment of Winter Goods—Hats, Liquors, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Window Glaſs, Nails, Iron and Steel, Horſe-fils, Cables, Cart Saddles, Bridles, Horſe-bells, Gurts, Long Reins, Chalk, Whitening, Pipe-clay, Curry-combs, Wire, Vermillion, Cod-lines, Fiſhing-lines, Whipcord, Sheet-lead, Shot, Flint, Gun-powder and Starch, Copper Kettles, Iron Pots, Padlocks and Locks, Hammers, Pound-pins, Basket-fils, Boxwood, Rattans, Putty, Pipes, Coffee, Tobacco, Chocolate, Ginger, Double Stoves, ready made Carpets, Rug Blankets, &c. &c.

He has alſo received from New York the 7th of November, the following articles:—Cloaths, black Corduroy, black Everlaſting, black Bombazet, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white Chint do. narrow do. white Edging, Moſes Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Caſhmere Shawls with Fringe, do. manufactured, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lenſtring, green ſaſin, long Lawn Handkerchiefs, a fine aſſortment of Calicoes, green Capotah for Ladies, black Silk Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white Chint do. narrow do. white Edging, Moſes Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Caſhmere Shawls with Fringe, do. manufactured, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lenſtring, green ſaſin, long Lawn Handkerchiefs, a fine aſſortment of Calicoes, green Capotah for Ladies, black Silk Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white Chint do. narrow do. white Edging, Moſes Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Caſhmere Shawls with Fringe, do. manufactured, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lenſtring, green ſaſin, long Lawn Handkerchiefs, a fine aſſortment of Calicoes, green Capotah for Ladies, black Silk Handkerchiefs, black, blue and white Satin Ribon, narrow do. black, blue and white Chint do. narrow do. white Edging, Moſes Cravats, black and green Gauze, plain Muſlin, Muſlin and Linen Cambrick, Caſhmere Shawls with Fringe, do. manufactured, elegant Silk Shawls, Italian Silk, black Lenſtring, green ſaſin, long Lawn Handkerchiefs, a fine aſſortment of Calicoes, green Capotah for Ladies, black Silk Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's ſcarlet Worſted Stockings, Women's black and blue do. Ladies Silk Gloves, Cotton do.

Eaſt India Sugar, Candles, Rocks, Allum, Copperas, Young Hyſon and green Teas, Oyſter, Anchovies, Cayenne, Patent Yellow, Weaver's Reeds, Linſeed, Pearl Barley, Sago, Clay-whips, and a number of other articles which may uſually be found on his Stores, all of which will be ſold as cheap as goods by can be afforded.

N. B. Furs, Flour, Butter and Cheeſe will be received in payment, provided the Flour be in Barrels well packed, and of good quality. Nov. 8, 1804.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fiſk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Adminiſtration, on and addreſſed to the Eſtate of the late John Fiſk of York, High Conſtable, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to produce them duly authenticated, at Gilbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five; and all perſons in any wiſe indebted thereto, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Adminiſtrator.
JOEL BIGELOW, Adminiſtrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with ſhort horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any perſon having found the above deſcribed Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes
of
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE unreaſonable Expence of the above undertaking, and other Circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for, or ſupplying Copies*—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 34.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 710. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thir[illegible] day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of October laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Third day of this preſent month of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the tenth day of January next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this firſt day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in caſes wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, do, during the exiſtence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch parties who do not reſide in York, be reſpectively required alſo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Baudette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

LORD CAMELFORD.

[WHO FELL IN A DUEL WITH MR. BEST.]

His Lordſhip made his will ſo long ago as the 24th May, 1790. In it, after bequeathing two annuities to Charles Cowper, Eſq. one of 300l. a year for Mr. Cowper's life, and the other of 100l. a year for the lives of two other perſons; to Henry Cowper Eſq. 1000l. and to Lord and Lady Grenville, 300l. each; he leaves all his eſtates to his mother, and after her death to his ſiſter. He ſtates, that the reaſon of his giving his brother and ſiſter ſo ſmall a ſum is, that he deviſed all his real eſtates whatſoever after the death of his mother to his dear ſiſter Lady Grenville. His mother and ſiſter are appointed executors to his will.

The following part is, in the original, in the Teſtators own hand writing.

"I beg Lord Grenville, whoſe repeated acts of kindneſs to me can never be erazed from my memory, and leave ſuch a deep impreſſion on me, not to conceive, that in leaving my property to my ſiſter, independent of him, I have ever had in view the inſuring his kindneſs to her by ſuch a ſtep, my real motive being an act of foreſight to thoſe times, in which from his ſituation and character, he will probably be expoſed to be deprived of every thing in his diſpoſal, although the right of a woman has one chance more of being reſpected, when there can be no doubt but he will be equally a partaker.

Part of the laſt ſheet cut off was done by me, this 16th October, 1801.

CAMELFORD.

I, Thomas Lord Camelford, of the pariſh of Boconnor, in the county of Cornwall, deliver this paper as an explanatory note and codicil to my will. —There are certain ſums of money of mine in the hands of Mr. Follin de la Bumerie, who lives at No. 805 Rue de l'Univerſite, at Paris; with this money he has purchaſed two eſtates, the one in Picardy, the other in Lauſanne; the whole of theſe lands, with what money of mine may be in his hands, I bequeath to the Grenvilles, in the ſame manner as the reſt of my property deſcribed in my will, after a ſettlement ſhall have been made upon him and his wife (that is upon their joint lives) of a ſalary equal to what he at preſent enjoys from me, which I believe is ſome where about two hundred and forty pounds a year: I likewiſe bequeath him 500l. as a proof of my eſteem and reſpect for his talents and integrity.

"I have likewiſe certain ſums of money in the hands of Mr. Nicholſon, ſchool maſter, of Soho ſquare, greateſt part of which is veſted in two ſhips deſtined for the South Sea Fiſhery; theſe I likewiſe bequeath to the Grenvilles, in the ſame way as the other, that is, in the manner deſcribed in my will, fifteen hundred pounds of this money is a loan to Mr. Nicholſon, made on a former occaſion, for the extending of his eſtabliſhment; this money, (namely 1500l.) I bequeath to him as a reward for his private confidential labours in my affairs; but the ſile patent machine will go to the Grenvilles.

"I likewiſe bequeath to my good

and good friend and old shipmate Captain ——— a full discharge of all his debts, to be made by my heirs as soon as may be, together with the redemption of his half pay, which I have reason to fear he has sold; and I furthermore bequeath to him, a yearly annuity of 200l. whenever he is not employed on service, on condition that he does not reside in town, or within 100 miles of it.

To my friend Devereux I bequeath my little brown hunter, together with my guns, dogs, and other sporting apparatus, which I think will amuse him, and tend to drive away the recollection of the tedious hours I have made him spend. He will understand what that means, and I beg, that the whole of that business, in every way, may be forgot with me: that is, not mentioned by him. Having now mentioned all those to whom I am bound by sentiments of regret and esteem, I will say a word of perhaps one of the worst men that ever disgraced humanity. I mean ———. He has got the command of a ship of mine called the ——; the particulars of which are in the hands of Mr. Nicholson; part of her is his own, as I allow him to veil somewhat about 500l. in her; the precise sum is mentioned in the paper at Mr. Nicholson's. As there can be no doubt but that he will use every artifice in his power to defraud my heirs, I hereby declare that, except that share in the vessel, I do not owe him, to my knowledge, a single farthing: and I advise them to take the earliest opportunity of recovering their own.

"There are many other matters which, at any other time, I might be inclined to mention; but I will say nothing more at present, than that, in the present contest, I am fully and entirely the agressor, as well in the spirit as in the letter of the word.—Should I, therefore, lose my life in a contest of my own seeking, I must solemnly forbid any of my friends or relations, let them be whatsoever description they may, from instituting any vexatious proceedings against my antagonist; and should, notwithstanding the above declaration on my part the law of the land be put in force against him, I desire that this part of my will may be made known to the King, in order that his royal breast may be moved to extend his mercy towards him. With respect to myself, I have entertained an anxious desire that my remains may be deposited in some region of the earth, distant from the place of nativity, and where the surrounding scenery will smile upon me; others adorn their abode while living, and it is my fancy to adorn mine, when dead; for this purpose, I beseech, most earnestly, that whenever the times will permit, my body may be removed in the cheapest manner to the Island of St. Pierre, in the Lake of Neuve, in Switzerland, there to be deposited in the centre between the three trees that stands on the right of the Pavilion; a bush or some such thing may be planted over me, but without any stone or masonry in any shape or form whatever; and for the permission to have this my last wish carried into execution, I bequeath one thousand pounds to be paid to the Hospital at Berne, to whom the Island belongs. I appoint Devereux my executor for all those things relating to my burial, on which I attach more importance than a sensible man perhaps ought to do. With respect to all my other friends and relations, I beg that they will not mourn on my account, or shew any outward marks of regret for my loss."

"CAMELFORD (L. S.)"
"RICHARD WILSON."

"Put Lord Camelford by his express direction and authority."

Signed by Richard Wilson in the presence of and by the express direction of the within named Thomas Lord Camelford, and sealed, published, and delivered this eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, by the said Lord Camelford, as an expression of his last will and codicil to his will referred to by him herein; he having written and signed the contents hereof, on the 6th of this inst. (March) on two sheets and a half of paper, and being unable to re-sign the same at this present date, in the presence of us whose names are hereunder written, who, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses, attesting the same.

P. W. HEY.
H. P. THOMPSON.
S. NICHOLSON.

Proved at London with two codicils, seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and four, before the Worshipful Charles Coote, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of the right honorable Anne Lady Grenville, wife of the Right Honorable William Wyndham Lord Grenville, the sister and surviving executrix, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

GEO. GOSTLING,
NATH. GOSTLING,
R. C. CRESWELL,
} Deputy Registers.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, SEPT.

Love at first sight.—Another lucky wedding took place in the begining of last week. Mr. P. a gentleman in the wine trade, with a fortune of about 8000l. passing along a street in the neighborhood of Oxford road, saw a pretty rustic girl, with ruddy cheeks, and sparkling eyes, whose *tout ensemble* made so sudden and forcible an impression on his breast, that he instantly requested to see her home. She told him, with a modest blush, he might see her to her aunt's house, to which was then going, and in a few moments they arrived at the door. The moment they were seated, he frankly proposed to the aunt to marry her neice. She, with equal candour, informed him, that the girl was a mere rustic, of low birth and parentage, her father being a cottager at Hirrow, who earned his daily subsistance by the low, but honest, industrious calling of a *hedger* and *ditcher*. This frank account made no impression disadvantageous to his lovely Jenny, in the generous mind of Mr. P. who repeated his firm determination, and married her the next day.

Mrs. Aufrere.—At three o'clock on Saturday died, at her house at Chelsea, Mrs. Aufrere, mother-in-law of Lord Yarborough. By the death of this venerable old Lady, his Lordship will come into possession of 50,000l. ready money, and one of the finest collections of paintings in this country. The late Sir Joshua Reynolds frequently said that it contained a great variety of pieces by the first masters of the Italian, Dutch, French, and Flemish schools, than any other private collection in England, and estimated it at 200,000l. value. It is supposed that the deceased, in conformity with her promises frequently repeated, has left besides a legacy of 10,000 to each of his Lordship's six daughters. His Lordship's two sons, it is also supposed, will enjoy 20,000 each, besides the Chelsea estate.

Exposure of Persons found dead.—The establishment of a new *Morgue* (a place where persons found dead are exposed at Paris) is finished. The inconveniences of the former depot, the reproach of all travellers, have entirely disappeared in the new one, constructed according to the plan of the Prefects of Police, and of the department of the Seine. Three large rooms are now designed for this establishment. The first is destined to exposition, where the corpses will be exposed separately upon black marble tables, and may be seen from the exterior through the windows. The second is consecrated to the opening of these bodies, which are to be dissected, or undergo some operation or verification; and the third is destined for the *depot of effects*, and of the coffins in which they are to be carried to their burial places. On the first day three rooms were opened, 9 corpses were exposed of persons who had committed suicides either by drowning or shooting themselves. Amongst them was the body of a young girl, not above 16, whose perfect form might rival that of *Venus de Medici*.—*London Paper.*

BIRMINGHAM THEATRICALS.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I was induced, on Monday night, to visit the Theatre, in consequence of hearing the fame of young *Roscius* sounded far and near. Mr. HILL, with an eye to the main chance, engaged him to perform the part of *Hamlet* for his benefit, for which service he gave him 20 guineas. The Theatre was crowded in every part, and hundreds were obliged to retire without seeing him. The receipts amounted to upwards of 240l.

The character of Hamlet is one which calls for the utmost exertions of the performer, and in which it is requisite no mean share of ability should be displayed. I must confess, "seeing what I have seen" in London, and considering the youth of the candidate for fame, I went rather prejudiced; I was too well acquainted with common report, not to know, that it sometimes partook of the traveller's talent and would *lie* on the *wrong* side of *truth*.—How agreeably surprised must I have been to find, that in this instance, he had been too niggard of her praises. I must confess that I was astonished with the young *Roscius's* performance. He entered fully into the character. His conception of it was beyond what it could be possible to conceive in a boy not yet thirteen years old. He is the child of nature. He plays it from his own judgment, which, astonishing to say, seems already matured. The new beauties he struck out charmed the audience, who testified their sense of his uncommon merits by loud and repeated applause. His figure is very elegant indeed; his attitudes appropriately correct, his voice full and rather powerful possessing a *sweetness* which is rarely to be met with on the stage. In his performance of the character his nice discrimination was apparent throughout every scene. In that where he discovers the intentions of the Court sycophants *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*) he was very great. In the interview with his mother, he touched her *soul* to the quick. And here in may be necessary, indeed it is an act of public justice, to notice Miss MORTON, who played the Queen mother in such an interesting manner, as failed not, to give it an importance which it never before possessed in the play.—The soliloquys were given with a nice attention to correctness; the expression of countenance which he evinced in giving effect to the meaning of the immortal Bard was such as to entitle him to be considered as a model of perfection. I should fill columns with his praise were I to enter into an analysis of his performance, which, to sum up in the most correct terms, is sufficient to leave criticism far behind.

The young *Roscius*, whose real name is WILLIAM HENRY WEST BETTY, was born on the 13th of Sept. 1791, at Shrewsbury, of very respectable parents. His general deportment is that of a well educated boy, much used to genteel life. His mother, who is with him here, is an elegant and accomplished woman. His share of the receipts of the house last week was 96 pounds.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 15.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Bennett, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth from Liverpool, for a regular series of London papers from the 16th to the 26 of September, inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 17th. They are ten days later than any advices previously received, and are the latest the vessels brings. It will be perceived, by the extracts we have made (which comprize the marrow of the intelligence) that these papers contain no political event of consequence.

LONDON, September 21.

By the Hamburgh mail we have received a letter from Paris, dated the 5th inst. which states, that the purport of the orders sent by the king of Sweden to his Ambassador there is, that he shall leave that city in six days, and the Swedes residing there in his majesty's service, in the course of fourteen. M. Signeul, the agent-general for trade, will alone remain their to superintend the commercial affairs of Sweden.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the Russian Legation is expected soon to leave that place. This is a matter of course.

September 22

The brother of the king of France failed on Wednesday last, with a fair wind, for Gottenburgh, under convoy of a gun brig. Previous to his departure he received a letter from his Most Christian Majesty, which is understood to contain an assurance that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden are willing to acknowledge Louis XVIII and his hereditary claims to the throne of France and Navarre, provided England will set them the example.

THOUGHTS OF MODESTY
BOTH IN MEN AND WOMEN.

AN easy an unaffected Modesty is a virtue not only graceful and excellent, but may be reckoned among the most durable beauties; it improves every look and feature, gesture and motion, stones for a mean dress, and sets off the richest with an additional lustre. The standard of beauty varies in proportion to the various opinions of mankind in different countries; but modesty, like light; is the same to all. Beauty, like a flower, is flow in its growth, short in its bloom, and its decay raises in us a sort of ill natured compassion. But modesty, in its dawn has its charms: and, when it has stood all attacks, is entitled to our admiration. Beauty may win the eye, and satisfy the present gust or appetite; but modesty engages the heart; it is the surest proof of good sense, and good sense is the strongest security a fine woman can give of making her admirer happy for life. The attempts made upon the fair to deprive them of this virtue, are a plain demonstration of its superior excellence; for a robber always aims at the most valuable plunder.

With the men modesty gives rise to true bravery and confidence, or at least supposes it. Modesty is slow but sure, and advances in a firm body; whilst Imprudence makes one bold and daring onset, but is easily demolished by breaking the the front.

CONSUMPTION.

Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing; but I will venture to affirm, that a *temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly); wearing Flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of* NEW MILK *mixed with a wine glass full of the expressed juice of* GREEN HORHOUND, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, Sir, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the *horehound* and *milk* relieved the pains of my breast; gave me to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years.

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

London September 6.
FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

A respectable house in this city received with the Hamburgh Mail of yesterday, information that several stout privateers are fitting out at Bordeaux, Nantes, Marseilles, Antwerp and the Texel, intended during the winter, to injure our trade in the European as well as in the India seas. Six privateers, from 32 to 44 guns, will be ready to sail from Bordeaux before the 1st of October, supposed for the East Indies, and four privateers, of 24 guns, are nearly completed at Nantes, destined, according to report, to reinforce the numerous French pirates, who swarm around our West India settlements. At Marseilles, six other privateers, from 12 to 20 guns, were in the beginning of last month, at anchor near the Chateaue d'If, waiting for an opportunity to steal away for the Levant, whilst another squadron of privateers, under the command of the famous Blackman, are equipping at Antwerp, and in the Dutch ports, intended to pillage our trade in the German Sea, and in the Channel. These particulars are written by an American gentleman now at Hamburgh, and who has lately been travelling in France and Holland.

Private letters from Paris state, that at the Coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, a new nobility will be instituted, under the title of Patricians, by a Senatus Consultus, to be proclaimed upon that occasion. This measure will include all persons, with their families and descendants, who within the first ten years of Bonaparte's reign have occupied, or shall occupy, the first and great places of State, such as Field Marshals, Commanders in Chief, Generals of Division, Ministers, Cardinals, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, Counsellors of State, Senators, &c.

The Atheniense, which convoy the outward bound China fleet, carried a letter accompanied with suitable presents, from his Majesty to the Emperor of China, which are no doubt intended as the overture for a future embassy to the court of Pekin. Many prejudices, it seems, formerly entertained in that country against the English character, have been removed since the splendid embassy of Lord Macartney, and we have long been the favored nation at Canton. The benefits that would arise to Great Britain, from a commercial treaty with that extensive empire, are incalculable.

A rail way upon a new construction (the rail being inverted, and the rim of the carriage concave to fit it.) has been laid down at Penbryn, Carmarvonshire, two miles and a quarter in length, and divided into five stages. It has three eighths of an inch fall in a yard, with three inches: begun in October, 1800, and finished in July, 1801. On this rail way two horses will draw 24 waggons one stage six times a day, and carry 24 tons each journey, that is 144 tons per day; a quantity which used to employ 144 carts, and 400 horses, so that 40 horses will, by means of this improved rail-way, do the work of 400.

At Wisbech, in Cambridgeshire, there has been a steam engine erected for grinding corn, which possesses the power of 80 horses, and has been finished at the expense of 20,000l.

A block of gypsum has been discovered near Paris, in which was found the Skeleton of an animal never before known.—It was at first thought to be a ram; but it is found to be a species of the rhinoceros.—The committe of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has committed the examination of this curiosity to Mr Cuvier, who has been enabled to depict the whole osteology of the animal. The principal doubt is, if the lace be supplied with a projecting horn.

A poor man, who had been presented with a pair of elegant morocco slippers, of which he was very vain, walking one winter morning with them on some ice near his door, had an unlucky fall, in the view of a neighbor, who did not stir to his assistance. On complaining of this indifference, the neighbor replied, "why, friend, I thought you were *exercising* yourself on your *slip pers*."

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber. She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.
York, 14th December 1804.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

IF by drawing your manure only 100 rods, and ſpreading it four inches thick, on one acre of land, for planting, you can obtain a hundred buſhels of corn per acre, what a pity it is to draw it four hundred rods, and ſcatter it over eight acres, by ſpreading it half an inch thick, and obtaining only forty buſhels of corn per acre, with all the additional fatigue of man and beaſt.

Farmers, conſider which is moſt to your advantage, to economiſe in this line, or continue to work, as it were, at aim's end, by extending your manure too fat and too thin. Certainly the more compact your intereſt is, the eaſier you can govern and fence it.

DAVID BENEDICT.

A NEW invented carriage, called *velocifere*, drawn by four horſes, paſſed lately through the Elyſian Fields in Paris. It carried no leſs than 35 paſſengers, and will be no longer than 36 hours going from Paris to Lyons, a diſtance of 110 leagues, or 330 Engliſh miles. This curious invention promiſes to be of the greateſt advantage, both for their commercial and military tranſports. The inventor has obtained an Imperial patent.

[London Paper.]

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
December 14, 1804.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the eighth day of January now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are ordered to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Strayed

FROM off the Chief Juſtice's Farm a dark bay Colt three years old, with black mane and tail.—Whoever brings him to the Printer hereof or gives information where he can be had, ſhall receive three guineas reward.

York, 14th December 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received by the Peggy the following articles, which will cloſe his ſupply for this year.

Bell's Surgery, Sheridan's Dictionary, Forſyth on Trees, Willſon's Egypt, Philadelphia edition, New York, do. Campbel.'s Narrative, Emelini, Mercutio, Arthur Merwin, Abelard & Eloiſa, Theodore Cyphon, Citizen of the World, Songſter's Muſeum, Minſtrel, Apels, Enfield's Companion, Cabinet of Knowledge, Engliſh Nun, Brigge's Cookery, Emrick's Dictionary, Syren, New Muſical Charm, Travels of Cyrus Footloſe paper, Letter do. black & red Sealing wax, red and black ink powders.

Cafions, clay bells, braſs wire, ſilk cord & taſſels, cotton do, elegant gloves ties with claſps, very fine ladies ſtockings with clocks, good violins, common do. ſilver teaſpoons, ſalt do. ivory combs, tip'd flutes, ſilver thimbles, gold eatings of different kinds, ſhell lac, feed do. gum gamboge, aqua fortis, rotten ſtone, grain tin, Brodum's nervous Cordial. York, 13th December 1804.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—Theſe premiſes are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and having an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a ſmall Dwelling Houſe. Lot number 24 in Conceſſion C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, ſituate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in reſpect of ſoil as ſituation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots No's. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Conceſſion in the Township of Hamilton, in the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Conceſſion of ſaid Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return ſoon to England, will diſpoſe of the above Lands on very reaſonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his ſtay at York, or in his abſence to Alexander Wood, Eſqr. and Mr. Robert Hendrſon, who are duly authoriz'd to diſpoſe of the ſame, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchaſe money.

York, 13th Decr. 18 4.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the Firſt day of February next will be Sold at Public Sale by the Subſcribers, who are duly authorized to diſpoſe of the ſame at the Houſe of the Count de Puiſaye the Houſehold Furniture and Books belonging to that gentleman, a liſt of which will hereafter be given in this paper.

DE FARCY &
QUETTON St. GEORGE.

14th Decr.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq. Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, have been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: He therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

FOUND

THREE or four weeks ago, a ſtray COW, about ſix or ſeven years old.—The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the Printer. Dec. 5, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found deſtroying the Timber, or committing any other treſpaſs whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subſcriber is authorized to requeſt that all perſons who have demands upon the Eſtate of the late JACOB MERCHER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly atteſted, on or before the ninth day of January next; and that all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

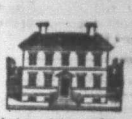
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between the Subſcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day diſſolved by Mutual Conſent; and that the buſineſs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authoriſed to receive all Debts due on ſaid Partnerſhip Account; and to ſatisfy all demands againſt the ſame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 21 November, 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fiſk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Adminiſtration, to Adminiſter to the Eſtate of the late John Fiſk of York, High Conſtable; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to produce them duly authenticated, at Gilbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five; and all perſons in any wiſe indebted thereto, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Adminiſtrator.
JOEL BIGELOW, Adminiſtrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with ſhort horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any perſon having found the above deſcribed Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.
VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 35.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 711. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

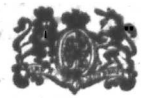
PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the third day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of October laſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Third day of this preſent month of December, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the tenth day of January next enſuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this firſt day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in caſes wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, do, during the exiſtence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch parties who do not reſide in York, be reſpectively required alſo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

STATE PAPER.

Relative to the new aſſumption of title by his Imperial Majeſty Francis II. Emperor of Germany.

Vienna, Auguſt 15.

"His Royal, Imperial, Apoſtolic Majeſty arrived in this city on the 10th inſt. from Baden, to aſſiſt at an extraordinary conference of ſtate, at which were preſent his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, the Chancellor of Hungary, that of Bohemia and Auſtria, that of Tranſylvania, the Vavernicus of Hungary, and the Preſident of the Chamber of Finances and of the Bank.

"In conſequence of the ſupreme determination which has been declared in this council of ſtate, the following Patent is publiſhed:

PATENT.

"We, Francis II. by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, always Auguſt, King of Germany, of Hungary, and Bohemia, of Gallicia, Lodomeria, &c.

"Though we have already attained by the Divine will, and by the choice of the Electors of the Roman and Germanic empire, to a dignity which leaves no room to deſire any augmentation of titles and conſideration, it is, however our duty, in our quality of chief of the Auſtrian Houſe and Monarchy, to provide for the maintenance and preſervation of that equality of hereditary titles and dignities with the firſt ſovereigns and powers of Europe, which belongs to the Sovereigns of Auſtria, both on account of the ancient luſtre of their houſe, and in regard to the extent and population of their eſtates, comprehending independent kingdoms and principalities, ſo conſiderable, & which have been ſecured to them by poſſeſſion, agreeably to the right of nations, & by treaties.—To eſtabliſh, in a durable manner, this perfect equality of rank, we have determined, & think ourſelves authoriſed, after the example which has been given us in the preceding century by the imperial court of Ruſſia, and that which is now given to us by the new ſovereign of France, to confer alſo on the houſe of Auſtria, as far as relates to its independent ſtates, the hereditary title of EMPEROR. We have therefore reſolved, after mature reflection, ſolemnly to aſſume and to eſtabliſh, for us and for our ſucceſſors, in the unalterable poſſeſſion of our independent kingdoms and ſtates, the title and dignity of Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, (as the denomination of our houſe) in ſuch a manner that all our kingdoms, principalities, and provinces ſhall invariably retain the titles, conſtitutions, prerogatives, and relations which they have hitherto enjoyed.

"According to this ſupreme deciſion and declaration, we decree and enact—

"1. That immediately after our title of Elected Emperor of the Romans, ſhall be inſerted that of Hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, after which ſhall follow our other titles of king of Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c.—then thoſe of Archduke of Auſtria, Duke of Styria, &c. and thoſe of the other hereditary countries. But as ſince our acceſſion to the throne, there have ſucceſſively taken place, in the poſſeſſions of our houſe, ſeveral changes, which have been confirmed by ſolemn treaties, we at the ſame time make known the undermentioned titles, newly regulated according to the pre-

fent ſtate of things, and our will is, that they be introduced and employed in future.

" II. The title of Imperial Prince and of Imperial Princeſs, ſhall be given and conferred with that of Archduke & Archduchefs, as well as Royal Highneſs, to our deſcendants of both ſexes, and to thofe of our ſucceſſors in the ſovereignty of the houſe of Auſtria.

" III. As all our kingdoms and other poſſeſſions muſt retain, without reſtriction, their preſent denominations and relations, this is underſtood in particular of our kingdom of Hungary, and of the countries which are united to it, and alſo of ſuch of our hereditary ſtates as have hitherto been in immediate relation with the Germanic empire, which ought in future to preſerve the ſame relations with it agreeably to the privileges granted to our houſe by the Emperors our predeceſſors.

" IV. We reſerve to ourſelves the right of determining hereafter the ſolemnities which ſhall take place at our coronation and that of our ſucceſſors as Hereditary Emperor. Thoſe however which were practiſed at our coronation, and at that of our predeceſſors, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, ſhall continue to ſubſiſt in future without any change.

" V. This declaration and ordinance ſhall be publiſhed and carried into execution throughout all our hereditary kingdoms and ſtates, without delay, and in the accuſtomed forms. We have no doubt that our ſtates and ſubjects will receive with gratitude and patriotic intereſt this diſpoſition, the object of which is to maintain the conſideration of the Auſtrian Monarchy.

" Done at Vienna, the 11th Auguſt, 1804."

LONDON September 24.

Two Gottenburgh mails have arrived, which have brought the following very important intelligence:

" GOTTENBURGH Sept. 14.

A war between Sweden & France ſeems unavoidable, for in conſequence of the ſevere obſervations contained in the Monitcur of the 24th ult. upon the King of Sweden's Notes delivered at the Diet of Ratiſbon, the latter has prohibited all French papers from being circulated in Sweden; and by the poſt from Stockholm of the 10th inſt. we learn, that a courier from the King arrived there on Saturday laſt, the 8th inſt. when a Council was immediately ſummoned, at which it was determined to prohibit all the French papers, and to forbid, upon pain of diſmiſſion, all the civil and military officers from holding any communications with the French Charge d'Affaires, who in conſequence left Stockholm on the 10th inſt.

" The reaſon of the above mentioned proceedings ſeems to be ſufficiently explained by a fact ſtated in private letters, received by the laſt Hamburgh mail. Theſe letters ſtate, that Bonaparte's emiſſaries in Sweden are buſily employed in diſtributing tranſlations in the Swediſh language of his late official libel in the Monitcur againſt the king of Sweden."

Orders were received on Friday at Plymouth for all the frigates to get ready for ſea as ſoon as poſſible.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday from our fleet off Breſt, which was left all well laſt Wednesday. The enemy remained at ſingle anchor, but their van diviſion has been lately painted, and the ſhips have had all their yards, tops, and bends newly varniſhed. Several ſmall parties of ſoldiers have deſerted lately in open boats from Breſt, and Camaret Point battery, to the frigates of our in ſhore ſquadron. They ſay, that the troops are diſcontented with their inactivity; but that the fleets in the outer road have troops on board, and have poſitive orders to endeavour to puſh out the firſt opportunity that offers.

A letter from an officer of one of our in-ſhore cruizers off Fluſhing, ſtates, that on Tueſday laſt, at 11 A M. turning up towards Fluſhing, they ſaw ſeventeen ſail of ſchooners and luggers running down under Dutch colours; at 9 A. M. they anchored in Oſtend Roads, from whence they were joined by ten other ſchooners and forty ſail of ſchuyts with troops on board. Seven ſail of ſchooners remained in Oſtend Roads, the reſt ran for Dunkirk harbour, where they judged there might be about one hundred ſail of the ſame ſort of veſſels, and three preams. The cutter boarded three neutral veſſels which came out of Oſtend; they informed him, that there had been an embargo there for two months, but that it was taken off when the flotilla had ſailed, and that only one frigate was left behind at Fluſhing to ſerve as a guard ſhip, &c. all the reſt of the flotilla had ſailed of every deſcription. The troops are repreſented to be diſcontented with their ſtate of inactivity; they had hoped before this to have ſhared the wealth of this "proud iſland of ſhop-keepers."

It is ſuppoſed, from the frequent obſervations which have been made by Lord Keith and Sir Home Popham, on the ſtate of the enemy's fortifications on the oppoſite coaſt, that ſome attempt is to be made to deſtroy the flotillas collected in the harbours of Calais and Boulogne. The latter is ſo perfectly protected by the commanding heights which form the harbour, as to render any enterprize of the kind on the ſea ſide abſolutely impracticable. The ſame advantages ſecure it againſt bombardment.

Extract of a letter from the Mediterranean, brought by the Agincour.—" There are 21 ſail of the line off Toulon, with Lord Neilſon; and the French have 8 ſail of the line, in perfect readineſs for ſea; which occaſionally come out, when our ſhips are at a diſtance off the ſhore. The infirm ſtate of his Lordſhip's health, it is confidently believed in the fleet, will cauſe him to return to England immediately, in the Meduſa frigate, Captain Gorf. The Ruſſians, it is ſuſpected, intend to ſend a force into Naples.—Genoa is ſo cloſely blockaded by the Engliſh, that no veſſel can come out without being captured. We keep a ſhip of the line in Naples Bay to watch the movements of the French, who are not far diſtant from the neighborhood. The ſtraits of Meſſina and that coaſt, are guarded by five frigates, under the command of Captain Calcraft of the Anſon, to prevent the French taking poſſeſſion of Sicily."

According to letters which are ſtated to have been received from our blockading ſquadron off the Texel, the Batavia ſquadron in that port have lately indicated ſomething of a diſpoſition to put to ſea. For nearly ten days all the officers were ſtrictly commanded to ſleep on board their reſpective ſhips, and expected to ſail as ſoon as an opportunity preſented itſelf. The Dutch ſhips were repreſented by the captain of a Ruſſian ſhip, who was ſpoken by our cruizers, as being victualled for ſix months; and hence an idea was entertained they were to proceed on ſome diſtant expedition. The number of ſhips ready for ſea, the ſame captain ſtated, to be ſix ſhips of the line, four frigates, and a few ſmaller veſſels. The land troops on board were not more than 5000 men. Theſe ſtories have, however, been ſo often repeated, that little credit can be attached to them.

A Glaſgow gentleman on his arrival at Frankfort, 18 Sept. 1804, writes home to his correſpondents:—" On my journey through Hanover, I met with ſeveral regiments marching towards the Elbe. As far as I could learn it is ſuppoſed that their intention is to block up the paſſage of the Britiſh goods from Hamburgh and Lubeck, into the interior of Germany, and ſome even go ſo far as to ſay, that they are to take poſſeſſion of Mecklenburg, by which, if they ſucceed, a final ſtop will be put to the expedating of goods from theſe quarters."

September 26.

We become more and more convinced that the invaſion will ſhortly be attempted. Our laſt advices from Breſt left the fleet of 21 ſail of the line in the outer harbour, with orders to ſail the firſt favourable wind.

CRIM CON.

Rev. Charles Maſſey, vs. the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Headfort.

The trial of the action in this caſe came on at the late Aſſizes of Ennis in Ireland, before the Hon. Baron Smith, and a moſt reſpectable jury, of which the two firſt jurors were Sir Edward O'Brien, and Sir Joſeph Peacock, Barts. The action was brought for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at 40,000l. After very eloquent ſtatements & ſpeeches to evidence by Meſſrs. Ponſonby, Curran, Hoare & Quin, the proofs were ſummed up by the learned Judge; and the jury, after having retired for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of 10,000l. damages, and 6d. coſts

The trial laſted twelve hours. The Biſhop of Limerick, Lord Adare, and Col. Prendergaſt Smith, were ſummoned as witneſſes by the Marquis, and attended in court, but were not examined. Mrs. Charles Maſſey, is ſiſter to the Biſhop of Limerick's Lady. The concourſe of people in court was immenſe, yet perfect order was preſerved throughout the whole of the trial. So much curioſity and expectation had this action excited, that beds are ſaid to have been let in the town of Ennis for 20 guineas each during the aſſizes.

MANNERS OF THE CEYLONESE.

From Percival's Account of that Iſland

" The women are not to tall in proportion as the men; they are much fairer, and approach to a yellow or mulatto colour. They continually anoint their bodies with cocoa nut oil; and in particular always keep their hair moiſt with it. Both ſexes are remarkably clean and neat both in their perſons and houſes. In dreſſing their victuals they are ſcrupulouſly nice. They are cautious not even to touch the veſſel out of which they drink with their lips; but (what would ſeem a very awkward method to an European) they hold the veſſel at ſome diſtance over their heads, and literally pour the drink down their throats. It is perhaps from the fear of not doing it with ſufficient dexterity that they never ufe their left hand in preparing their food, or in eating it. While at meals, they ſeldom converſe with each other: they even ſeem to look upon the whole buſineſs of eating as ſomething rather required by neceſſity, than very conſiſtent with decency: while drinking they never turn their faces towards each other.

" In their diet they are exceedingly abſtemious; fruits and rice conſtitute the chief part of their food. In ſome places where fiſh abounds, they make it a portion of their meals, but ſcarcely any where is fleſh in common uſe.

" The Ceyloneſe are courteous and polite in their demeanour, even to a degree far exceeding their civilization. In ſeveral qualities they are greatly ſuperior to all other Indians who have fallen within the ſphere of my obſervation. I have already exempted them from the cenſure of ſtealing and lying, which ſeem to be almoſt inherent in the nature of an Indian. They are mild, and by no means captious or piſſionate in their intercourſe with each other; though when once their anger is roufed, it is proportionably furious & laſting. Their hatred is indeed mortal, and they will frequently deſtroy themſelves to obtain the deſtruction of the deteſted object. One inſtance will ſerve to ſhew the extent to which this paſſion is carried. If a Ceyloneſe cannot obtain money due to him by another, he goes to his debtor, and threatens to kill himſelf if he is not inſtantly paid. This threat, which is ſometimes put into execution, reduces the debtor, if it be in his power, to immediate compliance with the demand; as by their law if any man cauſes the loſs of another man's life, his own is the forfeit. " An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is a proverbial expreſſion continually in their mouths.—This is on other occaſions a very common mode of revenge among them; and a Ceyloneſe has often been known to kill himſelf in the company of his enemy, that the latter might ſuffer for it."

SAGACITY OF THE INDIAN RAT

THIS ſagacious animal knowing the enmity the dragon bears him, and knowing alſo the inſufficiency of his own ſtrength to reſiſt him, not only defends himſelf, but conquers his enemy by the following ſtratagem. He makes two entrances to his cave, the one ſmall, and proportioned to the bulk of his own body, the other wider at the ſurface, but which he draws narrower by degrees, until towards the end, it is but juſt wide enough to admit of his paſſing through. The uſe of this place, is as follows, when the little animal finds himſelf purſued by that voracious beaſt, he flies to his cave, which he enters at the wide mouth, not doubting but that the dragon will follow him, who eager for his prey, the large aperture being ſufficiently wide to admit his whole body he plunges in, but as it inſenſibly becomes narrower, the dragon who preſſes violently on, finds himſelf in the end ſo ſtraitened as not to be able to advance nor retreat. The rat as ſoon as he perceives this, failies out of the narrow paſſage, and in the rear of the dragon, entering the wide one, revenges himſelf upon him, much at his leiſure, converting him into a regale for his appetite and food for his reſentment.

THE PRETTY COTTAGER.

AS on a pleaſant hill I ſtood,
A cottage in the vale I view'd,
Where I had never been;
I thither went, as to a town,
'Twas growing late, the ſun was down,
I call'd to be let in.

A young and pretty cottager,
Came tripping, ſinging to the door,
And took it a fool's delight,
While bloſhes heighten'd every grace,
I ſilence broke, I told my caſe,
And begg'd to ſtay all night.

With trembling, accent came reply,
"Your ſuit I'm ſorry to deny,
" But I am quite alone "
I urg'd diſtreſs and innocence,
While ſhe reply'd, " On no pretence!
" You muſt not I pray be gone."

'Twas overcaſt I a lowering ſky!
It rained! the whiſtling winds blew high!
And I to wander went;
When kind compaſſion ſeiz'd her ſoul,
She could not bear me thus to ſtroll,
She call'd and gave conſent.

But me enjoin'd to give a proof,
Of honor, while beneath her roof,
(For virtue ſhe could boaſt);
I vow'd to act the noble part,
Her would have thank'd with all my heart,
But found my heart was loſt.

Her modeſt air, her pretty face,
Her...gods! her every charming grace,
I to the world prefer;
And if ſhe learns to live like me,
My glory day and night ſhall be
The pretty cottager.

SHEEP STEALING.

THE following is related as a fact, as having actually happened ſome years ſince in the ſtate of Connecticut. A man in rather different circumſtances, ſurrounded by a large family being entirely out of meat, had recourſe to his neighbor's (a wealthy farmer) ſheepfold for relief. The neighbor having a large flock of Sheep, did not perceive he had loſt any, until one of the fineſt in the flock, very fat, was miſſing—and counting his ſheep, found he had loſt ſeveral. Unable to account for this extraordinary loſs, he reſolved a few nights after to watch. About midnight he obſerved an uncommon diſturbance among the ſheep, by the appearance of a man dreſſed in diſguiſe. Curioſity, as well to obſerve the conduct of the perſon as to find him out, induced him to lie ſtill. In the flock there was a large ram, with whom, it ſeems, the man was in the habit of converſing as if he had been the actual owner of the ſheep.—" Well, Mr. Ram," ſays the nocturnal ſheep ſtealer, " I am come to buy another ſheep; have you any more to ſell?" Upon which he replied himſelf, as in the perſon of the ram. " Yes, I have ſheep to ſell." By this time, the owner of the ſheep perceived him to be one of his neighbors. " What will you take for that large fat wether?" ſays the purchaſer. " Four dollars," replies Mr. Ram. " That is a high price," ſays the man: " but as you are ſo good as to wait on me for the pay I think I will take him." " Well, Mr. Ram," continues the honeſt ſheep-buyer, " let us ſee how many ſheep I have bought of you." " If I am not miſtaken," ſays Mr. Ram, " this makes the fifth;" and then went on to caſt up the amount of the whole; and after giving Mr. Ram a polite invitation to call on him for his pay, and bidding him a good night, took the wether, and led him home, while the owner lay laughing at the novelty of the ſcene, as highly gratified as if he had received ample pay for the whole.

A few nights afterwards, when he ſuppoſed his neighbor was nearly out of mutton, he caught the old ram, tied a little bag under his neck, and placed a piece of paper between his horns, on which he wrote in large letters, I HAVE COME AFTER MY PAY. Under this line he footed up the amount of the five ſheep exactly as his neighbor had done, as before related: he then took the ram to his neighbour's houſe, where he tied him near his door and then went home.

When the nighbor aroſe in the morning, he was not a little ſurpriſed to find a ſheep tied to his own door; but it is beyond words to expreſs his aſtoniſhment when he found it was the old ram with whom he had lately been deſtroying ſo much in mutton, with his errand on his forehead, and the amount of the five ſheep accurately made out, as he had done a few nights before in the perſon of the Ram. Suffice it to ſay, he obtained the money, and after tying it up nicely in a little bag, and tearing the paper from his horns, let the Ram at liberty, who immediately ran home, jingling his money as if proud of having accompliſhed the object of his errand—to the no ſmall gratification of the owner.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggies of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

December 14, 1804.

Home Diſtrict, To wit. } NOtice is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the eighth day of January now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Upper Canada } PETER HUNTER
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, or on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, Regr. C. P.

Strayed

FROM off the Chief Justice's Farm a dark bay Colt three years old, with black mane and tail.—Whoever brings him to the Printer hereof or gives information where he can be had, shall receive three guineas reward.

York, 14th December 1804.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received by the Peggy the following articles, which will close his supply for this year.

Bell's Surgery, Sheridan's Dictionary, Forsyth on Trees, Willton's Egypt, Philadelphia edition, New York, do. Campbell's Narrative, Emelini, Mercutio, Arthur Mervin, Abelard & Eloisa, Theodore Cyphon, Citizen of the World, Songster's Museum, Minstrel, Aberis, Fither's Companion, Cabinet of Knowledge, English Nun, Brigge's Cookery, Entick's Dictionary, Syren, New Musical Charm, Travels of Cyrus Foolscap paper, Letter do. black & red Sealing wax, red and black ink powder.

Castors, clay bells, brass wire, silk good & taffeta, cotton do, elegant glove ties with clasps, very fine ladies stockings with clocks, good violins, common do. silver teaspoons, salt do. ivory combs, tip'd flutes, silver thimbles, gold facings of different kinds, shell lac, seed do. gum gamboge, aqua fortis, rotten stone, grain tin, Brodum's nervous Cordial. York, 13th December 1804.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots No's. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Concession in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Decr. 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the First day of February next will be Sold at Public Sale by the Subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same at the House of the Count de Puisaye the Household Furniture and Books belonging to that gentleman, a list of which will hereafter be given in this paper.

DE FARCY &
QUETTON St. GEORGE.

14th Decr.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Esq; Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his last Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS McDONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those Indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be Indebted to produce their respective Claims.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

FOUND

THREE or four weeks ago, a stray COW, about six or seven years old.—The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges, on application to the Printer.

Dec. 5. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons hereafter found destroying the Timber, or committing any other trespass whatsoever on Park Lot number One, in the first Concession West of the Don, in the Township of York, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 29, 1804.

THE Subscriber is authorized to request that all persons who have demands upon the Estate of the late JACOB HERCHMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly attested, on or before the twentieth of January next; and that all persons indebted to said Estate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the Subscribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent; and that the business will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authorized to receive all Debts due on said Partnership Account; and to satisfy all demands against the same.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 2d November, 1804.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fisk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Administration, to Administer to the Estate of the late John Fisk of York, High Constable; all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to produce them duly authenticated, at Gilbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five; and all persons in any wise indebted thereto, are requested to make an immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Administratrix.
JOEL BIGELOW, Administrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all publicity at the Printer's *giving credit for a Single Copy*;—as therefore hereby, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 2d. 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 30.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 712. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1804. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of DECEMBER last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed;—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cases wherein Locations have been made subject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from those Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each person to whom such indulgence shall be granted, do, during the existence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General such Fees as would be required for the same quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that such parties who do not reside in York, be respectively required also, to name to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating some person resident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his describing the Land, and by him transmitted, with the Description, to the Secretary. But the rates in which the Lands front the Main Road, to which Main Road is intended to be included, the principal Road from the Point of Boudette to the Town of Sandwich, and also from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be considered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, AUGUST 20, 1804.

LOUIS XVIII.

Attempt to poison the Bourbon Family.

In what words shall we announce the intelligence we are about to communicate to our readers?—What language can be found adequate to the expressing what every man must feel at the gigantic plan of assassination which has been adopted by BONAPARTE, and by which he has attempted to take off at one stroke by poison the whole of the Royal Family at Warsaw; the mild and virtuous Louis XVIII. and his amiable consort; the gallant Duke d'Angouleme; and the interesting Dutchess, the last child of Louis XVI. the companion of his imprisonment in the temple; the witness of the last sorrows of her murdered parents and her infant brother? [illegible] a subsequent part of our paper, we have given the detail and the Proces Verbal, which has been transmitted to Monsieur, signed by all the officers of the Court of Louis XVIII. The deed was to have been perpetrated by arsenic, introduced into some carrots, which were to have been thrown into one of the utensils used in cooking the French King's dinner. The principal persons concerned were two men sent from France for the express purpose, who endeavoured to corrupt a Frenchman settled at Warsaw, formerly in the service of the Queen's Equerry, who was well acquainted with the persons of his Majesty's household. The Frenchman listened to the offers made him, received the poisoned carrots, and disclosed the horrible plot to his former master.

His Majesty's Ministers immediately made known the affair to the Prussian Governor of the town, to whose fidelity they knew the Proces Verbal was highly interesting by the various reports which were spread every day, of plots to take away the life of the King, at the eve of his departure for Russia. But an after thought of degrading prudence, a disgraceful apprehension of committing the King of Prussia with the French Emperor, deterred the Governor from taking any measures; and Louis the XVIIIth might, for any help that was taken by the Prussian Governor to prevent it, have been assassinated at Warsaw, with the previous knowledge of the Governor that such a diabolical plan was in agitation.—The poisonous preparation, as soon as it was delivered to the King's Ministers, was sealed up by the Archbishop of Rheims and the Count D'Avary, and not opened until several professional men had been assembled. In the heart of one of the carrots was a powder, which upon being analyzed, was found to contain white, yellow and red arsenic. All these particulars were transmitted to the Prussian Governor, and the Chief Magistrate of the police, who both declined interfering, and who would not even order the assassins to be apprehended.

His Majesty, who displayed throughout the whole business the tranquility of conscious rectitude, delayed in consequence of it his departure from Warsaw a few days. He intended to have set out on the 25th ult. but did not set out until the 30th. Before his departure he dispatched an extraordinary Courier to Berlin with a Proces Verbal and a letter to the King of Prussia, complaining not only of the violation of the laws of hospitality, but those of humanity.

Having informed the Prussian Commander of the day of the departure, His Majesty was told, "that it would be more agreeable to his Master, if the Count De Lille (Louis XVIII.) would wait some days until farther instructions could be obtained from Berlin. The King of France then asked, if he had orders to prevent his departure, and demanded to see them, adding, that if none were produced, His Majesty was determined to quit that city immediately, and nothing but open force should prevent him from doing so. A bow was the only answer of the Prussian Commander, and Louis XVIII. left Warsaw on the 30th of last month, at seven o'clock in the morning—The Proces Verbal says, that he was accompanied only by the Duke D'Angouleme. Another account asserts, that he was accompanied by the Queen, the Duke and Dutchess of Angouleme, and all persons attached to him, with the exception of Count de la Chapelle, His Majesty's Minister of the War Department, who remained behind until the answer of the King of Prussia is obtained, and it is known, whether these poisoners, members of Bonaparte's *secret police*, who hitherto, under the protection of his Commercial Commissary Boyer, continue at large, and are protected in his house, are to enjoy impunity.

Shocked as we are at this new atrocity on the part of the Usurper, we are not surprised. Affairs have taken their expected course. The poisoner of his soldiers at Jaffa, and the assassin of the Duke D'Enghien at Vincennes, must naturally have been expected to have gone on in blood.

Cruor qui fit blood, must be by blood maintained.

How long is the earth to be cursed and burthened with such a Monster?

September 27.

In consequence of a message from Lord Harrowby, his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, engaged in the Spanish trade, waited upon his Lordship yesterday.

Mr. Murphy, from the house of Gordon and Murphy.

Mr. Bell, from the house of Reed and Prinson.

Mr. Macdonald, Bitter-square. And Mr. Turnbull, chairman of the committee of Merchants trading to the South of Europe, with some other considerable merchants in the Spanish trade.

Lord Harrowby informed them, that he had desired to see them upon the subject of our relations with Spain, in which they were so materially interested. His Lordship acquainted them, that there were certain negociations, on important points, now pending between Spain and Great Britain, the issue of which was uncertain. Some explanation had also been required, as to the intention with which the armaments now preparing in the ports of Spain were to be fitted out; to which no satisfactory answer had hitherto been received.

His Lordship thought it necessary to make these communications, leaving it to the direction of the gentlemen who were present to adopt that line of conduct for the regulation of their mercantile concerns, which they should think most advisable."

The committee entered into a long discussion with Lord Harrowby upon the subject of the conduct of Spain to this country since the signature of the peace of Amiens. They dwelt more particularly upon the infraction of the 14th article of the definitive treaty of peace, which provides that "all the sequestrations laid on either side upon funds, revenues and credits, of any nature whatsoever they may be, belonging to any of the contracting parties, or to their citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of the definitive treaty.

"The decision of all claims among the individuals of the respective nations for debts, property, effects, or rights, of any nature whatsoever, which should, according to received usage, and the law of nations, be preferred, at the epoch of peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals—in all those cases speedy and complete justice shall be done in the countries wherein the claims shall be respectively preferred."

Of this article the committee urged that Spain had been guilty of a direct violation. We are not informed of the answer returned by Lord Harrowby upon this point; but had that been our sole grievance, it might have been inexpedient to have insisted upon the removal of it during the continuance of the war with France. Undoubtedly the great grounds of complaint at present are, the armaments recently ordered in the Spanish ports, upon which no satisfactory explanation has been given—the supplies furnished to France—the treatment of Mr. Frere, and the insulting conduct of the Prince of Peace.—That any satisfactory explanation and apology will be afforded upon any of these points, we (Courier) confess we do not entertain the slightest expectation.—They seem to have been intended and adopted with a view to hostilities with this country. When the Spanish government ordered ships to be armed, they must have been prepared to expect a remonstrance from our court, and to suppose that nothing less would content us than disarming. Now we cannot imagine Spain to be so weak, as to arm, with a determination to disarm, if any dissatisfaction should be expressed on our part.

We have above, stated the result of the interview between Lord Harrowby and the merchants carrying on the trade with Spain. We have now to state further that the merchants have since waited on Chevalier de Anduaga, the Spanish Ambassador, to ascertain as far as could be consistent with propriety, his excellency's sentiments on the impending danger: and particularly to request that he would favor them with an assurance, that ships laden with grain from this country for Spain, would be protected in the same manner as those loaded with wool from Spain were by our cruisers, even in time of war. The conduct of his Excellency eventually proved, that he not only wished to avoid an answer at the time to questions of a public nature, but that he was fearful of saying any thing which might commit his authority, or implicate precipitately in any degree the interests of the two countries. His Excellency, however, went so far as to say, that to start a doubt on the subject, would be to suppose that the Spanish government were about to act on a system diametrically opposite to that principle which had hitherto governed their intercourse with Great-Britain. The merchants then urged the propriety of assurances from Chevalier Anduaga, in his Ambassadorial capacity that no sequestration of property would take place so far as regarded vessels laden with grain for the supply of Spain, and that such vessels would experience the same protection as those now experienced that brought wool from Spain to this country. His Excellency still waved any direct answer or assurance; but when the merchants said that such instructions respecting the wool ships had been issued and sanctioned by the British government, and that they could produce such a paper for the satisfaction of his Excellency, if he pleased, the Chevalier Anduaga at last observed, that if they would favor him with a copy of the document now discribed, he would take the particular case which they represented into consideration.—If however, the Spanish Ambassador has received instructions from his court on this point, it is obvious that he cannot take upon himself to give any pledge—nay more, if the court of Spain itself has not received instructions from St. Cloud, no pledge can be given that may not be forfeited. Even an assurance from the two united would be no security. Do not the just claims of our merchants for property sequestered during the late war, still remain unsatisfied, though stipulated for in the treaty of peace? Can we expect they will be more honorable when the countries shall be again in a state of warfare?

On the subject of the armaments, it is reported that upon a question from our Minister at Madrid, requesting an explanation of their objects and destination, the Spanish Government insolently answered by asking in return, "what was the destination of the Russian naval and military armaments in the Mediterranean?" It is also said, that our Government have received certain information of another treaty concluded between France and Spain, by which the latter stipulates for the active assistance of the Spanish navy, in the prosecution of the war against England," and under arms, in consideration thereof, to acknowledge his Catholic Majesty Emperor of Spain, and to extend his revolutionary empire by the annexation of Portugal. If these reports be founded in fact, we may pity the fate of Spain, but we must take care of ourselves—If true, Spain is completely melted down, and mixed in the revolutionary crucible with France. Their principles and views are one and indivisible, and it is idle, after such proceedings, to talk of the King or Government of Spain. Bonaparte and his portable Cabinet, whether at St. Cloud, at Aix la Chappelle, or at Mentz, are the King and Council of Madrid, equally the masters of the lives and property of the Spaniards, as of the Dutch and the French.

The sailing of the frigates from Plymouth on Saturday and Monday was, we conjecture, with a view to hostilities with Spain. Orders have been sent to Falmouth to countermand till further orders the sailing of the Walsingham packet, which was in course of service with the mail of the 18th. We imagine too that the sailing of the vessels now loading at Hull for Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, Bilboa, &c. which were expected to sail from thence on the 14th October, to join the general convoy at Plymouth on the 20th, will be deferred.

Policies were done yesterday to a very large amount, on the immediate probability of a Spanish war. Twenty-five guineas were given for the return of one hundred, if hostilities were commenced between Spain and Great Britain in the course of three months. Yet, amidst these hostile appearances, it is still said that Mr. Welleslay, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Frere, is continuing his preparations for his mission, and that there is every likelihood of his setting out for that Court in the course of a few days.

From the VISITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

[The following exquisite satire, on the humbug style of recommending PATENT MEDECINES, is too good a thing to let passmenters the reading of it may give some relief to those afflicted with the gout.]

Essential Tincture of Gridiron;

OTHERWISE CALLED,

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

DR. *Simeon Ramrod*, by a scrutinous and chemical analization of vegetable substances, has recently discovered that Gridirons contain a subtle invigorating fluid, sympathetically allied to the nervous or *magnetic* fluid of the human body, which, being skilfully extracted and properly prepared, becomes a specific, mild and infallible remedy for almost every complaint, of mind and body, to which human nature has been subject since the flood. It is found also to have a powerful effect on the brute creation, and on various inanimate substances; to relief against accidents, to be a wonderful quickener of the circulations, and to give renovated strength to all muscular exertions; from which it is found useful to persons travelling by sea or by land, and to those exposed to extraordinary dangers.

To announce the instances in which *Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron* has proved beneficial, would be but to give a detail of all the diseases to which men, women and children are subject. The following are but a few out of a thousand and *upwards* of certificates which have been, or may be procured, as a testimony of its efficacy.

The subscriber has long been afflicted with the tooth-ache, to such a degree that nearly all his teeth had been drawn out; and by an unjust sentence, he also unfortunately, had both his ears cut off. On applying a little of the *Tincture of Gridiron* to his head, his teeth were restored, and his head was instantly supplied with as fine a pair of ears as he could boast of the day he was born.

JOHN EARWIG.

Not long since, riding on the highway, my horse stumbled and fell, and so lamed himself as to be unable to proceed. I *heard* of a phial of the *Tincture of Gridiron* in the neighbourhood, and suddenly found myself at the end of my journey, without further trouble.

JONA SPEEDWELL.

Some time ago my house was very much infested with rats; and, one day, while I sat brooding over my misfortunes, a large number of them suddenly came upon me, and ate me up. I instantly took some of the *Tincture of Gridiron*, and found myself at ease, and have never been eaten since.

JACK RECOVER.

I was, not long since, subject to extreme fatigue from dancing or other exercise. I took a small quantity of the *Tincture of Gridiron*, and have been dancing ever since, without the least inconvenience.

SAMUEL RIGADOON.

Riding the other day, I accidentally fell into a ditch, and broke my legs, my arms and my neck. On taking a little of the *Tincture of Gridiron*, I instantly recovered, and have never been near a ditch since, nor felt a desire to approach one.

TOM TUMBLE.

Walking, not long since, near the machinery of a mill, I was caught and carried between two cog wheels, and every bone in my body broke to pieces. A phial of *Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron* being thrown into the mill-pond, I found myself restored, and as whole and sound as a roach.

DICK WHIRLIGIG.

Note.—Gridirons taken in their natural state, and particularly taken whole, are, by skilful chemists, deemed extremely dangerous; but the recent discovery of a mode of preparing the tincture from them, places them in the first rank of valuable plants.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Each bottle is stopped with a gimblet, and sealed with juniper berries, and labelled "Ramrod's Tincture of Gridiron." To be sold (*only*) by the subscriber, in Frying-pan Alley, at the sign of the Tea-kettle, who always inscribes his own name.

S. RAMROD.

N. B. *Cash given for Mouse Fur and Muiquetoe Skins.*

A CASE FOR THE GENTLEMEN OF THE LAW.

WILL WEBSTER, of Stamford, sold as good a cup of ale, as ever mantled in a beer glass. He was bred a baker, and, as in common in the country, he always sold bread; and it was as usual for working people to call for a penny loaf as a penny worth of ale at his house.

A man came one day for six penny loaves.—Webster served him as he sat in the drinking room; and after they had been delivered to him, he said, "Master Webster, take one of your loaves back, I'll have but five, and bring me a penny worth of ale, *that* will make up the six pence, all the same, you know." The ale was brought him, and he gave a loaf for it, drank it and called for another, and another, and another, until he had exchanged the six loaves for six penny-worth's of ale! then rising up, said, Mary must do with brown bread, which he believed would be quite as good for her health; and was deliberately marching off, when the landlord desired to be paid. "*Paid! for what?*" said the fellow. "For my bread," answered the landlord. "Your bread—have you not had it again?"—"Why then pay me for the ale," said the publican. "I gave you bread for it," answered the defendant.—"That is true" answered Boniface, "yet *somewhat* I think I am cheated, but if ever you *bother* me again, call me *cut*, that's all—you shall always pay for every thing as I bring it in."

Law Query. Upon what can the landlord bring his action?

Dr. Darwin, who has the happy art of illustrating from the most familiar circumstances in real life the abstract theories of philosophy, has given the following picturesque instances of the use of varying motives to prolong exertion.

A little boy, who was *tired* of walking, begged his papa to carry him—"Here," says his father, "ride upon my gold-headed cane."—The pleased child, putting it between his legs, galloped away with delight.

Alexander the Great, one day, saw a poor man carrying upon his shoulders a heavy load of fuel for the royal camp—the man tottered under his burden, and was ready to give up the point through fatigue:—"Hold on, my friend, the rest of the way, and carry it to your own tent, for it is *yours*," said *Alexander*.

The young lad whose theatrical performance have excited unequalled admiration in *Great Britain*, has been lately engaged for the Covent Garden Theatre, London, at 50 guineas per night and a free benefit at the end of 12 nights.

A person at *Paris* was invited by a gentleman to *dine* with him at *eight* o'clock. The person replied, he was sorry he could not accept the honour; but he had already accepted an invitation to *supper* at *seven*.

NAVAL EXPERTNESS.

The British ship of war Gibraltar, of 80 guns, then under command of Capt. J. F. Ryves, having been ordered to be paid off went into the harbour of Portsmouth on Sunday morning; at 12 o'clock at noon the royal top gallant yards were across; at 8 the same evening the ship was completely unrigged, and all the rigging made up in the lighters along side and all the spars were overboard.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

On Monday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out on Mr. Henderson's premises and consumed the malt kiln and part of an adjoining building; but by the timely assistance and activity of the inhabitants and military stationed at the Block House, the flames were soon gotten under so as to prevent their communicating with the dwelling house and other adjoining concerns.—It is supposed to have originated in the drying of malt on the kiln.

Mr. Henderson takes this public manner of expressing his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the town of York and to the military stationed at the Block House for their efficient exertions in suppressing the late fire on his premises, as to their extreme activity he (under Providence) owes the preservation of his dwelling house and several other buildings from the ravages of the flames.

District of London, } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or Testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those or Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

Upper Canada } PETER HUNTER

to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, Regr. C. P.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received by the Peggy the following articles, which will close his supply for this year.

Bell's Surgery, Sheridan's Dictionary, Forfyth on Trees, Willson's Egypt, Philadelphia edition, New York, do. Campbell's Narrative, Emelini, Mercutio, Arthur Mervin, Abelard & Eloisa, Theodore Cyphon, Citizen of the World, Scoggler's Museum, Minstrel, Abels, Fisher's Companion, Cabinet of Knowledge, English Nun, Brigge's Cookery, Entick's Dictionary, Syren, New Musical Charm; Travels of Cyrus Foolscap paper, Letter do. black & red Sealing wax, red and black ink powder. Castors, clay bells, brass wire, silk cord & tassels, cotton do, elegant glove ties with clasps, very fine ladies stockings with clocks, good violins, common do. silver teaspoons, salt do. ivory combs, tip'd flutes, silver thimbles, gold earings of different kinds, shell lac, feed do. gum gamboge, aqua fortis, rotten stone, grain tin, Broquin's nervous Cordial. York, 13th December 1804.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

December 14, 1804.

Home District, } To wit. } NOtice is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the eighth day of January now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots Nos. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Concession in the Township of Hamilton in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Dec. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the First day of February next will be Sold at Public Sale by the Subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same at the House of the Count de Puisaye the Household Furniture and Books belonging to that gentleman, a list of which will hereafter be given in this paper.

DE FARCY &

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

14th Dec.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT J. D. GRAY, Esq. Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his late Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS McDONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber. He therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Claims.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons hereafter found destroying the Timber, or committing any other trespass whatsoever on Park Lot number One, in the first Concession West of the Don, in the Township of York, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subscriber is authorized to request that all persons who have demands upon the Estate of the late JACOB HEMMER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly attested, on or before the tenth day of January next; and that all persons indebted to the said Estate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

R. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the Subscribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, in this day dissolved by Mutual Consent; and that the business will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authorized to receive all Debts due on said Partnership Account, and to satisfy all demands against the same.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 21 November, 1804.

YORK, 21st September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fisk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Administration, to Administer to the Effects of the late John Fisk of York, Esqr. Loyalist; all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to produce them duly authenticated, at Gibbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five; and all persons in any wise indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Administrator.
JOEL BIGELOW, Administrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

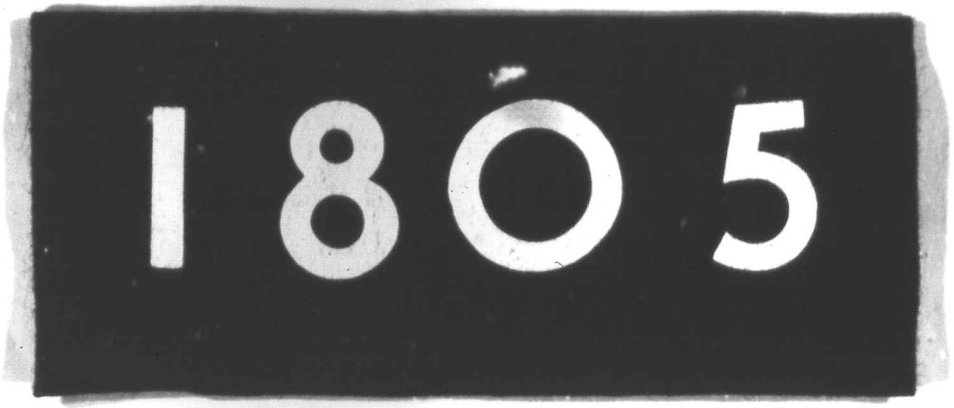
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*:—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 1st 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.


1805

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 37.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 713. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the firft day of DECEMBER laft, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thoufand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the firft day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed; WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 28th Dec. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in caſes wherein Locations have been made ſubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thoſe Settling Duties upon the following conditions, viz.—That each perſon to whom ſuch indulgence ſhall be granted, do, during the exiſtence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General ſuch Fees as would be required for the ſame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that ſuch parties who do not reſide in York, be reſpectively required alſo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating ſome perſon reſident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his deſcribing the Land, and by him tranſmitted, with the Deſcription, to the Secretary. But the caſes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Baquette to the Town of Sandwich, and alſo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conſidered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateſt Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

Files of London papers, to the 5th September, have been received at Quebec, the prominent contents of which have been anticipated. From theſe it is collected,

That the French as well as Engliſh accounts concurred, that a war between Ruſſia and France was certain. The Moniteur admitting the fact, gave credit to the penetration of the Emperor Napoleon in having foreſeen the event, and under cover of the invaſion of England, of having augmented the financial reſources of France, and progreſſively raiſed its army to an eſtabliſhment equal to the exigencies of a Continental war.—No new taxes, it declared, would be neceſſary, nor any new levies of troops wanted. The events which have led to this hoſtile ſtate of affairs and the negociation of the ſubject, were not known.—But the conduct of France towards Ruſſia and Sweden had been inſolent and haughty. It was highly probable Denmark would make a common cauſe with her neighbors. Certain movements in the North indicated, that a Ruſſian army would be landed in Holſtein, which the Engliſh could readily furniſh with warlike equipments; and towards which point the French were marching a very formidable army. Thoſe therefore, who delight "*in tales of warlike note*" and the adventures of thoſe who "*ſeek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth*," will probably ſpeedily be gratified.

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GEZZAR PACHA.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople bring many particulars reſpecting the preſent ſtate of Egypt and Syria; Gezzar Pacha, whoſe object was to obtain the ſupreme authority in Egypt, was ſucceeded by Ismail Pacha, who acknowledged the ſupremacy of the Porte but at the ſame time endeavouring to eſtabliſh himſelf independent. The particulars which have tranſpired, relative to Gezzar Pacha, will throw ſome light upon the politics of the Porte and its agents.

The real character of Gezzar Pacha, the late tyrant of St. John D'Acre, has never been well known. After a life ſpent in the commiſſion of the moſt horrid cruelties and enormities, for the attainment of the ſupreme authority in a once famous country, this wretch cloſed his days, with the following merciful ſoliloquy, which he uttered a few moments previous to his deceaſe; "I perceive," ſaid he, "that I have but a ſhort time longer to live; what muſt I do with thoſe raſcals in my priſons I have ſtripped them of every thing, what good will it do them to let them looſe again naked into the world? The greateſt part of them were Governors, and men of conſequence in the country, who, if they return to their poſts, will be forced to ruin a great many poor people, in order to replace the ſums I have taken from them; and ſo it is beſt for their own ſakes, and for that of others, that I ſhould diſpatch them. They will then

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 37.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 713. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the firft day of DECEMBER laft, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thoufand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the firft day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our ſaid Province to be hereunto Affixed; WITNESS Our Truſty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 28th Dec. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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soon be in a place where proper care will be taken of them; a very good place, where they will neither be permitted to moleft any one, nor be themfelves expofed to molefta'ion. Yes—yes—that's beft—difpatch them."

In conlequence of the above order, twenty-three victims, who had formerly enjoyed the higheft ftations in Turkey and Egypt, were charitably thrown en maffe into the lea, as the moft expeditious mode of execution—many others were deftroyed by the bowftring.

The object of Gezzar was to obtain the whole government of Syria and Egypt. At the time of his death, he had united in his own perfon the Pachalick of Serda, Damafcus, and Tripoli, and the nominal Viceroyfhip of Egypt. The Pachalick of Aleppo alone remained for the completion of his defire.

Ifmail Pacha, his fucceffor, accompanied the grand army to Egypt, in the year 1800, and being patronized by the Naplf Pacha, obtained the dignity of Baftaw of Three Tails; after this he was put into poffeffion of the Government of Marath, but did not long hold it owing to his great extortions which furpaffed every thing formerly practifed by Turkifh oppreffion. He was ordered to fuffer capital punifhment, to effect which, the Grand Vizier appointed him to the Government of Suwas, whilft a plan was concerted to way lay him on his road thither, and bring him in chains to the Turkifh camp; the meeting, however, between the affaffins and Ifmail ferved only to eftablifh his reputation for extraordinary courage and fortitude; for he difplayed fuch gallantry and vigour on their attack, that they were obliged to fly. He then flew for protection to Gezzar, and was kindly received by that Chieftain on his complaining that he fuffered from the Grand Vizier perfecution; he followed the fortunes of Gezzar till within a year and half prior to the latter's deceafe when Ifmail loft his favour and was conlequently committed to prifon in Acre, where remained till the day of Gezzar's deceafe. Gezzar, having no children, conlidered Ifmail as a man fit to inherit his wealth and power, as he had been bred up in a rancorous hatred to the Grand Vizier, and in independence of the Porte.

As Gezzar lay on his death bed, he lent for Ifmail Pacha from his confinement, who had fo little expectation of the change of fortune that awaited him that he requefted to be allowed a few moments to prepare himfelf for death. On his being brought into Gezzar's preference, he would have begged for mercy, but Gezzar faid "there I leave you plenty of troops, plenty of money to pay them, and good fortifications to fight in. If you are a man, you will keep them, and my enemies fhall have no reafon to exult in my death."

Immediately on the death of Gezzar, Ifmail leized the reins of Government, and the moft perfect obedience enlued in the neighbouring provinces. He however, declared, that he held the Government only until the will of the Porte fhould be known, and in conlequence, affixed the public leal to the immenfe magazine of treafures left by the deceafed.

When the laft accounts left conftantinople, the captain Baftaw had taken the city of St. Jean D'Acre out of the hands of Ifmail Pacha; the latter, however, was expected fhortly to be reinftated in his authority.

Hurricane.—New particulars have been publifhed concerning the devaftations occafioned in the departments of the Rhine and Mofelle (Coblentz) by the terrible ftorm on the 2d Thermidor. The river Hafe, in 3 hours, rofe 45 feet. This torrent fwallowed up 42 villages. Twenty two leagues of the country (66 miles) are entirely funk under a quantity of ftones from rocks, of which the thicknefs has been calculated to be at leaft 12 feet. The villages have difappeared, and nothing but land, pebbles and ftones, are feen in their place. All this country of twenty two leagues is entirely loft to a griculture. The damage is immenfe, and eftimated at many millions. The Prefect and the Chief Engineer are returned to Coblentz, after the infpection they have made on this unfortunate country.—Some habitations are to be eftablifhed in the vicinity of thofe deftroyed, for the few perfons who have had the good luck to efcape the fury of the torrent. Six Hundred workmen are put in requifition, and will begin to work as foon as the harveft is over.

From a detailed ftatement of the damage done by the flood and hurricane, on the banks of the Aar, in July laft it appears that 65 perfons found their graves in the flood; 17 houfes and 190 ftacks or granaries tumbled down; 20 mills, 8 forges, and 50 bridges were completely fwept away; 498 houfes, 239 out houfes, 8 mills and 1 forge, are fo fhattered, that they muft be rebuilt. There are heaps of ftones and mud left on the furface of the ground, 8, 10, 20 feet high. In fome places mountains were fwept away, and whole villages buried up to the roofs. —*Paris paper.*

A Roman fepulchre has been difcovered at Afhby Puerorum, in Lincolnfhire. It was found by a laborer cutting a ditch. The top of the ftone cheft lay three feet below the furface of the ground; the lid is fitted neatly to the fides, hanging a little over the edges, fo that when it was removed no dirt of any kind had gained admittance, during a period of nearly a thoufand years. The cheft is of freeftone, of the kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn is made of ftrong glafs, well manufactured, but of greenifh hue. The glafs was perfect in all refpects, and the furface was as fmooth as if it had been juft extricated from the fire. This receptacle of the afhes was nearly filled with fmall pieces of bone, many of them, from the effects of ignition, being white through the fubftance of the bone. Among the fragments was difcovered a fmall lacrymatory, which had been broken, from the avarice of the perfon who difcovered this curiofity, who acknowledged that he had examined the contents of the vafe, in order to convert the gold or filver that might be inclofed in it to his own ufe.—*London pap.*

Atmofpheric Phenomena.—Nothing has excited fo much attention of late among philofophers, as thofe vaft ftony and metallic maffes which are faid to have fallen from the loftier regions of the atmofphere. Thofe who have written on this curious fubject, have had recourfe to electricity to explain the luminous appearance and noife with which thefe meffengers have been attended. Mr. Robertfon, in his aerial excurfion from Hamburgh, has difcovered, that, at a conliderable elevation, neither glafs, fulphur, or wax produce any electrical effect from friction, and he could neither collect the fluid by, on his conductors, or upon his electrometer.—*ib.*

Depravity in Old Age.—A decrepid man, a tinker, in low circumftances, in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, fome time ago buried his wife, about a month after which he took home a fecond woman; but his labour not anfwering their expenfes, they feperated, and he took a third, who, like the other two, was fond of the juice of the juniper; the did not live long:—four days after he took a fourth, who was fond of white por, alias gin; promifed to marry her; but after a found fleep forgot his promife, and fell in love with a fifth; the former being jealous of the latter, they fought an obftinate battle. People interpofed and feparated the combatants; the man being the caufe of this ill-recent fcene, he was about to be taken up, but found his fafety in flight. The parifh-officers, however, are in fearch after him, for his immoral conduct, and for being a nuifance to the neighbourhood.

A WHIMSICAL CHARACTER.

The youth of Kentifh Town laugh when Old Nobs is named: their fathers have been ufed to tell them of the man whofe motions were as regular as thofe of the fhadows of the dial, denoting the time without error. From generation to generation, at the certain hour, paffed by the venerable figure; they remembered him labouring the fteep hill in dog days, and running up the afcent in winter; in froft clofe buttoned, and bidding the bleak winds defiance; and in the autumn open to the waift; his hat, wig, and cane, the load of one hand, while the other beat as an oar againft the air, damp, duffy, and bald headed.

His walk was to the fummit of the hill; he reached it in a certain period, as he had (fo he boafted) counted fifty thoufand times how many ftepe carried him through the journey. At Highgate he drank deliberately his fingle bottle; looked down for an hour upon the miferable fcene of fmoak and dirt which he had quitted; and as foon as he had done, moft peaceably returned to it again.

He had by heart every turning of the path; and, without looking down, knew where he was to lift his foot over the rough pebble; he could meafure the ground blindfold; had his eyes been taken from him, you would no more have been able to lead him five ftepe beyond the inn door, than to whip the laborious animal that drew up the water at the inn, thro' one circle more after the bucket reached the furface.

Every body knew old Nobs upon the road, and Nobs knew every body; he returned the civilities of a ftranger; but the oldeft acquaintance could not prevail with him to turn in at his door, or refrefh himfelf; he knew he could go through his walk, and he was not fure he could not add to it: but he would never allow himfelf to drink till he had earned his bottle by the ftipulated labor.

As all the inhabitants of the road were acquainted with the old man, there was not one among them all but loved him. The inoffenfive is the character, with which men paft beft of all through life; and that was his moft eminently. He had his fingularities, but they diverted and it feemed a common lofs when death ftopped his journies.

As he knew every ftep, he knew where every houfe was placed, and if he went by with his eyes fhut, as was often the cafe when the duft offended him, he never miftook the inhabitant. He had his phrafe for every one at the more noted places; and he adapted it to the perfon: nothing in all this gave offence; for it was underftood, and it was meant, only to fay, Nobs is going by you.

Skim was the word as he went paft the dairy, and the rofy milk maids would reply 'Mr. Nobs, a good walk to you.' As he paffed the fhed, in which the taylor laboured, Top* was pronounced with a good natured nod, and the return was, 'Ha old True-Penney!' At the Tall Tree houfe he ftruck upon the dog kennel, and Bow wow called out the lurly inhabitants in anfwer: He took his leave out of the place with the clerk's houfe, and he fung out a good Amen as he paffed by it. It was the only word of two fyllables he employed; but he had always, good man, a refpect for things facred.

Rain could not keep him within doors; but even then he walked to Highgate. He had laid his two chambers into one for this purpofe; and he regularly fet out at his hour for the journey. As he knew how many fteps carried him to the place, he walked backward & forward the length of the double room, untill he had numbered out the quantity, and fo gone through the journey.

You will fay, but he wanted the reliefs at his feveral ftages! Not at all. When he had counted as many fteps as reached the Dairy, he cried Skim! who meafured as many more as brought him to the fhed, he repeated Top! as regularly as if the crofs-legged brotherhood were there to anfwer him; he cried Bow-wow, at the Tall-Tree-Place, and ftapped the table by way of dog kennel; and when he had fung out his amen! he would fhrug up his fhoulders with joy that he approached the end of his journey.

He would turn ftort every imaginary corner; at the bridge he fnuffed up the imaginary hay field; he would lift up his feet higher as he climbed the hill; and a couple of chairs were fet back to back in a corner of the room, over which he clambered once for every ftile in the foot way.

He would puff when he arrived at the ftation of his inn; he would open his bottle; fancy he faw the extended profpect from one of his windows; and when he had refted and refrefhed his hour, he meafured back the defcent and plain, reclimbed every ftile, and paid his ftationary compliments.

You who laugh at the whimfical old fellow, change your merriment to imitation; by fo much exercife taken daily, he kept alive to ninety fix. A father to the afflicted; a patron to the indigent. He was the beft natured man of his time. Cheerful in himfelf he loved to fee cheerfulnefs in others; and what he loved he would purchafe. He would give to the miferable the price you pay a miftrefs, and with their fmiles he bought their prayers. Let the marble hide the duft, this remembrance of the foul will live forever.

Thofe who only faw him, loved the man for his fingularity: thofe who wanted his affiftance, reverenced him for his virtue. In the courfe of fo long a life, no man could fay, he had injured him, even in thought. Upon the income of an inconfiderable place in the revenue, he, during almoft fixty years, diftinguifhed himfelf by the name of Charitable Nob; and, at the end of it, he left his family a little portion. He left them with it, that ineftimable inheritance, the bleffings which flow from heaven upon the children of the merciful.

* *A technical term, fignifying fnuff the candle.*

(*From the Monthly Mirror.*)

EFFECT OF PRESSING.

THE following melancholy anecdote, the effect of preffing, was communicated by Mr. B****, proprietor of an ex enfive dock yard.

A young man had ferved an apprenticefhip of leven years to him, during which he had acquitted himfelf very much to his fatisfaction: the young man had formed a tender affection for a moft amiable young woman, of his own age, to whom, at the expiration of his apprenticefhip, he was to be married. The time for their union was appointed, but, unfortunately, the day before it was to take place, preis-warrants were iffued—he was dragged from every thing that was dear to him—hurried on board a tender, and next morning fent to the Nore, without fo much as feeing his intended wife, or any of his relations. After being in the fervice all the war, he was paid off about fix months ago. He came home and married the young woman to whom he was betrothed. He applied to Mr. B. for imployment, who made him his fore man. Mr. B. believed him to be as happy and contented as a human being could be; but, alas! his happinefs was doomed to be of a fhort duration: he was again forced away from his beautiful and amiable wife, already fix months advanced in pregnancy. The privation of her husband had fuch an effect upon her, that fhe mifcarried; and, it grieves me to add, that fhe is now no more. When the death of this amiable young woman was made known to her husband, in a fit of diftraction he ftabbed himfelf to the heart, and thus terminated both his miferies and his life.

FALMOUTH, (*Jamaica*) *Oct.* 3.

In the afternoon of Saturday laft, we had here one of the moft awful Thunder ftorms attended with heavy rain and repeated flafhes of lightning, that has been known for many years. About 4 P. M. the lower part of the building, lately erected at a conliderable expence, for the difplaying of fignals, under which, is the Powder Magazine, was ftruck with lightning, which broke the conductor, chattered one of the windows, and knocked down one of the foldiers on guard, who was much injured, and lay a conliderable time fpeechleis. The fpot where the lightning ftruck, is not more than ten or twelve feet from the Magazine, where there is a conliderable quantity of Gun Powder, (report fays) enough to have deftroyed the town of Falmouth and its inhabitants.

ANECDOTE.

A fellow found guilty of burglary and robbery before Juftice Day in Ireland, fhrewdly enough obferved, that his fate had been fingular—he had loft by *Day* what he had got by *Night.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

CORONATION FUN.

What a buftle is made!
What a mighty parading,
An uplift to crown in Haymarket
'Tis "a rod to a wheel,"
To smoke—and to reel
Bloody acts, by no pomp, without number!

This fiend, tho's King,
For deferves more a ftring,
Than the Throne upon which he is mounted.
"Off Satin!" to Tyrants
Of France! where's thy blufh,
This Devil to ftyle—"*God's anointed!*"

PUNCTUM SALIENS.

Emperor or Conful, let the Tyrant be call'd—
The Gauls will be gull'd, and the Gulls will be gull'd!

ib.

[On the report of Dr. Letfom's death; wanth falthood the Doctor, to the great pleafure of all who knew him, was able perfectly to contradict himfelf.]

YOU fay I'm dead, I fay you lie,
Phyfician, bleeds, and fweats' em;
If after this my patients die
Why verily——

I Lets—'em.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no ufe but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, fhall be rewarded for their trouble.

5th June, 1805.

District of London
Province of Upper
Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perfon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diftrict aforefaid. Not having left any Will or Teftament, and having died poffeffed of fome perfonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thofe of Kin to the faid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diftrict of London aforefaid, by Robert Henderfon and James Ruffell, Freeholders in faid Diftrict, Friends to the deceafed, for leave to Adminifter the right and credits, goods and chattels of faid Robert Hay. Adminiftration will therefore be granted to faid Petitioners, unlefs fome of kin fhould appear at this office, either in perfon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firft day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diftrict of London.

By Auction

Will be Sold, on Wednefday the 9th inftant at 12 o'clock, at Hamilton's Tavern;

A CONSIDERABLE Quantity of Caps and Mitts fuitable for the Seafon, alfo a large aflortment of weaving Apparel; feveral Barrels of very good Onions, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctr.

4th Jan. 1805.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Seets has eloped from my bed & board without any juft caufe, this is therefore to forbid any perfon from harbouring or trufting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

PETER SEETS.

2d January, 1805.

Upper Canada } PETER HUNTER
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death,

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, that said next of kin, or if not before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the House District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

HAS received by the Peggy the following articles, which will close his supply for this year.

Bell's Surgery, Sheridan's Dictionary, Forfyth on Trees, Willson's Egypt, Philadelphia edition, New York, do. Campbell's Narrative, Emelini, Mercutio, Arthur Mervin, Abelard & Eloisa, Theodore Cyphon, Citizen of the World, Singster's Museum, Minstrel, Abels, Father's Companion, Cabinet of Knowledge, English Nun, Brigge's Cookery, Entick's Dictionary, Syren, New Musical Charm, Travels of Cyrus Foolscap paper, Letter do. black & red Sealing wax, red and black ink powder.

Castors, slay bells, brass wire, silk cord & taffels, cotton do, elegant glove tips with clasps, very fine ladies stockings with clocks, good violins, common do. silver teaspoons, salt do. ivory combs, tip'd flutes, silver thimbles, gold earrings of different kinds, shell lac, seed do. gum gamboge, aqua fortis, rotten stone, grain tin, Broodnin's nervous Cordial. York, 13th December 1804.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
December 14, 1804.

Home District, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the eighth day of January now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all thole otherwise concerned, are defired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the weft fide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—Thefe premiles are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a fmall Dwelling Houfe. Lot number 24 in Conceffion C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, fituate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in refpect of foil as fituation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots Nos. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Conceffion in the Township of Hamilton, in the Diftrict of Newcaftle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Conceffion of faid Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return foon to England, will difpofe of the above Lands on very reafonable terms—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his ftay at York, or in his abfence to Alexander Wood, Efqr. and Mr. Robert Henderfon, who are duly authorized to difpofe of the fame, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in Payment of the purchafe money.

York, 13th Decr. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiftration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Efq. deceafed having been duly granted and committed to the Subfcriber: She therefore requefts all thofe Indebted to the faid Eftate forthwith to make payment, and thofe to whom the faid Eftate may be Indebted to produce their refpective Accounts regularly attefted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the Firft day of February next will be Sold at Public Sale by the Subfcribers, who are duly authorized to difpofe of the fame at the Houfe of the Count de Puifaye the Household Furniture and Books belonging to that gentleman, a lift of which will hereafter be given in this paper.

DE FARCY &
QUETTON St. GEORGE.

14th Decr.

ALL thole intereffed in the Eftate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Efq; Solicitor General, deceafed, will take notice that the Subfcriber has obtained Probate of his laft Will and Teftament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiftration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Efquire, deceafed, have been duly granted and committed to the Subfcriber. He therefore requefts all thole Indebted to the faid Eftate forthwith to make payment; and thole to whom the faid Eftate may be Indebted to produce their refpective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perfon or perfons hereafter found deftroying the Timber, or committing any other trefpafs whatfoever on Park Lot number One, in the firft Conceffion Weft of the Don, in the Township of York, will be profecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

THE Subfcriber is authorized to requeft that all perfons who have demands upon the Eftate of the late JACOB MERCHER, Merchant, of this Town, exhibit their Accounts properly attefted, on or before the tenth day of January next; and that all perfons indebted to the faid Eftate make immediate payment, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

D. CAMERON.

York, 14th November, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerfhip between the Subfcribers, under the Firm of SCHOFIELD and MOSLEY, is this day diffolved by Mutual Confent; and that the bufinefs will in future be conducted by THOMAS MOSLEY, who is duly authorized to receive all Debts due on faid Partnerfhip Account, and to fatisfy all demands againft the fame.

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOSLEY.

York, 21 November, 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leafed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houfe and Premifes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juftice Allcock lately occupied; with the fame liberty which he had of Pafturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the ufe of the Houfe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceafed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas Levine Fifk and Joel Bigelow, have taken out a Letter of Adminiftration, to Adminifter to the Eftate of the late John Fifk of York, High Conftable; all perfons having claims againft the faid Eftate, are requefted to produce them duly authenticated, at Gilbert's Tavern, on the ninth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five; and all perfons in any wife indebted thereto, are requefted to make immediate payment.

LEVINE FISK, Adminiftrator.
JOEL BIGELOW, Adminiftrator.

York, 15th Nov. 1804.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with fhort horns and long tail; between 3 and 4 years old. Any perfon having found the above defcribed Cow, on bringing her to P. MARIAN fhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revifed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumftances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poffibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a fingle Copy*; it is therefore hoped, no fuch Application will be made.

Printer's Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. R.

VOLUME XLV. NUMBER 38.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 714. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and dealed, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the firft day of DECEMBER laft, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thoufand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the firft day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our faid Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trufty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Efquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our faid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thoufand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 18th Oct. 1804.

By his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ORDERED,

THAT in cafes wherein Locations have been made fubject to Settling Duties, the parties be relieved from thofe Settling Duties upon the following conditions viz.—That each perfon to whom fuch indulgence fhall be granted, do, during the exiftence of this Order, pay into the hands of the Receiver General fuch Fees as would be required for the fame quantity of Land under the Table of 6th July, 1804. And that fuch parties who do not refide in York, be refpectively required alfo, to annex to the Receiver General's Receipt a Power of Attorney, nominating fome perfon refident in York as their Agent, to receive their Deed; which Power is to be lodged with the Surveyor General, previous to his defcribing the Land, and by him tranfmitted, with the Defcription, to the Secretary. But the cafes in which the Lands front the Main Road, in which Main Road is intended to be included the principal Road from the Point of Buderte to the Town of Sandwich, and alfo from the Town of York to Lake Simcoe, are to be conficered as excepted out of this Order. And this Regulation is to be regarded as in force only for Twelve Months from the date hereof. JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Lateft Intelligence.

The following are copies of letters which paffed between the Chief Judge Regnier and Madame Moreau:—

The Chief Judge and Minifter of the Police to Mr. Victor Moreau.

Paris, June 21.

"In allowing you, Sir, the liberty to retire to the United States of America, as you have requefted, it is the intention of his Majefty the Emperor, that you are not to return to France without having firft obtained an expreſs permiſſion for that purpofe.

"Mr. Henry, who will deliver you this letter, has inſtructions to bring back an anſwer from you conformable to the intentions of his Majeſty.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

"Barcelona, July 7.

"Sir—My huſband being too much indiſpoſed to be capable of writing, deſires me to inform your Excellency, that Mr. Henry has delivered your letter to him. I muſt add, that it was myſelf only, who requeſted that his Majeſty would allow us to quit our country, as that my huſband did nothing more than to ſubmit to the determination which had been taken reſpecting him; but he was far from expecting that the duration of his exile was to be indefinite.

"As our return to France is made to depend upon the Emperor's pleaſure alone, I am in hopes that it will be much ſooner than I had reaſon to expect, &c."

ENGLAND.

DEAL, October 4.

Attack on the French Gun-Boats at Boulogne.

Several ſhips of war from the Boulogne ſtation have juſt arrived in the Downs, and by them we are happy to learn that the expedition againſt the French gun-boats had completely ſucceeded. There were about two hundred outſide of Boulogne. The night was very dark, and every thing favorable. A new invented machine floated under water, conducted by a ſmall boat on the ſurface: the machine, containing four tons of ſtones and ſeveral barrels of gun-powder was carried, one to one end of the French ſquadron, and the other to the other. Theſe machines exploded after a given time, threw up the ſtones, deſtroyed many of the French boats, and threw the reſt into confuſion. Some fire ſhips were then ſent among them. The land batteries, &c. &c. fired briſkly, but without effect, as the night was dark. The French ſent out boats full of men, but a dreadful havoc was made among all. It is ſaid that upwards of 150 of the enemy's veſſels were deſtroyed, and that none of our men were killed, and few only wounded.

LONDON, October 18.

Advices were received this day, ſtating, that on the 5th inſt. a ſquadron of his Majeſty's frigates, conſiſting of the Indefatigable, the Meduſa, the Amphion and the Lively, fell in with four Spaniſh frigates off St. Mary's, from Rio de la Plata, bound to Cadiz, and loaded with treaſure. As they refuſed the orders which our frigates were under, for detaining all Spaniſh ſhips of war, till a ſatisfactory explanation had been given in regard to the preſent armaments in the ports of Spain, an engagement took place, in which after a few broadſides, one of the Spaniſh fri

gates blew up, another with a Rear Admiral's flag ſtruck. Immediately after, the third alſo ſtruck, and the fourth, in endeavouring to make her eſcape, was overtaken by the Lively, and after a ſhort action, ſtruck to her. She proved to be the Fama, of 34 guns, and 300 men, had 22 killed and 30 wounded.—She was commanded by a Commodore.

The Lively arrived yeſterday evening at Portſmouth, with La Fama; the other two, La Medea, and La Clara are hourly expected. The treaſure on board is eſtimated at 20,000,000 of dollars.

Captain Moore, of the Indefatigable, was the commanding officer on this occaſion.

The whole of the crew in the Spaniſh frigate that was blown up, amounting to about 300 men, we are ſorry to ſay, periſhed.

The affairs of Spain, with regard to this country, muſt ſoon take a decided turn. What the exaſperated Emperor may now determine on is difficult to ſay, but he has certainly experienced a woeful diſappointment in loſing the treaſure which he has ſo long been expecting, and after the receipt of which he would in all probability have plunged the unfortunate country in all the miſeries of war.—Notice of this important event was put up at Lloyd's.

October 20.

Admiral Cornwallis is ſtill in Torbay.

According to the laſt accounts from Boulogne no veſſels have ventured to appear outſide the harbour.

Orders have been ſent down to Portſmouth to allow the Spaniſh officers to come on ſhore, and to go to any convenient town, on their parole, but to be at full liberty; the men alſo are not to be conſidered as priſoners of war, but only as detained perſons, and to have the ſame allowances of proviſions and other indulgencies as our own people.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, November 7.

On Saturday the 3d inſt. at the requeſt of the Lieutenant General, a grand *feint* took place at Halifax. At 10 minutes before 9 o'clock on that day the alarm ſignal for an enemy was made at York redoubt, and repeated at the different harbour poſts and fort George, when the troops in garriſon were immediately under arms and repaired to their ſeveral alarm poſts. As the ſuppoſed enemy approached, detachments were ſent to attack them, &c. A Halifax paper mentions, that the above *feint* took place, merely to aſcertain in what time the different corps of militia, &c. in the town and its vicinity, could be brought to aſſiſt his Majeſty's troops in caſe of the actual approach of an enemy. The whole arrangement was effected, and every corps at its reſpective deſtination, and ready for actual ſervice, within one hour after the alarm was given. The Lieutenant Governor, Vice Admiral Mitchell, and Lieutenant General Bowyer, appeared on the parade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Bombardment of Tripoli.

Captain Williams, of the ſchooner Dolphin, arrived here yeſterday morning, in forty-nine days from Leghorn, ſtates that information had been received at that place from Malta, of Commodore Preble having twice bombarded the city of Tripoli; and done conſiderable damage to the town and fortifications; and had alſo deſtroyed or taken one large Xebeck, and three gun-boats which were in the harbour. Our loſs is eſtimated to have been—the commander of one of our gun-boats killed, and two ſailors wounded. Commodore Preble was making preparations for a third attack. This account was bro't to Malta by a gentleman from Tripoli; but nothing is ſaid reſpecting Captain Bainbridge, or his crew. Capt. Williams did not touch at Gibraltar, nor any other place.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Higgins at Malta, to L. L. Cathcart, dated

"Malaga, Sept. 5, 1804.

"*Dear Sir,*

"I am in receipt of late letters from Commodore Preble off Tripoli; he had then made two attacks upon the Barbarians: in the firſt, by d y, he took 3 of their gun-boats; in the ſecond, by night, he ſunk three more and a large Polacca. He has, I preſume, ere this, made another aſſault, the reſult of which I am hourly expecting to learn. The reinforcement from America has not yet arrived—if they do arrive in time to form a junction with the force under the command of Commodore Preble, before the bad weather commences, I do think the Bathaw will accede to any terms that may be propoſed to him; he has already come down very conſiderably in his demands, relinquiſhing entirely, I believe, his hopes of future Tribute."

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

A letter from Waſhington confirms the account heretofore given of Commodore Preble's attack on Tripoli, with the following additional circumſtances

The attacks were made by ſix gun-boats (the frigates not being able to enter the harbour) they were oppoſed by 14 gun boats—in the firſt attack three of the enemy's gun-boats were ſunk—in the ſecond attack, made under cover of the night, a Polacca, and three gun-boats, each carrying 24 pounders, were taken. The Americans loſt 3 officers and 30 ſeamen, killed; and 30 ſeamen wounded. The enemy's loſs in killed and wounded was not aſcertained.

(*from the Balance.*)

THE EXCHANGE OF TOBACCO FOR WOMEN.

Virginia, ſo named, in honor of Eliſabeth the virgin Queen of England, was the eldeſt ſiſter among the Britiſh American colonies: and ſhe has never been ſcrupulous in claiming, from her younger ſiſters, the full amount of reſpect and homage, that belongs to ſeniority.—The firſt *effective* ſettlement of this "Ancient Dominion," as Virginia has been called, was in the year 1600; thirteen years before the ſettlement of Plymouth in New England.—The emigrants came over to Virginia, not by pairs, as the creatures went into the ark, but without wives and families; and were mere adventurers in queſt of wealth, who determined, as ſoon as their fortunes ſhould be made, to return to England. As this determination, carried into effect, might have been fatal to the colony, Sir Edwin Sandys, in order to attach the coloniſts to the ſoil, and to prevent their return, adviſed the Proprietors in England to ſend them over a cargo of young women, and to exchange theſe *neceſſaries of life* for tobacco.—This prudent advice was followed; and accordingly, in the year 1620, ninety girls were ſent to the Virginia planters at one time.—A freight of ſixty more was ſent the next year. A ſpecies of commerce ſo highly advantageous was not declined by the planters. The love of woman, in this inſtance, completely triumphed over ſordid avarice, inſomuch that ſiles of gallant Virginians were to be ſeen, carrying down to the ſhip, with a haſty ſtep, their bundles of tobacco, and, after making the exchange, conducting home their dear ſpouſes. At firſt, the value of a wife was eſtimated at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco: but as the ſale of this precious commodity was rapid, the price ſoon roſe to an hundred and fifty pounds.—Indeed it reflects no ſmall degree of honor upon the generoſity and gallantry of the planters, that they ſhould voluntarily give ſuch prices for their wives; eſpecially when it is conſidered that King James of England, who was ſo bitter an enemy to ſmoaking, that with his own royal hand he wrote a book againſt it, had prohibited the Virginians from raiſing tobacco, beyond the annual quantity of one hundred pounds each. Under theſe circumſtances, the purchaſe of a wife muſt have coſt a planter fifty per cent. more than his whole tobacco crop, for a ſingle year.

It would ſeem that ſome of the planters were under the neceſſity of purchaſing their wives on credit; and in order to prevent evaſions of payment which otherwiſe might likely have happened, eſpecially if they found themſelves cheated in their bargains, the general aſſembly enacted, that "the price of a wife ſhould have the preceedence of all other debts, in recovery and payment, becauſe (ſays the aſſembly) of all kinds of merchandize, this was the moſt deſirable." In fact, though *bona fide* debts have not always been recoverable by law, in Virginia; yet, in this inſtance of "the moſt deſirable kind of merchandize," the legiſlature, much to its honor, ſolemnly ordained that, in caſe of the purchaſe of a wife on credit, the purchaſer ſhould pay the tobacco, even to the laſt ounce, that he had contracted to give for her.

The memory of ſuch a remarkable piece of hiſtory as I have been relating, ought, I think, to be perpetuated by ſome public monument. As wool is the *ſtaple* of Britain & the prime ſource of its wealth, it has been a cuſtom time out of mind, for the firſt lord of the treaſury to ſit upon a woolſack: and with equal, if not greater propriety, might the ſpeaker of the Virginia aſſembly be ſeated upon a ſack of tobacco; ſeeing this odoriferous plant has not only been the ſtaple of commerce, in the ancient dominion, but alſo the baſis of population.

The following ſtory was related in a Vienna paper of July 1788.

"ACHMET MAROWA was the ſon of an eminent magiſtrate of Belgrade, with great merit and fine accompliſhments. He had long addreſſed Fatima, the only daughter of Haſſan Buglo, a baſhaw in the armies of the Porte, and on the morning of the day on which the ſiege of Belgrade commenced, led, exulting to the altar of Alla, one of the loveliеſt women of the empire. Moſt of the diſtinguiſhed families of the place, on the approach of the imperial troops, retired to Barrowza, and other places further down the Danube; but the nuptials of Achmet and Fatima, and the rapid movement of our forces prevented that otherwiſe fortunate pair, from taking ſhelter in the interior country till the inveſtment of the city was complete.

"On the night of the fourth of June, however, Achmet determined at all hazards to convey his bride from the imminent perils to which ſhe would be expoſed during a ſiege that threatened ſcenes of carnage. He had her dreſſed as a young man of faſhion; and putting himſelf in the habit of a ſlave, left the city at twelve o'clock at night hoping to avoid our guards, and to reach a place of ſafety before the return of the day. Unhappily for the wanderers, they had ſcarce begun their midnight meander, when loud peals of thunder appalled the heart of the diſtreſſed Fatima; torrents of rain ſucceeded, the darkneſs increaſed, the fugitives wandered about bewaildered and forlorn, till upon the gleam of day, they found themſelves ſurrounded by a patrolling party of Hungarian Huſſars, and were hurried to the main guard.

"The prince of Cobourg having notice given him immediately, that a youth of apparent diſtinction, attended by a ſlave, was taken in his camp, ordered them to be kept apart; and if, on examination, any circumſtance occurred that ſhould make them as ſpies, their execution ſhould take place inſtantly. To the interrogations that were put to Fatima, ſhe replied that ſhe was the ſon of a merchant of Belgrade, and attended by a poor domeſtic of her father, and only wiſhed to join her family at a village about ten leagues diſtant. She, however, was ſoon given to underſtand, that the manner of their being taking precluded all apologies from having the effect ſhe wiſhed; and that the rigid uſuages of war allowed her but half an hour to live. She received this dreadful information without manifeſting any perturbation, and only begged that her ſlave might be permitted to carry her friends a few remembrances that ſhe had particularized.

"While ſhe was cloſing this requeſt, ſhe beheld the beloved Achmet, ſurrounded by armed men paſſing the door of the tent ſhe was in. As ſhe had not doubted of his ſafety, from the ſervility of his appearance, ſhe enquired in an agony of agitation what was to be his fate? and was anſwered—"immediate death." At the word *death* ſhe ſhrieked out, and fell from her ſeat in convulſions. The officers around her flew to her aſſiſtance; and, to give her free reſpiration, unbuttoned her waiſtcoat; when, to their amazements, they found their unhappy priſoner a lady.

"The execution of Achmet was ſuſpended, until the prince of Cobourg could be informed of theſe particulars. The generous chieftain examined each of them apart, and received ſuch information, as convinced him that they were not the inſidious agents he had ſuſpected. The heroic Fatima and her huſband were furniſhed with habits befitting their real ſituation, and before the cloſe of the day, ſafely eſcorted to the village whither their deſpairing friends had retired."

[A late French paper gives the following ſcarcely credible account:]

"A YOUNG man of the neighborhood of Lyons, of the name of Tarare, and who in early life was a waterman, took delight in ſwallowing pebbles; great pieces of raw meat, however filthy; whole baſkets full of fruit; knives, and even living creatures: nothing could induce him to abjure that pernicious habit, which ſoon became natural to him.—At the beginning of the revolutionary war, he enliſted in a battalion of the army ſerving on the Rhine; and he always reſorted to the *auſſiae* of a military infirmary for the food which ſuited his palate!—He would quarrel with the pigs for their diſguſting meat; he was always running after cats, dogs, and ſerpents, which he devoured alive.—It became neceſſary to drive him away by force from the rooms where the dead bodies were depoſited, and from the place where the blood, drawn from the ſick, was laid by for the aſſemblyon of the ſurgeons.—One day, however, a child of 16 months old was miſſing, and Tarare ran away as ſoon as it was diſcovered; but in the 6th year of the Republic he was admitted into the hoſpital at Verſailles, in the laſt ſtage of a decline, which, he ſaid, proceeded from his having once ſwallowed a ſilver fork!—There did he ſurrender his monſtrous exiſtence!"

LESSON FOR COURTIERS.

AN Indian prince, one day deſirous to try the ſincerity of his courtiers, ordered an infuſion of tobacco to be ſerved up inſtead of coffee. As ſoon as they had taſted it, they looked at each other with amazement and then caſt a timid glance towards their maſter, who took his cup, and praiſed it highly.—"Excellent! excellent!" re echoed the courtiers, and drank their portions to the dregs.—Would all maſters try their courtiers by the ſame teſt, they might poſſibly find them equally falſe and hollow hearted.

A very extraordinary feſtival was celebrated at Breſlaw in Germany, on the 25th of Auguſt, on a ſubject which well deſerves the commemoration of Literature and Liberty. The City Printing Office, belonging to Meſſrs Grafs and Barth, had reached on the above mentioned day the 300th year of its eſtabliſhment; and has beſides been carried on for upwards of two centuries and an half by the ſame family. Such circumſtances loudly call for feſtive celebration; and among other means employed to perpetuate the jubilee a very beautiful medal has been ſtruck whoſe devices are happily appropriate to the occaſion.

EPIGRAM.

"YOUR play went do,"—"went do!" the ſtage cries;
"A want of judgment with the reader lies:
"Sufficient juſtice on this piece he'll do,
"For merits he, had warm'd the laſſening crowd!"
"That may be true," the manager exclaims,
"But juſtice would concern it to the *flames*."

One way to wipe off a Debt.—A fire happening at a public houſe, one of the crowd requeſted the engineer to play againſt the wainſcot; but being told it was in no danger, "I am ſorry for that," ſaid he, "becauſe I have long ſcore upon it, which I ſhall never be able to pay."

Imperial Literary Anecdote.

Gifford, in the notes to his tranſlation of Juvenal's 7th Satire, which is on the ſubject of the general diſcouragement under which literature laboured at Rome, repeats a very good ſtory told by Macrobius:—

"A Greek poet had preſented Auguſtus Cæſar with many little compliments, in hopes of ſome trifling remuneration. The Emperor who found them worth nothing, took no notice of the poor man; but as he perſiſted in offering his complimentary verſes, compoſed himſelf an epigram in praiſe of the poet; and when he next waited on him with his cuſtomary panegyric, preſented his own to him with amazing gravity. The man took, and read it with apparent ſatisfaction; then putting his hand into his pocket, he deliberately drew out two farthings, and gave them to the Emperor ſaying, "This is not equal to the demands of your ſituation, Sire; but 'tis all I have; If I had more I would give it to you." Auguſtus, who was not an illnatured man, could not ſtand this; he burſt into a fit of laughter, and, as Macrobius ſays, made the poet a handſome preſent."

TO CURE HAMS.

FOR twenty-four hams, take one pound of fine ſalt, three pounds of coarſe brown ſugar, or two pints of molaſſes, and one pound of ſalt-petre pounded fine—mix all theſe together, and rub every ham with this mixture, and pack them down in your caſk; let them remain five or ſix days, then unpack them and thoſe which were on the top, put at the bottom of the caſk, and ſprinkle a little ſalt over them; ſo let them remain for 5 or 6 days, and then make a pickle that will bare an egg, and pour over till it covers them—ſo let the whole remain for one month, and they will be fit to ſmoke.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital; a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—Society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid affurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually affecting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the levelling stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the fairest illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, to ably and so honorably filled by my departed friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to consecrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

6th Jany. 1805.

LIST of the Household Furniture which will be sold at the House of the Count de Puifaye at Niagara, on the 1st February next—Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Sopha do. large Looking Glasses, middling size do. Pictures and Copper-plates, Turkey Carpets, common do. two Clocks, one of which is a Chime Clock, and plays twelve different tunes, Kitchen Utensils, Horses, Waggons, &c. &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Buffon's Natural History, 54 vls. French
Rappin's Hist. of England, 28 vls. Eng.
Salmon's Traveller in fol. 2 vols. do.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences 2 vols.
Modern Architecture, 4to. 2 vols.
Pope's Shakelpear, 4to. 2 vols.
10 Vols. Du Prefident de Thou, and a great number of Novels and other Books too tedious to be mentioned.

January 11, 1805.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Seets has eloped from my bed & board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PETER SEETS.

2d January, 1805.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those Indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be Indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

District of London— } To the SHERIFF,
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Shakelpear, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots No's. 13. 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Concession in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Decr. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those Indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be Indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

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BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 715. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our Lebved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and holden, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of DECEMBER last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed.—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, December 15.

The following articles, received at Boston, by an arrival from Dublin, tho' not so late as those via Norfolk, will be found new and interesting.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The Minister of Police has written a long letter to all the Bishops of the French Empire, reproaching many of them for the attachment they betray for the Bourbons. He tells them the affairs of state belong to the nation, and have nothing to do with the church.

The harvest in the Department of Mont Blanc has been entirely ruined by cold weather. There has been snow three times in the year. Many houses have been destroyed by the freshets. Several thousand cattle and above two hundred people have perished; and since the water has lowered, the flesh of the carcases has attracted scores of wolves, who devour the dead and attack the living.

The last stage from Paris, with 8 inside and 10 outside passengers, drawn by 8 horses, was attacked by 50 wolves. They killed 2 horses and 1 postillion, but were driven off by a body of soldiers, who destroyed 16 of them.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 15.

This day 47 peasant's houses in the South Mountains were consumed by fire, and a great number of persons, cattle, &c. perished.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The ensuing month will add upwards of 30 sail of the line to our effective force, together with a proportion of a number of small vessels. Sixty of the latter description were commissioned during the last month, making our marine in commission on Friday as follows:—103 sail of the line, 24 fifties, 135 frigates, 398 sloops, &c.—In all 660.

OR.

A packet has just sailed for Spain, carrying a King's messenger, with dispatches for our Charge des Affaires at Madrid, instructing him what explanations to insist on. If the answer is not satisfactory war will follow. But will Spain be so mad as to go to war when afflicted with internal dissentions, pestilence and famine?

The disturbance lately mentioned to have broken out near Bilboa, is represented as having been attended with very serious consequences. The insurgents beat off the King's troops, after killing several of the officers. The killed and wounded of the rebels is stated at 1100. Upwards of 9500 insurgents were under arms.—We have not learned whether order is restored.

It is reported the communication between Holland and England is to be stopped. The last bag of letters to Rotterdam, was seized and conveyed to the French General. It was probably suspected some plot would be discovered.

The French Emperor, it is said, has determined to give orders for the fabrication of all British manufactures and productions in Hanover, Holstein, Oldenburgh, Legborn, and a part of the Neapolitan dominions.

October 4.

The French papers say, that great confidence subsists between the Austrian Government and the British and Russian Ministers at the court of Vienna. They even add that the Russian Minister has had a warm altercation with one of the German Cabinets.

The Emperor of Austria, it is now said, is to have the Bishopric of Passau. The principality of Wurtzburgh is to be exchanged against the possessions of the Teutonic Order; and some of the Imperial Cities are to be disfranchised, and their privileges transferred to the Hanse towns.

It is rumoured, that the Court of St. James declined to acknowledge the new title of the Emperor of Germany, till it had learnt the decision of Russia; that Russia has returned an unsatisfactory answer; and that in consequence the Austrian Ambassadors to London and Petersburgh are to be superceded by Comtes des Affaires.

We understand that all the Swedish subjects in France have been detained, in consequence of the state of affairs between their nation and France.

The King of Sweden is said to have made propositions to our government to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, promising to augment his army with 20 new regiments.

A private letter from Petersburg, Genoa Angereau has lately been in that capital with O'Connor and Martin, noted Irish Revolutionists, and after many conferences with the war Minister, has departed for Brest. It was conjectured he had received his final instructions, and was to proceed by Gantheaume's fleet on a secret expedition.

Dutch papers mention that Malta is to be given to Russia.

In the new French National Almanac, for 1805, the year is called, the 13th of the Republic and 1st of the Empire.

LONDON, *Oct.* 13.

The following we understand to be the answer of Lord Nelson to the Lord Mayor of London, to his letter communicating the vote of thanks passed by the corporation of London to the blockading squadron in April last.

Copy of a letter from Lord Nelson to the Lord Mayor.

My Lord

Victory, August 1, 1804.

"This day I am honored with your Lordship's letter of April 9 transmitting me the resolutions of the Corporation of London, thanking me, as commanding the fleet blockading Toulon.

I do assure your Lordship, that there is not a man breathing, who sets a higher value upon the thanks of his fellow citizens of London than myself; but I should feel as much ashamed to receive them for a particular service marked in the resolution, if I felt that I did not come within that line of service, as I should feel hurt at having a great victory passed over without notice.

I beg to inform your Lordships, that the port of Toulon has never been blockaded by me, quite the reverse—every opportunity has been offered the enemy to put to sea; for it is there that we wish to realise the hopes and expectations of our country; and I trust that they will not be disappointed.

Your Lordship will judge of my feelings upon seeing that all the Flag Officers of other fleets, and even some of the captains, have received the thanks of the Corporation of London, whilst the junior Flag Officers of the Mediterranean fleet are entirely omitted. I own it has struck me very forcibly, for where the information of the junior Flag Officers and Captains of other fleets was obtained, the same information could have been given of the flag officers of this fleet and the Captains; and it is my duty to state, that more able and zealous flag officers and Captains do not grace the British navy, that those I have the honor and happiness to command. It likewise appears, my Lord, a most extraordinary circumstance that Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton should have been, as second in command in the Mediterranean fleet, twice called over by the Corporation of London, once after the Egyptian expedition, when the first and third in command were thanked, and now again. Conscientiousness of high desert, instead of neglect, made the Rear Admiral resolve to let the matter rest until he could have an opportunity personally to call upon the Lord Mayor, to account for such an extraordinary omission, I owe it to that excellent officer not to pass it by.

And I do assure your Lordship, that the constant, zealous, and cordial support I have had in my commands, from both Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and rear Admiral Campbell, has been such as calls forth all my thanks and approbation. We have shared together the constant attention of being more than 14 months at sea, and are ready to share the dangers and glory of a day of battle; therefore it is impossible that I can ever allow myself to be separated, in thanks, from such supporters.

I have the honor to remain
With the very greatest respect,
Your Lordship's
Most faithful and
Obedient servant,
NELSON & BRONTE.

Extract of a letter from an officer of one of the vessels belonging to one of our squadron in the downs, dated Oct. 5, 1804.

"I arrived here last night from the Boulogne expedition, which has been most of our other expeditions for the month past, has miscarried. You have heard of machines which were to blow up Boney's gun-boats as high as the monument; there was certainly a great deal of ingenuity in contriving the machines, which were of various sizes; they held from 3 to 5 barrels of powder, with a proportion of combustibles lastened together, two feet asunder and in pairs, each of which ignited fire in four directions for ten minutes; some of the machines were built like chests of various depths and breadths, and none less than fifteen feet long, and sharp at each end, like a boat's bow, but with two inch plank, and all copper fastened, sheeted with sheet lead on the inside, and soldered to keep its contents dry. The greatest pains were taken to make them water proof in every part. On each side of these were fixed something like the works of a clock, enclosed in a brass frame or case, which was soldered all round to keep the works in-shue dry; in the inside of the clock work was fixed a small pistol, charged: the clock could be set to any time from one minute to three hours, and when the time was elapsed which it was set to, it snapped and went off like any other pistol; and discharged its contents into the machine where the powder and combustibles were, and blew it up. It was at first intended to have got them hauled along side of the French gun-boats by means of small brass blocks, which were to be screwed on the bow or sue of the gun-boats, by some desperate fellows in the night; a small line was rove through and made fast to the machine by which it was to be hauled alongside of the gun boats. Before you parted with the machine, set it to the time you thought it would require to get alongside, take a peg out which set it agoing like a clock or jack, and then it kept running till its time ran out, then it blew the machine up, the combustibles lighted in the rigging and hung there, where it was impossible to extinguish them until they spent themselves. A number of small boats were burnt, something like a brewer's sledge on which they drag a calk or two of beer, for those who volunteered to fix the blocks to the gun boats, and could see nothing of the boat but the man sitting on it, who had a water proof dress and a cork jacket. But, somehow their hearts failed them, and the idea was given up; we were then to tow the machines as near as we could with safety, then let them go and drift towards the gun-boats, with wind and tide. A hook rope with a float of cork about twelve fathoms long, was fastened to each, to catch the cables and swing alongside of the ship or gun-boats, but by some miscarrige or other not one out of six blew up at all, and those that did were to little purpose, for I really believe we did not destroy one boat. There were three small sloops loaded and charged in the same manner that the machines were; there was only one of the three blew up; all those that did not blow up fell into the hands of the French, who, no doubt, will improve on the plan.

I was in one of our boats with one of those machines, which we dropped within 20 yards of a gunbrig; although they saw us very plain they never offered to fire at us until they saw us cast the machine and about to return, when they gave us a whole broadside of grape and langrage, but by being too near them, it went all over us; they then commenced a tremendous fire of cannon, musquetry and mortars from the beach, which was lined with troops, and the whole coast seemed an entire blaze, yet not a man was hurt as far as I can hear. Lords Melville and Keith were both on board the Monarch."

STATE PAPERS.

Answer of the Sublime Porte to the last Note of the French Ambassador.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.

The Sublime Porte has received and considered the Note delivered to it by its friend, the French ambassador. It imports that Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, has been appointed Emperor of the French; that this dignity is to be hereditary, and defcends to his legitimate children male and delcendants, and, in failure of them, to the Princes Joseph or Louis Bonaparte, and their legitimate children and heirs. Further, that the Representatives of the French Empire at a foreign courts, as also those of other powers in France, until they shall have received their new credentials, will abstain from all reciprocal official communication, though without neglecting the preffing occurrences of the times, on which they will correfpond in a friendly manner.

The Sublime Porte, according to its usual verity, participates with the most intimate fatisfaction in every increase of the dignities, honor, and glory, of every power with which it his friendly connections. It is consequently notified to the said ambaffador, our friend, that fince the bonds of friendship and concord between these two powers have been renewed, the Sublime Porte has received with the most fincere joy the intelligence of the late occurrences in France, which fince they lay a foundation for the welfare and tranquility of that Empire, must have a beneficial effect on the general tranquility and fecurity. With refpect to the communications, it is admitted that the correfpondence on any bufinefs that may occur fhall be carried on by non-official communications till the neceffary changes fhall be made in the credentials on either fide. The Sublime Porte will always avail itfelf with pleasure of every opportunity ftill more to ftrengthen and confirm the friendfhip fo happily fubfifting between it and France.

From a London Paper of Oct. 3.

Her Royal Highnefs the Princefs of Wales, we are much concerned to ftate, met with a very ferious accident on Friday laft. In the morning fhe paid a vifit in the neighbourhood of Charlton.—When the vifit was over, her R. Highnefs had taken her feat in her carriage, fhe waved her hand to farewell, at which moment the footman who attended the door of the carriage, clofed it with great violence. Unfortunately the fingers of her Royal Highnefs' right hand were caught between the door and the pannel, and mangled in a miferable manner. She gave a moft piercing fhriek, and the ladies whom fhe was in the act of faluting, flew to the carriage. On opening the door, the four fingers were found almoft fevered from the hand in a moft fhocking condition; the nail of one had been torn off, and was found ftucking to the door. Medical affiftance was immediately offered and the hand was dreffed. Her Royal Highnefs has been ever fince in the moft excruciating pain; but we are happy to add, that the furgeons in attendance do not concieve that an amputation of any of the fingers will be neceffary.

NEW-YORK December 17.

War between Great Britain and Spain.—By recent accounts from Havanna, the poffibility of a war between thefe two nations, gains ftrength.—On the 13th ult. the Britifh frigate Mermaid, Capt. Mollies, arrived at Havanna, from Jamaica, with difpatches to the Governor, relative to the conduct of French privateers, towards Britifh veffels taken into the port of Cuba. Two days after, a Britifh government brig arrived at Havanna, in 8 days from Kingfton—fhe had arrived at Kingfton in 32 days from England—of courfe muft have brought us late, probably later accounts than thofe received at this port by the Hasella. This veffel was fent from Kingfton, immediately on her arrival, with difpatches from the Admiral to the commander of the Mermaid, the contents of which were kept fecret. Invitations had been given to all the principal officers at Havanna, to attend a ball, which was to have been given on board the Mermaid, on the evening of the 15th ult. but the arrival of this brig fruftrated the whole—the commander of the frigate, on receiving thefe difpatches, weighed anchor and ftood out to fea; where he continued lying off and on, till the whole of the Britifh merchant fhips in the harbour (one only excepted which had not ballaft on board) joined him—(fome of thefe veffels were partly loaded; others had purchafed cargoes, but not taken them on board—fuch, however, was the import of thefe difpatches, that they immediately left the port, and failed under convoy of the frigate. The brig returned to Jamaica. The gentleman who communicates thefe particulars, informs us, that he converfed with the officers of the frigate, who informed him that fuch were the nature of the difpatches, that prizes would unboubtedly be made of any Spanifh veffels they might fall in with. The brig did not enter the port of Havanna, but fent in her boat. The midfhipman, who was bearer of the difpatches to Captain Hollies, was immediately fhut up in a ftate room by himfelf, that no one might have an opportunity to interrogate him on the fubject of their contents.—*Char. Cou.*

Captain Aifpurua, from the Havanna, informs, that a Spanifh frigate and feveral merchantmen failed from that port in company for Cadiz, having on board one million and an half of dollars—of which fix hundred thoufand dollars made a part of the cargo of the fhip Cleopatra, from La Vera Cruz. A few days previous to the failing of capt. A. a Britifh difpatch brig arrived off the Havanna, and made fignal to a Britifh frigate, in the harbor, to get immediately under way, and put to fea, which was immediately complied with. She however, returned the next day, and took under convoy all the Britifh veffels then in the harbor. On her return from the difpach brig to port, fhe fpoke the above mentioned fhip Cleopatra, and permitted her to pafs unmolefted; but it is probable with the intention of purfuing her at fea.

Later from Europe.—Captain Tomkins, of the fhip Thomas Wilson, who arrived at Norfolk on the 5th inft. brings London's dates to the 18th of October. The leading articles, furnifhed by this arrival, were publifhed in the Commercial Advertifer of this evening. They will be found unufually intereffting. On a perufal of thefe, it will be found—

That hoftilities between England and Spain have actually commenced, and that *three* Spanifh frigates, richly laden with the treafures of the South, to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars have been captured, and a fourth deftroyed.

That the Engliih fquadron have made a fuccefsful expedition againft the port of Bologne, in which 150 of the French gun-boats were deftroyed—the remainder much injured, and many of their foldiers killed—

That much difcontent prevailed in the French armies near Brefl, and particularly among the Irifh Guards—

That a revolution in the government of Holland was foon to take place, and probably a monarchy to be eftablifhed on the ruins of that ancient and profperous Republic—

That the mifunderftanding between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sweden was afluming a more virulent and decided character; the Minifter of Sweden having, by order of his Majefty, prefented to the French charge d'affaire, at Stockholm, a Note, written, as will be feen, in a ftyle of peculiar firmnefs and fpirit—and

That the Ruffian Charge d'Affairs, after feveral unfuccefsful conferences with the French Miniifter, had at length quitted the territories of France.

Thefe laft circumftances juftify the opinion, that Sweden and Ruffia will foon take an active and refolute part againft the plunderer of Europe.

DECEMBER 18.

Diftreffing Calamity.—Between three and four o'clock this morning, our fellow-citizens were called to witnefs the moft deftructive and alarming conflagration that has afflicted our city for many years. We fhall not attempt an adequate defcription of the awful fcene. The fire commenced in Front ftreet, No. 104, a houfe occupied by Mr. Charles M'Canty, as a retail Grocery. The wind was fo high, and the affiftance rendered on the occafion, as firft, fo feeble, that the flames could not be controlled until they had fpread through both fides of front ftreet, the fouth fide of water ftreet, and on as far eaft as Wall ftreet; and had totally deftroyed every building in their progrefs. Four or five houfes on the eaft fide of Wall-ftreet were likewife confumed. The number of buildings deftroyed is about forty, among which are the old Coffee-Houfe, office of the Morning Chronicle, the new and elegant fire-proof ftores of Meffrs. Bailey and Begert, and many others of very confiderable value. Many of the buildings were infured to a fmall amount; and we are informed that Mr. Daniel Sullivan had lately procured policies of infurance, to the full amount of his Store and Goods, from the London Phoenix Affurance Company.

The lofs of property cannot be ftated with any degree of certainty. It has been eftimated by fome, at one million of dollars, by others at two millions—probably the former is moft correct.

BENJAMIN RIGGS Cabinet maker, an active and diftinguifhed fireman was killed, and 4 black men feverely wounded.

A ftriking occurrence.—Laft Saturday morning a Mr. W——, of this city, left his bofe before his wife, and had breakfaft prepared, and even the tea poured out ready for drinking againft the came down. Juft as they were feated, a rap called him to the door. While he was there, happening to taffe her tea, fhe found it too fweet for her, and therefore exchanged her cup for his, he being in the habit of drinking his tea fweeter than fhe was. He returned, fwallowed the contents of his cup fomewhat haftily, when looking earneftly at the fediment, he turned to her with a face of horror, and aiked if fhe had changed the cup? Being anfwered in the affirmative, then I am gone, faid he, and died in lefs than two hours.—*N. Y. E. Poft.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

Died on Monday laft, after a lingering illnefs, much regretted by all who knew him, Serjeant ADDISON of His Majefty's 49th Regt. of Foot. On Tuefday his remains were attended in Maionic order to the Military Burying ground near the Garrifon, where they were interred with Military honors.

Friday laft being the anniverfary of Her Majefty's Birth day, the fame was obferved here with the cuftomary demonftrations of joy.

ERRATUM.

In Mr. J. Cameron's Addrefs to the Electors, &c. inferted in our laft—third paragraph, and ftrft, for "ferene illufion of hope" read "urgent illufion of hope."—The above was an error of the prefs.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara, } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perfon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laft paft, in the Township of Grimfby in the County of Lincoln, Diftrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laft Will or Teftament, and having no Friend or Kin ftepping forward to Adminifter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the faid John Sherline, deceafed as aforefaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Township of Grimfby aforefaid, Merchant, a creditor of faid deceafed, who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiftration might be granted him, to Adminifter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the faid deceafed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thofe of Kin to faid deceafed, that unlefs fome one of them do appear at the time, as prefcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminifter to faid Eftate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforefaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate Diftrict, Niagara.

ALL thofe interefted in the Eftate of the late ROBERT D GRAY, Efq. Solicitor General, deceafed, will take notice that the Subfcriber has obtained Probate of his laft Will and Teftament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL,
York, 6th December, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perfon or perfons hereafter found deftroying or killing the Timber, or committing any other trefpafs whatfoever on Park Lot number One, in the 6th Concefsion Weft of the Don, in the Township of York, will be profecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital: a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a diminution of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually affecting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's; the good Man's and the Christian's friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the faintest illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, to ably and so honorably filled by my departed friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to consecrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between The Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

5th Jany. 1805.

LIST of the Household Furniture which will be sold at the House of the Count de Puisaye at Niagara, on the 1st February next—Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Sopha do. large Looking Glasses, middling size do. Pictures and Copper-plates, Turkey Carpets, common do. two Clocks, one of which is a Chime Clock, and plays twelve different tunes, Kitchen Utensils, Horses, Waggons, &c. &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Buffon's Natural History, 54 vls. French
Rappin's Hist. of England, 28 vls. Eng.
Salmon's Traveller in fol. 2 vols. do.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences 2 vols.
Modern Architecture, 4to. 2 vols.
Pope's Shakespear, 4to. 2 vols.
10 Vols. Du Prefident de Thou, and a great number of Novels and other Books too tedious to be mentioned.

January 11, 1805.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Seets has eloped from my bed & board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PETER SEETS.

2d January, 1805.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty-seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, or so before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts, regularly attested. ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, December 6, 1804.

District of London } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me the Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York.—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots Nos. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Concession in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Dec. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those Indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be Indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

C. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 45.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

EXTRA. NUMBER 716. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the tenth day of January, to be commenced, held, called and assembled, and to every of you—

GREETING!

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of DECEMBER last, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred & five, at which time in our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the first day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto Affixed:—WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-Beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding Our Forces in Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at YORK, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Four, and in the Forty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW YORK, December 19.

The Ship Alonzo, captain Gibbs, arrived at this port last evening from London, and furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 23d of October inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists of the 19th. The papers are four days later than any advices previously received, but are almost wholly uninteresting. We have selected the principal articles. The captain of the Alonzo informs us that no declaration of war had been issued against Spain at the time of his sailing.

LONDON, October 20.

Notwithstanding what has been said, an embargo may be considered as having actually taken place in Holland. The Alexandrina, and upwards of 20 other vessels which had cleared out for Embden and other ports, are detained in the Texel, on suspicion of being really destined for this country. It was generally supposed that the Emperor would not declare an absolute embargo (the prelude, we conceive, to confiscation) until he had got the ports of Holland filled with vessels; and, therefore, the orders for the present are only to detain such as are suspected until further notice. All vessels arriving in the ports of the Batavian republic are examined by what are called Admiralty ships; and those on board of which English produce is found are detained, and not suffered to land their freight until the Government shall have come to a final determination on the subject. These extraordinary measures were first adopted on the 9th inst. Neutral vessels are allowed to enter the Dutch ports unmolested.

Dispatches, it is said, were sent off from the Admiralty on Thursday evening, to the commanders of our squadrons, with fresh orders in respect to any Spanish ships they may fall in with. They are supposed to be of the same firm nature and decided tenor with the recent proceedings.

October 22.

The solemnities relative to the Hereditary Imperial title of Austria are put off to the 8th of December.

Letters from Trieste and Venice agree in stating that the Adriatic swarms with French privateers, and that no English merchantmen venture to navigate that gulph.

Cardinals Consalvi, Joseph Doria, Dugnani, Fesh, Caselli and Oppizoni, will accompany the Pope to Paris. The regency during his absence, which will probably be for two months, will be administered by Cardinals Antonelli, Braschi, and Anton Doria.

Two out of the four mails which became due yesterday, from Hamburgh, have been received.

The intelligence which they bring, though partially anticipated by the late Dutch papers, is still interesting, inasmuch as it furnishes us with more detailed accounts of what has happened on the Continent.

We are happy in the opportunity of publishing the important note which was delivered by M. D'Oubril, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, on the 21st of last July, in which the dispute between the two powers is much simplified: they are so specifically stated as to call for specific and categorical answers. They are,

1. The evacuation of the Kingdom of Naples, and an engagement to respect its neutrality, as well for the present as the future.

2. The establishment of a basis for a final adjustment of the affairs of Italy.

3. An indemnification for the King of Sardinia.

4. And lastly, the evacuation of the North of Germany, and an engagement to respect its neutrality for the future.

Such were the points in difference between Russia and France, not one of which, if we except the third, does not contain in itself the seeds and causes of long and inveterate hostility; that is, while the Emperor Alexander and his rival shall hold firm to their purpose.

The Provincial Counsellor, Von Meding, arrived at Hamburgh on the 7th inst. from Hanover. The object of his journey is to demand another loan, on account of the State of Hanover, of a million of French livres. A similar demand will afterwards be made at Lubec.

If a war should ensue between England and Spain, it will be an additional calamity for the city of Hamburgh, which carries on an extensive commerce with Spain.

In the change of the form of the Batavian government, M. Schimmelpenninck will be nominated President for life, and be invested with a power adequate to that high office; a College of Government, consisting of 5 members, will be subordinate to him.

Three hundred French and Batavian armed vessels, that were assembled at Ostend, have already got to Dunkirk under Vice-admiral Verhueil. The whole force will be collected at Boulogne, where the Emperor Napoleon is shortly expected, and great events are looked for from that quarter.

Our government has received proposals from Holland for an exchange of prisoners.

The ships of war fitting out at Cadiz are one of 112, one of 80, and one of 74 guns, which go to Ferrol as soon as they can be got ready.

The Indefatigable and the Amphion have arrived at Plymouth with the remaining two of the Spanish frigates recently captured viz. the Clara and the Medea, of 44 guns each.

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to convey to the Bank the treasure found on board the Spanish ships there. Several Spanish vessels, surveyed homely have been also detained in our ports. Notwithstanding these circumstances, we retain our opinion, that the subsisting negociation between the two countries will not necessarily terminate in a war; and we confidently assert that it will be at least three weeks before any thing will be decidedly determined upon relative to this important subject.

On the night of the 9th ult. there was a tremendous storm at Archangel, which it is apprehended did much damage to the shipping.

Bank Stock 153 1-2, 3 per cent. consols 57 1-2, consols 57 1-2.

The paper called "The Merchant," in the English language at Rotterdam, is suppressed by order of the French Government.

NEW YORK, December 29.

The ship Two Friends, M'Neil, has arrived at Charleston in 49 days from Liverpool, and brings London news to the 27th of October, inclusive, five days later than any advices previously received.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Oct.* 21.

Indefatigable, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 19, 1804.

I have to inform you of the arrival at this port, of his majesty's ship under my command, with the Amphion, which I thought proper to order to England for the security of the two Spanish frigates, La Medee, and La Clara, which we have brought in with us. We have seen nothing of the Medusa and Lively, with the Spanish Frigate La Fama, since the event of the action, when they parted from us. I enclose a copy of the account delivered to me by the Spanish major of the Squadron, of the treasure and cargo on board the four ships. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRAHAM MOORE.

The Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

A General Statement of the Goods and Effects, brought by the Frigates of this Division, commanded by Don Joseph De Bustamante Guerra, Chief of the Squadron of the Royal Navy,

On account of the King.

Medee—35 sacks of Vienna Wool, 20 chests and sacks of Cascarilla, 1627 bars of Tin, 208 pigs of Copper, and 521,940 dollars in silver.

Fama—300 bars of tin, 28 planks of wood, and 380,000 dollars in silver.

Mercedes—80 sacks of Vienna Wool, 20 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 1139 bars of tin, 96 pigs of copper, and 221,000 dollars in silver.

Clara—20 sacks of Vienna wool, 20 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 1666 bars of tin, 571 pigs of copper, and 234,604 dollars in silver.

Total—75 sacks of Vienna wool, 60 chests and sacks of cascarilla, 4732 bars of tin, 1735 pigs of copper, 28 planks of wood, and 1,307,744 dollars in silver.

On account of the Merchants.

Medee—33 chests retania, 952,619 dollars in silver, 279,502 gold, reduced into dollars, and 124,600 ingots of gold reduced into dollars.

Fama—26,907 dollars in silver, 17,756 gold, reduced into dollars, and 25,411 ingots of gold, reduced into dollars.

Mercedes—590,000 dollars in silver.

Clara—622,400 gold, reduced into Dollars.

Total—33 chests of retania, 1,859,216 dollars in silver, 1,119,658 gold, reduced into dollars, and 150,011 ingots of gold, reduced into dollars.

On account of the Marine Company.

Medee—8905 seal skins.

Fama—14,932 seal skins.

Clara—10 pipes of seal oil.

Total—16,625 seal skins, and 10 pipes of seal oil.

OCTOBER 23.

The Russian Government has ordered an additional levy for the land force, of one man in five hundred; and every exertion is making to place the Russian navy on a formidable footing.

The Spanish ships in the harbour of Ferrol were, we learn, to have been sent out with troops on board, to aid in quelling the insurrection which had taken place, and which still subsists in the Province of Biscay. Their intention of sailing was communicated to Admiral Cochrane, who commands our squadron off Ferrol, and he, suspecting that the French and Dutch ships might attempt to escape at the same time, that it was just possible the Spanish ships, with troops, might proceed upon some other destination, and with other views than merely carrying troops might go to Bilboa, conceiving also that troops might be sent by land, suggested to the Spanish Commandant the propriety of not attempting to put to sea. The Spaniards, in consequence of this intimation, desisted from their intention, and dismantled their ships, and the troops were sent by land.

OCTOBER 25.

On the 2d inst. the city of Bremen paid their first instalment of 100,000 dollars to the French. It is said to be ascertained that Schiminelpenninck will enter on his office of President of Holland on the 20th inst. with extensive powers and authority, and that he is for this elevation to pay to Bonaparte's family in the course of ten years, fifty millions of florins. Entire new relations with France are to be immediately promulgated.

OCTOBER 26.

Our private letters from the continent state, that Bonaparte is about to raise a contribution, under the name of a loan, from the Elector of Hesse. The Elector has hitherto refused to advance the sum required, which is twelve millions of livres; but he will most probably be forced to comply.

The King of Prussia is making every possible effort to prevent the renewal of the war on the continent. It is not, however, very probable that he will succeed; on the contrary, it is more likely that he will be forced to become a party in it, however disposed he may be to preserve his neutrality.

The accounts of new riots and insurrections in Ireland have been greatly exaggerated; the meeting of a few persons, in a private manner, in Kildare, has been magnified into a flatement of general conspiracy, for which, we can state on unquestionable authority, there is not the slightest foundation.

Of the nature of the points in dispute between Russia and France, and of the demands made by the former, our readers are already informed. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to combine in an official expofition of the sentiments and fyftem of any government more dignity with more forbearance, more firmness with more moderation; it would be difficult too, to depict in stronger or more animated colours, ambition, oppression, cruelty, and injustice, as exemplified in the character and conduct of Bonaparte, than is exhibited in the two Notes which M. D'Oubril presented to the French government previously to his departure from Paris.

The following are the charges brought by the Russian government against France.

The violation of the territory of Baden.

The interference in the affairs of other nations, wifhing to take no part in the present troubles.

The refusal of the offer of Russia to mediate between England and France.

The levying contributions on the Hanse Towns, and the menaces thrown out against Denmark.

The persecution of the emigrants in foreign countries.

The seizure of a naturalised Russian at Rome.

The accusations against Russia of protecting conspirators—which France, upon being desired to prove, declined.

The forcing Portugal to pay for her neutrality.

The burthening Naples with the maintenance of French troops.

The treatment of Switzerland and Holland as French provinces.

The seizure of Hanover, in violation of every notion of right and justice.

The possession of Cuxhaven.

The insulting conduct to the Russian Ambassador at the Thuilleries.

The refusal to give a satisfactory explanation with respect to the seizure of the Duke d'Enghien at Ettenheim.

The violation of the solemn pledge to indemnify his Sardinian Majesty.

The innovations introduced into Italy.

The Russian notes touch upon the inhuman and indecent manner in which the French government recurred in one of its answers to the Russian ambassador to the death of the Emperor Paul.

The charge adduced against his Imperial Majesty with respect to the occupying the Seven Islands is most victoriously refuted. The Russian note states "that the Republic, which had been first evacuated by the Russian troops, was occupied by those drawn from the state of Naples, with the consent of the Porte, by the request of the inhabitants, and in consequence of a previous arrangement with France."

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 25th, and the Dutch to the 24th. Bonaparte has deferred his coronation to the 29th of November; the preparations could not be completed by the 9th or the 16th. It remains the day on which it was at first intended that the ceremony should take place. The Legislative Body has been convoked for the 22d of next month, to assist at the coronation, and Bonaparte is to go to Fontainbleau to meet the Pope, and conduct him to Paris.

The Moniteur that announces the postponement of the Imperial coronation at Paris, contains the account of the ceremony to be observed at the thanksgiving at Vienna on the 18th of next month, on account of the accession of his Imperial Majesty to the hereditary Imperial dignity of Austria.

The Dutch papers to the 24th inst. do not furnish us with any intelligence with respect to the intended changes in the Dutch constitution.

OCTOBER 27.

When M. D'Oubril left Mentz on the 3d instant, he presented another Note to Talleyrand, to which no answer was given. We understand it was couched in terms much more energetic and decided than the preceding Notes from the Russian Charge d'Affaires. It was in consequence of an express which had arrived from St. Petersborgh, that M. D'Oubril presented the note, dated the 2d instant; and as the French Minister for Foreign Affaires was not prepared upon the emergency of the moment, to give a satisfactory, or decent evasive answer to it, the representative of the Russian Court took his departure from Mentz, from the Lion's Den, next day.

The following number of troops are now said to be encamped on the continent:—In France 300,000; in Italy 80,000; in Holland 56,000; in Hanover 38,000; in Switzerland 12,000; in Austria and Bohemia 180,000; in Russia and Silesia 210,000; in Bavaria 40,000; in Denmark and Holstein 16,000; in Sweden 18,000; in Russia 190,000; in Servia 30,000; in Turkey 60,000; and what is most surprising, thanks to the *moderation* and firmness of Napoleon the first! the continent continues in *perfect* peace.

Paris paper.

A cure for sheep biting.

An intelligent farmer in New Jersey seized a dog, which often worried and bit his sheep, tied the jaw of the dog by a tether to the leg of a strong active ram, and placed them on the top of a hill. The ram immediately began to kick and buck the dog, who, after a little leaping attempted to fly. The tether held him so that the ram easily overtook, kicked and bucked him. After a short time the ram, excited to exertion, raced down the hill, and forced the dog after him. When the dog was so punished as not to forget it he is let loose, and would never touch a sheep afterwards.

MR. WEEKES avails himself of this public manner of soliciting the support of the FREE and INDEPENDENT Electors of the East Riding of York and the Counties of Durham and Sussex, at the next election of a Member to represent the Inhabitants of this Circle in Parliament. It is, he trusts, unnecessary for him to express, that, in aspiring to the honor of being one of the Representatives of the People, he bears in mind the importance of that situation, and the necessity of a faithful discharge of its functions. The particular occurrences in public affairs, whether viewed in the enacting of a law, or in enforcing the letter of it, or in the palpable effects of both, or whether developed in the official arrangements of civil departments, carry with them, in every political hemisphere, this monition, that the vigilance of the legislator over the rights and privileges of his Constituents ought to be incessant; and that a due regard to the interests of the People, and a mild and impartial administration of justice, can best promote the prosperity of a State, and perpetuate its establishments—this observation is not merely founded on the dictate of sentiment, but on the written letter of the law inherited in the wisdom of ancient parliaments, and confirmed amidst the contending fashions of later times; for in the great Charter of English liberty it is concisely and emphatically declared that "no freeman shall be arrested, or imprisoned, or dissessed of his tenements, or deprived of his liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or banished, or in any other manner destroyed, except by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land," and in that second Charter of personal liberty the HABEAS CORPUS Act, it is propitiously provided that "any person who shall send another, prisoner out of the Realm, or beyond the Seas, contrary to the law of the land, shall be disabled from bearing any office, shall incur the penalty of a præmunire and be incapable of receiving the King's pardon; and the party suffering shall also have his private action against the person so committing and all his aiders, advisers and abettors and shall recover treble costs besides his damages, which no jury shall assess at less than five hundred pounds." In these, as well as in many other sets of legislation, are clearly marked the property and independence with which the Representative in former times conducted himself in the service of the Public; but in none more particularly than in those acts which guard against the imposition of aids, taxes, or other charges under the colour of prerogative, in which it is declared that "levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative without grant of parliament, or for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be so granted, is illegal," and in virtue of which the most invaluable privilege is preserved to the subject, and a barrier erected against the enforcing of contributions either oppressive or unjust. The venerable antiquity of those laws, some of which have withstood the test of several centuries, unaltered and unrepealed, proves their efficacy, and affords this induction that those, who maintain the immunities of the people, do more than render a temporary benefit to their Country, inasmuch as that a security against arbitrary or oppressive measures tends not only to preserve the tranquillity, but also to promote the prosperity of the State, and establishes a monument of worth to the latest posterity. How far it may be laudable at this juncture to emulate the spirit and letter of these acts, in the revision and amendment of provincial laws of no less importance to the people; particularly the act for the qualification of Electors and the Jury Act, and to take a more general view of the management and posture of public affairs, it is not for Mr. WEEKES in the situation of an election Candidate to affirm; but shall he be favored with the efficient support of those who enjoy the freedom of Suffrage, and feel the independence to exercise it, he indulges himself in the hope, that these rights will at least be more generally known, if not more fully asserted.

York, 24th January, 1805.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, York, 1st January 1805.

B.

Bolton, D'Arcy
Basil, M.
Burn, John 2
C.
Cary, Bernard
Cartwright, Ann
D.
Fleming, David, Ferguson
Lindsay Pole, Miss
H.
Hale, William
Hind, Thomas
Hall, Mrs.
Kennedy, John
Lyrden, Mary Mrs.
M.
Meadon, John
Officer commanding Q.R. Rangers
S.
Smith, Elias
Sanders, Matthew
T.
Thomson, Alexander
W.
Wilson, Richard
Wilson, David
Wharton, Samuel
Wardell, John
Walth, Thomas

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

Comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have purchased the above work, and will keep it for sale at their store in Newark, and other places in the country, at the above price.

Printing office, Sept. 8th 1804.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT JAS. GRAY, Esq. Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of the said Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons hereafter found defrauding the Timber, or committing any other trespass whatsoever on Park Lot number One, in the 6th Concession West of the Don, in the Township of York, will be prosecuted to the law thereof.

Nov. 24, 1804.

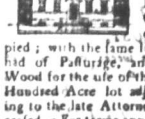
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the subscribers under the Firm of SCHOFIELD & MOORLEY, is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent; and that the business will in future be conducted by Thomas Moorley, who is duly authorized to receive all Debts due to the said Partnership, and to settle the same; and all demands against the said Partnership are to be presented to the said

THOS. SCHOFIELD,
THOS. MOORLEY.

York, 1st November, 1804.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mrs. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

STRAYED about a fortnight ago, a dark red COW with short horns, a tail between 3 and 4 years old. Any person having found the above described Cow, on bringing her to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

York, Oct. 20, 1804.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital: a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth the humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. It is the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the faintest illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, so ably and so honorably filled by my departed Friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to consecrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

9th Jany. 1805.

LIST of the Household Furniture which will be sold at the House of the Count de Puisaye at Niagara, on the 18 February next—Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Sopha do. large Looking Glasses, middling size do. Pictures and Copper-plates, Turkey Carpets, common do. two Clocks, one of which is a Chinese Clock, and plays twelve different tunes, Kitchen Utensils, Horses, Waggons, &c. &c. &c.

BOOKS.

Buffon's Natural History, 54 vls. French
Rappin's Hist. of England, 28 vls. Eng.
Salmon's Traveller in fol. 2 vols. do.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences 2 vols.
Modern Architecture, 4to. 2 vols.
Pope's Shakespear, 4to. 2 vols.
10 Vols. De President de Thou, and a great number of Novels and other Books too tedious to be mentioned.

January 11, 1805.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret Seets has eloped from my bed & board without any just cause, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. PETER SEETS.

2d January, 1805.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL,

York, December 6, 1804.

District of London } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Rutsell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots Nos. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 2d Concession in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SOHOPIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Decr. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscribers: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 41

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 717. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1805. FOUR DOLLS PER ANN.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they were paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as aforesaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

Executive Council Office 2d Jan. 1805. JOHN BEIKIE, Deputy C. C.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, November 1.

This morning dispatches were received from Admiral Thornborough, on board his Majesty's ship Eagle, off the Texel, stating his having sent an officer in a boat to look close into the Texel, to discover the state of the forces of the enemy, when it was found they had laying there five sail of the line, eight frigates, and about 100 small craft, all ready for sea. Should they attempt to come out there is every reason to believe they will meet with a warm reception and safe convoy to one of our ports.

Our correspondent at Rotterdam informs us, no disturbances have broken out on the borders of Switzerland of a very formidable description.

November 2.

Sir George Rumbold, the British Resident at Hamburgh, with his papers, has been seized by a party of 200 French infantry, who surprised him at his house about a mile from the city, and carried him off. The Senate of Hamburgh, the day after this outrage, sent to the French Resident to inquire the cause of it, and to demand his liberation. The minister said he was ignorant of the cause, but supposed it to be a suit of Mr. Drake's affair.

It is said that Mr. Nicholls, the Consul at Hamburgh, has taken refuge in the house of Mr. Forbes, the American Resident. If the French wished to seize him too, they would not respect that asylum.

Couriers announcing the outrage have been sent to all the principal Courts. We should think that this repetition of the scandalous violation of the Germanic territory at Ettenheimmi will at last extort from the continental powers some measure for the protection of the most sacred intercourse of nations. If Fouche, the French Minister of Police, is to issue his mandates of arrest against individuals, nay, Ambassadors, in a neutral territory, he may lend his archers to seize their prey in the Palace of the Emperor of Austria or the King of Prussia. Others may not feel the effect of Bonaparte's lawless violence, but their turn may come if they have not the courage to defend the common law of nations.

The French Commercial Agent, who yet resides at Gottenburgh, has received an order from his government to quit Sweden immediately.

We have received some accounts from our squadron off Ferrol, all of which agree in stating, that no armaments were preparing in that port, and for this good reason, that the naval arsenals were totally unprovided with the means of furnishing one upon the most limited scale.

By accounts from Valetta, dated early in October, we have been favored with some further particulars of the Spanish insurrection.

At the beginning of last month, between three and four thousand of the King's troops entered the province of Biscay, without any opposition from the insurgents. Admiral Massaredo and General Orquilla, who are said to have been the ringleaders in that revolt, were arrested and sent to Burgos. Upwards of two hundred of the most important persons concerned in the insurrection are said to have fled, in consequence of the unfavorable answer received from Bonaparte, to whom it is reported the Biscayens offer to become vassels, at the head of the French government. His Imperial Majesty is stated to have recommended to them to continue in subjection to their own Sovereign, to whose assistance, in case it were necessary, he should send an army of two hundred thousand men. The business was, notwithstanding, considered as far from being settled.

A report of a very momentous and extraordinary nature has reached us by the same conveyance; but it is such a nature as to render it an act of discretion to refrain communicating it to the public.

According to accounts from Florence the house of Nicholas Maria Sassi, banker to her Etrurian Majesty, had stopped payment for the sum of two millions of Scudi.

Commerce.—The trade carried on between this country and America is immense. At Liverpool, seldom less than 60 vessels are loading at one time for that quarter, and the commerce carried on from London Hull and Glasgow, is proportionably great. From the last report two vessels sailed in the last week of August for New York, which, among other things, had on board 184,215 yards of cottons and muslins; 142,849 yards of printed cottons and linens; 255,735 yards of British, and 58,975 of Irish plain linen. Excepting in the midst of winter, there seldom passes a week, but one or two vessels sail from Greenock to the western world; and at the above mentioned period, ten or twelve vessels were loading for America.

The raw materials of which the above

mentioned cargoes were compoſed, would not coſt the nation more than 5000. and they are worth above 100, 000.—The total value of the exports from Great-Britain to America amount to between eight and nine millions per annum, though in 1774 they did not exceed one million and a half. Including thoſe from the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, they will be little ſhort of twelve millions.

GENOA, Sept. 21.

An agreement has been entered into between England and Ruſſia, to poſſeſs the Iſland of Malta in common, for which purpoſe 500 Ruſſian troops will ſoon go from Corfu to Malta.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. armed brig Syren, off Tripoli, dated Aug. 9.

The ſcene of combat commenced the 3d inſtant, when the weather became favorable for our operations, and accordingly at 2 o'clock P. M. the ſignal was made to prepare for battle; at 3 o'clock we got within gun ſhot of the batteries, and caſt off the gun boats and bomb ketches. They advanced in a line a head, led on by captain S. Decatur, and covered by the Conſtitution, the brigs and ſchooners. The enemy had 17 gun boats moored in a line in front of their batteries, a ſo a brig of 16 and a ſchooner of 10 guns, to and the cover of their boats. The moments were anxious as we advanced; a diſcharge of ſhells from the bomb boats induced the enemy to open their fire, which was heavy and inceſſant; yet our brave fellows advanced with all poſſible intrepidity, through a ſhower of grape ſhot. When our gun boats got within 20 yards of the enemy they diſcharged their great guns, loaded with 42 pounds of muſket balls; this was followed with a volley of muſketry, which obliged five of the gun boats, compoſing the enemy's right wing, to cut their cables and retreat. Our boats then bore up for thoſe to leeward; captain Decatur boarded and carried the firſt boat, lieut. Trip boarded and carried the ſecond, and lieut. James Decatur, in the act of carrying the third, was killed. Capt. Decatur continued down their line and carried the third, all of which were ſately brought off. The attack continued an hour and an half. The Turks were driven out of fort Francis, and muſt have ſuffered much from our fire in the town as well as in their batteries. The reaſon the enemy's fire did us ſo little damage was on account of its being ſo badly directed. The three gun boats taken are excellent—two of them carry a 26 pounder each, of brais, and the other an 18 pounder. Lieut. Trip, who carried the ſecond boat, received eleven ſabre wounds, but none of them dangerous, and he is likely to do well. On the 5th we had the captured boats rigged, and ſhould have returned to the attack, but a ſmall French privateer, finding her birth in the harbour too warm, came out; by her we learned that the enemy had one gun boat ſunk, another loſt two thirds of her crew, and all the reſt were very much ſhattered; they alſo informed us that they were employed all night repairing their damages. The platforms in their batteries were torn up, and our unfortunate countrymen were employed to repair them.

The commodore ſent him back with the wounded, and next day he returned with a letter from the French conſul, bearing ſtrong marks of a poetic diſpoſition. However, the commodore determined to attack them to the weſtward. Accordingly on the 7th, at 8 A. M. the ſignal was made to advance in two lines, and attack the batteries. The morning was calm and warm, which prevented our getting in until 12 o'clock when the enemy opened their fire from their batteries, and in their confuſion fired at leaſt 50 guns without ball. The bomb boats got their poſition at half paſt 12, and anchored; the gun boats got within point blank range, and in a little time diſmounted two guns in the weſtern battery and drove out the enemy; a ſhell was thrown into battery Principale and burſt, which ſilenced their fire for nearly half an hour. At 1 P. M. the quarter deck of gun boat No. 9 blew up, by which event we have to lament the loſs of lieut. James Caldwell, commander, and Mr. Dorſey, a promiſing young officer, and eight of her crew. Mr. Spence, who was ſponging the gun, with ſome others, eſcaped unhurt; they had nearly completed the bearing of the gun to fire when they found the boat ſinking, and the brave ſurviving few gave three cheers as they went down, at which time we lay 200 yards from them, and our boats were immediately diſpatched and picked them up. This cauſed a ſmall ceſſation of our fire, but it was only momentary, and was renewed with redoubled vigor, and ſeemed to ſay, we will revenge our brave companions. At 5 o'clock the ſignal of recall was made and the firing ceaſed.

We, as in the other affair, have ſuffered nothing like what might be calculated on, owing to their bad management. We have loſt on this occaſion 10 men and two officers, and ſome wounded. It is not certain whether No. 9 blew up by accident or by a red ſhot. That it was cauſed by a ſhot, we have the obſervation of one of the men ſaved, who ſays he felt the ſhot ſtrike her, but before he could communicate the circumſtance ſhe blew up. The frigate John Adams joined us this day.

From the ſame, Auguſt 15.

I wrote you a long letter on the 4th, informing you of our operations on the coaſt, ſince when nothing has occurred. The baſhaw in his communication has offered peace to us, and the delivery of priſoners, for 150,000 dollars, 100,000, I believe has been offered; but the baſhaw has declared that he will ſuffer himſelf to be buried in the ruins of his caſtle, or drove into the country, rather than take leſs than the 150,000. Therefore we are preparing for an other attack this day. The weather is favorable.

General Monk.

THERE is a tradition in Scotland, that a dram of brandy produced the reſtoration of Charles the Second. The meſſenger from the Parliament of England had brought letters from that aſſembly to Monk, whilſt he remained at Edinburgh. He was at length entruſted by the Parliament with a letter to the Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle. This circumſtance he mentioned to one of Monk's ſerjeants, as he was going towards the caſtle. The Serjeant law ſomething unuſual in this, and prevailed upon the Meſſenger to drink a dram of brandy with him at a neighbouring ale houſe; from one dram they proceeded to another, till the Serjeant made his friend ſo drunk that he was enabled to take the letter out of his pocket without his being conſcious of it. This being done, he poſts to his General with the letter, who, on peruſing its contents, found that it contained an order to the Governor of the Caſtle to arreſt him, and keep him in ſafe cuſtody.

Provoſt Baillie ſays, "Monk came to Berwick, in the midſt of December, 1659, and lay in the fields in a very cold winter, near Coldſtream, with ſix or ſeven thouſand foot, and with two thouſand horſe. Many of our Scotch noblemen came to him at Berwick, and offered to raiſe quickly for his ſervice all the power of Scotland. But the moſt of his officers, refuſed it, fearing the ſlumbling of their army and friends in England—for as yet all of them, in their right well penned papers, did declare, as poſitively as ever, with divine atteſtations, againſt all kings and monarchy, and for a free parliament, and all former principles."

Monk, however, paid very little regard to theſe violent proteſtations; for before that time, whilſt he lay with his army at Coldſtream Moor, in Scotland, his chaplain, Dr. Price, repreſented to him how much both his obligation and his ſafety were concerned to bring about the reſtoration, and in complying with the deſires of the greater part of the nation; who wiſhed to have government ſettled in the old manner. The General told him that he was conſcious of the truth of what he ſaid, and that he ſhould not be wanting therein he ſoon as he ſhould find himſelf in a capacity to effect it; "of which, added he, I have now ſomewhat more hopes than formerly." But on taking his leave of Dr. Price, he ſaid, putting his hand on his ſword, "By God's grace I will do it."

Through the whole of the buſineſs of the reſtoration, Monk behaved with great lenity and great diſintereſtedneſs. He ſaved for Sir Arthur Haſlerig, his eſtate by pretending that, before the reſtoration was confirmed, he had made him a promiſe to do ſo. He was of great uſe during the plague in London in 1665, and prevented the ſpreading of that horrid calamity by the wiſe meaſures which he recommended, as well as by his extreme liberality.

Monk is thus deſcribed in the memoirs of that pleaſing and inſtructive writer, Sir Philip Warwick:

"He was a perſon of natural and intrepid courage, and who had made the ſword his profeſſion as ſoon as he was able to wield it. He was bred up under great Captains, and very early taken notice of by that great Prince and Soldier, Henery, Prince of Orange. Monk was a man of deep thoughts and few words, and what he wanted in elocution he had in judgement; and he had a ſecrecy in him, prevalent in all theſe qualifications of a ſoldier, which made him ſo fit an inſtrument in the hand of Divine Providence to work his Majeſty's reſtoration. Hence he carried it all ſo cloſely, that I believe no man to this day, can poſitively ſay, that he deſigned more than the general quiet to the land, and ſo he framed his deſigns ſuitable to the opportunities that were given him; but that he wiſhed that quiet might be procured by the means of his Majeſty's happy return, no one can rationally doubt; and in this ſhewed the ſolidity of his judgement, in that when deſpairing, Haſlerig and his party offered him the crown, it was no temptation to him."

From the Upper Canada Gazette

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

On Saturday laſt departed this life, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, deeply regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Schofield, aged 66, late of the firm of Schofield & Mosley, Merchants of this place.—His remains were attended to the place of interment in Maſonic Order, and by the moſt numerous and reſpectable concourſe of people ever aſſembled in York on any ſimilar occaſion.

He was juſt and upright in his dealings, ardent and ſincere in his friendſhips—in his manners hoſpitable, and a pleaſing, ſocial and inſtructive companion.

To the Printer of the Oracle—By PEWATEKAKA.

While the Earl of Selkirk was at Chenail-Ecarte, a Shawanee Indian living on the Thames who ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh, underſtanding that His Lordſhip wanted an Interpreter, went there to offer his ſervices. His Lordſhip received him kindly, and treated him in a very hoſpitable manner, telling him he was not in immediate want of an Interpreter, but might perhaps ſoon have occaſion for one, when he ſhould ſend for him.

Some time after this, the ſame Indian on his way from this place to the Thames accidentally met with a traveling Methodiſt Preacher in a Tavern. The Parſon hearing the Indian ſpeak Engliſh, entered in to converſation with him, and among other queſtions aſked him, if he did not wiſh to ſerve the Lord. "The Indian replied, I did once "wiſh to ſerve him, and went up for "that purpoſe, but, altho' I was well "uſed by him and got plenty of Grog "and as much Victuals as I could eat, "I now begin to think he told me a "lie as he has not ſent for me accord"ing to his promiſe; I will therefore "never depend on him any more." The itinerant Parſon aſtoniſhed, with hands and eyes raiſed towards Heaven, exclaimed "Lord have mercy upon us, *Poor Soul!*"

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	2s. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	1/9	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. each

And all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Th MAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT D. GRAY, Eſq; Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 5th December, 1804.

Samuel Jackſon,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he is commencing the Hatting buſineſs oppoſite to Thomas Rilleut Eſqr. in the Town of York, where he will take all kinds of Furs, Lamb's wool, and country produce, or Caſh in fell will be received for Hats, but no credit need be aſked.

York, 1ſt Feburary, 1805.

MR. WEEKES avails himſelf of this public manner of ſoliciting the ſupport of the FREE and INDEPENDENT Electors of the Eaſt Riding of York and the Counties of Durham and Simcoe, at the next election of a Member to repreſent the Inhabitants of this Circle in Parliament. It is, he truſts, unneceſſary for him to expreſs, that, in aſpiring to the honor of being one of the Repreſentatives of the People, he bears in mind the importance of that ſituation, and the neceſſity of a faithful diſcharge of its functions. The particular occurrences in public affairs, whether viewed in the enacting of a law, or in enforcing the letter of it, or in the palpable effects of both, or whether developed in the official arrangements of civil departments, carry with them, in every political hemiſphere, this monition, that the vigilance of the legiſlator over the rights and privileges of his Conſtituents ought to be inceſſant; and that a due regard to the intereſts of the People, and a mild and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, can beſt promote the proſperity of a State, and perpetuate its eſtabliſhments—this obſervation is not merely founded on the dictate of ſentiment, but on the written letter of the law aſſerted in the wiſdom of ancient parliaments, and confirmed amidſt the contending factions of later times: for in the great Charter of Engliſh liberty it is conciſely and emphatically declared that "no "freeman ſhall be arreſted, or impriſoned, or diſſeiſed of his tenements, "or deprived of his liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or baniſhed, or "in any other manner deſtroyed, ex"cept by the judgment of his peers, "or the law of the land," and in that ſecond Charter of perſonal liberty the HABEAS CORPUS AM, it is propitiouſly provided that "any perſon who "ſhall ſend another, priſoner out of "the Realm, or beyond the Seas, contrary to the law of the land, ſhall be diſabled from bearing any office, "ſhall incur the penalty of a præmu"nire, and be incapable of receiving "the King's pardon; and the party "ſuffering ſhall alſo have his private "action againſt the perſon ſo committing and all his aiders, advifers and "abettors and ſhall recover treble coſts "beſides his damages, which no jury "ſhall aſſeſs at leſs than five hundred "pounds." In theſe, as well as in many other acts of legiſlation, are legibly marked the integrity and independence with which the Repreſentative in former times conducted himſelf in the ſervice of the Public; but in none more particularly than in thoſe acts which guard againſt the impoſition of aids, taxes or other charges under the colour of prerogative, in which it is declared that "levying money for or to the uſe "of the Crown by pretence of prero"gative without grant of parliament, "or for longer time, or in other man"ner than the ſame is or ſhall be ſo "granted, is illegal," and in virtue of which the moſt invaluable privilege is preſerved to the ſubject, and a barrier againſt the attempts of corrupt miniſters either oppreſſive or unjuſt. The venerable antiquity of thoſe laws, ſome of which have withſtood the teſt of ſeveral centuries, unaltered and unrepealed, proves their efficacy, and affords this concluſion that thoſe, who maintain the immunities of the people, do more than render a temporary benefit to their Country, inaſmuch as that a ſecurity againſt arbitrary or oppreſſive meaſures tends not only to preſerve the tranquility, but alſo to promote the proſperity of the State, and eſtabliſhes a monument of worth to the lateſt poſterity. How far it may be laudable at this juncture to emulate the ſpirit and letter of theſe acts, in the reviſion and amendment of provincial laws of no leſs importance to the people; particularly the act for the qualification of Electors and the Jury Act, and to take a more general view of the management and poſture of public affairs, it is not for Mr. WEEKES in the ſituation of an election Candidate to affirm; but ſhall be ſo favored with the efficient ſupport of thoſe who enjoy the freedom of ſuffrage, and feel the independence to exerciſe it, he indulges himſelf in the hope, that their rights will at leaſt be more generally known, if not more fully aſſerted.

He cannot refrain from adding, that he is actuated more by a ſenſe of obligation and gratitude than ambition in thus devoting his exertions to the ſervice of the People, inaſmuch that as it is to their patronage he owes his independence—ſo on their future welfare muſt depend his proſperity—on their political aſcendency his importance in life, and thus connected, both in rights and intereſts, it is with him an indiſpenſible duty to ſtand, or to fall in our common defence.

York, 24th January, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found carrying the Timber, or committing any other waſte whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted to the law direct.

Nov. 24, 1804.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes now in Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of this above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Proprietor *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital; a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the tainted illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, so ably and so honorably filled by my departed Friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to concentrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

6th Jany. 1805.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara, } 18th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain person by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now last past, in the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any last Will or Testament, and having no Friend or Kin stepping forward to Administer the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said John Sherline, deceased as aforesaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Township of Grimsby aforesaid, Merchant, a creditor of said deceased; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Administration might be granted him, to Administer the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to said deceased, that unless some one of them do appear at the time, as prescribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Administer to said Estate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforesaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate District of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal effects was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

District of London } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada, }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or Testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

To be Sold,

LOT number 35, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres of Land of an excellent quality and well watered.—These premises are within thirteen miles of the town of York, and have an improvement of eight acres well cleared and fenced, with a small Dwelling House. Lot number 24 in Concession C. in the Township of Scarborough containing 200 acres of land, situate within nine miles of the town of York,—this lot is valuable as well in respect of soil as situation, being contiguous to Lake Ontario, and having a good road in the rear of it. Lots No's. 13 14. 16 and 17 in the 3d. Concession in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle and lot No. 13 and 14 in the 4th. Concession of said Township, containing 1200 acres of land of a good quality and well watered.

Mr. THOMAS SCHOFIELD the Proprietor intending to return soon to England, will dispose of the above Lands on very reasonable terms.—For terms of Sale, application to be made to him during his stay at York, or in his absence to Alexander Wood, Esqr. and Mr. Robert Henderson, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same, and to receive all debts due to him.

☞ N. B. Cattle and Grain, or other Country Produce will be taken in payment of the purchase money.

York, 13th Decr. 1804.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 42.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 718. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Friday the 1st inst. being the day appointed by Proclamation for opening the Provincial Parliament, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne with the accustomed solemnities, commanded by Message, through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly—the Commons being come, the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's pleasure that they should return to their House to elect a Speaker, and present the person of their choice, for his Excellency's approbation, the following day at one o'clock.

Alexander M'Donell Esq. was then chosen to discharge the duties of that office.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker elect, with the Members went up to the Legislative Council Chamber at the time appointed, where in the usual forms His Excellency was pleased to allow and confirm Mr. M'Donell to be their Speaker.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of the Legislature:—

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

SINCE the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, in pursuance of the Authority vested in me, by an Act passed therein, respecting the repairing and laying out of Public Highways, and building of Bridges, I have by Proclamation, appointed Commissioners, and have taken such other measures, as have appeared to me to be the best suited, for carrying into effect the Provisions of that Act.

I have also, by the Authority of the Legislature, appointed Commissioners, for the purpose of entering into a Provisional Agreement with those of Lower Canada, respecting the Duties and Drawbacks, on Goods and Merchandize passing from the one Province to the other. These Commissioners, I have no doubt, have executed the Trust, committed to their charge by that appointment, with fidelity and care. I have ordered the Provisional agreement entered into, to be laid before you, for the obtaining of the Sanction, and confirmation, of this Legislature.

I embrace this opportunity of congratulating you, on the success, which hath attended the first efforts of the cultivation of Hemp in this Province; the reward, with which, the Trustees of the Society instituted at London, for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have been pleased to honor the Labors of the Industrious Farmer, will, I trust, still further stimulate his Exertions; and in every laudable pursuit, incite this infant Colony, to the practise of that Industry and diligence, which will promote the Intereſt of the Individual, and the prosperity of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have directed the Public Accounts to be laid before you, and am perſuaded, that you will examine them with that Attention, which the nature of the subject requires.

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

I forbear on this occasion, to point out in particular, the subjects which may now call for your Investigation and care; the knowledge with which you reſpectively poſſeſs, of the situation, and intereſts, of the Inhabitants of this widely extended Province, will enable you, to discover where the Aid of the Legislature may still be neceſſary, and it shall be my endeavour, at all times, to co-operate with you, in the enacting of such Laws, as may best promote, the true Object of all Legislation,—the Public Good.

The following Addreſſes were preſented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday the 5th inſtant, in anſwer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent seſſion of the Provincial Parliament.

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces, within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble Thanks for your gracious Speech.

The meaſures which your Excellency has been pleased to take, for carrying into effect the Provisions of the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion, reſpecting the repairing and laying out of public Highways and buildings of Bridges, afford us ſatisfaction, in proportion to the Importance of their Object; and we flatter ourſelves they will be attended with the deſired Succeſs.

We ſhall loſe no time in taking into our Conſideration the Provisional Agreement, lately entered into with the Commiſſioners from Lower Canada, which Your Excellency has ordered to be laid before us; and have no doubt that the Commiſſioners appointed by Your Excellency have executed the Truſt repoſed in them, with ſuch Fidelity and Care as ſhall obtain for it, the Sanction and Confirmation of this Legiſlature.

We are extremely thankful to Your Excellency for the Information reſpecting the ſucceſs attending the firſt Efforts of the Cultivation of Hemp in this Province, and we rejoice very much to hear that ſome of its Farmers have been ſo highly honored by the Truſtees of the So-

ciety instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. Such distinguishing Rewards, cannot fail to Stimulate the further Exertions of the Industrious Settlers in this Infant Colony, in endeavouring to eſtabliſh for it a Staple, which promiſes to be equally beneficial to themſelves and to their Mother Country.

We are gratefully Senſible of the conſtant Solicitude your Excellency ſhews to promote the true Intereſts of this Province; and we beg leave to aſſure Your Excellency that we ſhall not ceaſe on our part, to ſuggeſt from time to time ſuch Amendments and additions to its Laws, as may appear to us to be moſt conducive to the Public good; which we Concur with Your Excellency in thinking, ought to be the ſole Object of all Legiſlation.

By Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT
Speaker.

Legiſlative Council Chamber, York 4th February 1805.

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

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

Your reſpectful Addreſs calls for my beſt thanks and acknowledgements; and I entertain the pleaſing hope, that the Inhabitants of this Province, will derive the greateſt benefits from Your Exertions and Care.

To His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it Pleaſe your Excellency,

We His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament Aſſembled, return you our thanks for your Excellency's Speech, and for your Condeſcenſion in informing us of the meaſures which you have been pleaſed to take, to carry into effect the law paſſed in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, relative to the Public Highways.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that the Commiſſioners on the part of our Siſter Colony, Lower Canada, have agreed with thoſe whom your Excellency has been pleaſed to appoint for this Province, and we hope that their proceedings have been ſuch as will merit the approbation of every branch of the Legiſlature.

We feel highly grateful for the benevolent attention, which your Excellency manifeſts to that important part of the Community, the induſtrious Farmer; and we truſt with confidence, that under your Auſpices, and from the patronage of our Parent Country, the cultivation of Hemp, and every other uſeful branch of Agriculture, will rapidly increaſe, and will highly conduce to the Proſperity of this Province.

When the Public Accounts are laid before us, they ſhall be attentively inveſtigated, and we ſincerely pledge ourſelves to promote every meaſure which by the Legiſlature may be deemed neceſſary for the Public Welfare.

ALEXr. M'DONELL,
Speaker Houſe of Aſſembly.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, 4th February 1805.

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

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

I return you my beſt thanks for Your reſpectful Addreſs; and have no doubt, but that your deliberations and exertions, will effectually promote the happineſs and proſperity of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province.

QUEBEC, January 10.

We underſtand that there is a letter in Town from the Captain of one of the veſſels which ſailed from this Port in the beginning of September, which mentions the ſafe arrival of the whole fleet, the 7th Oct. after a paſſage of 33 days.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS and Clearances from the PORT of QUEBEC, in 1804.

200043 buſhels Wheat,	26 Caſks baſſam,
14319 barrels Flour,	3164lbs.
21253 quintals Biſcuits,	32 Dozen oſſenes
286 buſhels Peaſe,	Spruce,
2981 do. Oats,	10 Boxes do.
4243 do. Barley,	53 barrels feathers,
1348 do. Indian-corn,	106 Buſhels Malt,
6188 do. Flax-ſeed,	830 lbs. Cabbages,
8808 ounces Salts, as	3 Caſks Cod
593 pieces } of Beef	ſounds,
908 barrels }	EXPORTS OF FURS.
81 rounds beef,	1443 Beaver,
19 kegs Tongues,	23796 Martin,
70 ſmok'd Tongues,	20437 Otter,
1.6 Hams,	11567 Mink,
17 dozen } of Pork.	5767 Fiſher,
1916 barrels }	8891 do.
842 kegs & firkins	1747 Bear & Cub,
Butter,	249050 Deer,
80 kegs Tallow,	178479 Raccoon,
850 bunch Soap,	91199 Muſquaſh,
73 boxes Candles,	14607 Kaled & Opoſh
597 tierces } of Sal-	Cat,
240 barrels } mon,	8234 Wolf,
272 barrels } of Her-	1160 Elk,
7 Cwt. do } rings,	1318 Woolverin,
2825 quintals Dr. fiſh,	1233 Carcajous,
41438 gallons Seal and Cod oil,	3067 Hares,
4176 logs Oak timbers,	61 Squirrel & Ermine,
803 do. & Pine do.	1416 Seals,
11 do Maple, Cherry,	248 lbs Caſtorum,
13 & Birch,	7280. Ginſang,
821 Maple, Cherry and Walnut plank,	141 t. 7 Net hemp.
135 Oak plank,	IMPORTS ... DUTIABLE ARTICLES.
76180 Pine plank &c.	5891 Puncheons }
1101495 pieces ſtaves & heading.	130 Hogſds. }
836 Stave ends,	7 Kegs } Rum
1217 Handſpikes,	248 Puncheons
836 Oars,	Brandy,
113 Maſts,	4 do. Geneva,
80 Pine ſpars,	6 do. Iriſh Corn
109800 Hoops,	Spirits,
4000 hoops, as	68 do. Moloſſes,
963 Pipe } Ma-	42 Caſes Cordials,
250 Hhd } deira	85 Butts }
407 Qr Caſk } wine,	428 Pipes }
744 Puncheons }	141 Hogſds. }
825 Tierces do.	114 Qr Caſks }
85 Horſes,	1 Caſe bot }
6 Cows,	Madeira Wine,
20 Sheep,	250 Pipes }
5825 Caſks 20559.	3 Hhds }
3 32 Tons & Pearl } aſhes,	20 Caſks } but
275 Hogſds } ale &	10 Caſes }
85 hall do } porter	Portugal Wine,
173 Upper-Canada Cheeſes,	583 Pipes }
40 Metal Stoves,	80 Hhds. }
540 Ox hides,	66 Qr Caſks }
2686 Ox horns,	Teneriffe Wine,
54000 Onions,	2 Butts } Spaniſh
52 Barrels Apples.	516 Pipes } Wine,
	511 Hhds. }
	1 Chaſt }
75 Pipes } Pearl	804 Hhds leaf Tobacco,
4 Hhds. } Wine,	19 Hhds. }
1131 Caſks } French	24 Barrels }
prime wine,	83 Serrons }
20 Chefts bot. do.	1 Caſe }
218 Hogſheads Claret	Manufactured Tobacco,
5 Caſes bottled do.	94334 Minots Salt,
148 Hogſheads refined Sugar,	24172 Packs playing Cards.
99 Hhds. } Moſco-	---
5 Tierces } vado	CLEARED 1804.
447 Barrels } Sugar,	173 Veſſels, 26,883 Tons, 1390 men.
3 Bags }	
1 Hhd. }	
16 Tierces } coffee,	
230 Barrels }	

CHARACTER OF THE HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

From the intereſting 'Letters of Marcus Auſtin.

ERSKINE, Gibbs, and Garrow,* are the three moſt powerful ſpeakers in the courts of law.

The perſon of Erſkine is ſlender, his height not exceeding the common ſize, his complexion ſallow, his hair dark, his face oval, and a little emaciated, the lower part of his forehead prominent, yet gradually retreating, his eye-brows full, a little perplexed, ſeated near his eyes, which are hazel, open and conciliatory, his noſe, narrow between the eyes, yet perfectly congenial, neither too large nor too ſmall, his mouth gently cloſed, ſeeming ready to await the dictates of his tongue, yet not large enough to give his eloquence its juſt tone, his lips thin meeting in union, and when irritated rather inclining to retreat, than project his chin, gently retreating, which in conjunction with his forehead, beſpeaks the man firm, yet modeſt, poſitive, yet ingenuous.

His countenance, when in a ſtate of repoſe, is unpoſſeſſing, but when he ſpeaks, his geſtures are rhetoric; his looks, perſuaſion; his voice, eloquence: in the glow of animation, commanding, but in the moment of paſſion, when leſt convinced, he is pure intelligence: diſdaining every by-road to conviction, he ſtrips the cauſe of all its ſurrounding circumſtances, places it on its own poſition, true to nature, paints it viſibly to the eye, and buries in oblivion every interfering particular. Both judge and jury are proſtrate in chains. It is the contention of principle, no matter whoſe, or what the intereſt; it heaven were concerned, it is ſtill the contention of principle. Of all cauſes which could ariſe, the preſent ſeems to involve the deepeſt conſequences: there is no diſtinction now between the great and the little, every thing but the point in queſtion is forgotten; Erſkine and his cauſe are ſovereign over all. Now flows the fountain of juſtice, now are explored the receſſes of iniquity, now are the deep foundations of fraud broken up. His eloquence becomes a torrent which ſweeps away every mound which art of ſauſtiſtue had raiſed: no longer had the law a ſingle hard feature: no perplexities, no uncertainties, no idle evaſions! Saturnian Jove deſcends with his equal ſcales, cumming retires in ſhame, oppreſſion lets go its victim, and innocence is ſeated on the throne of equity. At length, Erſkine himſelf, by degrees is forgotten, and forgé a himſelf; he rites to an effort not his own, and ſinks under ſuperior feelings, while the judge and jury, convinced even to enthuſiaſm, are impatient to withhold the verdict.

O, ſacred tribunal! guarded in the ſhotleſt ermine† of juſtice. O, hallowed walls! where party ſpirit never enters, where the oppreſſed breathe their etherial element. O, glorious inſtitution! which chains the paſſions of men,

* The robes of the Judges are faced with ermine.
† The Engliſh Lawyers are dreſſed, when in Court, in a gown, (black) band and tie wig.

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS His Majeſty's Writ bearing date the fifth day of February in the Forty fifth year of his Reign, hath been iſſued for the Electing of Knight to repreſent the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Aſſembly of this Province, in the place of Angus M'Donell Eſquire Deceaſed. And whereas by a Certain Inſtrument, under the ſign Manuel, and Sealed with the ſeal of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire Lieutenant Governor &c. &c. &c. I have been Nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe. —And whereas by a Certain Writ under the Great Seal of U, per Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to Cauſe one Knight, Girt with a Sword the moſt fit and diſcreet to be freely and Indifferently Choſen to repreſent the ſaid County Riding and County in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the ſaid Nomination and Appointment, and in Obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, —I ſhall attend on Monday the twenty ſixth day of this preſent Month of February, at Ten O'clock in the forenoon, at the Market Houſe, in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of One Knight to repreſent the ſaid County Riding and County, in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid County Riding and County are to take Notice and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York 7th February, 1805.

Samuel Jackson,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he is commencing the Hatting buſineſs oppoſite to Thomas Ridout Eſqr. in the Town of York, where he will take all kinds of Furs, Lamb's wool, and country produce, or Cath will be given for Furs. Hats, but no credit need be aſked.

York, 18th February, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Perſons on payment of Fees for ſuch Lands, approved of by His Majeſty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (excluſive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of ſuch perſons, although they have paid the Firſt Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long ſince due, of the ſaid Fees, for the ſaid Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unleſs ſuch Perſons who have ſo neglected to make the aforeſaid Payments, ſhall by themſelves or Agents, pay the ſaid Second Moiety to his Majeſty's Receiver General at York, on or before the Firſt Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the ſaid Second Moiety of Fees, they will be ſubject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the ſaid Lands ſo granted to them as aforeſaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majeſty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted on by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the ſame year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN HEIKIE,
Depy. C. C.

Executive Council Office, 22 January 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1s. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	" "	9d. do.
White Rope	" "	8d. do.
Manilla Lines	" "	20. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Th Mac Dougall of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 21 Jany. 1805.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on Buſineſs, and all orders for work in his line will be thankfully received every Monday morning, and the work punctually executed and for ſale on Saturday evening following, at reaſonable rates.

JOHN MITTLEBERGER.

York, 9th February, 1805.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital: a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the fainteſt illusions of hope, are now numbered amongſt the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilſt we feel with the tenderneſs of men, submit with the fortitude of Chriſtians, and ſuffer the tide of grief which flows for the loſs of ſuch precious friends, to ſubſide into a calm of pious reſignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will conſequently produce an Election to the vacant ſeats in the Houſe of Aſſembly. For that of York, ſo ably and ſo honorably filled by my departed friend, I offer myſelf a Candidate. If I ſucceed to it, my abilities, however ſlender, I pledge myſelf religiouſly to conſecrate to the ſervice of my Country; and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well diſpoſed People and a well choſen Legiſlature. I ſhall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no uſe but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

4th Jany. 1805.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 24th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Townſhip of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid decealed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,

Surrogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforeſaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the ſaid Province under and by virtue of an Act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province in the forty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled "an Act to eſtabliſh a Court of Probate in this Province, and alſo a Surrogate Court in every Diſtrict thereof:

To the next of kin of Jeſſe Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceaſed.

Whereas the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence on or about the Twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt departed this life, as it is alledged, inteſtate; poſſeſſed of perſonal eſtate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which perſonal eſtate was in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts within this Province at the time of the ſaid Inteſtate's death:

And whereas by and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Adminiſtration of ſuch Inteſtate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; theſe are therefore to will and require you, the ſaid next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the ſaid Court and ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why Letters of Adminiſtration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence, ſhould not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home Diſtrict of the ſaid Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the ſaid Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His ſaid Majeſty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

District of London. } To the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four.

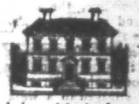
SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found deſtroying the Timber, or committing any other trespaſs whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted to the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes in this Town which the Honorable Mrs. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

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ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 719. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty eighth Day of January laſt paſt, a moſt daring and wicked Attack was made upon the Houſe and Perſon of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Townſhip of Burford, in the Diſtrict of London, Eſq. by certain evil and wicked diſpoſed Perſon or Perſons as yet unknown, in diſcharging Fire Arms through the Window of the ſaid Houſe loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the ſaid BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Juſtice, the Security of the Individual, and that ſuch enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Eſquire Lieu enant Governor of the ſaid Province Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, and give ſuch information, ſo that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the ſaid Crime ſhall be Convicted of the ſame; and I do hereby further offer His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as may be Acceſſary or Acceſſaries to the commiſſion of the ſaid Crime, who ſhall honeſtly and without fraud diſcover the Principal or Principals who hath or have committed the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW YORK. January 19.

A letter dated Texel Roads, Oct. 26, ſays "it is reported here this day, that the French have declared WAR againſt the Swedes and Danes; in conſequence of which, ſeveral Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels have been detained."

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Captain Farries, from the Cape of Good Hope, informs us that 7000 troops were under arms there in expectation of an attack from the Engliſh.

Madame Touſſaint Louverture.

The following article is given in one of our late London papers, as an extract of a private letter from New York, dated September 6 1804.

"The widow of the unfortunate Touſſaint has juſt landed upon our Continent. Her account of her own and her huſband's ſufferings from Bonaparte's tyranny and executioners, would be incredible, were they not already equalled by the Corſican's former atrocities, and thoſe of his accomplices. Her mutilated limbs and numerous wounds are, beſides viſible proofs of the rocks and other inſtruments of torture from which ſhe has ſuffered in the dungeons of free, enlightened, and civilized France, and, under which, little doubt remains that General Touſſaint expired. From the moment Le Clerc, by perfidy and breach of treaties, got her huſband and herſelf into his poſſeſſion, they were loaded with chains, and during their whole paſſage to France they continued in irons, with hardly food enough to ſupport life. At their landing at Bordeaux, they were ſeparated, though ſhut in the ſame priſon.—What happened ſince to her huſband ſhe does not know, nor is ſhe yet certain whether he has periſhed, as the French papers have publiſhed, in a dungeon at Beſançon; or, whether, with a mutilated body, he continues to breathe the peſtilential air of French gaols, expoſed to the cruelties, and enduring a refinement in torments. Her firſt examination was before Lucien Bonaparte's brother in-law, the police commiſſary at Bordeaux, Pierre Pierre, who told her, "that her grave was already dug, and that her laſt day was come, if ſhe did not immediately diſcover the place where her huſband's ſecret correſpondence with the Engliſh was concealed, and where his and her own treaſures were buried or depoſited." Having never heard of any ſecret tranſactions with the Engliſh, and being convinced that when Le Clerc ſo perfidiouſly ſurpriſed her huſband, he got poſſeſſion, not only of all his papers, but of all his money, amounting to about 900,000 livres (12,500 l.) ſhe declared herſelf unable to make any diſcoveries. She was then carried back to her priſon, where Pierre Pierre arrived in the midſt of the night, with four Gens d'Armes d'Elite, who dragged her to a ſubterraneous hall. Here the police commiſſary, in ſhewing her the inſtruments of torture, repeated his former queſtions and threats. Her aſſurances, her prayers, her tears, and her declaration, that ſhe was in a ſtate of pregnancy, availed nothing. On the Gens d'Armes laying hold of her, ſhe fainted away. They carried her notwithſtanding, to the cell, where the moſt excruciating pain ſoon deprived her of ſenſe, which ſhe only recovered to feel that the premature delivery of a child, by miſcarriage, was at hand. One of the Gens d'Armes wives was then ſent for, and ſhe was delivered of a dead child. Her ſituation became at laſt ſo deſperate, that the ſurgeon of the priſon was ordered to viſit her, and to prolong a life ſtill neceſſary to the policy, avarice, and ferocity of Bonaparte, and his ferocious goolers. After an illneſs, which continued for ſix months, during which time ſhe had repeated promiſes of her liberty to ſee her huſband, ſhe gathered ſtrength enough to ſupport a journey; and one evening, after dark, Pierre Pierre arrived with a joyful countenance, informing her, that Bonaparte had generouſly permitted her to join her huſband at Paris. She was accompanied, during the journey, by two police agents, and one of the negro girls who came with her to Europe as an attendant.

The former forbade her to mention on the road who ſhe was, under pain of impriſonment; and the latter informed her, by her ſigns only, that ſhe alſo had felt the effects of Bonaparte's tortures, becauſe they were never left by themſelves, nor permitted to ſpeak low, one of the police agents being always with them. She entered Paris at 12 o'clock at night, and was immediately carried to the Prefecture of Police, from whence the Police Prefect, Dubois, ordered her to the Temple. The next evening ſhe was brought before the Grand Judge, Regnier, and the Police Director, Real; their Secretary, Deſmarais, read to her the former interrogatories before Pierre Pierre, at Bordeaux, together with her pretended confeſſions when upon the rack, the Procès Verbal of which was not only

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital: a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the fainteſt illusions of hope, are now numbered amongſt the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilſt we feel with the tenderneſs of men, submit with the fortitude of Chriſtians, and ſuffer the tide of grief which flows for the loſs of ſuch precious friends, to ſubſide into a calm of pious reſignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will conſequently produce an Election to the vacant ſeats in the Houſe of Aſſembly. For that of York, ſo ably and ſo honorably filled by my departed friend, I offer myſelf a Candidate. If I ſucceed to it, my abilities, however ſlender, I pledge myſelf religiouſly to conſecrate to the ſervice of my Country; and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well diſpoſed People and a well choſen Legiſlature. I ſhall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no uſe but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

4th Jany. 1805.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 24th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Townſhip of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid decealed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,

Surrogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforeſaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the ſaid Province under and by virtue of an Act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province in the forty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled "an Act to eſtabliſh a Court of Probate in this Province, and alſo a Surrogate Court in every Diſtrict thereof:

To the next of kin of Jeſſe Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceaſed.

Whereas the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence on or about the Twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt departed this life, as it is alledged, inteſtate; poſſeſſed of perſonal eſtate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which perſonal eſtate was in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts within this Province at the time of the ſaid Inteſtate's death:

And whereas by and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Adminiſtration of ſuch Inteſtate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; theſe are therefore to will and require you, the ſaid next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the ſaid Court and ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why Letters of Adminiſtration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence, ſhould not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home Diſtrict of the ſaid Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the ſaid Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His ſaid Majeſty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

District of London. } To the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four.

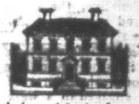
SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any perſon or perſons hereafter found deſtroying the Timber, or committing any other trespaſs whatſoever on Park Lot number One, in the firſt Conceſſion Weſt of the Don, in the Township of York, will be proſecuted to the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes in this Town which the Honorable Mrs. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

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signed by Pierre Pierre, but by the four Gens d'Armes d'Elite. She was now told to be more explicit, her husband having confessed more than he felt, as the only means not only to obtain her liberty, but to avoid new tortures.

"Having nothing to discover, she persisted in her former denial, and was, therefore, upon a signal from Regnier, seized by the Gens d'Armes in the room, and carried to a dungeon to which she descended sixty six steps. There she was stripped naked, and put again on the rack, when Delmarais questioned her about the names of the secret Agents from the English Governor at Jamaica; of their transactions; of the Houses in England and America, to whom money had been remitted; where, in St. Domingo, they had buried treasure in gold, to the amount of ten millions, &c. What she has suffered at Bourdeaux was merely a trifle to the terrible pains inflicted on her at Paris, which, in a few minutes, deprived her both of the faculty to think and to speak. What happened to her afterwards in the Temple she does not remember, having been entirely deprived of her reason. When she began to recover it, last April, she found herself shut up, and chained in the mad house for women, called La Spetriere, near the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. When Allemand, the Surgeon General of this Hospital, had made his report of her convalescent state, her second son was permitted to see her; and the consolation she received from his visits soon reflored her as much as she could expect to be on this side of the grave. This lenity of Bonaparte was caused by the promise and engagements of the young man to form a party at St. Domingo against Dessalines; and it was by agreeing to co-operate with her son, that they were both permitted to embark for the American Continent, after previously signing an acknowledgment of the kind treatment they had experienced in France. Both the and her son remained in a house of detention at Paris until an American vessel had been hired to carry them away from Europe. In this house they were treated not only with humanity, but with respect; and, before her departure, she received from Bonaparte one thousand Louis d'ors as an indemnity for her detention in France; and Madame Bonaparte sent her a diamond ring worth five hundred Louis d'ors, with a message, that she felt much for her situation, and desired her to forget the past, but remember that she was born a French Subject.

These particulars of her sufferings Madame Toussaint has related to the widow of a rich Planter of St. Domingo, Madame Bernard, who has sent them, in the above Letter, to a relative in this Country, with the addition that Toussaint's widow has lost, from tortures, the use of her left arm; and has no less than forty four wounds on different parts of her body. Pieces of flesh have been torn from her breast, as with hot irons, together with six nails of her toes!

As the climate of America does not agree with Madame Toussaint's decayed constitution, she intends, as soon as she has collected the wreck of her fortune, to settle at Jamaica, if the British Governor shall think proper.

Prince of Wales's Birth Day.

Windsor, August 12.

This being the birth day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Majesties and the Royal Family received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on the happy occasion. The Union Flag was flying the whole day on the top of the Round Tower.

The morning had a lowering appearance, and some smart showers fell, but were soon over, and the afternoon was fair and inviting.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and Princesses, walked on the Terrace, which was crowded with all the Nobility and Gentry in the neighbourhood, and people, in short, of every description, eager to have a view of their beloved Sovereign, and to be perfectly satisfied—as they were—by their own observation, of his complete recovery.

His Majesty was in excellent spirits, and conversed with many distinguished characters with much familiarity and humour. His memory appears to be as vigorous and correct as ever; for along two lines of considerable length which were formed by his subjects, one on each side of the walk, he spoke to almost all those who were in the front, and who had been formally introduced to him, addressing them each by name.

The Queen was equally condescending, and conversed with several of the Ladies and Gentlemen with much ease and familiarity.

An observation of his Majesty in addressing a certain Lady, is worthy of being mentioned. The subject was *Scandal*. "Every one (said his Majesty) has two balances, one for weighing his own character, and another for weighing *others*." Observing a *fine coat* upon a certain opulent *taylor*, his Majesty addressed him, and remarked—"The French say, the *Coat makes the man*.—"L'habit fait l'homme;"—but we must say the contrary of you. "L'homme fait l'habit."—"The Man *makes* the *coat*; and yet common report states, that it requires *nine* taylors to make *one* man!"—This happy *jeu d'esprit* affords much delight to the person to whom it was addressed, and among the company was the general talk and merriment of the evening.

His Majesty addressed himself with equal good humour to many others, and particularly complimented Lord Boston on his strict attention to his professional duties as a soldier.

Among the company present were Lords Uxbridge, Camden, Huntley, St. Helen's Hawkesbury, Castlereagh, and Rosslyn.—The beautiful Lady Castlereagh was also there, along with the charming Lady Selina Stewart, who is under her protection. We scarcely ever observed a more finished beauty than the latter, whose looks, shape and motion, seemed to fascinate every beholder.—The keen glance, yet pleasing languor, of her soft blue eye is irresistable. The short petticoat displayed the *pink stockings* and ancles of the finest shape. Her arms were bare almost to the shoulder, and both for polish, shape and whiteness, are perhaps unequalled. Lady Castlereagh might indeed be compared to *Calypso* and her Nymph, who enslaved *Telemachus*.—The Goddess is taller, and more majestick; the Nymph is more soft and fascinating.

The King retired from the Terrace about eight o'clock, leaving a feeling of mingled affection, respect and joy, in the company—affection, for his condescensions, respect for his virtues and station, and joy at the assurance of his perfect recovery. These happy tidings will be received with much exultation by all ranks in every part of the Country.

SALEM, December 21.

That ferocious and dangerous animal commonly denominated the ——— *mount*, is supposed now to exist in an extensive wood in the town of Boxford. The inhabitants of that town have frequently in the late season, lost their sheep, without being able to account for it; and several persons had reported that they had seen in these woods some animal of an uncommon and terrifying appearance, but without exciting much attention. Some time last month, however, a young man having occasion to go through some part of the woods, he took with him his gun, merely charged for a squirrel, in case he should chance to see one. As he was passing on, his dog, perceiving a squirrel at a little distance, began to bark; but as the young man was going to the place to shoot him, he perceived a large, long bodied, fierce looking animal, apparently of the cat kind, making towards him. He turned and ran, and, winged with terror, sprang upon the trunk of a fallen tree, which lay in a slanting position lodged upon another, and which he could scarcely have ascended in any other circumstance. He had got to about fifteen feet from the ground, when, casting his eye down, he beheld his enemy just on the point of making a leap at him, which caused him immediately to jump to the ground, so that each gained the other's place at the same instant: the young man then suddenly presented his gun at the face of the creature, and fired his small charge but could not determine whether it injured him; but he immediately sprang from the tree again, seized upon the gun, and with his enormous claws scratched and tore the stock. It was fortunate for the young man, that he took the gun for the object of his vengeance; it undoubtedly saved his life; he wrested it from him, turned and ran, and the creature, who, at one bound might have fastened his claws into his prey, did not pursue him: this is attributed to his missing him at the first spring, which is said to have the effect in some measure to disconcert and discourage them. The inhabitants intended to scour the woods, and destroy the creatures, whenever there should be snow to enable them to track their footsteps.

Since preparing the above, we understand there have been two killed near Andover.

The following statistical view of France is given in the Journal de Paris:—"France situated in a temperate zone between the 43d and 51st degree of northern latitude, contains from north to south 240 leagues, and 220 leagues from east to west. Its superficies consists of 3000 square leagues, and its population of 31 591,165 inhabitants, equal to 1000 individuals upon each league. It is divided into 108 departments, 108 prefectorates, 417 districts, and 47,468 communes. Its military state contains 7 divisions, commanded by so many generals of division. Its ecclesiastical establishment consists of 32 archbishops, 58 bishops, 4000 curates, 1,800 under curacies, and 80 consistorial or protestant churches. The war establishment of the army consists of 554,407 men, viz. of the infantry of the line 341,411, light infantry 100,130 cavalry of the line 14,120, light cavalry 68,988, artillery on foot 6,656, artillery on horseback 3229, pioneers, minors, engineers, 5673; in the whole, 554,407. The yearly conscription allows a male of near 2 millions of soldiers. Mr. Dutot has observed, in a work lately published upon the recruiting of the army, that France, when in danger, can choose her defenders among six millions of men able to carry arms. Her maritime power is far from what it was under Louis XIVs and what it will be one day under Bonaparte.—The clear revenue of France, during the year XI. was 589,300,000 livres. Her public debt amount to 1,365,000,000 livres, for which 84 millions interest is paid."

THE BATTLE OF HOHEN-LINDEN,

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay th' untrodden snow
Of Yller rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight
When the drums beat at the dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast array'd,
Each warrior drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then rush'd the steeds, to battle driven,
Then shook the hills, by thunder riven,
And, volleying like the bolt of heaven,
Far flash'd the red artillery.

And redder still those fires shall glow
On Linden's hills of purpled snow;
And bloodier yet shall be the flow
Of Yller rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn—yet scarce the lurid sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun,
While furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphrous canopy.

The combat deepens—on the brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave, Munich! all your banners wave!
And charge with all your chivalry!

Ah, few shall part when many meet!
The snow shall be their winding-sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre!

BONAPARTE'S DELAY.

Why don't he come? why don't he come?
In full the cry of many;
But if you will not let me room,
Why how the devil *can* he?

[*Lon. Pap.*

EPIGRAMS.

DICK, often drunk, when crop-sick gravely swore
That *while he breath'd* he never would drink more:
Dick daily tipsy grows, nor prays'd thanks
Himself, but swears *he breathes not while he drinks*.

YOUR countenance, Jack, (fays my father one day)
To form'd to enfure you difgrace:
Very likely (fays I) it may be as you fay,
For I know I've the *fmirkis face*.

A hint to Farmers.

Where cattle are kept out in winter it is recommended as an ufeful practice to rub fome tar at the root of the horns which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin, and it is faid contributes to preferve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various difeafes to which it may otherwife be liable.

ANECDOTE.

THE late Dr. Townfend walking down Broad-ftreet, Briftol, during an illumination, obferved a boy breaking every window which had not a light in it. Mr. T. aiked him how he dared to deftroy people's windows in fuch a manner. O, (faid the urchin) it's all for the good of the trade—*I'm a glazier*. All for the good of the trade, is it? (faid Mr. T. raifing his cane and breaking the boy's head) that's for the good of *my* trade—*I'm a furgeon*.

The following advertifement is copied from a Baltimore paper.

Wants Employment.

An accommodating young Man, who is a neat and correct accountant, and would very cheerfully undertake the keeping of books and care of horfes; adminifter prayers, &c. exhortations morning and evening, fing pfalms, and attend to other duties in general, both fpiritual and temporal. Enquire of the printers.

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the Eaft Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS His Majefty's Writ bearing date the fifth day of February in the Forty fifth year of his Reign, hath been iffued for the Electing of a Knight to repreſent the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Aſſembly of this Province, in the place of Angus M'Donell Eſquire Deceaſed. And whereas by a Certain Inſtrument, under the Sign Manuel, and Sealed with the Seal of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire Lieutenant Governor &c. &c. &c. I have been Nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.—And whereas by a Certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to Cauſe one Knight, Good with a Sword the moſt fit and diſcreet to be freely and Indifferently Choſen to repreſent the ſaid County Riding and County in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the ſaid Nomination and Appointment, and in Obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, —I ſhall attend on Monday the twenty fifth day of this preſent Month of February, at Ten O'clock in the forenoon, at the Market Houſe, in the Town of York, and proceed to the election of One Knight to repreſent the ſaid County Riding and County, in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid County Riding and County are to take Notice and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York 7th February, 1805.

Samuel Jackson,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he is commencing the Hatting buſineſs oppoſite to Thomas Ridout Eſqr. in the Town of York, where he will take all kinds of Furs, Lamb's wool, and country produce, or Cath it ſelf will be received for Hats, but no credit need be aſked.

York, 1ſt February, 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe Indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be Indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 24th December 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Perſons on payment of Fees for ſuch Lands, approved of by His Majeſty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (excluſive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of ſuch perſons, although they have paid the Firſt Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long ſince due, of the ſaid Fees for the ſaid Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unleſs ſuch Perſons who have ſo neglected to make the aforeſaid Payments, ſhall by themſelves or Agents, pay the ſaid Second Moiety to his Majeſty's Receiver General at York, on or before the Firſt Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the ſaid Second Moiety of Fees, they will be ſubject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the ſaid Lands ſo granted to them as a foreſaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majeſty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the ſame year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deyt. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
24 January 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1½	Halifax per lb.
Best Rope	1/5	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton and punctually executed on the moſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Janu. 1805.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public that he has removed to Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on Buſineſs; and all orders for work in his line will be thankfully received every Monday morning, and the work punctually executed and forwarded on Saturday evening following at reaſonable rates.

JOHN MITTLEBERGER.

York, 9th February, 1805.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital: a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the fainted illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, to ably and so honorably filled by my departed friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to consecrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, between the Don Mills and the Town of York, a Black Morocco Pocket Book containing a number of papers of no use but to the owner, whoever will return it to the Printer, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

14th Jany. 1805.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain person by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now last past, in the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any last Will or Testament, and having no Friend or Kin stepping forward to Administer the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said John Sherline, deceased as aforesaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township of Grimsby aforesaid, Merchant, a creditor of said deceased; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Administration might be granted him, to Administer the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to said deceased, that unless some one of them do appear at the time, as prescribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Administer to said Estate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforesaid.

ROBERT KERR,

Surrogate District of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased,

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty-seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

District of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlottesville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlottesville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons hereafter found destroying the Timber, or committing any other trespass whatsoever on Park Lot number One, in the 1st Concession West of the Don, in the Township of York, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Nov. 24, 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT J. D. GRAY, Esq. Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his last Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 44.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 720. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty eighth Day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq. by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessary or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud discover the Principal or Principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

☞ IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Store LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the same, and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York. For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe. For the Midland District, to John Cummings, Esquire, at Kingston. For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Evans, Gentleman, at Augusta. For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean, Esquire, at Cornwall. For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swayze, at Niagara. For the District of London, to William Sparke, Esquire, at Barnesville. For the Western District, to Samuel Culbertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for the Post Accts.

York, Feb. 21, 1805.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops stationed at Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in answer to each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Latest Intelligence

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sep 10.

A fire of eight days continuance has to day laid in ashes five mosques and about 1000 houses. In the night of the 7th, a large village in the vicinity of the capital, principally inhabited by Jews, was likewise burned.

SEPTEMBER 22.

The late destructive fire which laid the village of Tophabia, and the artillery barracks, in ashes, is attributed to the discontent of the population on account of the scarcity of bread. The Janissaries likewise have not received their pay for some time.

PARIS, OCT. 7.

CORONATION.

Notwithstanding all sorts of workmen have been put in requisition, the preparations for the coronation of the Emperor, will not be finished so early as the 9th of November.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The dinner given on Friday se'nnight, on the presentation of Colours to the Ludlow Infantry, in Oakley Park, the seat of Earl Powis, consisted of a thousand pounds weight of beef, eight sheep, five calves, twelve hams, twelve tongues, sixty couple of fowls, numerous venison pasties, and raised partridge pies, with a great profusion of puddings, damson, and apple pies, there being no less than a cart load of apples used in the latter article.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Of the late attempt to blow up or set fire to the French Gun-Boats at Boulogne.

Admiralty Office, October 3 1804.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the blue, &c. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on

board his Majesty's Ship the Monarch, off Boulogne, the 3d inst.

Sir,

THEIR Lordships are aware that my attention has, for some time past, been directed to the object of ascertaining the most effectual mode for annoying the enemy's flotillas at their anchorages in front of their ports, under protection of their land batteries.

Having on the afternoon of the 1st inst. arrived at this anchorage, and finding the weather promising to be favorable, and about one hundred and fifty of the flotilla on the outside of the pier, I resolved to make an experiment on a limited scale, of the means of attack which had been provided.

The signal arrangements for this purpose were made on the morning of yesterday. The officers named below* were put in charge of the principal vessels which at this time were to be used. The armed launches, and other boats of the squadron, were appointed to accompany and protect them. The Cattor, Greyhound, and some smaller vessels, were directed to take up an advanced and convenient anchorage for covering the retreat, giving protection to men who might be wounded, and boats that might be crippled, and for towing off the boats in general, in the event of the wind freshening and blowing upon the coast.

The operation commenced at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, and terminated at a quarter past four this morning, during which time several vessels, prepared for the purpose were exploded amongst, or very close to the flotilla; but an account of the very great distance at which they lay from each other, no very extensive injury seems to have been sustained, although it is evident that there has been very considerable confusion among them, and that two of the brigs and several of the smaller vessels appear to be missing since yesterday at the close of day. I have great satisfaction in reporting, that, notwithstanding a very heavy discharge of shells, shot, and musketry, was kept up by the enemy throughout the night, no casualty whatever, on our part, has been sustained. The enemy made no attempt to oppose their rowing boats to ours

Their Lordships will not expect that, at the present moment, I am to enter much into detail; but I think it my duty to state to them *my conviction that, in the event of any great accumulation of the enemy's force in their roadsteads, an extensive and combined operation of a similar nature will hold forth a reasonable prospect of a successful result.*

The conduct of the officers and men, who had been employed on this occasion, deserves my highest commendation: I cannot more forcibly impress their merits upon their Lordships' attention, than by remarking, that the service was undertaken, not only in the face of, but immediately under, the whole line of the enemy's land batteries, and their field artillery and musquetry upon the coast, but also under that of upwards of one hundred and fifty armed vessels, ranged round the inner side of the bay; and that the officers and men, who could so deliberately and resolutely advance into the midst of the flotilla, under such circumstances, must be considered worthy of being entrusted with the performance of any service, however difficult or dangerous it may appear to be, and consequently to be highly deserving of their Lordships' protection.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
William Marsden, Esq.

*Officers in charge of the explosion vessels above referred to:

Captains—Macleod, of the Sulphur—Jackson, of the Autumn—Edwards, of the Fury—Collard, of the Railleur—Searl, of the Helder Defence Ship.

Lieutenants—Stewart, of the Monarch—Lowry, of the Leopard—Payne, of the Immortalite—Templer, of the Sulphur.

Midshipman—Mr. Bartholomew, of the Inflexible.

Captains—Onthsope, of the Ardent, and Owen, of the Immortalite, most zealously and usefully superintended the operations from the Southward, and the Hon. Captain Blackwood, of the Euryalus, from the Northward.

KEITH.

England and Spain.—The last accounts from Spain (to Nov. 17. 1804) are of a pacific aspect; and those from England are not hostile. At the last date from Cadiz, no preparations for war with Great Britain were making; nor any talk of expected war;—notwithstanding the capture of the treasure-frigates had been fully confirmed. On recurring to the information given by Lord Harrowby, to the London merchants, in September last, it will be found, that the unneutral armaments making in Spain, had caused the English ministry to demand satisfactory explanations of their destination;—which Spain had neglected or refused to make. About the same time the Spanish Ambassador, in London, was informed, that until a satisfactory explanation had taken place, no ships of war, and particularly those supposed to be freighted with treasures, would be permitted to enter the ports of Spain. It has since been asserted in the American papers, that an armament, destined for the Floridas, to support the Spanish authority therein, had been made; but had since been dismantled.—If this was the armament complained of—it is be discontinued; and the Spanish government has thus represented it to the Court of London, and promised to observe an honest neutrality, in our opinion, the offensible cause of the dispute has ceased to exist; and unless some latent cause of hostility remains, a war between the two nations will not now take place.—Whether the vessels and property captured, will be restored, is a question we cannot solve. Our opinion is, that they will not be, during the present war. In one of the last English papers, it is mentioned, that the money would be retained in England, pending another negotiation to be opened, on the old subject of the "*Manilla ransom.*" It may be recollected, that in 1762, a detachment of troops, from Madras, composed of soldiers, sailors, seapoys, cafres, lascars, topaſes, and French and German deserters, and commanded by General (Sir William) Draper, in an expedition against the Spanish Philipine isles, took the town of Manilla, by storm; and the officers found it extremely difficult to prevent the motley troops from making the city feel all the rapacious fits to which a city taken by storm is subjected from the common men. Promises of remuneration for their bravery and sufferings were made this collection; and on capitulation was entered into between the British and Spanish officers for such compensation as might satisfy them, and exempt the town from pillage.—By one of the articles, *four millions of dollars* were to be paid by Spain, as a ransom for the city of Manilla, and the effects of the inhabitants;—who, in consequence, were protected in their religion liberties and property.—Peace succeeding soon after, the Spanish government refused to ratify the capitulation; and the payment of the ransom has been evaded to this day. It would be in the style of Mr. Pitt's "gestion of affairs," were the money to be detained as a guarantee of the fulfilment of the capitulation on the part of Spain.

BLOCKADE OF THE ELBE.

We have no longer, says letters from Hamburgh, any hope of getting rid of the blockade of the Elbe. The repeated solicitations of our Deputy at London have only obtained a reply to the following effect: "That as long as the French shall occupy the German States of His Britannic Majesty, the blockade of the Elbe and Weser shall be continued with the general rigour." It is added, that the British Government declared to the Hamburgh Deputy, their astonishment at his attempting to make fresh applications, considering that too much had been already granted in permitting the Hamburgh ships to coast the Danish coast, to proceed to Tonningen, and return from thence. The intervention of the Prussian Minister for the same object was not more successful, and the Russian Ambassador refused to interfere in the business.

VESUVIUS AND ÆTNA.

THE earthquakes (says a Paris paper) continue almost daily at Spoletto, which is nearly deserted by its inhabitants. The lava of Vesuvius constantly overflows and alarms the neighboring country. Most of the towns and villages in its vicinity are abandoned, the people having carried with them their most valuable effects, concluding from several circumstances, that some new and terrible explosion is not distant.

Letters from Sicily state, that on the 10th August Mount Ætna ceased, for 24 hours, even to emit smoke, but this calm was succeeded on the 24th, early in the morning, with a terrible explosion, and a noise as if millions of cannons had been fired at once. When the last letter of the 18th left that island, a shower of fire continued still for three leagues round Ætna, from the burning materials thrown up by this mountain. No earthquake has been experienced, but a subterraneous sound, like thunder, was heard all over Sicily, particularly at and near Messina.

[*Morning Chron.*]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Surry Session.—The blind Sailor.

Robert Hewell was indicted for stealing a bundle containing wearing apparel; and also a sum of money, amounting to 7l. and upwards, the property of Francis Cooke, a blind sailor.

Mr. Morris, in a most impressive and animated manner, shortly stated the case, on the part of the prosecution.

The prosecutor being permitted by the court to tell his story in his own way, related it nearly as follows;

"Please your worship, my name is Frank Cooke; I have served his Majesty for several years, and have seen some hard service before now; you see that mark (pointing to a mark over his right eye.) About five years ago we engaged with a French frigate, and when she had struck we went on board her; but like a treacherous enemy, as she always was, when we got on deck, they attacked us, and in the fight I was struck just there (pointing) with a boarding pike it entered my head, and I fell overboard. On being taken up, seven splinters mixed with pieces of my hat, were taken out of my skull, and I immediately lost the sight of that eye; the loss of the other soon following, and I become blind, but still remained on board as captain's mate. The prisoner, Robert Howell, I had known for several years; we were messmates together, and intimately acquainted; when I was about to be discharged from the hospital ship at Sheerness, the Doctor appointed Bob Howell to be my guide and assistant as far as Bristol, whence we were going to our friends, we left the ship in a boat, and were landed somewhere in London, but I could not tell where. We had not gone far through the street, when we came to a gate way, at the corner of the street, and he took my stick from me, tore my pocket, where I had my money sewed up, off my jacket, and ran away with my bundle of clothes.—After remaining on the spot for near two hours, I made the best of my way as well as I could.—As I went along, I fell foul of a poor woman's tea-table, at the corner of a street, and had like to throw the poor creature's tea-things all about; but I thank Heaven, I did her no mischief; however, I told her my lamentable story, and she pitied me: a poor little ragged boy came up, and the begged of him to conduct me to Bow-street; the poor dear fellow led me along, and when I told him my story, the good natured soul put a penny-piece into my hand: we went along until I found myself on Bow street office steps. "Here is the place you will be sure to get redress," said the boy. There was no one at the office then, so I asked for the next public house, and he brought me to one just opposite. "I must now leave you," says he. I was sorry for it; but do you know, he soon came back again; and the dear generous fellow put another penny-piece into my hand, and bid me good bye.—Poor fellow! I shall never forget his generosity. I then got some porter with the money he gave me, and soon after was brought to the office, where I told my story. I have lived like a prince ever since. His bundle was then produced, and being asked, could he identify his cloths? he answered, "let me see, I will soon shew you." Then taking a blue spotted handkerchief, he felt the several corners of it, and holding it up, "See, there Gentlemen, there's a darn I made with my own hands, with white thread, its a clumsy thing." He was then given a pair of pantaloons and observed, "yes, yes, there are my pantaloons, I know them; they were too long for me, and I cut them short; with the pieces I cut off, I strengthened the inside of the thighs; see here they are, and my own clumsy work." His trowsers were then produced. "Now, I know these, they are my dirty trowsers I threw off the day I left the ship, and having turned them inside out, I folded them up, stocking fashion, to prevent their dirtying my other clothes; if you'd look, you'll see!"

In the course of the blind man's story he narrated an instance equally wonderful as his good fortune, in tracking this man:—it appeared, that while on duty on board in an engagement, in one of his Majesty's ships, in the Mediterranean he and one of the Lieutenants, in the act of boarding, were wounded and knocked overboard, and had to swim for their lives together. They were both saved by the boats; but never met after, until the day when the poor blind sailor made his appearance at Greenwich to claim a pension for the loss of his sight,—he heared a voice he knew, and called the Lieutenant by his name; he asked him the usual question, what he was doing there, and was answered to claim a pension; the Lieutenant, on enquiring found it was a fortunate meeting for his blind friend, who had come there unprovided with the necessary certificates; he soon furnished them, and aided that with his personal application, and succeeded in obtaining a pension ticket for him 30l. per annum.

When the prisoner was asked, would he ask him any questions, he answered in the negative, and the blind man immediately exclaimed, "That's he, that's his voice! I know it well!—He a British sailor! Oh, no! not he indeed!

The other witness proved that on the 2d of September last, the prisoner went to the White Lion Inn, in Tooley street, in the Borough, and brought with him a bag containing wearing apparel, he gave the landlord a five pound note, two of one pound each, and some change, to keep for him.—When he was apprehended, about a week afterwards, he acknowledged he had left the hospital ship in company with a blind sailor, who parted with him at the corner of a street, and did not see him afterwards. This was the prisoner's defence.

The chairman said, he would not trouble the jury with summing up the evidence, it was perfectly clear and circumstantial, and they were fully competent to judge of the facts. Without any hesitation, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

The chairman, in passing sentence, observed, that it was a case of the most aggravated nature that ever came before a court; he could not express the sensations he felt at the inhuman and abominable conduct of the prisoner; for no human observations of his imprest it stronger on the court, than the evidence of the blind sailor himself. The prisoner was then sentenced to seven years transportation, and in the mean time was confined to hard labour in the house of correction, Newington.

To the Freeholders of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Writ bearing date the fifth day of February in the Forty fifth year of his Reign, hath been Issued for the Electing of a Knight to represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Assembly of this Province, in the place of Angus M Donell Esquire Deceased. And whereas by a Certain Instrument, under the Sign Manuel, and Sealed with the Seal of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c. &c. &c. I have been Nominated and appointed Returning Officer of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.—And whereas by a Certain Instrument, under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to Cause one Knight, Gent with a Sword the most fit and discreet to be freely and Indifferently Chosen to represent the said County Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the day of Election.

Now know ye, that by virtue of the said Nomination and Appointment, and in Obedience to his Majesty's said Writ,—I shall attend on Monday the twenty fifth day of this present Month of February, at Ten O'clock in the forenoon, at the Market House, in the Town of York, and proceed to the Election of One Knight to represent the said County Riding and County, in the said House of Assembly; and hereof all Freeholders of the said County Riding and County are to take Notice and attend accordingly.

WILLIAM ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

York 7th February, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Farm late the property of the Honorable JOHN MUNRO, deceased, being the West half of Lot No. Six, Lot No Seven, and the East half of number Eight in the first Concession of Matilda, in the Eastern District, containing four hundred Acres, more or less, with a House, two Barns, and 40 Acres of improvement; and also a Grist Mill and Saw Mill. If the premises are not previously disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction on the highest bidder for prompt payment, on the first day of March next. For particulars apply to Allan Pringle Esquire, in Matilda, or to the Subscriber,

HENRY MUNRO.

December 29, 1804.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have claims on said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 2nd Feb. 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No 35, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 40 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb 22. 1805.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has removed to Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on Business; and all orders for work in his line will be thankfully received every Monday morning, at Mr. Hamilton's Tavern, York, and the work punctually executed and forwarded on Saturday evening following at reasonable rates.

JOHN MITTLEBERGER.

York, 9th February 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	15. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	1/3	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do.

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenston, and punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

To the Electors of the County of York, and the East Riding of the County of Durham, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE much to be lamented, and truly affecting loss sustained by the Public, in the premature fates of so many valuable Citizens, is a calamity of melancholy magnitude and distressing operation; and is to the interests, as well as to the feelings of this small Community, a wound bordering upon vital; a wound which will long remain unhealed, and a disaster of which the effects will be painfully felt by the Bench, the Bar, Society, the Legislature and the Country.

The severe dispensation holds forth an humiliating picture to human pride, and this affecting lesson to the survivors of those departed Worthies, that neither blooming health, nor blooming prospects, nor the undissembled affection of admiring friends, can avert the awful fate which, He who rules the Winds and Waves, dispenses to Man.

Grief excited by such a cause is surely sacred; for if genial benevolence combined with a brilliant catalogue of practical virtues, be a claim upon the affections of society—society will surely drop a tributary tear to the memories of so many of its brightest ornaments. However, this consoling hope, this fervid assurance, remains to those whose nearer connection renders the loss more individually afflicting: that the Sovereign Disposer of all events, is the Widow's and the Orphan's, the good Man's and the Christian's Friend. Be it the office of active piety to praise that beneficent Being for unnumbered blessings received at his hands, and to convey the sympathetic sigh which friendship heaves at the severing stroke to his glowing bosom; where may their spirits find a resting place, whom beyond the faintest illusions of hope, are now numbered amongst the dead. Bowing, as we ought, to the will of an overruling Providence, let us, whilst we feel with the tenderness of men, submit with the fortitude of Christians, and suffer the tide of grief which flows for the loss of such precious friends, to subside into a calm of pious resignation.

Gentlemen, the unfortunate event will consequently produce an Election to the vacant seats in the House of Assembly. For that of York, so ably and so honorably filled by my departed Friend, I offer myself a Candidate. If I succeed to it, my abilities, however slender, I pledge myself religiously to consecrate to the service of my Country: and may that liberty which is the birthright of Freemen and the gift of our God, be perpetuated by a well disposed People and a well chosen Legislature. I shall be thankful for Support at the day of Election,

I am, Gentlemen,
yours, &c.
J. CAMERON.

York, 4th January, 1805.

Samuel Jackson,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he is commencing the Hatting business opposite to Thomas Ridout Esqr. in the Town of York, where he will take all kinds of Furs, Lamb's wool, and country produce, or Cash itself will be received for Hats, but no credit need be asked.

York, 1st February, 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

Surrogate District of Niagara.

Upper Canada to wit. } *PETER HUNTER* Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the said Province under and by virtue of an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof:

To the next of kin of Jesse Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceased.

Whereas the said Jesse Laurence on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last departed this life, as it is alledged, intestate; possessed of personal estate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which personal estate was in two or more several Districts within this Province at the time of the said Intestate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Administration of such Intestate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; these are therefore to will and require you, the said next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the said Court and shew cause, if any you have, why Letters of Administration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Jesse Laurence, should not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home District of the said Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the said Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His said Majesty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, Off. P.

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Esq; Auditor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his last Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as aforesaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy C. C.

Executive Council Office, 24 January 1805.

YORK, 20th September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 45.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 721. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty eighth Day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAIAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq. by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire-Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessary or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud discover the Principal or Principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

☞IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said 6th day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to John Cumming, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Jones, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swayzey, at Niagara: For the District of London, to William Spencer, Esquire, at Charlottenville: For the Western District, to Samuel Cuthertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, Feb. 21, 1805.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops stationed at Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in answer to each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE so to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signatures to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Perſons on payment of Fees for ſuch Lands, approved of by His Majeſty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of ſuch perſons, although they have paid the Firſt Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long ſince due, of the ſaid Fees, for the ſaid Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unleſs ſuch Perſons who have ſo neglected to make the aforeſaid Payments, ſhall by themſelves or Agents, pay the ſaid Second Moiety to his Majeſty's Receiver General at York, on or before the Firſt Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the ſaid Second Moiety of Fees, they will be ſubject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the ſaid Lands ſo granted to them as a foreſaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majeſty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the ſame year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Depy. C. C.

Executive Council Office, }
2d January 1805 }

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF AUSTRIA.

Tranſlated form the PUBLICISTE.

Auſtria may be conſidered, after France, as the firſt power in Europe, as well from the extent of its territory as the amount its population.

The territory of Auſtria is eſtimated at 158,840 geographical miles, comprehending from 25 to 26 millions of inhabitants. The peace eſtabliſhment of the army is fixed by a regulation of the laſt year at 278,590 men, and is compoſed of

177,840 Infantry
35,760 Cavalry
11,000 Artillery
44,000 Troops on the frontiers.
10,000 Detached Corps.

The war eſtabliſhment of the army, according to Boettiches, amounts to 363,455 men, diſtributed into 136 regiments.

The revenues of the Auſtrian States, amount to 240 millions, which formerly exceeded the ordinary expenditure but the late wars impoſed the neceſſity of loans, and have raiſed the public debt to 960 millions of francs.

The principal cities are Vienna, the population of which is 254,000 inhabitants Venice 180,000, Prague 80,000, Gratz 35,000, Preſburgh 80,000, Bude, including Peſt, from which it is ſeparated by a bridge over the Danube, 38,000 Cracovia 24,000, Lemberg 20,000, Saltzbourg 20,000, Trieſte 18,000.

The publick buildings of Vienna, Bude, and ſtill more of thoſe of Venice, merit the traveller's attention.

The eſtabliſhments of the Hungarian Nobles correſpond to their great wealth, but not always to the manners of modern Europe.

In the palaces of Eſterhazy, ſituated ſome leagues from Preſburg, and which the Germans compare to Verſailles, there were, ſays Fortis, when he viſited it in 1792, 400 clocks, and not one book.

The maritime commerce of Auſtria is of recent date, and but little diſtinguiſhed in Europe. The internal trade, nouriſhed by natural wealth, is proſperous. The manufactures of Vienna are of ſilk, linen, gold, ſilver, porcelain, and looking glaſs. Bohemia is famed for the quality of its glaſs, and papers. Auſtria furniſhes horſes, wine, corn, and ſaffron. The vaſt plains of Hungary give abundant paſture, and its mountains abound in rich mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, particularly the opale, which in the eaſt is preferred to the diamond; and they produce the choiceſt wines. The mines of opale are ſituated at Czervenitz, in the ſame latitude with Cremnitz, ſo much celebrated for its mines of gold.

The mines of Syria, and Moravia furniſh iron in abundance; thoſe of Iſtria yield annually more than 300,000 lbs of quick-ſilver; thoſe of Wieliſka, in Poland, yield immenſe quantities of ſalt. The extenſive foreſts of the Carpathian Mountains, furniſh the fineſt timber.

Auſtria, like France, is indebted for her wealth to her native productions.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiſer.

ST. DOMINGO.

As an inſtance of the ſplendid and extravagant ſtyle in which the nobility of Hayti live; I will give a deſcription of an entertainment that was given by Lady Deſſalines on Sunday the 12th of February, at which I was preſent.

A few days previous to the appointed time, invitations printed on fine paper, with guilt borders, of which the following is a tranſlation, were diſtributed.

The Cape, February 11, 1804.

"LADY DESSALINES
Invites Monſieur————to a dinner and a ball, which ſhe gives to-morrow, preciſely at ſeven o'clock in the evening; ſhe hopes that he will do her the ſweet and agreeable favour of being of the party."

It was alſo given out at the ſame time, that in conſequence of this entertainment, the performances at the Theatre (which is always open on Sunday) would commence ſooner than common, that the gueſts might have an opportunity of aſſembling there, for the purpoſe of proceeding in a body to the houſe of feſtivity. The theatre opened at half paſt five, and was attended by a very large and reſpectable audience, including the greateſt part of the quality. At the concluſion, we moved on in a large croud, and at about eight o'clock found ourſelves before the gates of the Government-houſe. It is a grand and ſpacious building ſituate a ſhort diſtance from the ſtreet, having a gravel walk and green lawns in front of it. The avenue from the gates to the door of the houſe was brilliantly illuminated with about one thouſand ſmall lamps. We paſſed through the entry of the houſe into a large ſaloon, erected purpoſely for this occaſion. It was about ten yards broad, and one hundred long, covered and entirely lined with canvaſs. It was elegantly ornamented inſide with flowers, branches of trees, three hundred ſmall lamps of coloured glaſs hung round the room, four large chandeliers over the table, twelve great looking glaſſes, and a marble ſtatue at each end of the room in a receſs. The table contained all the meats, fruits, vegetables, poultry, paſtry, confectionary and liquors that could poſſibly be procured. Among theſe were beef, mutton, turkies, ducks, fowls, oranges, pine-apples, alligator pears, apples, pies, puddings, jellies, ſweet-meats, cakes, and claret, Madeira, and Champaign wines.

There were two hundred and fifty gueſts at the table, beſides many more who were obliged to ſtand. They conſiſted of General Chriſtophe at the centre, Lady Deſſalines on his right hand, and his wife on the left; ſix or eight other black generals, as many colonels and others of high rank, beſides all the other principal officers of the government and army then at the Cape; the Captain and all the officers of a Britiſh man of war; about 30 Americans; a great number of the white French inhabitants of the moſt reſpectable claſs, and an enormous croud of mulatto and black wenches. The table was ſurrounded by ſailors to keep off the rabble, who had rushed in, in thouſands, to ſee this elegant ſight, and a grand band of muſic played the whole time we were eating. This dinner came nearer to the idea one would form of a feaſt of the gods of fabulous hiſtory, than any thing I have ever ſeen or heard of, and I am confident that nothing in America ever equalled it for ſplendour, variety, or luxury.

General Chriſtophe was dreſſed in a ſcarlet coat, embroidered with gold lace with two golden epaulets, a large cocked hat with gold lace border, boots with gold buckles and taſſels, an embroidered veſt, and pantaloons of nankeen beautifully worked in front. The other officers were dreſſed in proportion, ſome however very little inferior to their General's. Lady Deſſalines wore a plain dreſs, her hair, or as her wool was ornamented with artificial flowers, beads, and combs, her arms with ſuperb rings and bobs, and her finger with a ring containing a ſmall gold watch, ſet in diamonds, valued at ſeveral thouſand dollars. The other ladies of diſtinction were alſo encumbered with trinkets and beads, but none of them ſo extravagantly as the Governor's lady.

At the concluſion of the feaſt ſeveral toaſts were given out by Chriſtophe, and drank with loud expreſſions of applauſe; among theſe were the General of Hayti (Deſſalines who were not preſent,) his Britannic Majeſty and the Preſident of the United States. The firſt was applauded by the negroes, the ſecond by the Engliſhmen, and the third by the Americans. After this the company retired into various parts of the houſe and garden, to keep out of the way until the tables ſhould be removed, and preparations made for the dance; when this was arranged, the muſic ſtruck up, and the whole room was in motion. As I declined dancing I had nothing to do but lounge about the room and be a ſilent ſpectator. Their chief dances were cotillions; moſt of them danced well, and ſome of them elegantly. In one place would be ſeen a genteel handſome Frenchman dancing to an ugly vulgar looking black face; and in another a delicate young Lady as fair as a lilly, going right and left with a great big negro that looked as frightful as Satan himſelf. I confeſs I often pitied the poor creatures that were obliged to ſubmit to ſuch a degradation, but when I afterwards conſidered that they would perhaps be maſſacred by the hands of theſe tame partners, my blood boiled with indignation.

It would be reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that upon an occaſion of this kind, where there was ſuch a large and crouded aſſembly of gentry, periſpiring with the fatigue of dancing, and in a hot climate, that the atmoſphere of the room would be impregnated with a certain ſomething, that is better imeli than deſcribed. Upon this ſubject I beg leave to remark, that the very general uſe of muſk and other ſcents in this place, ſo abſolutely predominated, that a ſmell of any other kind, ſtands no ſort of a chance. In fine, a ball room in St. Domingo, contains as pure and ſweet air as one in Philadelphia, except as it relates to the practice of perfuming.

About one o'clock of the following morning, being a little fatigued, I concluded upon going home, but was ſurpriſed to find that the gates were faſtened, by order, and the ſoldiers ſtationed there were ordered to let nobody out. In this dilemma I found but one remedy, and without being very ceremonious, I quietly laid down upon a bench in the ball room, and took a nap. I awoke a little after day light, and found them ſtill dancing. All round me on the floor and benches were to be ſeen ſleeping, beauties of all colours but white who it ſeems had been ſeized with the ſame infection that I had been. At ſun-riſe we left to eating again; a ſupper was ſet before us, being the remains of our dinner, with ſome union ſoup, on which we regaled for a few minutes, then paid our reſpects to our hoſteſs, and went home.

R.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carter to his friend in Providence (R. I.) dated St. Thomas, Nov. 26.

"Since I laſt wrote you from hence, this town has been completely deſtroyed by a tremendous fire, which commenced at about ſeven o'clock on the evening of the 22d inſtant, in a ſtore next to the King's wharf, and is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a negro ſmoking the muſquito curtains of a bed.—At firſt it was apparently very trifling, having been ſoon diſcovered, and there was not a breath of air to increaſe it; but as there were neither engines nor fire-buckets in the place, the inhabitants could not extinguiſh it. In about fifteen minutes afterwards a freſh breeze came from the Eaſtward, blowing directly in range of the town, and threatening it with total deſtruction. The inhabitants being unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſcenes, and not knowing of any method to ſtop it, were in the utmoſt conſternation. The American captains ſo ſoon went immediately on ſhore, with their crews, and propoſed to the commandant that they ſhould go to leeward of the fire, and pull down or blow up ſeveral houſes, and by that means ſtop its further progreſs; but this was objected to, and forbidden. After this, the inhabitants declined attempting to check the devouring element, and each one endeavoured to preſerve his own property, leaving the flames to take their courſe. They continued to rage with the greateſt fury until about 5 o'clock the next morning, when the wind fortunately veered more to the Southward and by this means a few houſes at the Weſt end of the town were preſerved. About 1500 houſes and ſtores were burnt, and the damage by loſs of goods, &c. is eſtimated at ten millions of dollars. Vaſt quantities of money, both gold and ſilver, were melted, the flames having extended ſo rapidly as not to allow time for ſaving it. There were ſeveral lives loſt; one old gentleman, who had a large quantity of caſh, preferred being burnt with it rather than quit his treaſure; he accordingly periſhed, and the next morning his bones were found extended over his iron cheſt. Nearly all our property was preſerved, owing to the exertions of our crew.—The government has laid an embargo on all veſſels, and put in requiſition all proviſions in the harbour, for the uſe of the truly wretched inhabitants; ſome of them, previous to the fire, were living in eaſe and affluence, but are now obliged to beg a piece of bread for their deſtitute families. The negroes, and the poorer claſſes of white inhabitants, are employed in digging among the ruins, and in the water, for the remains of proviſions that were burnt, and which they devour without the leaſt cooking. Few, I believe, have witneſſed greater ſcenes of diſtreſs and devaſtation than have been exhibited by this deſtructive fire.—Four fifths of the inhabitants are obliged to ſleep under buſhes in the mountains, for want of better ſhelter."

From late Engliſh Papers.

The Americans, in point of language, have riſen to ſuch a refinement, that a Grave Digger in that country is called a *Planter*.

A punning Upholſterer, in Bond-ſtreet, who is ſaid to be the ſon of a Fort Major, was found the other day by an old acquaintance ſewing bed ticks together. "Ah!" ſaid the viſitor, "do I live to find the ſon of a great ſoldier with a needle and thread in his hand inſtead of a ſword?" "Why," remarked the upholſterer, "Don't I ſhew clearly by that my diſpoſition to *tack* inſt."

An Iriſhman at Dover aſked a countryman of his there, if he could direct him to the Tiverton gun brig? "Go to the firſt that you can ſee (ſaid Pat) for by——they are all *Turkiſh*."

Did the ſons of the numerous and immenſe armies of France depend upon its own productions, inſtead of being extorted from other ſtates, that country would long ſince have been exhauſted of its proviſions. This is, perhaps, why Bonaparte means by occupying territories of other ſovereigns *provinionally*.

The fashion of *nudity* ſo rapidly gains prevalence amongſt our *Elegantes*, that they ſeem to be determined that "ſeeing the naked" ſhall no longer be conſidered as a part of the catalogue of *charitable* works.

JESUITS.

The Jeſuits at Naples have already made numerous novices. The ice of age, and long perſecution, have not diminiſhed their activity and zeal. The colleges of *Gesù de Dieu*, of *Nanzarenis*, and *Monte Fulgori*, are already crowded with diſciples and novices, ſo that the profeſſors have hardly time to inſtruct them all, and, therefore, have been obliged to refuſe admittance to ſeveral. Every noble family, attached to the King and to the Court, has ſome of their children or relations in the new Jeſuits' Colleges, greatly protected by the Queen as well as by the King; who according to report, have determined, for the future, to have their confeſſors of that order. It is ſaid, that the King of Sardinia has invited ſome of them to the iſland of Sardinia, and promiſed to reſtore to their order its former property. Another rumour, though not credited, ſays, that the ſame propoſals and offers have been made to them by England, with regard to the Iſland of Malta.

MARRIED,—in Cambridge [Eng.] October 15, 1804. *James Gordon*, a ſerjeant in his majeſty's ſervice, to Miss *Nancy Pitcher*, with a fortune of 3000l. Miss P. was in the conſtant habit of attending the evening parade, where the fine figure and manly appearance of the ſerjeant, added to the adroitneſs with which he performed the military manœuvres, made a deep impreſſion on her tender and unſuſpecting heart. She was not long in diſcloſing her paſſion to him: for one evening a friend of her's called the ſerjeant from parade, and acquainted him of her inviolable attachment. The gallant ſon of Mars, who had fought and bled in the defence of his country, anticipated the envied pleaſures of ſpending the remainder of his days in the arms of beauty, and in the enjoyment of domeſtic and conjugal felicity, and immediate cloſed with the propoſal.

The fate of the miſerable Hanoverians at Chelmsford, ſays the London Morning Poſt of October 26, was truly pitiable. They were marched (193) into that town—63 were littered down in a ſtable; by ſome accident (either their pipes or by ſome other means) the chips of a carpenter's ſhop were ſet on fire together with ſome hay, and before the whole of theſe poor men could be got out, the fire fell in on them, by which means eighteen were burnt to death, and ſix miſerably ſcorched. Many loſt their clothes. By the bounty of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex they were comfortably re-clothed, and enabled to proceed on their march. The Duke expreſſed himſelf with very much feeling on the melancholy occaſion, and proved, by his well timed liberality the ſentiments of a princely heart.

Retaliation—an hiſtorical fact.

After the firſt ſettlement of the Floridas by the Spaniards, the country was neglected by them, and ſome Frenchmen ſettled in it; and under the reign of Philip II. of Spain a fleet was fitted out at Cadiz to deſtroy them. His orders were executed with barbarity. The priſoners were hanged on trees with this inſcription, "*not as Frenchmen, but as heretics.*" This cruelty was ſoon after revenged by Dominic de Gourgues, a ſkilful and intrepid ſeaman of Gaſcony, an enemy to Spaniards, and paſſionately fond of glory and hazardous enterpriſes. He ſold his eſtate, built ſome ſhips, and with a ſelect band of adventurers like himſelf embarked for Florida. He drove the Spaniards from all their poſts with incredible valor and activity, defeated them in every encounter, and by way of retaliation hung the priſoners on trees with this inſcription, "*not as Spaniards, but as aſſaſſins.*"

The following diſſuaſives againſt Suicide are ſuggeſted by ſome recent melancholy inſtances of that crime.

If you are diſtreſſed in mind, *live*; ſerenity and joy may yet drawn upon your ſoul.

If you have been contented and cheerful, *live*; and generouſly diffuſe what happineſs to others.

If miſfortunes have befallen you by your own miſconduct, *live*; and be wiſer for the future.

If they have befallen you by the faults of others, *live*; you have nothing wherewith to reproach yourſelf.

If you are indigent and helpleſs, *live*; the face of things may agreeably change.

If you are rich and proſperous, *live*; and enjoy what you poſſeſs.

If another hath injured you, *live*; his own crime will be his puniſhment.

If you have injured another, *live*; and recompence it by your good offices.

If your character be attacked unjuſtly, *live*; time will remove the aſperſion.

If the reproaches are well founded, *live*; and deſerve them not for the future.

If you are already eminent and applauded, *live*; and preſerve the honours you have acquired.

If your ſucceſs is not equal to your merit, *live*; in the conſciouſneſs of having deſerved it.

If your ſucceſs hath exceeded your merit, *live*; and arrogate not too much to yourſelf.

If you have been negligent and uſeleſs, to ſociety, *live*; and make amends by your future conduct.

If you have been active and induſtrious, *live*; and communicate your improvements to others.

If you have ſpiteful enemies, *live*; and diſappoint their malevolence.

If you have kind and faithful friends, *live*; to bleſs and protect them.

If hitherto you have been impious and wicked, *live*; and repent of your ſins.

If you have been wiſe and virtuous, *live*; for the future benefit of mankind.

And laſtly,

If you hope for immortality, *live*; and prepare to enjoy it.—*London Pap.*

When the French Royaliſt George was lately on his trial in *Paris*, he was aſked by the public acculer, what he had done with the portraits he had of the late King and Queen—"*Ah, villians* (exerpified) *what have your party done with the* ORIGINALS?"

The following humorous and pathetic petition to the legiſlature of Maryland, was preſented on the 20th ult.

To the Honorable, the General Aſſembly of Maryland, now anchored in the City of Annapolis.

THE humble petition of poor Jack Clarke, of the city of Baltimore, ſheweth to your honors, that your unfortunate petitioner, while ploughing the dominions of old Neptune, having carried rather taught ſail in ſqually weather, the gales of miſfortune blowing hard, he over ran his reckoning, the watch on deck keeping a bad look out he ſtranded on the ſhoals of poverty, ſoon after overhauled and made priſoner by the commander of preſs gang, called the Sheriff of Baltimore, and now lies locked under hatches in limbo, to the great grief of his darling Poll, and ſweet little crew, who ſince his impriſonment have been on ſhort allowance—Therefore, your petitioner prays your honors will order the hatches to be unbarred by an act of inſolvency, that his faſts may be cut, he again put to ſea, on a cruiſe, in hopes that fortune may prove kind, in the diſtribution of her prize money, and poor Jack once more enabled to cheer the heart of his darling Poll and her ſweet little babes. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

EPIGRAM.

"In vain to me doth fortune frown,"
Cry'd a pretended ſage;
"Wrapp'd in my VIRTUE, like a gown,
"I ſcorn her rage."
Humph! quoth a clerk with wicked grin,
"Your covering's think!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been currently reported by Mr. Weekes previous to the late Election, that the non-appearance of his Addreſs to the Electors in the Upper Canada Gazette, was owing to my being influenced by Government in that reſpect—I hereby publicly declare the aſſertion to be *unfounded*.

JOHN BENNETT.

Any Gentleman wiſhing to be acquainted with the true reaſon for my not inſerting the abovementioned Addreſs, may be informed, on application to the Printer.

York 26 March, 1805.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given

that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Wedneſday the 20th of the preſent month of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Farm late the property of the Honorable JOHN MUNRO, deceaſed, being the Weſt half of Lot No. Six, Lot No Seven, and the Eaſt half of number Eight in the firſt Conceſſion of Matilda, in the Eaſtern Diſtrict, containing Three hundred Acres, more or leſs, with a Houſe, two Barns, and 40 Acres of improvement; and alſo a Grift Mill and Saw Mill. If the premiſes are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale, they will be ſold at Public Auction to the higheſt bidder for prompt payment, on the firſt day of March next. For particulars apply to Allan Patterſon Eſquire, in Matilda, or to the ſubſcriber,

HENRY MUNRO.

December 29, 1804.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb 1805.

THE Subſcriber Informs the Public that he has removed to Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on Buſineſs; and all orders for work in his line will be thankfully received every Monday morning, at Mr. Hamilton's Tavern, York, and the work punctually executed and forwarded on Saturday evening following at reaſonable rates.

JOHN MITTLEBERGER.

York, 9th February, 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Eſtate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceaſed, will pleaſe take notice, that Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the ſaid Eſtate.

Alſo to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 35, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 80 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling Houſe on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderſon.

York, Feb. 22, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hawſers' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1½ Halifax per lb.	
Roll Rope	1/3	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

Surrogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforeſaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the ſaid Province under and by virtue of an Act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to eſtabliſh a Court of Probate in this Province, and alſo a Surrogate Court in every Diſtrict thereof:

To the next of kin of Jeſſe Laurence late of New York, in the United States of America, Merchant, deceaſed.

Whereas the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence on or about the Twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt departed this life, as it is alledged, inteſtate; poſſeſſed of perſonal eſtate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which perſonal eſtate was in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts within this Province at the time of the ſaid Inteſtate's death.

And whereas under and by virtue of the before mentioned Statute, it of right belongs to the Court of Probate to grant Letters of Adminiſtration of ſuch Inteſtate's goods and chattels, rights and credits; theſe are therefore to will and require you, the ſaid next of kin, on or before the Sixth day of March next, to appear in the ſaid Court and ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why Letters of Adminiſtration of all the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence, ſhould not be granted to Chauncey Skinner of Whitby, in the Home Diſtrict of the ſaid Province, Indian Trader: Hereof fail not. Given under the Seal of the ſaid Court of Probate, this Twentieth day of December, in the forty-fifth year of His ſaid Majeſty's reign.

DAVID BURNS, *Off. P.*

J. WILLCOCKS, *Regr. C. P.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 46.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 722. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, MARCH 9

Saturday laſt, at twelve o'clock his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to Prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:—

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After which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:—

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

THE Ability and diligence, with which you have conducted the buſineſs of the Public, enables me, at this early period, to cloſe this Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

I have with pleaſure aſſented, in His Majeſty's name, to the Bill, by which the Lands beſtowed by the Bounty of the Crown, will be tranſmitted, and ſecured to the Heirs, and according to the will, of the original Objects of that Bounty.

The Regulations which have been enacted, reſpecting the improvement, and Management of ſome of the moſt eſſential Articles of our Produce, meet with my Approbation, and I truſt, will contribute to render that produce, a permanent ſource of ſupply, and of wealth to this Province.

The other Laws which have paſſed, will, I hope, effectuate the ſalutary purpoſes for which they are intended, and prove, that in the Diſcharge of your Duty, you have not been unmindful of the important truſt committed to your care.

I now cloſe his Seſſion of the Legiſlature, fully confiding, that, as your reſpective Counties and Diſtricts, as Magiſtrates, or as private Individuals, you will on all occaſions give additional force and effect to the Laws of this Province, by your exertions and Example.

His Excellency was then pleaſed to prorogue the Provincial Parliament to Monday the 8th day of April next.

At the annual Town-Meeting, held at Iſaac's Hotel, on Monday the 4th of March, 1805, the following Perſons were Elected Town and Parish Officers—viz:

Biſy Playter, *Town Clerk.*
Robert Henderſon, } *Aſſeſſors.*
John Playter, }
Thomas Wedley, *Collector.*
Overſeers of Highways and Fence Viewers.
John Aldridge, from Reading's Bridge to Scarboro' Line.
Paſchal Terry, from the Bay Road, to the Don Mills.
John Gamerow, and } for the Town of York.
Thomas Hamilton, }
John Dixie, } for the Humber, from Yonge Street and up to the Township Lines, Aſcot and Vaughan.
Joſiah Shepard, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 25, on Yonge Street.
Samuel Heron, from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 2 on do.
Andrew Thompſon, for the Weſt half, and } Scarboro'
William Kerby, for the Eaſt half of }
William Heaton, from the Humber Mills to Colo. Smith's farm in Etobicoke.
John Endicott, from the Humber Mills to Joſiah Winters in Etobicoke.
Pound-Keepers.
Gideon Orton, for the Town of York.
Jonathan Hale, for Yonge-Street.
Joſiah Hunt, *Fence-Viewer.*

☞ The Fences are to be five feet High, and the ſpace between the rails to be not more then four inches, to the hight of three feet and a half of the fence.

Hogs to run at Large in the Country as uſual.

☞ IT is hereby notified to ſuch perſon or perſons, as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſions of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of

The following diſſuaſives againſt Suicide are ſuggeſted by ſome recent melancholy inſtances of that crime.

If you are diſtreſſed in mind, *live*; ſerenity and joy may yet drawn upon your ſoul.

If you have been contented and cheerful, *live*; and generouſly diffuſe what happineſs to others.

If miſfortunes have befallen you by your own miſconduct, *live*; and be wiſer for the future.

If they have befallen you by the faults of others, *live*; you have nothing wherewith to reproach yourſelf.

If you are indigent and helpleſs, *live*; the face of things may agreeably change.

If you are rich and proſperous, *live*; and enjoy what you poſſeſs.

If another hath injured you, *live*; his own crime will be his puniſhment.

If you have injured another, *live*; and recompence it by your good offices.

If your character be attacked unjuſtly, *live*; time will remove the aſperſion.

If the reproaches are well founded, *live*; and deſerve them not for the future.

If you are already eminent and applauded, *live*; and preſerve the honours you have acquired.

If your ſucceſs is not equal to your merit, *live*; in the conſciouſneſs of having deſerved it.

If your ſucceſs hath exceeded your merit, *live*; and arrogate not too much to yourſelf.

If you have been negligent and uſeleſs, to ſociety, *live*; and make amends by your future conduct.

If you have been active and induſtrious, *live*; and communicate your improvements to others.

If you have ſpiteful enemies, *live*; and diſappoint their malevolence.

If you have kind and faithful friends, *live*; to bleſs and protect them.

If hitherto you have been impious and wicked, *live*; and repent of your ſins.

If you have been wiſe and virtuous, *live*; for the future benefit of mankind.

And laſtly,

If you hope for immortality, *live*; and prepare to enjoy it.—*London Pap.*

When the French Royaliſt George was lately on his trial in *Paris*, he was aſked by the public acculer, what he had done with the portraits he had of the late King and Queen—"*Ah, villians* (exerpified) *what have your party done with the* ORIGINALS?"

The following humorous and pathetic petition to the legiſlature of Maryland, was preſented on the 20th ult.

To the Honorable, the General Aſſembly of Maryland, now anchored in the City of Annapolis.

THE humble petition of poor Jack Clarke, of the city of Baltimore, ſheweth to your honors, that your unfortunate petitioner, while ploughing the dominions of old Neptune, having carried rather taught ſail in ſqually weather, the gales of miſfortune blowing hard, he over ran his reckoning, the watch on deck keeping a bad look out he ſtranded on the ſhoals of poverty, ſoon after overhauled and made priſoner by the commander of preſs gang, called the Sheriff of Baltimore, and now lies locked under hatches in limbo, to the great grief of his darling Poll, and ſweet little crew, who ſince his impriſonment have been on ſhort allowance—Therefore, your petitioner prays your honors will order the hatches to be unbarred by an act of inſolvency, that his faſts may be cut, he again put to ſea, on a cruiſe, in hopes that fortune may prove kind, in the diſtribution of her prize money, and poor Jack once more enabled to cheer the heart of his darling Poll and her ſweet little babes. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

EPIGRAM.

"In vain to me doth fortune frown,"
Cry'd a pretended ſage;
"Wrapp'd in my VIRTUE, like a gown,
"I ſcorn her rage."
Humph! quoth a clerk with wicked grin,
"Your covering's think!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been currently reported by Mr. Weekes previous to the late Election, that the non-appearance of his Addreſs to the Electors in the Upper Canada Gazette, was owing to my being influenced by Government in that reſpect—I hereby publicly declare the aſſertion to be *unfounded*.

JOHN BENNETT.

Any Gentleman wiſhing to be acquainted with the true reaſon for my not inſerting the abovementioned Addreſs, may be informed, on application to the Printer.

York 26 March, 1805.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is
to wit. } hereby given

that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Wedneſday the 20th of the preſent month of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Farm late the property of the Honorable JOHN MUNRO, deceaſed, being the Weſt half of Lot No. Six, Lot No Seven, and the Eaſt half of number Eight in the firſt Conceſſion of Matilda, in the Eaſtern Diſtrict, containing Three hundred Acres, more or leſs, with a Houſe, two Barns, and 40 Acres of improvement; and alſo a Grift Mill and Saw Mill. If the premiſes are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale, they will be ſold at Public Auction to the higheſt bidder for prompt payment, on the firſt day of March next. For particulars apply to Allan Patterſon Eſquire, in Matilda, or to the ſubſcriber,

HENRY MUNRO.

December 29, 1804.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb 1805.

THE Subſcriber Informs the Public that he has removed to Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on Buſineſs; and all orders for work in his line will be thankfully received every Monday morning, at Mr. Hamilton's Tavern, York, and the work punctually executed and forwarded on Saturday evening following at reaſonable rates.

JOHN MITTLEBERGER.

York, 9th February, 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Eſtate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceaſed, will pleaſe take notice, that Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the ſaid Eſtate.

Alſo to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 35, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 80 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling Houſe on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderſon.

York, Feb. 22, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hawſers' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1½ Halifax per lb.	
Roll Rope	1/3	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

Surrogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

Upper Canada } *PETER HUNTER*
to wit. } Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada aforeſaid, and Judge of the Court of Probate of the ſaid Province under and by virtue of an Act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid Province in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, the now King, intituled an Act to eſtabliſh a Court of Probate in this Province, and alſo a Surrogate Court in every Diſtrict thereof:

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Whereas the ſaid Jeſſe Laurence on or about the Twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt departed this life, as it is alledged, inteſtate; poſſeſſed of perſonal eſtate of the value of Five Pounds and upwards, which perſonal eſtate was in two or more ſeveral Diſtricts within this Province at the time of the ſaid Inteſtate's death.

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the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the Conditions and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to John Cumming, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to Ouver Pedell, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to Hugh Swazey, at Niagara: For the District of London, to William Hodgins, Esquire, at Charlottenville: For the Western District, to Samuel Culbertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub. Prov. Accts.

York, Feb. 21, 1805.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty eighth Day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq. by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire-Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessary or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud discover the Principal or Principals who with or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in answer to each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, of two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Québec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payment, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as a foresaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dept. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
22 January 1805.

LONDON, October 3 to October 21.

It is confidently reported, and solemnly believed, in France, that Bonaparte has dispatched as many by secret means as Robespierre did openly by the Guillotine. Not a day passes but somebody is seized by the Agents of Government, and removed from prison to prison, till it is impossible to trace them, and either destroyed at once, or suffered to linger out their miserable lives in a dungeon. This statement, we are assured, is by no means an exaggeration; and we are assured also, that the Earl of Oxford has returned to England with many authentic narratives of the horrible enormities perpetrated by order of the Corsican Monster.

The Minister of the Police, Senator Fouche, has written a long Letter to all the Bishops of the French Empire, reproaching many of them with their attachment to the Bourbons, and their schism; among other paragraphs this is remarkable—"Do you imagine that the true worship is not restored in our temples because the Bourbons have not been restored to the throne? is there the last connexion between the destiny of the Bourbons, and the invariable existence of the Gallican Church?"

The King of Sweden is arrived at Stralsund, on his way to Stockholm, after having spent more than a year in Germany.

The petition to which our Ribbonmen have affixed is highly creditable, Mr. J. Grimshaw, of the Manchester Corps, lately shot, at Blackfoot, a tea gull at the distance of 200 yards; and Captain Dewar, who commands a Rifle Corps at Cuckereth Camp, consisting of 200 of the West York, a few days since, shot a pigeon, likewise on the wing, at the distance of 100 yards; as did, at the same time, the Hon. Capt. Hawke.

From a London Paper of November 26.

It is said that government yesterday received from the Continent, the very important intelligence that the Austrian ambassador had made arrangements for his immediate departure from the court of Petersburgh, the emperors of France and Austria having agreed on the attack and conquest of Turkey. Private letters add, that the king of Prussia had declared himself hostile to this new plan of aggrandisement.

Bonaparte has furnished another comment upon the Law of Nations, in the stoppage and robbery of Mr. Wagstaff, the British messenger, on his way to Berlin, with dispatches. This act of highway robbery and felony was committed on the 13th, at noon day, between Rhena and Schwerin, by six French soldiers, one of whom was of superior rank to the rest, within cannon shot of the out-posts of the French army to Hanover. They robbed Mr. Wagstaff and a Hanoverian courier who was with him of the dispatches, and made the strictest search least they should have omitted any of the official papers—They dragged them both out of the carriage, and beat them most unmercifully. They tore their clothes, unsacked their pockets, and robbed them of their watches, money, and every article except their wearing apparel. They tore the insignia from Mr. Wagstaff's breast, and then tied him and the Hanoverian to two separate trees, in an adjoining wood. After some time Mr. Wagstaff contrived to release himself and the courier, and imagining, of course that it was perfectly unnecessary for him to proceed to Berlin without the dispatches, returned to London, where he arrived yesterday.

MONTREAL, February 18, 1805.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from New-York, we were kindly favored with Lloyd's Evening Post, (a London paper) of the 12th December—from which the following articles, are extracted.

LONDON, December 10.

The Tigris, Captain Graham, from India, arrived last Saturday off Hastings, with intelligence of the suppression of the hostilities which had been newly raised in that country, by the Mahratta Chief Holkar, against the British Government. Holkar's hostilities began with a successful eruption into the territory of Bundelcond. Of the British forces, a part were cut off, part effected a retreat. The retreat was continued in such trepidation, that they marched with great loss, 22 miles in one sultry summer's day. The commander in Chief instantly put under arrest, the officers to whose misconduct this loss and disgrace were imputed. He then advanced himself, with the main strength of his army against the enemy. This movement was at a time in the season the least favorable for such an operation. Yet Holkar was reduced to immediate submission.—Of the terms on which submission was accepted, we are not yet informed.

In Ceylon the preparations and enterprizes of the King of Candy to press the war into the British territories, have been entirely frustrated. Several very successful and destructive inroads have lately been made by the British into the Candian territory.

December 13.

In addition to the naval glories of our country, Capt. Sir Richard Strachan of the Donegal, has captured off St. Mary's, the Amphitrite, Spanish frigate, after a short action of eight minutes, in which the Spanish captain was killed, and a few of his men wounded.

DOVER, Dec. 10.—On Sunday about 3 o'clock, the premeditated expedition against Calais took place, under the directions of Sir Home Popham and Mr. Francis, which we are happy to state has been attended with greater success than the late Boulogne attack. The Antelope sailed for the above purpose on Thursday morning last. Nothing has been known till this afternoon, the truth of which may be relied on, as it comes from the mouth of a person who was engaged in the enterprize. The boats of the Antelope were sent close in shore, and so far succeeded as to get a fire brig placed directly under Fort Rouge which after a given time, with the assistance of the newly invented Carcasses, exploded by which the enemy's shipping had sustained considerable damage, and Fort Rouge almost destroyed. We cannot peremptorily state the number of vessels lost in this attack by the enemy, but they must be considerable, as well as the number [illegible] who must have perished by the blowing up of their vessels. Not a man was lost on our part, as the firing of the brig did not take place till the time fixed, which was sufficient to enable our men and boats to be completely out of danger.

DEAL, Dec. 11.—Arrived the Orpheus frigate from Quebec, with a convoy which are sailed for the River.

December 6.

The letters brought by the Prince of Wales packet from Lisbon were delivered out this morning. Mr. Frere has left Madrid, as appears by the following extract of a private letter from Lisbon dated November 21:—

"Mr. Frere and Mr. Hunter, have certainly left Madrid, and no hope now remains that a war with Spain can be avoided; the dispatches sent home by the Dona, were, it is said, very warm and hostile; as yet there are no movements here demonstrative of any change of system, but we cannot indulge the hope of being permitted to remain neutral, as on former occasions."

The answer of the Spanish Government was sent by the Dona, which left Lisbon on the 14th ultimo, nine days before the Prince of Wales: but the is not yet arrived.

No doubt of a war with Spain now remains—indeed we have long ceased to entertain any doubt on the subject.

Some firing has been heard at Dover from the French coast, supposed to be the rejoicing in consequence of the coronation of Bonaparte, which took place last Sunday.

Notice has been stuck up at Lloyd's, that government is ready to contract for a number of vessels (transports) of from 150 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to enquire into or state the object of this measure.

An embargo is said to have been laid at Nantz and L'Orient, as at Havre, upon all Swedish ships.

QUEBEC, 5th January.

CANADIAN FENCIBLES.

In addition to the intelligence inserted of the Canadian Fencibles, destined to form a part of his Majesty's forces in the two Canadas, the following authentic information, received from a friend, leads us to hope that we shall not be long deprived of the services of so fine a corps; which mustered, in August last, 750 effective men.

Extract.

Ayr, 30 Sept. 1804.

"Six companies of the Canadian regiment are here, and the remaining four are quartered at Irvine and Kilmarnock, where we are to remain during the winter; and be ready to embark for Canada, by the first spring fleet, from the Isle of Wight, for which place we come time ago, had a route, but the men refused to march, and were encouraged in their misconduct, by some evil disposed person in Glasgow. Government having yielded to them so far, at their own request, suffered them to remain in Scotland, and for this purpose sent a route for Ayrshire. Notwithstanding many ungrateful fellows still refused to obey orders, of which eight of the ring leaders were confined and sent to Edinburgh to be tried for their lives. I am sorry to say they richly deserved the most exemplary punishment, as every pains was taken to convince them of their error. They have now mostly joined quarters, and are very quiet."

* These persons enlisted, we understand, on [illegible] upon which condition they [illegible] embarked for the East Indies.

£5000 has been lately subscribed, with great spirit and alacrity, by the citizens of Quebec, in shares of £100 each, towards providing a commodious hotel and assembly-room, in the upper town. The site is yet to be fixed on.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

AMHERST, (*New Hampshire*) Jan. 29.

BY last evening's mail, we received London dates to the 24th of November, nearly a month later than those before published. They were brought by an arrival at New Bedford from the paper of which place we copy the following summary of intelligence.

Sir George Rumbold, the British Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, who was lately seized by an armed French force at his house near Hamburgh, in pursuance of an order from the Minister of Police, at Paris, has been liberated through the interference of Prussia, and has arrived in London. It appears that this interference was very promptly exerted and the order of the Morning Chronicle placed a considerable stress upon this act, as an evidence that Prussia is resolved to resist of the danger of the French Emperor's encroachments upon the independence and rights of the neighbouring states.—The Court at Berlin, it is further said, has communicated to the Senate of Hamburgh assurance on the part of his Prussian Majesty of effectual support and his resolution to maintain the neutrality of the Circle. It is understood that the papers of Sir George Rumbold, which were found at his country house, were of no importance, his principal papers being at Hamburgh.

The Porte, it appears, has refused to acknowledge Bonaparte's imperial dignity. In consequence of which, Gen. Brune, the French Ambassador at Constantinople demanded his passports on the 6th, and left that city on the 12th Oct. on his return to France. The Grand Seignior it is said, declared to the French Ambassador that by virtue of a stipulation subsisting between him and the Emperor of Russia, he was bound to consult the Emperor Alexander on the subject. It is stated, that he has assured the different Ministers however, that should war take place between Russia and France, he shall endeavor to remain neutral. M. Russin remains at Constantinople as French Commercial Agent.

The relations between the Cabinet of St. Cloud and that of Vienna appear to be friendly.

Denmark and Sweden remain inactive.

The subject of "the invasion" is scarcely noticed in our London papers. At the last dates Admiral Cornwallis had resumed his situation off Brest.

Capt. Allen, at New Bedford, from Cadiz which he left on the 19th Nov. informs that when he sailed war was confidently expected with England.—An English fleet of 7 sail lay off Cadiz.

VERDUN, Sept. 26.

Our town continues to be the place of detension of the English. We count here between six and seven hundred, four hundred of whom were detained here as hostages at the beginning of the present War. Among these last, eighty are Officers of the English Navy. The number of British Prisoners will be much augmented here, as the Minister of the War Department has ordered every British Subject, without exception, and, notwithstanding former permissions to reside in other places, to be brought to this town. This severity is caused by the escape of Sir James Craufurd. A detachment of the 81st Regiment is already arrived here from Valenciennes. Another English Gentleman made, with the assistance of some persons here, an attempt to escape. He was stopped at Longwy, and is now returned here. His Guides are arrested.

Among the persons here are Mr. Pagan, who has an income of 7 to 800,000 livres in the year; Lord Yarmouth; Mr. Nichols, the father, Member of the Opposition Party in the House of Commons: Colonel Uff, a friend of the Prince of Wales; Commodore General Barrington, Capt. of the Minerva; Graham, a well informed English Priest; Gower, Captain of the Shannon Frigate; Abercrombie, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Foot, son of the General killed in Egypt; Lord Hamilton, a defendant of the man of letters of the same name; the son of the Famous Tinda, who is a Colonel. Two persons have obtained their liberty viz. Walter Boyd, the Banker in London, who during the last War, advanced money to the French Prisoners in England; and Charles Forbes, an able painter, very rich, but advanced in years.

Several of the English occupy their whole time with study; others learn to fence; and others again have formed clubs in the manner of their own country, where they assemble to eat, drink, and to give toasts, &c.—

(*Hague Courant.*)

The French National Almanack for the present year is called "Almanack for the year XIII of the French Republic, the first year of the Empire." This is the third change of the national Calender since the Revolution. In 1789, it was the first year of French Liberty: in 1792, the first year of the Republic; and now, in 1805, the first year of the Empire, which has swallowed up both Liberty and the Republic.

The Crows look with great eagerness to the *proof* of the French Emperor's *will*, that his troops shall invade Great-Britain, as they expect to be appointed *Executors*, and come in for the *rest* and *residue*.

The crime of suicide is so frequent in Paris, that a Pamphlet has been lately published in that city, entitled, "*Every Man his own Hangman.*"

A RHAPSODY.

AS I walk'd by myself, I said to myself,
And myself said again to me,
Look to thyself, take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee;
Then I said to myself, and thus answered myself,
With the self-same repartee,
Look to thyself, or look not to thyself,
'Tis the self-same thing to me.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

THERE are few countries from whence the patriotic and scientific traveller may not bring something to enrich or benefit his own. The peculiar qualities of the Egyptian Wheat having been unknown even to the nations to which Egypt was formerly the granary: but one of the officers with the desolating spirit of Bonaparte occasioned us to send there, has brought from thence a few grains of wheat which are likely to supercede the culture of all others, not only in Ireland, but here. The stem, which for strength and thickness, resembles the strongest reed, is about six feet high, having when nearly matured, a top or head about twice the size of an ear of our wheat, together with smaller ears, branching something in the manner of our oats. But what is most important, the stem is particularly nutricious for horses, rendering unnecessary the use of hay and corn. It will not be a matter of surprise, that all the seed, which Mr. Humphries, (a gentleman of Dublin, to whom it had been originally presented) could be induced to dispose of last year, was purchased with a avidity, for *ten guineas per stone of 14lb*; nor that he has been offered, and refused, *eight thousand guineas by one person, for a crop of nine acres*, which is, or was recently standing.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 35, West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1s. Halifax	per lb.
Bolt Rope	9d.	do.
White Rope	9d.	do.
Hambro' Lines	9d.	do. each

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Thomas Dickson of Queenston, and punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 2d June, 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Kullell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March 1805.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given
to wit. } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Wednesday the 20th of the present month of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have claims on said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 3rd day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 47.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 743. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Legislature of Upper Canada.

An ACT for altering the time of issuing Licences for the keeping of a House or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and using of Stills for the purpose of distilling Spirituous Liquors, and for repealing so much of an Act passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign as relates to the periods of paying into the hands of the Receiver General the Monies collected by the Inspector of each and every District throughout this Province for such Licences.

[Passed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS the time appointed by the Laws now in force, for the granting and taking out of Licences for the keeping of a House or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and using of Stills for the purpose of distilling Spirituous Liquors for sale within this Province, hath been found to be inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the "fourteenth year of His Majesty's "Reign, intituled "An Act for the "making more effectual provision "for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provi- "sion for the government of the "said Province," and by the authority of the same; That the Licences to be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the keeping of a house or any other place of Public Entertainment, for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and using of Stills for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors for sale, to commence from the fifth day of April now next ensuing, shall be extended and continue in force to the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and six, and no longer, and that from the said fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and six, and from the fifth day of January in every subsequent year it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to grant Licences as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, for one whole year next ensuing.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the person or persons to whom such Licences shall be granted as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, from the fifth day of April now next ensuing, to the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and six (being a period of nine months) shall pay or cause to be paid as heretofore to the Inspectors of the Districts of this Province respectively for the obtaining of the said last mentioned Licences in manner following; that is to say, for each and every of the said last mentioned Licences for keeping a House or other place of Public entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, the sum of two pounds five shillings lawful money of this Province, and for each and every of the said last mentioned Licences for the having or using of a Still or Stills for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors for sale, at the rate of eleven pence one farthing of like lawful money for each and every Gallon the said Still or Stills may contain.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates acting in each and every division in the several Districts of this Province, to appoint a day of Public meeting in each division in either of the two last weeks of the month of December in each and every year, for receiving applications from such person or persons who desire to take out Licence or Licences to commence from the fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and six, or from the fifth day of January in any subsequent year for the purpose of opening Public Houses within the said several divisions, under and by virtue of this Act in like manner as heretofore such meetings have been held in either of the two last weeks in March to receive applications from such persons as did desire to take out Licences for the purpose aforesaid, to commence from the fifth day of April then next ensuing; and that all the rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, matters and things which are by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province in force touching and concerning the applying for, allowing, granting, obtaining or in any wise relating to all or any of the said Licences respectively herein before mentioned, except so far as they are varied or changed by this Act, shall and are hereby extended to such Licences respectively as shall be granted to commence from the fifth day of April next ensuing, and from the said fifth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, and from the fifth day of January in each and every subsequent year, under and by virtue of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That so much of the fifth clause of an Act passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act for "the better securing to His Majesty, "his Heirs and Successors the due "collection and receipt of certain "duties therein mentioned" as directs that the Inspector shall pay into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all such monies

as he shall receive once on or before the first day of October, and once on or before the first day of April shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed. And that from and after the passing of this Act, each and every Inspector shall twice in every year, pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all such monies as he shall receive, that is to say, on the first day of June and on the first day of January.

☞IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to John Cumming, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Evans, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swazey, at Niagara: For the District of London, to William Spragge, Esquire, at Charlotteville: For the Western District, to Samuel Culbertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub Prov. Accts.
York, Feb. 21, 1805.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty-eighth Day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Elq. by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire-Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

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Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessary or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud discover the Principal or Principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of Febuarry, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in answer to each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE so to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.
York, 23 February 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as a foresaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dep. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
22 January 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately. Lot No. 25, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

Latest Intelligence.

CHARLESTON *January* 30.

The ship Intrepid, capt. E. Steed, has arrived at Savannah, in 49 days from Liverpool.

Capt. Erving, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Ramsgate, England, brought two London papers of the date of Dec. 17. Extracts from the papers received by those arrivals, will be found in our columns of this day.

Bonaparte has been crowned emperor, by the Pope.

A note on the margin of a Liverpool paper, states that the English Minister had left Madrid. It will be seen that the Spanish Minister in England had received his passports, and was to set out for home on the 17th December.

The Porte has not yet acknowledged Bonaparte's authority, in a way acceptable to the Corsican.

LONDON, *Dec.* 17.

We have assured our readers, that a war with Spain was inevitable. We have now to state, that the die is finally cast, and that letters of marque and reprisal, which have for several days past been prepared, will immediately be issued. The Chevalier D'Anduaga, the Spanish ambassador at our court, has received his passports, and purposes setting out this day, on his return to Spain, accompanied by general O'Farrell, an officer in the Spanish service. The grounds of war will shortly be made known to the nation by ministers; and, if we are correctly informed, a stronger case than that which will be presented, has rarely been made out on any similar occasion. Fast sailing vessels are immediately to be dispatched to our different settlements abroad.—There being no Spanish ships at present in our ports, excepting those under detention by our cruizers, no order for an embargo will of course be issued. A vessel is just arrived at Sandgate creek which sailed from Cadiz on the 20th ult. with only half a cargo, in consequence of an intimation from the British consul, that he did not consider it safe for English vessels to remain in that port, an order for an embargo being hourly expected. Six British men of war, of different descriptions, were then cruizing off Cadiz. The disorder in the town had very much abated, owing to a material and favorable change in the weather.

The report of a projected change in the Batavian government is revived—and Schimmelpenninck, it is added will certainly be placed at the head of the new system, as a kind of *Vice Roy* to Bonaparte.—The Dutch finances continue to be in a most deranged state, and to add to the distress of the country, the sums required for the ensuing year, greatly exceeded those of the present, of which upwards of 40,000,000 of florins, nearly four millions sterling, are yet unpaid and unprovided for. To the other calamities which have resulted to Holland from its connexion with France, that of a national bankruptcy is now seriously apprehended in that devoted country.

Two Hamburgh mails arrived yesterday. By these we have accounts from Constantinople, which states, that the Porte had consented to acknowledge to send new Credentials to the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. The French Minister, not considering this as sufficient, had, it is further stated, again determined to quit Constantinople. We must remark, however, that this intelligence is vague and contradictory, and leaves still much room to doubt. The baggage of the French Ambassador had, it appears, been packed up for a fortnight previous to the 26th of Oct. on which day Madame Brune was to take her departure. The most probable supposition, we think, appears to be, that Gen. Brune has left the Turkish Capitol.

We are sorry to find that the Yellow Fever has extended to Ragusa, having been carried thither by a vessel from Spain.

A gentleman just arrived from the continent, states, that since the capture of Sir George Rumbold, every person who is a British subject, or suspected of being favorably inclined to England, is in apprehension of arrest. All the beautiful villas round Hamburgh are entirely deserted; all men of character, spirit and property within the walls of Hamburgh have removed their property, papers and valuables to the houses of foreign and neutral ambassadors, domiciliary visits being daily expected, under orders of Bernadotte. This tyranny is not confined to the north of Germany, as the same gentleman was requested by one of the Frankfort senators, not to continue in that city after the fair, as the senate could not answer for his safety.

There is said to be a list circulated on the continent of the most respectable British subjects settled in the continental cities, all suspected and watched. But this list being shewn Hamburgh Exchange, is of doubtful authenticity.

PORTSMOUTH, *Dec.* 16.

The following is an extract of a letter with which we have been favored from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Fithgard, dated off Cape St. Vincent, Nov. 28:—

"We cannot desire a better station! we heard of hostilities with Spain on the 15th of October, and on that very day we captured two ships. Lord Nelson received from us the first intelligence of the capture. We have already taken twelve ships, and entertain hopes of as many more. Yesterday we fell in with the Donegal, capt. Sir R. S. Strachan, who has taken a large Spanish frigate after a chase of 26 hours, and 25 minutes action, in which the Spanish captain was killed; the prize was from Cadiz, with dispatches for Teneriffe and the Havanna, laden with stores. The Donegal has also captured another Spanish ship, supposed to be the richest that ever sailed from Cadiz—her cargo is reported to be worth 200,000."

"*November* 29.—We have this day taken a large ship from the River de la Plata.

"*December* 3.—Since writing the above, we have captured the following ships:

Nostra Signora del Rosario, value	£10,000
Il Fortuna, - - - -	8,000
St. Joseph, - - - -	12,000
La Virgine Assumpto, -	6,000
Apollo, - - - -	15,000
Signora del Purelecatione,	40,000
Fawket, - - - -	1,200
Gustavus Adolphus, -	1,000
A Settee, - - - -	600
A ship with naval stores, -	40,000

DOVER, *Dec.* 16.

His Majesty's ship Favorite sent in yesterday morning, a fine lugger privateer, called La Cruizer, of Calais, carrying 15 guns and 76 men; she took a Collier some days since, which was retaken. Some of her crew, who are Calais men, speak in very high terms of the preparations for invasion at Boulogne, the number of gun-boats in readiness for service amounts to from eight to nine thousand; they pretend to make no doubt of the invasion being attempted early in the spring. The master of the privateer, who appears to be a thorough modern Frenchman, expressed much concern on learning that the privateer commanded by the famous Blackman was taken.

The American ship Montezuma, from Amsterdam for Baltimore, put in here yesterday with the loss of an anchor. She left Amsterdam on the 7th inst. at which time five line of battle ships and three frigates were lying in Nieu Diep. The accounts brought by this vessel confirm what has been so frequently stated of the utter detestation and abhorrence in which the French are held by the Dutch.

PARIS, *Dec.* 4.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated the 14th Nov.—"This city has been very much agitated since the intelligence of the capture of our frigates. A war with England being considered, after that circumstance, inevitable, the Government Paper is at 52 per cent. discount. The departure of the English Minister, however, being delayed a favorable turn was presumed upon, and they rose to 55; but at lenght this Minister set off yesterday at noon, and the Paper has fallen to 48. The French Minister General Bourgonville is expected here in three days, and his arrival, under the present circumstances, cannot fail to cause much sensation. The intelligence from Cadiz of the 9th still speaks of the contagious malady as not having ceased in that city.—In truth there remain very few persons who have not been attacked by it."

London, Nov. 22.

On the arrest and carrying off Sir George Rumbold, the British Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony, the Senate of Hamburgh sent the following note to the minister resident there:

"It is with the deepest regret that the Senate is obliged to inform your Excellency of an occurrence, which is, in every respect, of a most serious nature, and which has filled the Senate with the greatest sorrow. Last night a detachment of between two & three hundred French troops, landed secretly in the suburb called Hamburger Berg, proceeded to the Grindel, and there surrounded the country house of Sir George Rumbold, Baronet, Charge d'Affairs from his Britannic Majesty, to the Circle of Lower Saxony, seized him and carried him, with some of his effects, to Hamburgh. As it was impossible for the Senate to prevent this occurrence, which did not come to their knowledge till after it had taken place, it now only remains for them to employ every means to claim the liberation of Sir George Rumbold, and the restoration of his effects.—The Senate begs your Excellency to be assured they will leave no means untried, as far as lies in their power, to obtain that end."

(Signed) WIDOW.

Hamburgh, Oct. 15, 1804.

Gottenburgh, November 2.

Dreadful fire.—Yesterday morning

about 2 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out here, which continued to burn with unremitted fury until ten, during which time (the houfes being chiefly of wood) it conſumed the whole ſouth-weſt part of the city; the large new barracks which were built with brick, and coſt 40,000l. ſterling, the two royal magazines of grain, the poſt-office, and the epiſcopal houſe, the freemaſon charity-ſchool, together with about two or three hundred houſes were entirely deſtroyed: The diſtreſſes of the ſufferers, particularly the poor, at this inclement ſeaſon, is very great, but every means is taken to alleviate it; the rich and patriotic merchant, Mr. John Hall, has, with a humane zeal which always diſtinguiſhes him, opened his ſpacious houſe and premiſes for as many as it will contain, and has given up his private theatre for the uſe of the Free maſons' charity children: Several others have followed his example. It is aſcertained that the fire has diſlodged more than 7,000 people, and has ſadly deformed one of the handſomeſt cities in the North of Europe.

OF SPAIN.

Nov. 23.—We have for the two laſt months entertained no doubt that a war with Spain muſt take place, and have expected that every courier from Madrid would inform us of the departure of our Ambaſſador from that metropolis, or his intention immediately to do ſo. The public at large, we believe, have entertained ſimilar ſentiments. It is now underſtood by the laſt diſpatches from Admiral Cochrane, off Ferrol, Miniſters received information from the Admiral, of his having received diſpatches from Mr. Frere, at Madrid, ſtating, that he had got his paſſports, and intended to leave Madrid on the 10th. Nothing however, is more probable. The notification of Lord Harrowby to the Merchants, and the capture of the Spaniſh frigates, ſhewed plainly that negociation was nearly exhauſted. We believe all impartial men are pretty well convinced of the impolicy of a Spaniſh war; but if there is the ſlighteſt probability of co-operation on the Continent, that impolicy will be the more conſpicuous.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to the Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burrs and complete Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th March, 1805.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next. D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables, rs. Halifax per lb.		
Bolt Rope	- - 1/2	do.
White Rope	- - 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- - 1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d June, 1805.

Diſtrict of London. Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March 1805.

Home Diſtrict, to wit, } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Wedneſday the 20th of the preſent month of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

Diſtrict of Niagara. } SURROGATE OFFICE, 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Townſhip of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Townſhip of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Suarogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, ensureth precious all publicity of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 1ſt 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 724. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Legiſlature of Upper Canada.

An ACT for altering the time of iſſuing Licences for the keeping of a Houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors, and for repealing ſo much of an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign as relates to the periods of paying into the hands of the Receiver General the Monies collected by the Inſpector of each and every Diſtrict throughout this Province for ſuch Licences.

[Paſſed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS the time appointed by the Laws now in force, for the granting and taking out of Licences for the keeping of a Houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale within this Province, hath been found to be inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the "fourteenth year of His Majeſty's "Reign, intituled "An Act for the "making more effectual proviſion "for the Government of the Pro"vince of Quebec, in North Ame"rica, and to make further proviſion for the government of the "ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the Licences to be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, for the keeping of a houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale, to commence from the fifth day of April now next enſuing, ſhall be extended and continue in force to the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and no longer, and that from the ſaid fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and from the fifth day of January in every ſubſequent year it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, to grant Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, for one whole year next enſuing.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch Licences ſhall be granted as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, from the fifth day of April now next enſuing, to the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix (being a period of nine months) ſhall pay or cauſe to be paid as heretofore to the Inſpectors of the Diſtricts of this Province reſpectively for the obtaining of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences in manner following; that is to ſay, for each and every of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences for keeping a Houſe or other place of Public entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, the ſum of two pounds five ſhillings lawful money of this Province, and for each and every of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences for the having or uſing of a Still or Stills for the purpoſe of Diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale, at the rate of eleven pence one farthing of like lawful money for each and every Gallon the ſaid Still or Stills may contain.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Magiſtrates, acting in each and every diviſion in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to appoint a day of Public meeting in each diviſion in either of the two laſt weeks of the month of December in each and every year, for receiving applications from ſuch perſon or perſons who deſire to take out Licence or Licences to commence from the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, or from the fifth day of January in any ſubſequent year for the purpoſe of opening Public Houſes within the ſaid ſeveral diviſions, under and by virtue of this Act in like manner as heretofore ſuch meetings have been held in the two laſt weeks in March to receive applications from ſuch perſons as did deſire to take out Licences for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to commence from the fifth day of April then next enſuing; and that all the rules, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties, matters and things which are by any Act or Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province in force touching and concerning the applying for, allowing, granting, obtaining or in any wiſe relating to all or any of the ſaid Licences reſpectively herein before mentioned, except ſo far as they are varied or changed by this Act, ſhall and are hereby extended to ſuch Licences reſpectively as ſhall be granted to commence from the fifth day of April next enſuing, and from the ſaid fifth day of January in the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and from the fifth day of January in each and every ſubſequent year, under and by virtue of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That ſo much of the fifth clauſe of an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's reign intituled "An Act for "the better ſecuring to His Majeſty, "his Heirs and Succeſſors the due "collection and receipt of certain "duties therein mentioned," as directs that the Inſpector ſhall pay into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all ſuch monies

about 2 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out here, which continued to burn with unremitted fury until ten, during which time (the houfes being chiefly of wood) it conſumed the whole ſouth-weſt part of the city; the large new barracks which were built with brick, and coſt 40,000l. ſterling, the two royal magazines of grain, the poſt-office, and the epiſcopal houſe, the freemaſon charity-ſchool, together with about two or three hundred houſes were entirely deſtroyed: The diſtreſſes of the ſufferers, particularly the poor, at this inclement ſeaſon, is very great, but every means is taken to alleviate it; the rich and patriotic merchant, Mr. John Hall, has, with a humane zeal which always diſtinguiſhes him, opened his ſpacious houſe and premiſes for as many as it will contain, and has given up his private theatre for the uſe of the Free maſons' charity children: Several others have followed his example. It is aſcertained that the fire has diſlodged more than 7,000 people, and has ſadly deformed one of the handſomeſt cities in the North of Europe.

OF SPAIN.

Nov. 23.—We have for the two laſt months entertained no doubt that a war with Spain muſt take place, and have expected that every courier from Madrid would inform us of the departure of our Ambaſſador from that metropolis, or his intention immediately to do ſo. The public at large, we believe, have entertained ſimilar ſentiments. It is now underſtood by the laſt diſpatches from Admiral Cochrane, off Ferrol, Miniſters received information from the Admiral, of his having received diſpatches from Mr. Frere, at Madrid, ſtating, that he had got his paſſports, and intended to leave Madrid on the 10th. Nothing however, is more probable. The notification of Lord Harrowby to the Merchants, and the capture of the Spaniſh frigates, ſhewed plainly that negociation was nearly exhauſted. We believe all impartial men are pretty well convinced of the impolicy of a Spaniſh war; but if there is the ſlighteſt probability of co-operation on the Continent, that impolicy will be the more conſpicuous.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to the Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burrs and complete Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th March, 1805.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next. D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables, rs. Halifax per lb.		
Bolt Rope	- - 1/2	do.
White Rope	- - 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- - 1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d June, 1805.

Diſtrict of London. Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

Sheriff's Office, 2d March 1805.

Home Diſtrict, to wit, } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery & of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York on Wedneſday the 20th of the preſent month of March, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS,
Sheriff.

Diſtrict of Niagara. } SURROGATE OFFICE, 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Townſhip of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Townſhip of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Suarogate Diſtrict of Niagara.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, ensureth precious all publicity of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 1ſt 1804.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 724. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Legiſlature of Upper Canada.

An ACT for altering the time of iſſuing Licences for the keeping of a Houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors, and for repealing ſo much of an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's Reign as relates to the periods of paying into the hands of the Receiver General the Monies collected by the Inſpector of each and every Diſtrict throughout this Province for ſuch Licences.

[Paſſed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS the time appointed by the Laws now in force, for the granting and taking out of Licences for the keeping of a Houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale within this Province, hath been found to be inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the "fourteenth year of His Majeſty's "Reign, intituled "An Act for the "making more effectual proviſion "for the Government of the Pro"vince of Quebec, in North Ame"rica, and to make further proviſion for the government of the "ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That the Licences to be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, for the keeping of a houſe or any other place of Public Entertainment, for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum or any other Spirituous Liquors, or for the having and uſing of Stills for the purpoſe of diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale, to commence from the fifth day of April now next enſuing, ſhall be extended and continue in force to the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and no longer, and that from the ſaid fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and from the fifth day of January in every ſubſequent year it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government, to grant Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, for one whole year next enſuing.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch Licences ſhall be granted as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, from the fifth day of April now next enſuing, to the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix (being a period of nine months) ſhall pay or cauſe to be paid as heretofore to the Inſpectors of the Diſtricts of this Province reſpectively for the obtaining of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences in manner following; that is to ſay, for each and every of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences for keeping a Houſe or other place of Public entertainment, or for the retailing of Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, the ſum of two pounds five ſhillings lawful money of this Province, and for each and every of the ſaid laſt mentioned Licences for the having or uſing of a Still or Stills for the purpoſe of Diſtilling Spirituous Liquors for ſale, at the rate of eleven pence one farthing of like lawful money for each and every Gallon the ſaid Still or Stills may contain.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Magiſtrates, acting in each and every diviſion in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, to appoint a day of Public meeting in each diviſion in either of the two laſt weeks of the month of December in each and every year, for receiving applications from ſuch perſon or perſons who deſire to take out Licence or Licences to commence from the fifth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, or from the fifth day of January in any ſubſequent year for the purpoſe of opening Public Houſes within the ſaid ſeveral diviſions, under and by virtue of this Act in like manner as heretofore ſuch meetings have been held in the two laſt weeks in March to receive applications from ſuch perſons as did deſire to take out Licences for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to commence from the fifth day of April then next enſuing; and that all the rules, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties, matters and things which are by any Act or Acts of the Legiſlature of this Province in force touching and concerning the applying for, allowing, granting, obtaining or in any wiſe relating to all or any of the ſaid Licences reſpectively herein before mentioned, except ſo far as they are varied or changed by this Act, ſhall and are hereby extended to ſuch Licences reſpectively as ſhall be granted to commence from the fifth day of April next enſuing, and from the ſaid fifth day of January in the year one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and from the fifth day of January in each and every ſubſequent year, under and by virtue of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That ſo much of the fifth clauſe of an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of His Majeſty's reign intituled "An Act for "the better ſecuring to His Majeſty, "his Heirs and Succeſſors the due "collection and receipt of certain "duties therein mentioned," as directs that the Inſpector ſhall pay into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all ſuch monies

as he shall receive once on or before the first day of October, and once on or before the first day of April shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed. And that from and after the passing of this Act, each and every Inspector shall twice in every year, pay or cause to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province all such monies as he shall receive, that is to say, on the first day of June and on the first day of January.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of April next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of April, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York: For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe: For the Midland District, to John Cumming, Esquire, at Kingston: For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Vertis, Gentleman, at Augusta: For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean, Esquire, at Cornwall: For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swazey, at Niagara: For the District of London, to William Jarvis, Esquire, at Charlottesville: For the Western District, to Samuel Ruthertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inspector General for Pub Prov. Accts.

York, Feb. 21, 1805.

Proclamation.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS on the Twenty-eighth Day of January last past, a most daring and wicked Attack was made upon the House and Person of BENAJAH MALLORY, of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq. by certain evil and wicked disposed Person or Persons as yet unknown, in discharging Fire-Arms through the Window of the said House loaded with Shot and Ball, whereby the Life of the said BENAJAH MALLORY, then being therein, was in imminent hazard and danger.—For promoting the Ends of Public Justice, the Security of the Individual, and that such enormous Crimes may not go unpunished, I, PETER HUNTER, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a Reward of

Four Hundred Dollars

to any Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery, and give such information, so that the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said Crime shall be Convicted of the same; and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person or Persons as may be Accessory or Accessaries to the commission of the said Crime, who shall honestly and without fraud discover the Principal or Principals who has or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Ninth Day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The lowest price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in answer to each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the king's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 12th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as aforesaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dep. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
22 January 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 32, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 200 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Jan. 22, 1805.

Latest Intelligence.

From London papers to the 24th November, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, Nov. 10 to 22.

Our cruizers still continue to detain Spanish vessels. The dollars already captured are ordered to be sent to the Bank of England. The Medusa, capt. Gore, is arrived at Portsmouth, with the Spanish frigate Matilda, of 36 guns, taken off Cadiz, without any resistance. The Spanish frigate was outward bound and laden with quicksilver.

The traffic between the ports of England and Holland was not at any time since the commencement of the war so great as it is just at this moment.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 quarters of wheat from Dantzick, were imported in ships which arrived last week in the Thames.

In the unfortunate Spanish frigate, La Mercedes, were embarked a Spanish gentleman, his lady, four daughters, and five sons. He was returning to Old Spain with his lovely family, the daughters remarkably beautiful (especially the eldest) with all his large fortune, the gradual savings of twenty-five years industry! A little while before the action commenced this gentleman, with a son (a lad) went on board the Rear Admiral's ship by his orders. Also! horrid to relate, in a few minutes he became the dreadful spectator of his wife, his daughters, and four of his sons, entangled in sulphurous flames, sinking into the abyss of waters, with all his treasures! This unhappy victim of calamity (so vast as not to be found in the sad records of human woe) arrived at Plymouth, with the unit of his comforts, in capt. Moore's cutter, who unceasingly administered all in his power to his alleviation.

We are happy to learn that trade is more than commonly brisk in most of our manufacturing towns. Since the cession of Louisiana to the Americans, immense orders have come over from thence to this country, particularly for flowered and fancy muslins. The returns made are in raw materials, dollars and provisions.

The entries of goods, and linens in particular, for the ports of America, at Dublin, continue to be very considerable, especially to Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, and our imports from thence are of the most useful and valuable nature as being the materials of industry, except tobacco, which, however brings in a very large revenue to these countries.

It is stated, that the King of Prussia has been offended with the conduct of France, respecting Sir George Rumbold, that he has determined to permit no more French troops to pass into the Electorate of Hanover and the North of Germany.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 3d of January.

NEW-YORK, February 18.

Another letter from Spain, dated Dec. 1, says—"It is understood, that the Queen and Prince of Peace had conspired against the royal character and the Prince of Austria. Their design was to have them committed to a convent, under the charge of infamity; and then to erect a Regency under the joint influence of the Queen and her favorite."

This intelligence is in part confirmed by verbal information received from Capt. Smith, of the Resolution:—He left Cadiz the 3d of December, at which time it was currently reported "that the Prince of Peace had been stabbed by one of the grandees, in presence of the King—the wound not proving mortal, the Prince was placed under arrest. Other circumstances conspire to render it very probable that the government of Spain is about to experience a shock which may not only vary its form, but even jeopardize its existence."

Savage Cruelty.—Seldom, perhaps never, has there been an instance of such wanton and abandoned cruelty recorded in a civilized country, as is related in the following advertisement. While we detest the monster, capable of inflicting such horrid barbarity on an unoffending child, we sincerely and devoutly wish that the efforts made to apprehend him may prove effectual—and that ere long he may be brought before the tribunal of justice and receive the merited reward of his crime.

A SAVAGE RUFFIAN!

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

On the 10th inst. STEPHEN ARNOLD of the town of Burlington, county of Otsego, and state of New York, returned home from a school he was teaching in the neighbourhood, and enquired of a little orphan girl of six years of age, who lived with him, whether she would spell and pronounce GIG aright, she to mediately replied "*yes, Sir,*" but being terrified by the severity of his manner, or not having acquired the command of articulation, or possibly, but not probably from a perverse humour, she pronounced it JIG. He then went out and collected a number of green rods or switches about three feet in length, with which he returned, and threw them down by the fire, declaring that he would whip her until she pronounced the word aright; his wife observed that the sticks were too big, he said he would fix them, and placed them on the embers and twisted them four or five of them supple; he then took six or seven of them and the affrighted child, out of the house, into the severely cold evening air, and turning her cloaths over her head, to prevent her screams being heard, and closing them in his left hand, which he rested on the top of a stake or post, held the child up in that manner with her body entirely naked, and whipped her for some time with great severity, when being himself cold, he took her into the house, and asked her if she would pronounce the word right, the as before, replied in an humble and obedient manner, "yes, Sir," but could not or would not pronounce the g hard but still said jig. He then took her to the same place, and repeated the barbarous scourging in the same manner at seven intervals, bringing her into the house between each and repeating the same question, and receiving the same answer as before. The sixth time he came in, after warming himself he told her the must go out again, upon which the child in a piteous and intreating tone cried, "*Do uncle let me warm my feet, they are almost froze.*" He quickly replied in an enraged manner, "*I'll warm your feet for you,*" and seizing her, repaired again to the bloody post, where he, in the most savage manner, exceeded his former tortures. The miserable child languished nearly four days and expired. The stubs or remains of several of the sticks were found broken or thrown off to about a foot in length. The whole of the horrid transaction occupied about an hour and an half of time, during which neither pity nor compunction was discernable in his eyes, features, words or actions; but he declared "that he *had as leave whip her to death as not.*" The savage fury of this tyger in human shape, is declared, by the physicians and members of the Coroners inquest, to be incredible. The whole of her back had the appearance of a mass of bruised and lacerated raw flesh, her thighs and legs were deeply cut in various places, exhibiting a sight of horror, which would chill the blood of the most infernible of the human race. The bereaved and distressed mother has been, at times delirious. The monster, who perpetrated this horrible act, made his escape a few hours before death had delivered the victim of his barbarity, from further torture. He has a wife but no children, is about 34 years of age, sandy hair, a little bald, speaks through his nose, has something of a down look, shews his upper teeth when speaking, is very abstemious as to strong drink, has a father in Rhode Island.

The subscribers will pay the above reward, which is made up by the contributions of the good citizens in the neighbourhood, to any person or persons, who will apprehend the said Arnold and deliver him to either of them in Burlington aforesaid, or produce sufficient testimony, that he is secured in any gaol in the United States, Louisiana, either of the Canadas or Nova Scotia, so that he may be brought to trial: and they strongly recommend that every person would be vigilant to detect the villain, and to take particular notice of all strangers they may happen to meet with. All Printers in America, Europe, or the West Indies, will observe the cause of humanity by giving the foregoing, or the substance thereof, one or more insertions in their papers.

Burlington, County of Otsego and State of New York, January 26, 1805.

Merrick Chamberlain
Elphaz Alexander,
Brown Smith,
Ezra S. Day,
Gad Chapin,
} *Committee.*

QUEBEC.

DIED, at his house in St. Famille street on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, *FRANCIS LEMAISTER* Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Gaspe, one of the Adjutants General of the Militia of this Province, and Colonel of one of the Battalions of the Militia of this City.

His remains were attended yesterday to the place of interment by the 15th Regiment, and flank companies of the British militia, under arms with their arms reversed; the artillery company of the British militia, with two field pieces; the officers of the army not on duty; those of the British and Canadian militia, in their uniforms; a numerous assemblage of the most respectable citizens, and gentlemen of the Legislature, and a great concourse of persons of every description. During the procession the band of the 15th Regiment, as usual, playing the dead march in *Saul*. The body was followed by the late horse of the deceased, preceding the mourners. At the place of interment the company of militia artillery fired three rounds with each field piece: and the 15th Regiment with the two flank companies of the British militia, fired three vollies together.

A very deplorable accident happened last week at St. Agustin, a few leagues from this City: a whole family of eight persons, & a woman belonging to the same parish who lodged in the house, were buried under the ruins of their house which was crushed to pieces in the night, by the falling of a great body of snow from the Cape under which it was built. The accident was not discovered by the neighbours till next morning: the place where the house stood was barely discernable; they however proceeded immediately to remove the snow and the ruins, and were so fortunate as to extricate two of the unfortunate family alive. The mangled bodies of the remainder presented the most affecting sight; and the whole consisting of a father, mother, four children and the woman who lodged in the house, were taken to the neighbouring church yard the following day and buried in the same grave; a striking example of the vanity of human life.

The name of the family is Villeneuve, the woman's name Laurencelle; she has left two children, who lodged with her, but were, providentially, at another house at the time of the accident.

On the 16th of June, 1806, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible if the air be clear. The darkness, occasioned by this remarkable eclipse, will be so great, that if our atmosphere should be free from clouds, the stars will undoubtedly appear.

A total eclipse of the sun, is such a rare phenomenon in the catalogue of eclipses, that there will not probably be another of the kind, at the same place, within the period of the present generation. We have therefore, for the gratification of such of our readers as delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomenons, been at the trouble of making some calculations relative to the different aspects and places of this great eclipse.—The calculations are made for the meridian of Greenwich in Connecticut, in lat. 41, 36, N. long. 83, 12, W. of Greenwich, and are as follows, viz.

	h. m. sec.	
Beginning of the eclipse at	9 53	A. M. ap. time
Total darkness	11 14 30	
Middle of the eclipse	11 16 30	
End of total darkness	11 17 30	
Eclipse ends	12 44	
Duration	2 51	

The moon's dark shadow will cover a spot on the earth's surface of more than 600 miles broad, at all places within which, the sun will appear totally eclipsed.

As our method of calculation has been rather teutative, than strictly mathematical, we present the reader with the following elements of this eclipse, that he may amuse himself, if he pleases, with a trigonometrical calculation of its different phases;

ELEMENTS.

	h. m. sec.
True app. time of conjunction	11 32 23
Semi-diam. Earth's disk	59 43
Sun's distance from the nearest following	5 35 0
Sun's decl.	23 22 N.
Sun's semi-diam.	15 56
Moon's do.	15 23
Moon's lat.	18 37 w. des.
Semi-diam. of penumbra	32 18
Moon's hor. motion from the sun	33 49
Angle of the moon's visible path with the Ecliptic	5 35

This eclipse having travelled in the expanfium ever fince creation, fell in open fpace quite clear of the earth at every return of the Chaldean period, till about the middle of the 10th century, when it firft touched the earth at the South pole; fince which time it has continued to wear to the Northward at each periodical return of 18 years, &c. And according to the equable motions of the fun, moon and retroffion of the lunar nodes, this eclipfe will wear off at the North pole of the earth about the year A. D. 2344, whence it again commences its ethereal route from which it will not return to the earth fo as to perform the fame revolution over again, until after a period of more than 10,000 years. *Norwich Republican.*

From a late Clonmell Publication.—Ran away laft night, my wife, Bridget Coole; fhe is a tight neat body, and has loft one leg: fhe was feen riding behind the Prieft of the Parifh through Fermoy, and as we were married I will pay no debt fhe does not contract: fhe lifps with one tooth, and is always talking about fairies, and is of no ufe but to the owner.—PHELIM COOLE."

What news?—A veffel from the Baltic, a few days ago, fleering for fhelter towards the Orkneys, met a fchooner which had juft taken her departure from the Britifh fhore. In paffing the former eagerly hailed the other with, "*What news have you?*"—The reply was —"BONAPARTE has landed *Sixty Thousand* Troops in England!"—"Mercy on us!" faid the inquirer—" and what then!" *What then!* anfwered the other; —" What would you hear, and be d—d to you?—All who *came on fhore* were *decently buried.*—No time for palaver.—Haul away, yea ho, boys!"

London paper.

The following is faid to be a fragment of an ancient Egyptian King, found at Thebes:

I never denied juftice to the poor, for his poverty; neither pardoned the wealthy for his riches.

I never gave reward for affection, nor punifhment upon paffion.

I never fuffered evil to efcape unpunifhed, neither goodnefs unrewarded.

I never denied juftice to him that aſked it, neither mercy to him that deſerved it.

I never opened my gate to the flatterer, nor mine ear to the backbiter.

I always ſought to be beloved of the good, and feared of the wicked.

I always favored the poor, that was able to do little, and God, who was able to do much, always favored me.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
March 19, 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden to and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the ninth day of APRIL now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Gouvernment Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Baiſſifs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, *Sheriff.*

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb 1805.

TO be ſold on Commiſſion at Queenſton St. George's Square,
1 Keg of 11 gallons } 2 puncheon GIN, at 25s.
24 Dutch of gallons } per gallon.
March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguſon and Mr. T. D. Gough of York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcribers for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill: the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and boxing ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14 in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th March, 1805

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe Indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be Indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 14th December 1804.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near the Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq; Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ALEXANDER McDONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1s. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	- 1/2	do.
White Rope	- 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- 1/	do. each

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 49.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 725. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Jan. 15, 1805.

HIS MAJESTY's SPEECH.

This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Since the end of the laſt ſeſſion, the preparations of the enemy for the invaſion of this kingdom have been continued with inceſſant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The ſkill and intrepidity of my navy—the reſpectable and formidable ſtate of my army and militia—the unabated zeal and improved diſcipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardor manifeſted by all claſſes of my ſubjects, have indeed been ſufficient to deter them from ſo preſumptuous and deſperate an enterprize. While this ſpirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence ſubſiſt in their full vigour, we need not fear the conſequences of the moſt powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our ſecurity has ariſen from the reſolution with which we have met and provided againſt the danger, and that it can be preſerved only by ſteady perſeverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the court of Spain evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have, at the ſame time, endeavoured, as long as it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but in conſequence of the refuſal of a ſatisfactory explanation, my miniſter quitted Madrid; and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this country.

"I have directed a copy of the manifeſto which I have cauſed to be prepared on this occaſion, to be laid before you, together with ſuch papers as are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſions which have taken place between me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I truſt, be convinced by them that my forbearance has been carried to the utmoſt extent which the intereſts of my dominions would admit, and while I lament the ſituation of Spain, involved in hoſtilities contrary to its true intereſts, I rely with confidence on your vigorous ſupport in a conteſt, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French councils.

"The general conduct of the French government on the continent of Europe has been marked by the utmoſt violence and outrage, and has ſhewn a wanton deficience of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Miniſters, and of the eſtabliſhed principles of the law of nations.

"Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions ſo repugnant to every ſentiment of moderation and juſtice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition.

"I have, in conſequence expreſſed my earneſt deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace on ſuch grounds as may be conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that thoſe objects are cloſely connected with the general ſecurity of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation without previous communication with thoſe powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in a confidential intercourſe and connection, with a view to that important object, and eſpecially with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſe and dignified ſentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm intereſt he takes in the ſafety and independence of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I have directed the eſtimates for the public ſervice to be laid before you. I regret the neceſſity of any additional burdens being impoſed on my people; but I am ſure you will be ſenſible how much their future ſafety and happineſs depends on the vigor of our exertions, and that in the mode of raiſing the ſupplies, you will continue to ſhew your anxiety for the ſupport of public credit, and for reſtraining, as much as poſſible, the accumulation of the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In conſidering the great efforts and ſacrifices which the nature of the conteſt requires, it is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me to obſerve the many proofs of the internal wealth and proſperity of the country. It will, I am ſure, be your great object to maintain and improve theſe advantages, and at the ſame time to take all ſuch meaſures as, by enabling me to proſecute the war with vigour, may afford the beſt proſpect of bringing it to a ſafe and honorable termination."

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th January, 1805, preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council:

Whereas his Majeſty has received information that the king of Spain has iſſued a Declaration of War againſt his Majeſty, ſubjects and people: his Majeſty therefore being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honor of his crown and for the vigorous proſecution of the war in which he finds himſelf engaged, is pleaſed by and with the advice of his Privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the king of Spain, ſo that as well as his majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated, by letters of Marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, thall and may be lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the king of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgement in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and, to that end, his majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this Board, authoriſing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizals to any of his majeſty's ſubjects or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the veſſels and ſubjects of the king of Spain or any inhabitants within his countries territories or dominions; and that ſuch power and clauſes be inſerted in the commiſſion, as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and his majeſty's ſaid Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Ad-

miralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this board, authoriſing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, priſes, and reprisals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this Board a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as alſo another draft of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes aforementioned.

Elden, C.	*Hawkeſbury,*
Montroſe,	*Ellenborough,*
Campden,	*W. Pitt,*
Melville,	*W. Grant,*
Sidmouth,	*Charles Morgan,*
Caſtlereagh,	*Even Nepean,*
Mulgrave.	

LONDON January 8.

Copy of a letter tranſmitted from the Swediſh Conſul, London, to Thomas Hogg, Eſq. Applegate.

LONDON, January 8, 1805.

SIR,

Having received official information from the Royal College of Stockholm, that an embargo has been laid on all Swediſh ſhips at Antwerp, and likely to extend not only to France, but all countries under its dominions, I have to requeſt you will make this circumſtance known to all Swediſh captains in the ports of Barnſtable and Biddeford, and warn them from attempting to enter any French ports under preſent circumſtances.

I remain reſpectfully,

Sir, your moſt obd't ſervant,

CLASE GRILL, Swediſh Conſul.

To Thomas Hogg, Eſq. Applegate, Swediſh Vice Conſul for Barnſtable and Biddeford ports.

January 14.

The Gazette of Sunday night contains an order in council granting general reprisals and letters of marque againſt Spain. This being the uſual form of declaration of war, ſome of our contemporaries entertained an expectation that it would be accompanied with a ſpecification of all the reaſons. The order in council contains one that is as good as ten thouſand: it ſtates, that Spain has declared war againſt us. Among the ſignatures to this order is that of Vifcount Sidmouth. This is the firſt public act of his Lordſhip in his new capacity.

Whatever was the object of his miſſion, the French meſſenger is returned to France in the Immortalite.

Without pretending to vouch for the authenticity of the fact it aſſerts, we inſert literally the following letter received this morning from Dover.

"*Dover, January 13, 1805.*

"Sir—The Frenchman who was taken up and put on board the Utrecht in the Downs, was certainly, however you may doubt it, the bearer of diſpatches from France; he is as certainly ſent back without any anſwer to what he brought. This you may rely upon."

The Gazette confirms our report of the elevation of Mr. Addington to the Peerage, by the title of Vifcount Sidmouth; and of the appointment of Lord Mulgrave to the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Lord Harrowby. Various other Miniſterial changes are ſaid to be in contemplation. Among thoſe, which we conſider moſt entitled to credit, is the appointment of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire to the place of joint Poſt-Maſter General, vice Lord Charles Spencer, who retires upon a penſion. The Duke of Portland alſo goes out on a penſion, and it is almoſt certain that he will be ſucceeded by Viſcount Sidmouth, as preſident of council. This new arrangement is confidently ſpoken of in the political circles as having been effected by the influence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Should this report be founded in fact, the coaleſced oppoſition will prove formidable only in talents to the Miniſter. Mr. Yorke is alſo mentioned as likely to come into office, and will probably ſucceed Lord Melville, ſhou'd the latter reſign the Admiralty. The ſucceſſor of Sir Evan Nepean in Ireland is not yet mentioned with any degree of confidence.

January 15.

Laſt night we received a number of Paris papers, which complete our ſets from the 25th ult. to the 6th inſtant, and alſo Dutch Journals to the ſame date. The former contain an account of the opening of the Legiſlative Body on the 27th ult. with a ſpeech of Bonaparte on the occaſion. The ſpeech is in that ſort of abrupt ſtyle which characterizes moſt of his productions.

By accounts received from off Breſt, it appears that there are twenty five ſail of the line beſides frigates, now lying in that harbour, completely fitted, and ready for ſea.

Yeſterday morning died, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John Moor, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

January 16.

The Lively frigate commanded by captain Hammond, has fallen in with, and captured another Spaniſh dollar ſhip valued at 100,000l. ſterling. The Lively was not accompanied by any other veſſel. This is the ſecond plate ſhip which this meritorious officer has been ſo fortunate as to fall in with.—The Diamond frigate, capt. Elphinſtone, has alſo captured a Spaniſh ſhip of war, ſaid to be of great value; the enemy fought the Diamond ſome time and had three men killed, and three wounded in the action.

The brig Apollo, laden with hides, tallow, and three cheſts of dollars, from the river la Plata, captured by the Fifgard frigate, was ſpoke with in lat. 51, long. 16, 20, being leaky, and having only ſeven people on board, intended to make ſome port on the north weſt of Ireland. On Wedneſday ſe'nnight the ſhip Edward arrived in the port of Lime reck from Dublin; about 10 days previouſly, in lat. 52, long. 18, ſhe fell in with a Spaniſh ſhip from the river Plata, laden with hides, dollars, &c. prize to his Majeſty's ſhip Fifgard, with a ſignal of diſtreſs. Notwithſtanding the ſea was running very high, the Edward boarded her and took out the Lieutenant of the Fifgard and ſeven ſeamen. Shortly after the went down.

January 18.

Seldom a day paſſes without our hearing of ſome rich captures from the Spaniards. Another Spaniſh ſhip, richly laden, from the Havanna, has been ſent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty ſail of veſſels from the Havanna having been ſpoken with 16 days ago off the Weſtern Iſles. They had not the leaſt idea of war.

The Spaniſh ſhip taken by the Lively is arrived at Cove; her name is the Don Miguel, from Honduras, and her cargo conſiſts of indigo, and 78 boxes, containing 200,000 dollars, beſides ſeveral boxes of wrought gold and ſilver, valued altogether at 200,000l. ſterling.

Meſſengers, we believe, have been ſent off to Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overture from France, and with copies of his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the addreſſes of both houſes of parliament. The ſpeech, and the intelligence that both houſes had unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty upon it, were, as we ſtated yeſterday, ſent off to Paris immediately after the riſing of the two houſes on Tueſday evening. In the diſpatch from M. Talleyrand, it is underſtood that a copy of Bonaparte's ſpeech upon opening the legiſlature, was incloſed.

It is not difficult to predict what the anſwer to our communication to the courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin will be. They will adviſe negociation.—But that anſwer cannot be expected to be received in leſs than two moths. In the mean time it is extremely probable that Bonaparte will either dotice our anſwer to him in the Moniteur, or will tranſmit another diſpatch to us.

January 19.

Price of Stocks this day at one 62 1-2 14. Reduced 60 1-2 5-8.

o'clock: Conſ. for money 61 1-2 5-8—do. for Jan, 61 5 8 3 1 4.—For Feb.

Policies were opened reſpecting the chances of war, 50 guineas for 1 year, 30 for two years, and 20 for three years, to receive 100l. for each ſum, if the war continued longer than the periods mentioned.

Lord Henry Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington, created a peer) is appointed Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, in the room of the Duke of Portland, who retires on account of ill health.

The French frigates Didon and Cybelle, from New York, have arrived at a port in France.

The report has been in circulation ſome time that ſubſidiary treaties with Ruſſia and Sweden are in great forwardneſs, and it is ſtated that the ſubſidies will amount to no leſs than five millions per annum. In return, Ruſſia is ſaid, ſtipulates to bring into the field an army of 100,000 men, to be employed againſt France in any way effectual. The Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia have been invited on very advantageous terms to accede to the confederacy, but hitherto without effect.

Private letters from Spain ſtate, the people are very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of their Government, and that the Prince of Peace becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude, but to the Nobility, who conſider him as the ſervile agent of Bonaparte in Spain.

One of theſe communications ſtates, that the Prince of Aſturias, aided by the old Caſtilian Nobles, has determined to oppoſe the baleful influence of the Prince of Peace in the State; and that the latter, being of courſe ſupported by the French intereſt, had determined to make a good ſtand againſt his Royal Highneſs.

The Britiſh blockading fleet has reſumed its ſtation off Breſt.

An additional ſtrong ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet, under Lord Gardner, is to be ſtationed off Ireland. His Lordſhip hoiſts his flag on board the Hibernia, of 120 guns, juſt launched.

Foreign prints ſtate, that the Pope is only five feet two inches high; but Bonaparte has *lowered* him, in the world's opinion, to a very *pigmy*.

Bonaparte has preſented the Pope with a triple crown valued at 20,000l. ſterling.

THE ROMNEY.

Copy of a letter written by Rear Admiral Ruſſell, to Rear Admiral Kittert, Commander in Chief in the Texel.

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, North Seas, 3d Dec. 1804. P. M.

SIR,

I have this moment received your flag of truce, conveying to me the honorable Captain Colvill; late of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, wrecked upon your coaſt, with eight of his officers, whom you have firſt humanely ſaved from impending deſtruction, and whom your Government has, with its ancient magnanimity, releaſed and reſtored to their country and friends on their parole of honor.

They are all, Sir, moſt ſenſibly affected with heartfelt gratitude to the Batavian Government for their emancipation from captivity, to Admiral Kikkert, for their preſervation from the jaws of death, and to all the Dutch officers and the inhabitants of the Texel, for their kindneſs and moſt humane attention.

This, Sir, is nobly alleviating the rigors of war, as the Chriſtian heroes of your country and mine were wont formerly to do in theſe ſeas, before a conſiderable portion of European intellect was corrupted by falſe philoſophy.

Captain Colvill will communicate to the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty your propoſal for the exchange of priſoners.

Accept, Sir, of my ſincereſt thanks, and the aſſurance that I am, with great reſpect, &c.

(Signed) T. M. RUSSELL.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 15.

Came in the Mercury, Spaniſh ſhip, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Cadiz, laden with hides, &c. and a quantity of dollars, captured by the Pheonix, of 36 guns.

January 16.

Came in the Spaniſh ſhip Pedro, of St. Sebaſtian, from Montarido, bound to Corunna, laden with hides and tallow, and is very valuable: ſhe was captured on the 12th inſt. and ſent in by the Republe of 74 guns.

The cargo of Santa Maria, from the the Havanna, for Ferrol and Corunna, captured by the Phoenix of 44 guns, capt. Baker, is very valuable, and conſiſts 10,000 dollars, ſeveral hundred ounces of gold, in duſt and ingots, bees-rips, 140 bales of cotton, 150 bales of fine wool, 1400 hides in their hair, 100 hhds. of ſalt beef, 35 ſheets of copper and 100 quintals of cocoa.

HULL, Jan. 15.

On Friday morning a cartel from the Texel, with about 112 Engliſh priſoners, who had been confined in different priſons in Holland, landed at Scarborough. We believe this to be the firſt exchange ſince the commencement of hoſtilities.

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

The indiſpoſition under which the Young Roſcius labours is a ſevere cold, attended, of courſe, with a ſlight degree of fever; but there is nothing in the leaſt degree dangerous, and remaining at home and taking the uſual remedies for a cold will enable him to make his appearance on the ſtage again, completely recovered, in a few days.

[The London newſpapers were filled with articles reſpecting Maſter Betty, the "Young Roſcius," as he is denominated in the bills.—He continued to excite aſtoniſhment and praiſe; but at the laſt dates was confined by ſickneſs. Bulletins of his health are daily publiſhed.]

If all the Volunteers in Great Britain (according to Mr. Yorke's enumeration) were placed in a ſingle line, each man at 83 yards diſtance from the other they would extend round the globe;—and were each man to fire in ſucceſſion, in the manner of light infantry, they would fire one round in 5 days, 18 hours, 55 minutes.

A ſtriking inſtance of Longevity.—In days of yore, a gentleman travelling through the Highlands of Scotland, happened to fall in with a man who appeared to be about eighty years of age, weeping bitterly: On inquiring the reaſon, the old man informed him that his father had juſt been whipping him—the gentleman's curioſity led him to viſit their cottage, where he ſaw the father; and on expoſtulating with him on his cruelty in uſing thus his ſon, was told, that the young raſcal had been throwing ſtones at his grandfather, who was at work in the garden.

Died a ſhort time ſince, the notorious *Scotch Moggy*, alias *Wheeler*, alias *Barnſby*. This character was univerſally admitted by the Police Officers to be the moſt expert pick pocket in England.—There was ſcarcely a fair or race, between Berwick upon Tweed and the Land's End, where ſhe had not exerciſed her profeſſional talents. She originally came from Scotland, and married one of the notorious Wheelers, with whom ſhe lived ſome years. On the arrival of another notorious pick pocket from Botany Bay, of the name of Barnſby, ſhe took a great fancy to him, and left her huſband. With him ſhe practiſed picking pockets for ſeveral years, both in town and country. Although in perſon rather delicate, it was no unuſual thing to ſee her on Lord Mayor's Day, and other public occaſions, in the greateſt crowd, in conſpiracy with the notorious gang of huſtlers who have for ſo many years infeſted the metropolis. She generally dreſſed in a very genteel ſtyle. About ſeven years ago ſhe was at Bath, committing her depredations, and at one of the churches received the ſacrament; at the ſame time the Mayoreſs of Bath happened to be one of the communicants, *Moggy* obſerving her to have a very valuable gold watch, contrived to rob her of it before the concluſion of the ſolemn ordinance. She had ſeveral children, whom ſhe kept at boarding ſchool.—Notwithſtanding ſhe had been ſeveral times tried on capital charges, ſhe was always fortunate enough to eſcape [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby notified to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as may be deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſions of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of April next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop, and ſhall ſell therein by retail, Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid regulations and proviſions of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of April, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur the reſpective penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan, Eſquire, at York: For the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Grapeſhot: For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cummings, Eſquire, at Kingſton: For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Kneeſh, Gentleman, at Auguſta: For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean, Eſquire, at Cornwall: For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Dan. Servery, at Niagara: For the Diſtrict at London, to William Spragin, Eſquire, at Charlotteville: For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to Samuel Cutherton, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,

Inſpector General for Pub. Pro. Ac'ts.

York, Feb. 22, 1805.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,

YORK, 8th February, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as may be willing to ſupply Freſh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburgh, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1805, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York, on or before the firſt day of April next.

Propoſals will in like manner be received for ſupplying the above mentioned Poſts with Freſh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1806.

The loweſt price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated, in anſwer to each of theſe Propoſals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JOHN M'GILL,

Agent for Purchaſes

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Perſons on payment of Fees for ſuch Lands, approved of by His Majeſty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of ſuch perſons, although they have paid the Firſt Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long ſince due, of the ſaid Fees, for the ſaid Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unleſs ſuch Perſons who have ſo neglected to make the aforeſaid Payments, ſhall by themſelves or Agents, pay the ſaid Second Moiety to his Majeſty's Receiver General at York, on or before the Firſt Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the ſaid Second Moiety of Fees, they will be ſubject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the ſaid Lands ſo granted to them as a foreſaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majeſty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the ſame year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Depy. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
2d January 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlottevile in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlottevile, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber will enter into immediate Engagements with ſuch Perſons as may be deſirous to furniſh a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-ſix Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the firſt Quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, and Inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE ſo to be furniſhed to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour and Peaſe warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next enſuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Peaſe delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaſter General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the ſaid Supplies, and the furniſhers Signature to the Vouchers muſt be atteſted by two ſubſcribing Witneſſes.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 23 February 1805.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Aſſize and Niſi Prius is adjourned to the Twentieth day of May next, of which all perſons intereſted are deſired to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.
28th March, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
March 19, 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the ninth day of APRIL now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have claims on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.
York, 22d Feb 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Eſtate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceaſed, will pleaſe take notice, that Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the ſaid Eſtate.

Alſo to be let for one year, entering immediately. Lot No. 35, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling Houſe on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderſon. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

TO BE LET.

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 18 Acres of which are cleared, good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon. Likewiſe Lot No 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Torry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſons or perſons willing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. March 25, 1805.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, have been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: He therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.
York, Dec. 6, 1804.

TO be ſold on Commiſſion at Queenſton St. George's Store,
1 Keg of 11 gallons } excellent GIN, at 14s.
1 Ditto of 9 gallons } per gallon.
March 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguſon and Mr. T. D. Gough at York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berrey, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and boting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them go to 200 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th March, 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Eſq. deceaſed having been duly granted and committed to the Subſcriber: She therefore requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate forthwith to make payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid Eſtate may be indebted to produce their reſpective Accounts regularly atteſted. ESTHER RUGGLES.
York, 14th December 1804.

ALL thoſe intereſted in the Eſtate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Eſq. Solicitor General, deceaſed, will take notice that the Subſcriber has obtained Probate of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.
York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables, per Halifax per lb.

Bolt Rope	1/2	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. cash

and all other ſmall lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 50.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 726. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and holden, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the ſecond day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed: —Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following extraordinary paragraph appeared in a ſecond edition of the Cork Mercantile Chronicle of yeſterday ſe'nnight:

"We have juſt received information, communicated by the Maſter of a veſſel who arrived in our harbour from Morlaix, that orders had been iſſued by the French Government to the Commiſſioners at that port, and ſimilar orders to the Commiſſioners of all the ports, that in the event of the arrival of any Ruſſian ſhips, all poſſible aſſiſtance and accommodation ſhould be given them; this was ſaid to be the reſult of a treaty of amity between the French and Ruſſian Governments. By the ſame ſource we are informed, that a great number of troops had marched from the neighbourhood of Morlaix, for Breſt ſaid to be deſtined for a ſecret expedition."

December 14.

His Majeſty's armed ſhip William, the Downs, Dec. 12.

SIR,

Leſt any exaggerated account ſhould reach the public relative to the conſequences of the late malignant fever at Gibraltar, I think it may be the means of leſſening the apprehenſions that the friends of the ſurviving officers may be ſuppoſed to feel from the recent calamity, to tranſmit to you an accurate liſt for your information of thoſe officers who had died previous to the 12th November (as before the publication of their names, their friends will have, probably, received the official information of their deceaſe.) Thoſe who had been ill when we failed on the 12th of Nov. were ſuppoſed to be in a ſtate of convaleſcence; and it gives me real pleaſure to add, that great hopes were entertained at that time, that the fever would totally ſubſide, two or three only dying daily. Two thirds of the inhabitants, it was ſuppoſed, had fallen, to the number of 3000. The military had by no means ſuffered in the ſame proportion.

I am, Sir,
your moſt humble ſervant,
S. HOLMES, Lieut. Col. 10th Regt.

Liſt of deceaſed Officers, to the 12th of November, 1804.

Staff.—Major General Barnett, Captain Lord Pelham Clinton, 5th regt. Town Major Parſonage.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. Adie, Brigade Major; Lieutenants Hall and Pritchard.

Queen's Regiment.—Captain Johnſon; Lieutenants Smith, Cullode and Clough; Enſigns Griffiths, Colquhoun, and Ballow.

8th Regiment.—Lieut. Scholey.

10th Regiment.—Lieut. Gleed; Aſſiſtant Surgeon Colbraith.

31ſt Regiment.—Lieutenants Patterſon, Hull, Brown and Malley.

54th Regiment.—Major Bellew; Captain Haywood; Paymaſter Wilkiſon; Lieutenants Macpherſon, and Cuthbert; Enſigns King and Doolan.

De Rolt's Regiment.—Captains Bachelin, Metzger, and Liville; Lieutenants Attenbury and Weiſſen; Enſigns De Courten and Count De Poleſtrong; Surgeon Deſguerrois; Aſſiſtant Surgeon Lodron.

Major Andrews, Aſſiſtant Barrack-Maſter General.

Lieutenants Claydon and Vaughan, Barrack Artificers.

Captain Cathel, of the 10th regiment and Captain Campbell of the 54th regiment, are both on board; no indiſpoſition whatever has taken place in the William.

PERSEVERING SPIRIT OF REVENGE.

CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL OF THE SEINE.

The following ſingular trial lately took place before this tribunal. A man named Dollard, who formerly held a commiſſion in the army of Italy, ſtood accuſed of attacking, with intent to murder, Citizen Vallelin, principal clerk of Citizen Demantort, notary, reſiding in the rue Vivienne at Paris. In the year 6, Citizen Vallelin, at that time clerk with Mr. Monnet, notary, in the rue L'Autrefec, became acquainted with the wife of Dollard, in conſequence of ſome paper he was employed to draw up for her. He learned from her, that ſhe was unfortunate, her huſband being in Italy, and neglecting to remit money for her ſubſiſtence. He gave her ſome aſſiſtance, which led the way to a more intimate connexion. Dollard hearing of this, and furious with jealouſy, came to Paris, and entering M. Demantort's office, addreſſed Vallelin as a perſon ſent by Dollard, ſaying that the latter, wounded in the moſt tender point, demanded, and expected full and entire ſatisfaction. Vallelin anſwered, that he had no more than a tranſient paſſion for this woman, which was ſoon extinguiſhed by his learning that ſhe was openly faithleſs

to her husband and her love, living openly with another perſon at Florence. Dollard then diſcovered himſelf, demanding ſatisfaction, challenging Vaſſelin to fight, who refuſed, ſaying that he did not chuſe to fight for an infamous woman.

Dollard retired with many violent threats. He afterwards watched the footſteps of Vaſſelin, provoked him in every poſſible manner, addreſſing many outrageous letters to him, waited for him at his door, inſulting him with the groſſeſt language, pelted papers, filled with furious expreſſions, on the ſtair-caſe of his lodging, and renewed his threats from time to time. Vaſſelin wearied out with ſo much ill-uſage, accepted the challenge, and the parties met at Romainville: Dollard being accompanied by an officer of Chaſſeurs, and by Citizen Gaſpard, Captain of Artillery, he claimed, as the offended perſon, the choice of weapons, which the ſeconds oppoſed, obſerving that the ſword or the ſabre were unequal arms in this caſe. Piſtols were fixed on: and the diſtance of fifteen paces meaſured. Vaſſelin gained the right of the firſt fire, by drawing lots, and fired in the air. Dollard was enraged with this generoſity, which ſeemed to interfere with his reſolution of taking vengeance. He inſiſted that they ſhould fire together, on a ſignal from the ſeconds; and that on every unſucceſsful fire, they ſhould advance five paces, till one ſhould fall; "For," ſaid he, "one of us at leaſt muſt be left dead on the ſpot."

On the ſignal, Dollard fired, but Vaſſelin did not fire; and again generouſly preſented his full front to his adverſary. Captain Gaſpard, the ſecond of Dollard, called out to Vaſſelin, to preſent an oblique front, which he inſiſted upon was the cuſtom. Vaſſelin then took an oblique poſition, and his ball juſt grazed his hip. Vaſſelin gave his piſtol, ſtill loaded, to one of the ſeconds, and aſked Dollard, if he yet demanded further ſatisfaction?—The latter, although more and more incenſed with Vaſſelin's generoſity, was compelled to deſiſt, as the ſeconds repreſented, that any further purſuit of his vengeance would be atrocious. The ſeconds entreated that the matter might end here; and ſolemnly adjured Dollard to forget his thirſt of vengeance. He then ſaid he was ſatisfied; and it was agreed that the parties ſhould dine together, as a mutual proof of reconciliation. Dollard could not forbear ſaying to captain Gaſpard, "Why did not you let him ſtand with a full front? If you had not interfered, I ſhould have killed him." During the dinner, of which Vaſſelin bore the expence, Dollard was inconſiderate enough to report the following fact, which fully exhibits the malignity of his mind. Having ſome diſpute with General Brouſſier, he followed him to Turin, way-laid him, and employed four men to attack him with bludgeons. When he ſaw him ſtretched on the ground almoſt lifeleſs, he ſaid concealed by the obſcurity of the night, "Are you now content? Take this from your humble ſervant." The manner in which the company received this declaration, ſeemed for the time to affect Dollard, for he left the room abruptly and violently agitated.

Some time after this ſcene, Dollard renewed his threats and his outrages towards Vaſſelin. After having compelled him, by the moſt brutal conduct, to fight, he now intimated that he muſt purchaſe his future peace by a ſum of money. Vaſſelin declared to Dollard, that he had been willing to hazard his life to expiate his errors, but that he would not make any pecuniary ſacrifice. On this anſwer, delivered in a firm manner, Dollard gave way to convulſive tranſports of rage; he every where followed Vaſſelin, repeating his outrages ſo every form, and declared to his ſiſter-in-law, that he was reſolved to murder him.

He obſerved that Vaſſelin frequently went to bathe. On the 15th of Fructidor (Sept. 1) he met him in the Rue Vivienne, and held a ſtick over his head, with many threats. On the ſame evening, Vaſſelin being at a bath near the Pont de la Concorde, obſerved, as did alſo his companions, three men who, from time to time, were looking through the crivices of the wainſcot of the bath. Vaſſelin, thinking himſelf ſecure in the midſt of his friends, did not reflect on Dollard's implacable hatred, and ſtill leſs ſuſpected the ſnare that was ſpread for him. He left the bath to ſwim in the open river; and obſerved a man who ſwam at a little diſtance, who ſaid to him, "Will you not ſwim further into the ſtream?" Vaſſelin accepted this ſpecies of challenge, and in the midſt of the current, another man ſeized him by a bandage which bound his hair, plung'd him under water, and gave him two wounds, with a ſtiletto. Vaſſelin fainted, and was carried down by the ſtream to the Pont de Concorde, where his head ſtruck againſt the ſtone work of the bridge. The blow fortunately brought him to his ſenſes, and he gained one of the piers. Here he ſat, endeavouring with his hands to ſtop the blood, which poured copiouſly from his wounds. After ſome time, fearing that he might periſh for want of aſſiſtance, as the night approached, he collected all his ſtrength, and plunged into the water, if poſſible to gain the ſhore. When he was within a few paces he grew ſo faint he could ſwim no longer. A man and a woman happened to be on the edge of the river; and at length got hold of his arm and drew him on ſhore; but ſeeing the blood flow from his wounds, they fled with terror. Vaſſelin then proceeded towards the bath, where he arrived after ſeveral falls. His friends had been in ſearch of him; he fainted in the arms of one, after having only ſtrength to declare that he had been attacked and wounded in the river. He was carried to M. Demantur's where two Surgeons being called in, declared his wounds to be dangerous.—Contrary to their expectation, however, he recovered. Such were the extraordinary facts which appeared on the trial. The Tribunal having heard the Counſel for the accuſed, adjourned the ſentence to the following day. The Preſident on that day, ſummed up the whole evidence to the Jury, who after two hours deliberation, found the accuſed guilty; and the Tribunal condemned him to ten years impriſonment. The priſoner having heard his ſentence, ſaid, with great audacity, "I am either guilty or innocent of this charge; I merit either death or acquittal: but I know how to withdraw myſelf from the horrors of impriſonment."

A gentleman of Wilmington, N. C. being lately ſolicited by his neighbour to be his ſecurity to the Marſhal, after reading the Bond, uttered in a faultring tone of voice, *I am ſo ſickly, and ſo poorly—ſo ſickly, and poorly*, that I do not think I can write? then taking up a pen, made an attempt to write his name on a piece of paper and tore it off. The other obſerved that he could write well enough, and preſſed him to ſign the Bond: to which he replied, "I am going to your wharf to look at ſome lumber, but will be back again in the afternoon; in the mean time try to get ſome one elſe to ſign it with you; *I am ſo ſickly—and ſo poorly.*" The other ſtill perſiſting in his ſolicitations, declared it was only a matter of form. "Oh! ho! *matter of form* do you ſay?" exclaimed the pretended ſick man, "I had to pay Six Hundred Dollars for *matter of form* not long ſince, and ſhall have to pay Six Hundred more in a ſhort time, *and I am ſo ſick—and ſo poorly!* and marched off.—*Wilm. Gaz.*

Greatneſs of Mind.—A celebrated hiſtorian gives the following anecdote as a noble inſtance of humility in a perſon who had raiſed himſelf to the higheſt rank of his profeſſion by his own merits:—

"There is a ſtory related of the Ruſſian General Bauer by an authentic writer, which places him in ſuch an amiable light, and conveys at the ſame time ſuch a ſevere reproach, to that *falſe pride* which counſels man to guard againſt the diſcovery of a plebian origin, as a mortal wound to his reputation, after genius, caprice, or fortune has mounted him on the car of greateſt, that we ſhall deem no apology neceſſary for the length of its inſertion. The orders of the Czar having fixed this General in Holſtein, at the concluſion of the year 1702, he invited one day his principal officers to an entertainment, and diſpatched, at the ſame time, a ſimilar meſſage to a miller and his wife, whoſe habitation aroſe near the town of Holſum. The miller, to whom the Ruſſian name was ſo formidable, felt great uneaſineſs at this ſovitation, as he interpreted it not into an honorable courteſey, but into an abſolute command. With fear and wonder the anxious pair fought the camp, where Bauer himſelf received, ſeated them both by his ſide at the table, and exhorted them to baniſh every apprehenſion of danger. During the dinner, he queſtioned his humble gueſt concerning the actual ſtate of his family, and after he had aſcertained the number of his children, he aſked him whether he had any brothers? I had one, replied the miller, but as he entered into the army at a very early age, and no tidings have been received of him, I muſt therefore conclude that he has fallen in ſome engagement. Then General Bauer, addreſſing himſelf to the aſſembly, thus emphatically expreſſed the noble feelings of truth, virtue and affection:—

"Gentlemen, you have always been inquiſitive to know my origin; your curioſity ſhall now be ſatisfied; I drew my firſt breath in *the mill which belongs to my brother, whom you beheld here with my ſiſter.*" On ſaying theſe words, he aroſe from the table, threw himſelf into the arms of his aſtoniſhed relatives, and requeſted the company to dine with him the next day at the paternal mill. The reader might juſtly accuſe us of diminiſhing the effect of this pleaſing and inſtructive ſcene, if we did not add that the generous Bauer ſettled his brother in a happy independence, and charged himſelf with the education of his nephews. In my mind, this anecdote, for its moral excellence, is almoſt worthy to be inſcribed in letters of gold. In juſtice to the honour of the Czar, we muſt obſerve, that he admired and praiſed this exemplary conduct of the truly magnanimous General."

Heroiſm.—Captain Nelſon, who is now appointed acting Captain of the Boudroyant, was in France during the fury of the Revolution, and while the popular rage was vented on the unfortunate bakers. Paſſing through one of the ſtreets, he perceived a baker in the hands of the mob, who were hurrying him away *a la lanterne*. With all the inconſiderate bravery of a generous tar, thoughtleſs of his own danger, he ruſhed among the ſanguinary multitude, and throwing himſelf round the half dead wretch, declared, that "if they deſtroyed one innocent man, they ſhould the other,"—The extraordinary generoſity of this heroic action was not loſt on the ſurrounding multitude; and thoſe very people, who but for him would have exulted in the deſtruction of their victim, now carried him and his deliverer before the National Convention. With loud ſhouts of applauſe he was welcomed, as having ſaved the life of a citizen; was preſented with a national ſword, dedicated to ſuch purpoſes, and a civic crown placed on his head.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

OUR KINTRYTOR, A GRAVE O'T!

TUNE "*Whiſtle o'er the lave o't.*"

By JOHN MAYNE, author of the poem of 'Glaſgow.'

Bonaparte o'er the ſea,
Threatens you and threatens me;
But "ſtagie-handed tho' we be,
We'll whiſtle o'er the lave o't.
Let him come, or let him bruſh,
Back again he'll never brush,
Our iſland is his journey's end—
He'll only get his grave o't!
And for the braſh like ſons o' ſtrife,
Who'd ſhun the low that ga'e us life,
By a' that's dear to man and wife,
An inch they'll never have o't!
We'll fight like men who daſe be free,
We'll make them ſa' or gar them flee;
And, when we've drown'd them i' the ſea,
We'll whiſtle o'er the lave o't!
To his King and Kintry's cauſe,
Each is he who' nobly pa's!
Loud FAME records him in her ha's,
And GLORY tells the brave o't!
Sound, ſound your pipes, your chaunters blaw!
To arms, to arms! hurra, hurra!
Our King, our Liberty, and Law;
Our Kintry, or a Grave o't!

FROM A LATE *LONDON PAPER*.

On reading the REGULATIONS for the French NAVAL UNIFORM.

GREAT Emperor, why this needleſs care,
Cocking *ſmall* hats, and cropping hair,
Why ſhirts a-piece? (to Frenchmen rare)—
And thoſe waſh'd clean on Monday.
Riſk thy dear ſoul—the coſt beguile—
Red cowls, black ſtocks for every meſs!
And then the ſlic one's for full dreſs!
And then, the dance on Sunday!
Faith! ſave nankeen and rich array,
Juſt lead thy Seamen out one day,
From *Calais* Pier and *Boulogne* Bay
As far as Channel middle—
Our generous Tars will do their beſt
To have their jackets trim'd and laced;
Gratis they ſhall be ſmartly dreſs'd,
And dance without a fiddle!

A Tyrolian Hunter — The Tyroleſe mountaineers are paſſionately fond of the chaſe, and train their children to it. In every village there is a little ſquare appropriated, where the young people practice ſhooting at a mark, as ſoon as they are able to carry a gun. The beſt markſmen among them frequently go to the different places of Germany where prizes for ſhooting are diſtributed, and never return till they have gained ſome. The parſnet of the *chamois*, which is allowed to be the moſt laborious and difficult of all hunting, is that which has the greateſt attraction for the Tyrolian. Eighty years, wearing a large green hat to keep off the ſun, his gun flung at his back like a ſoldier's muſket, and ſtick pointed with iron in his hand, he traverſes the deepeſt vallies and the higheſt mountains, on which he often paſſes ſeveral days ſucceſſively. His haver ſack, which is commonly covered with fur, and in which he carries his proviſion, a ſmall ſpeaking trumpet, and a pair of iron hooks, ſerves him alſo for a pillow by night. He makes uſe of the iron hooks in climbing the moſt rugged rocks; and being often obliged to go down them, or way from one rock to another, he frequently finds it expedient to make a conſiderable inciſion in the ſoles of his feet, that the blood which comes from it may ſtrike about them, and make a kind of paſte to prevent his ſlipping! What men are keen ſportſmen indeed! and unfeeling to themſelves! Self-denial and pain are forgotten in the purſuit to which man is paſſionately devoted. The philoſopher, intent on the ſolution of a problem, forgets his meal; and the hunter in the chaſe braves death, and is regardleſs of wounds.

Among the manuſcripts bequeathed by the late Rev. Mr. Cole to the Britiſh Muſeum, appears the following memorandum:

"*Deſdra, Effex.*—When I was here at Dr. Cock's inſtallation, they were taking the bones and coffins out of the old vault belonging to the family of Stonehouſe, and putting them into a hole in the church-yard, in order to fit it up for Mr. Shilwell's family. This made me often reflect on the folly of vaults and leaden coffins. Once in an hundred or an hundred and fifty years, and families ſeldom laſt longer, a new proprietor takes poſſeſſion for himſelf; and the old inhabitants, even of a grave or reſting place, are turned out to make room for new comers; who, in their turn, are ſerved the ſame way. If the bodies are put in leaden coffins, theſe are ſent to the plumbers, with part of their inhabitants, and melted down for other purpoſes. So that a man has a better chance to keep poſſeſſion of his grave undiſturbed, if he lies of mother earth are allotted him in ſome obſcure corner of the church-yard, than in the moſt ſumptuous vault that can be prepared."

The Hydra of the Pagan Mythology has been rendered leſs miraculous by a diſcovery of Dr. Cozzi [illegible]i, of Prato, in Tuſcany. He had the opportunity of examining a ſerpent with two heads which was [illegible] alive. It died from [illegible], but it is preſerved in ſpirits for the gratification of the curious. It has, in ſome reſpects, the appearance of [illegible] animals, for the functions of the heads ſeemed perfectly independant of each other, and they were perceived often to move in contrary directions, and in ſearch of different objects.

It is ſaid to be well known in France that Pichegru was put to the torture by ſome of Bonpartte's Mamelukes; that to prevent him from revealing the iniquitous treatment he had ſuffered, he was ſtrangled, and when his body was expoſed to undergo the farce of an examination into the cauſe of his death, a cloth was carefully placed over his legs to which the torture had been applied. Part of this puniſhment conſiſted of burning the feet. It is added that Moreau would have been treated in the ſame way, if the ſoldiery and people in general had not manifeſted ſo ſtrong an intereſt in his fate.

Button, the celebrated Naturaliſt, was in the habit of riſing with the ſun, but it was with great difficulty he conquered his natural indolence. He thus relates the manner in which he accompliſhed it: "In my youth I was extremely fond of ſleep, and that fondneſs robbed me of much time. My poor Joſeph (a domeſtic who ſerved him ſixty-five years) was of the higheſt utility to me in overcoming it. I promiſed him a crown for every time he ſhould make me get up at ſix o'clock. He failed not every day to rouſe and torment me—I abuſed him. He came the day following, and I threatened him, "Friend Joſeph," ſaid I to him at noon, "you have gained nothing, and I have loſt my time. You don't know how to manage the matter. Think only on my promiſe, and never heed my threatenings." The day following he accompliſhed his point. I beg'd, entreated, then abuſed, and wo'd have turned him off. He riſed me by abſolute force; and had his reward every day for my ill humour in the morning of waking—my thanks and a crown an hour after. I owe to poor Joſeph at leaſt ten or twelve volumes of my work."

THE ORACLE.

YORK.—SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

For the *UPPER CANADA GAZETTE*.

MR. PRINTER,

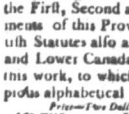
CHARITY being a duty moſt ſtrictly injoined and inſiſted upon by our glorious Redeemer and Saviour the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, it behoves every man, as he regards his eternal ſalvation, to underſtand the word in its literal ſenſe and meaning, and alſo to practice it in its fulleſt extent.—By the word *Charity*, is not ſolely meant the giving of Alms, for that we know, may, and has been done from ſelf-intereſted motives; but by the word is meant, veiling the imperfections of our fellow mortals, and not expoſing them either to the ridicule or contempt of the multitude. By the word *Charity* is alſo meant, that if we know evil of any man, we are not to publiſh it; but we may privately exhort him and ſhew him the error of his ways. By the word *Charity* is likewiſe meant, to do our fellow creatures as much good as we poſſibly can without injuring ourſelves: in ſhort, "to do unto all men as we would that "they ſhould do unto us," is the full and true meaning of that word. Let us lay our hands upon our hearts and conſult them, whether we have followed this divine precept; if we have not, let us apply for aſſiſtance from on High to enable us to do ſo; and if we have injured our neighbour in thought, word, or deed, let us endeavour to make every poſſible reſtitution, ſuch as conſcience dictates.—Then ſhall we enjoy peace of mind here and happineſs hereafter.

Yours,

A SAMARITAN.

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

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OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

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☞ THE names and Reſidence of the above ſubſcribing, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all poſſibility of the Printer's giving credit for a ſingle Copy; it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made.

Printing Office, York, 1st May, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moie.y, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moie ys, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as a foresaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 13th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dept. C. C.

Executive Council Office, 21 January 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of His should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons, as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnisher's Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius is adjourned to the Twentieth day of May next, of which all persons interested are desired to take notice and give their attendance accordingly,

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.
28 March, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
March 19, 1805.

Home District, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the ninth day of APRIL now next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have claims on said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next.

D. CAMERON, Executor.
York, 22d Feb 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 35, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

TO BE LET—

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; Likewise Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above mentioned premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 29, 1805.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.
York, Dec. 6, 1804.

TO be sold on Commission at Queenston St. George's Store,
1 Keg of 12 gallons } excellent GIN, at 14s.
1 Demi-ohm gallons } per gallon.

March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in the Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For Satisfactory enquiry of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. D. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested.

ESTHER RUGGLES.
York, 14th December 1804.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT E. D. GRAY, Esq; Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his last Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.
York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	rs. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	- - 1/2	do.
White Rope	- - 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- - 1/	do. each

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenston, and punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 54.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 727. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING.



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this second day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the interest of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW QUARTERED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, January 26.

Last night dispatches were sent off from the Admiralty to Admiral Cornwallis, off Plymouth, with orders for him to resume his former station with all possible dispatch.

There is a report in the city that Bonaparte had resolved to send M. Schimelpinnick to London with pacific overtures. It produced a slight rise in the stocks. We attach no credit to the report.

The report of the capture of Minorca by Lord Nelson, is probably well founded. The enterprize and promptitude of the gallant admiral would in all likelihood induce him to think of attempting that important island, after having intercepted the reinforcements destined for it.

January 28.

The Hamburgh Correspondent, under the head of Paris, Jan. 9th, speaks of a report, that some discussion had taken place with Count Cobenzel, the Imperial Ambassador at Paris, on the subject of the Austrian army assembling on the frontiers of Italy. It is said, however, that these discussions are likely to be amicably terminated.

It is said that the French government have proposed to confer on the King of Sardinia, by way of indemnity, the sovereignty of the Seven Islands; a project which it is easy to see would be rejected by Russia.

Intelligence from various parts of Italy, gives reason to suppose, that the Court of Naples has been compelled to abandon its system of neutrality, or that the troops of France have entered the

territory of his Sicilian Majesty.—As a preliminary step towards this movement the Italian troops in the pay of France, were to re enter Italy, and occupy such places as the French should quit on their advancing into the Neapolitan states. The English minister is stated to be in momentary apprehension of being obliged to quit the city of Naples.

January 29.

Hamburgh, Jan. 4.

"Paris letters of the 26th ult. state, that a reconciliation has been effected between Lucian Bonaparte and his brother Napoleon.

"Bonaparte has authorised the Pope to invite all the constitutional bishops and clergy, who formerly took the constitutional oath, to abjure its obligations. All of them have obeyed the invitation, except Saurine, formerly a member of the national convention, and new bishop of the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine. The Pope has, it is said, demanded the restitution of the church property, and the restoration of the Jesuits, but these demands have been peremptorily rejected by Napoleon.

"Letters from Genoa, of the 5th ult. mention that the French fleet at Toulon, with 8000 troops on board, will embrace the first favorable opportunity to sail, and occupy the ports of Sicily and Naples. There were, on the 3d ult. upwards of one hundred ships in Genoa.

January 17.

"Private advices from Paris of the 2d inst. positively state, that a siege of Gibraltar, By a combined French and Spanish army, is at present a favourite measure of Bonaparte's councils, and that the King of Spain has been invited to adopt it. Several of the ablest French engineers, including Carnot having been charged with drawing a plan of the intended siege, that of the latter is said to have the preference, and a duplicate of it with the manuscript instructions and memorial, have been sent to General Bournonville at Madrid, who has presented it to the Spanish Cabinet.

"The Court of Madrid has now official intelligence that Dessalines had declared war against Spain, and that serious disturbances have broken out in Mexico. The Viceroy of that colony has written home for military succours.

"The Court of Lisbon has been invited by the French and Spanish courts to shut its ports against the English. The Prince regent, however, has hitherto assigned various weighty reasons for not coming with their requests.

"General Moreau, according to some advices from Spain, has taken his departure for America on board of an American ship. The individuals accused of the last conspiracy against Bonaparte are still in close custody, and some of them have been sent to different fortresses.

"There are now at Paris two deputies of the Italian Republic, with instructions to offer the crown to Bonaparte as King of Lombardy.

January 25.

"Letters from Paris of the 4th inst. mention, that General Mutat is to have the chief command of the combined force which is to attack Gibraltar.—The French army is to consist of fifty thousand men.—The operations of the combined French and Spanish forces are to be seconded by the French and Spanish fleets. The Admiral Gravina, who was to leave Paris about the middle of the present month, having received his letters of recall, and the news of his appointment on the 27th ult. The chevalier d'Andurain at London, is mentioned as his successor in the embassy at the Court of the Tuileries.

"The last accounts from Italy stated that the Neapolitan Majesty in answer to the ultimatum notes of the French minister Alquier, to shut his ports against the English, demanded some time longer to wait for the arrival of some important dispatches from Saint Petersburgh, London and Vienna. This Alquier and the French General St. Cyr, said they were not authorized to grant; but they both dispatched couriers to Paris for fresh instructions.—Meanwhile the British diplomatic agent at Naples was making preparations for his departure.

"The sailors and soldiers of the Italian Republic who joined the expedition on the coast of France, have been ordered to return to Italy.

"Monsr. de la Rochefoucault, French Ambassador in Dresden, succeeds Champagny as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

"The King of Sweden is arrived at Elfingburg.

"Gen. Brune is said to have left Constantinople under a Turkish escort.

Paris papers to the 18th arrived last night, but their contents are of little importance. Of the pacific overture of this country, nothing seems to be publickly known at Paris. The attention of the French government is engroled by the active preparations carrying on by Austria. We were correct in stating that an alliance had taken place between Bonaparte and Count Cobentzel, upon the subject of those preparations. Gen. Mack is to have the command of the Austrian army in Italy. In mentioning these preparations, the French papers add, that—'for some days past there has been frequent mention of some important changes in the cabinet of Vienna. It is confidently asserted, that Count L. de Cobentzel, who has rendered essential services to his sovereign and to the Austrian monarchy, is soon to be placed at the head of the Austrian government, as first Minister and chancellor of the Austrian Empire, which place has remained vacant since the death of prince Kaunitz, and that his imperial majesty intends to raise him to the dignity of Prince of the Germanic Empire."

The French papers are anxious to have it believed, that these changes in the Austrian Ministry will be favorable to the continuance of peace between the two countries. But they seem alarmed at the frequent communications between Vienna and Petersburgh, and they suspect the large army assembling in Italy is part of a plan of co-operation of with the Emperor of Russia. Early in the spring the Emperor is to proceed to Italy, to inspect the troops, and is to be accompanied by the Emperor and the Archduke Charles.

But if the intercourse between Austria and Russia affords them uneasiness, the French papers affect to speak with confidence of the disposition and sentiments of Prussia. They assure us the remains firmly attached to France, and is decidedly against any continental league. They have intented, perhaps fabricated, an article from Berlin of the 3d, in which they say, that "for some time there have been reports that a treaty of Subsidy between England and Sweden was on the tapis, but that the negociation was attended with difficulties. We now learn that our court has made serious representations to that of Stockholm, to divest it from an alliance which might have fatal consequences of the tranquility of the north of Germany, which his Prussian Majesty is firmly resolved to prevent."

A very rich Spanish ship has been taken and sent into Falmouth, by the Malta, of 84 guns.

No less than fifteen Spanish prizes, exclusive of the Amphitrite frigate, have been carried into Gibraltar.

Private letters received by the last Hamburgh mails, state that the exportation of corn, from the Swedish and Prussian ports, has been prohibited, in consequence, it is supposed, of the magazines of provisions which are about to be formed for the use of the armies in those countries.

Private letters from Holland, state, that it is now generally believed that Schimmelpenninck will not be placed at the head of the new government, but Bonaparte's brother-in-law, General Murat.

It is stated with confidence, that Lord Melville is very shortly to retire from the Admiralty, and that Ld. Spencer is to be his successor.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Ad. Cochrane, off Ferrol. They state there was reason to suppose the French fleet in that port would endeavour to get to sea, having since the war commenced, been completely fitted out by the Spanish artificers.

The loan intended to be negociated for in March, is not, we are well assured, to exceed the sum of twelve millions, the rest of the supplies being to be raised within the year.

The Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen have declared, in answer to the circular note of M. Talleyrand, respecting the Ministers of Great Britain, whom Bonaparte professed to put out of the protection of the public law, that they cannot recognize so extraordinary a principle.

The King of Prussia does not discontinue the marks of his displeasure at the detention of the papers of Sir George Rumbold—and it is in consequence of this sovereign's known indignation that these papers have not yet been published by the government of France.

Austria, Prussia and Russia, are represented as being far advanced in negociations, of which this the object to maintain the peace of the continent, and to guarantee it against encroachments upon the part of any other power.

PARIS, *January 9.*

The seige of Gibraltar, which the English have had now in their possession exactly one hundred years, is to be undertaken with from eighty to a hundred thousand men. The camp at St. Roch will be more numerous than during the American war.

MADRID, *November 27.*

Since the appearance of Admiral Nelson's fleet before Barcelona, great fears are entertained for Minorca. This island, whose means of defence are not very formidable, would be an important acquisition to the English: the works of Mahon are in a very wretched condition, and the garrison does not consist of more than 1000 men.

DECEMBER 16.

A part of the garrison of this metropolis, has received marching orders, but their destination is not known.

Eight regiments of infantry and several companies of artillerists are on their march to the camp of St. Roch, which, added to other formidable movements, leaves no room to doubt of its being the fixed determination of our government to make an attack on Gibraltar:—this important place, in the hands of the English, has long enough been a monument of our weakness; and it is now time to wipe away the foul disgrace. Every thing announces an unalterable resolution not to spare our enemy in any single instance.

DECEMBER 21.

A part of the garrison here has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march. A quantity of artillery from the great arsenal at Segovia will be sent against Gibraltar. The war against England will be carried on with vigour; and the greater part of our Marine, which consists of 65 ships of the line, of various sizes, besides other vessels, will be got in readiness for sea immediately. Public prayers will soon be put up for the blessing of Heaven on our arms.

CADIZ, *December 13.*

Admiral Gravina is shortly expected here from Paris. All ships of war here, and at Carthagena, are fitting out and many seamen are levied.

MILAN, *December 17.*

Mr. Livingston, the late envoy from the states of north America to Paris, has arrived here; he is making a journey to Lower Italy.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA. *January 1.*

M. D'Oubril, late Ruhian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, has since his return been appointed a Counsellor of State, rewarded with considerable presents, and employed in the departure of Foreign Affairs.

VENICE, *January 2.*

Orders have been given to fit out at Venice, in a short time, twenty-two corvettes, from 12 to 18 guns.

We are assured that General Mack will have the command of our strong cordon of troops on the Italian frontiers.

STOCKHOLM, *January 12.*

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that the greatest activity prevails in the dock-yards, both at Cronstadt and Revel: at the former place several new ships are building. A formidable fleet, it is said, will be soon in a state of readiness.

From Berlin we hear that the late encroachments of the French in Hamburgh, and the seizure of Sir George Rumbold and the Messenger, have ever since made his Prussian Majesty view all the motions of Bonaparte with a jealous eye.

PARIS, *January 7.*

We have received an account from Antwerp of a desperate scuffle having taken place between some American sailors, who were attacked by a party of Spanish sailors, who supposed them to be English. Many lives were lost on both sides, and several very severely wounded.

ITALY, *December 11.*

French troops continue to march from Upper Italy to the Ecclesiastical state, and to the Neapolitan Territory. Eighteen thousand men are now assembled between Cevignola and Goggin, waiting for orders to enter the kingdom of Naples.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 30.*

The Spanish Envoy has received, by a courier, who had an incredible quick passage, the intelligence of actual war between Spain and England, and he has communicated it to the Porte, which has caused a great sensation in the Divan. It is thought that this news may effect change in the present political system of the Porte.

HOUSE OF COMMONS JAN. 23.

The House, in a committee of supply, agreed to the following resolutions.

"That 120,000 men, including 20,000 marines, be voted for the service of the navy.—That a sum not exceeding £3,380,000 be voted, for thirteen months pay of the said number of seamen and marines, at £1 17s. per month per man.—That a sum not exceeding £1,961,600 be voted for provisions for the same, at £1 18s per month per man.—That a sum not exceeding £468,000 be voted for the wear and tear of the ships, at the rate of £3 per month per ton.

NEW YORK March 19.

Rise in Paris.—The following article is copied from a London paper of the 28th January—

A report was very prevalent at the west end of the town on Saturday, that a most alarming riot took place lately at one of the Parisian Theatres, while Bonaparte was present, and that the indignant multitude made an attempt to assassinate the tyrant, who is become odious beyond description in the eyes of the people. This report, we understand, came from a very respectable quarter; but knowing nothing of the fact ourselves, we leave our readers to pronounce their own judgement upon it. We have only to observe, that it derives some degree of confirmation from the information of a Gentleman arrived at Portsmouth, from France who states that about a fortnight since a general discontent prevailed in that country, and that Paris was in the greatest state of commotion. It is added, "that Bonaparte's object in making the late overtures of peace to our government, was to quiet the general Ferment," occasioned probably by the hostile declaration in his last *Exposé*, "that France will never accept of any conditions of peace with England, except those of the Treaty of Amiens."

A very intelligent gentleman who has just effected his escape from France, states that every town through which he passed, not excepting even the capital, the general sentiment of the people was that of utter disgust at the proceedings of the government. Nothing can exceed the severity of the tyranny under which they have for some time suffered; but the extraordinary watchfulness of their oppressors, and increased rigor of the military in every direction, are such as to make them despair of the success of any effort they could at present make to redress their country's wrongs.

We learn by the brig Washington, from Teneriffe, that two or three days previous to her sailing a Packet arrived there with the intelligence that Great-Britain had declared War against Portugal, and that the former had attacked and taken possession of Madeira.

The King of Great Britain has been pleased to appoint Francis Gower, Esq. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the islands and plantations in America commonly called the Bermuda or Somer islands.

Stephen Arnold, of the town of Burlington, in the state of N. York, who in a most wanton and cruel manner whipped a girl of about six years of age, seven times in the space of an hour and an half, because she did not pronounce gig as he required, and which caused her death—was apprehended at this place on Monday evening last, by Mr. Thomas Coboon, who had heard of him at Owego upon the Susquehannah, and followed him 320 miles. His apprehension was attended with singular circumstances. On Sunday he arrived here: he was unsuccessful in three or four applications he made for a passage down the river; he continued in the vicinity, upon Grant's Hill, a considerable part of the day, and was frequently upon the point of committing the dreadful act he left murder, but was happily deterred by a directing Providence. Monday night he called at Mrs Henderson's tavern for something to eat, but said he had no money; in a short time Mr. Coboon came in and was informed that a countryman of his was in the room, to whom he addressed himself, and discovered that he answered the discription of Arnold; after requiring the other company to leave the room he read the advertisements; while reading he discovered the other drawing something from his pocket, upon which he raised his eyes and said, *You are the man*, the hand dropped—it was a pistol which was cocked twice, and only prevented from doing execution by Mr. Coboon's firmness. They took him to a magistrate, but on the way he drew a pistol and fired—; different direction was given to it by his arm being seized by a bystander; the flash of the pan singed his temple, and the ball flew by the ear of Mr. Coboon; it however did no injury. The pistol, a number of balls, a rope, and some money, was found upon him; he called himself Smith, and would give no satisfaction that night. The next day he made full confession—and appears to be fully sensible of the enormity of his crimes, deplores the violence of his passion, which have sunk him from a respectable standing in society to the lowest degradation.—*Pittsburg Tree of Liberty.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

ANECDOTE.

An honest Quaker being obliged to appear in a Court of Justice in Ireland, as an evidence in a cause, after having taken his affirmation, he proceeded in giving his evidence, in the course of which he made use of the word's *like-wife* and also *so often*, that one of the Judges on the Bench lost his patience, and interrupted him rather petulantly, by observing that the words were synonimous.—"*I ask thy excuse, friend,*" said the Quaker, "*they are not: For thy brother W. is a Judge, so art thou also; but not—like-wife.*"

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

☞ On Monday the 22d instant, at the House of the late Chief Justice Emily, the property of the late I. D. GRAY, Esq. deceased, consisting of Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Farming Utensils.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

THOS. MOSLY, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT Cooper's Tavern on the first day of May next, the Dwelling House and Concerns in the Town of York, formerly occupied by Mr. Simon Mowatt, and known by Lot No. 18, on the North side of King Street.—Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchase money on an approved security, and an indisputable Title will be made by

Mr JAMES DURAND,
the Proprietor.

York, 18 April, 1805.

TO be sold on Commission at Quarton St. George's Store,
1 Keg of 11 gallons } excellent GIN, at 8s6d.
1 Do of 9 gallons } per gallon.

March 23, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as a foresaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dep. C. C.

Executive Council Office, 26 January 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada, } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid: Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of the should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlottesville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces Stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Account will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have claims on said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next. D. CAMERON, *for executrix*
York, 22d Feb 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 25, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hereby, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 6th Range, of which 60 cleared, with good log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No. 13, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are Cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to remove Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

York, 1st May, 1805.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the late ANGUS M'DONELL of York, Esquire, deceased, have been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: He therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Claims.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, Dec. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land 1st Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. H. Ferguson and Mr. T. F. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS containing German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill: the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession in the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal interest.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

York, 24th December 1804.

ALL those interested in the Estate of the late ROBERT I. D. GRAY, Esq. Solicitor General, deceased, will take notice that the Subscriber has obtained Probate of his last Will and Testament.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL.

York, 6th December, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	11. Halifax per lb.	
Best Rope	- - 1/3	do.
White Rope	- - 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- - 1/	do. each

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenston, who punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 52.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 728. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and declared, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of March last. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed: —Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this second day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

London and Liverpool Papers and Lloyd's Lists, each to the 8th of February, inclusive, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, for which we are indebted to the politeness of captain Waite of the Liverpool Packet. They are ten days later than any heretofore received, and, we believe, are the latest on the Continent. They are, however, uncommonly barren of political intelligence, as the subsequent extracts (which comprize every article worth extracting) will shew.

The news of the Rochefort fleet having eluded the vigilance of the British, & got out of port, was well known in England early in February, and its destination was the subject of much speculation. It was by some supposed to have a visit to Portugal for its object; by others an attack on Ireland. The latter opinion was current for some time, and was founded on the circumstance of five large ships having been seen off the Coast of Cork on the 31st of January, which it was afterwards discovered were Indiamen from St. Helena. It does not appear, by the London papers, that the remotest idea was entertained of the fleet's having sailed for the West Indies.

We have in the paper of the 8th February a very distressing account of the loss of the Earl of Abergavenny, East-Indiaman, which left Portsmouth

for bombay and China on the 21ſt of January, with four hundred perſons on board, three hundred of whom periſhed with the veſſel. In the moſt intereſting part of the narrative the paper has been ſo torn by accident by one of the paſſengers of the Packet that we are unable to give (as we otherwiſe would have done) a connected and circumſtantial account of this unfortunate diſaſter.

LONDON, February 2.

The two Hamburgh mails, which became due, arrived yeſterday. An article from Madrid ſtates, "that on the day on which the declaration of war appeared here, a treaty of alliance was ſigned with Portugal, by which the Court of Liſbon declares itſelf an ally of Spain, and an enemy to England."

Letters from Genoa, dated January 2, ſtate that on the 28th of December, the French fleet lay ſtill at anchor at Toulon; the report that it had put to ſea was premature. On the 21ſt of December, Admiral Nelſon, with 18 ſhips of war, ſailed from Cagliari, in Sardinia, where he had taken in water and proviſions, while Admiral Buckerton, with his ſquadron, was cruiſing off Minorca.

The French ſquadron at Rochefort, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and two frigates, effected their eſcape from that port on the 11th ult. There is no doubt but ſome of our fleets will be able very ſoon to give a good account of them.

We are concerned to ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, of 36 guns, Captain Campbell, which ſtruck on a rock on the coaſt of Spain, while in chaſe of one of the enemy's brigs. The officers and all the crew were ſaved.

The Felix ſchooner arrived at Plymouth, on Thurſday, having on board part of the crew of the Doris. The ſame veſſel alſo brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain W. H. Jarvis, of the Tonnant of 80 guns, who was upſet in his barge in going from that ſhip to the Admiral—one man periſhed with him. Captain Jarvis was nephew and heir to the titles and eſtate of Earl St. Vincent.

Government have juſt iſſued inſtructions to our Naval Commanders, not to moleſt any neutral veſſel going with ſupplies of grain to Spain, during the preſent diſtreſs of that unfortunate country, even though the grain ſhould belong to our enemy.

Orders have been ſent to the tranſport board, that all the private property belonging to the officers and men of the captured Spaniſh frigates, whether in money or goods, ſhould be forthwith reſtored to the owners.

The monthly report of the ſhips in commiſſion in the Britiſh Navy, ſtates them to be 697, of which number 105 are of the line; 24 of 50 guns; 137 frigates, and 431 ſloops of war; beſides theſe, there are a great number building and repairing, receiving ſhips, ſmaller veſſels, &c. making in the whole a grand total of 905 ſail.

February 5.

Mr. Pitt gave notice yeſterday of his intention to bring forward the Budget next Monday week. The bringing forward the Budget earlier than was expected, and the idea of its being the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raiſe a ſum ſufficient to pay off the Loyalty Loan, in addition to the Loan for the ſervice of the year, occaſioned a depreſſion of the funds yeſterday of nearly one per cent. It is ſuppoſed that the Loyalty Loan Holders will be paid off by an iſſue of Exchequer Bills.

The army eſtimates were moved yeſterday. By theſe it appears that we have an army of regulars, militia and ſupplicles, of upwards of 900,000 men, and a Volunteer army to the full amount. If to theſe be added our naval force, it will be found that we have a greater number of men in arms than any country in Europe, not excepting France herſelf; we had almoſt ſaid than any two countries.

February 8.

We are ſtill unable to communicate any information to our readers reſpecting the Rochefort ſquadron.

Diſpatches have been received from Lord Nelſon and Sir John Orde; but we underſtand they do not contain any thing of importance. Sir Thomas Trigge had arrived from Gibraltar in the Tribune frigate. He ſailed on the 27th December. We are happy to ſtate that all remains of ſickneſs in the Garriſon have diſappeared. Only three perſons died in the Garriſon the week before the Tribune ſailed, and none of them of the Fever.

We have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that there is no foundation for the report of the capture of the Prince of Wales's Iſland.

We have lorborne, for ſome days, to notice the filly ſtories in the leading oppoſition paper, of letters having been ſent by Mr. Pitt to a Great Perſonage—of his determination to reſign, &c. &c. &c. becauſe we really conſidered them as too contemptible to require animadverſion. With reſpect to the ſtatement in another paper which pretends to ſupport Adminiſtration, of the intended Reſignation of Lord Melville, we can only ſay, that it is juſt as deſtitute of truth as the former.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.

It is ſaid, "that the intercourſe between this Province and the United States, hitherto authoriſed by Proclamation, will be diſcontinued after the firſt of May next, unleſs ſome urgent neceſſity, occaſioned by the failure of crops ſhould require the importation of Flour or Grain."

As the purpoſes of this ſtep, if taken, muſt be to encourage the agriculture and commerce of the Province, we flatter ourſelves, that the exerciſes of the Farmer, and the liberality of the mercantile intereſt, will mutually co-operate to evince the propriety of the meaſure.

Should we thus prefer Canada, as the ſource from whence to ſupply our deficiencies in grain, &c. it would be but fair and juſt, were the Parliament of that Province to exonerate our trade from the extra duty under which it labours there.

MISCELLANY.

Diamond Rock.

The following is a very entertaining account of the Diamond Rock, near Martinique, and of the Britiſh taking poſſeſſion of and fortifying it; being an extract of a letter from a Britiſh Officer to a friend in England, written February 17, 1804.

AT preſent, my dear friend, abandon all your romantic ideas about Highgate, Hamſtead, and the lower regions of Norwood Foreſt, or even your own Chalfont, to make room for a ſet of new ones, as wild as thoſe of Cruſoe, and more true. Near Martinique, in the middle of the ſea, is a huge rock, called the Diamond, from its ſhape, I ſuppoſe. This rock has ſtood ſince the creation, without man, bold as he is, ever daring to venture near its deſtructive form. The ſurge has beaten againſt its ſpiky ſplinters, in vain anger, and the hollow cave ſtill remurmurs to the howling winds. This mighty rock has been gazed at by many, but trodden by none; ſea crabs alone have ventured up into its holes, and birds of prey have alone aſcended to its rugged ſummits. Behold the genius of the deep, the genius of Britiſh enterprize! It is not a month ſince all this was, and the voice of ſong and labour now reſounds through every part of it; wigwams and thatchings, cots and hammocks, appear in every hole; the pot and kettle's ſteam aſcends, and the light glimmers in the cavities where ſea birds and bats formerly built their neſts. Where was the boaſted ingenuity of French engineering? It was tremendouſly for their ſkill. Now they ſtand on the ſhore with their ſpy glaſſes, and wonder.

Were you to ſee how, along a dite, and, I had almoſt ſaid, a perpendicular acclivity, the ſailors are hanging in cluſters, hauling up a four and twenty pounder by hawſers, you would wonder! they appear like mice, hauling a little cheeſe!—ſcarcely can we hear the governor on the top, directing them with his trumpet, the Centaur lying cloſe under it, like a cocoa ſhell, to which the hawſers are fixed.

From that ſhip, which you muſt know is a 74, iſſued forth carpenters, ſmiths, turners, miners, machines, engines and directors, and alſo your friend, their humble hiſtorian, who thus attempts to deſcribe their gigantic exploits, though his pencil is unable to keep pace with their labours.

The height of the Diamond is ſix hundred feet, meaſured by a quadrant on board of the Unyſles; its circumference is not quite a mile, Martinique being cloſe by, within three quarters of a mile. The ſouth ſide of the rock is inacceſſible, it being a flat ſheep, like a wall, ſloping a little towards the top, and the graſs climbing up. The eaſt ſide is alſo inacceſſible, with an overhanging cave about three hundred yards high; on the S. W. ſide alſo are caves of great magnitude, but perfectly impregnable from that ſide. The weſt has breakers running into the ſea, where the people firſt landed; here a guard is placed, and a lodgment made for ſtores; the landing is ſometimes very dangerous, and at beſt you muſt creep on your hands and feet, through cranies, till you wind to the north weſt ſide, every moment endangering your neck ſhould you ſlip. At laſt you reach the north weſt, and here a ſtage of green fig trees, and a beautiful grove, firſt relieves the eye: this grove mounts up, under an immenſe grotto, which overhangs it, and here is now the tent of the Governor, Capt. M———. Cloſe by ſtands the tent which I inhabit; our family conſiſts of a Newfoundland dog, a cat and kitten, and ſuch wild ſparrows and rabits as chuſe to viſit us.

The ſurge often drives the ſpray as high as I ſit: it is a muſic which the ear never tires. I meſs with Capt. Morris, and we genally have viſitors; the link of good nature is never broken, and we are as profuſely liberal as our circumſtances and ſituation will admit. Each lends the other his ſpoon, a penknife ſerves to cut up a joint, and fingers are ſubſtituted for forks.

We throw the ſhot upon the Martinique ſhore, and bring every boat to if we pleaſe. In the evening we walk to the *Queen's Battery*, thus tracing our rocky path along the overhanging ridge to the ſummit, where our little brotherly tents ſpread their canvaſs on crois ſticks, and are barricadoed with ſtones. Warmed by the genial bowl, we ſhake hands, bid good night, retire upon the dried graſs, and, rolled in blankets, ſleep ſhuts our weary eye-lids, while neither fear nor uneaſineſs intrudes on our repoſe. At night, the continued roaring of the ſea below is only interrupted by the replies of the watching ſentinels above, or the ſcreams of the tropic birds.

Some tanks are building, and almoſt finiſhed, which will, in one day, catch as much rain-water from the rock as will ſerve the colony for half a year. This place is very healthy, notwithſtanding which an hoſpital has been begun, and the walls are already mounting. I know not what the good people of England will think of ſo hazardous an undertaking, in a place where no ſpade can make impreſſion, and where every thing is blown and torn from it by mining; the lime fetched from St. Lucia; the bricks cut out with gunpowder; ſaws hammers, anvils, &c. made out of old anchors; forges going; and all this within the ſhort time of about ſix weeks; for my own part, I am aſtoniſhed, at the efforts of a ſingle ſhip's crew. But however perilous of acceſs, the ſailors built, like ſea birds, their neſts in the moſt terrific caves. Like buſy ants, the crew creep about the rude maſs; every where they are at work; the ſaw, the anvil, the axe, the grating file, is found.

The ſeamen call their coming here, *going aſhore*; and ſo powerful is this liberty-looking wildneſs of nature to the mind, that they return to the ſhip with reluctance, though often, while here, deprived of every comfort and allowance.—Here they will work twice as hard, and conceal their being ill, and even die without help, rather than leave the barren rock to return on board. A few days ago, the *Centaur* drifting, was driven to ſea, and we were left without water; but, whatever I may have read of Roman horoiſm, I every day ſee more ſtriking inſtances of that virtue among Britiſh ſeamen. Thirſty, and often without bread, in the heat of the ſun, on this comfortleſs, and at preſent barren rock, in the face of the enemy, who is erecting his work to throw bombs, they remove rocks, coloniſe a ſtinty ſoil, without intermiſſion and without murmurs, and can ſtill generouſly ſhare the little which they have left. When the marines were gone from the rock the other night, on an expedition, in the middle of the night, the alarm was given, and every man was in five minutes on the batteries to defend *His Majeſty's Rock!*

Not far away from the reſt of the world, it enjoys an everlaſting ſpring, ſheltered from heat and rain, ſo that in the heavieſt ſhower you may breakfaſt and dine in the open air; and behold the hurricane rage below and around, while you indulge in the gentle breeze.

Among the manuſcripts bequeathed by the late Rev. M. Cole to the Britiſh Muſeum, appears the following memorandum:

"*Debden Eſſex.*—When I was here at Dr. Cox's Inſtallion, they were taking the bones and coffins out of the old vault belonging to the family of Strouds-houſe, and putting them into a hole in the church-yard, in order to fit it up for Mr. Swinnell's family. This made me often reflect on the folly of vaults and leaden coffins. Once in an hundred or an hundred and fifty years, and families ſeldom laſt longer, a new proprietor takes poſſeſſion for himſelf; and the old inhabitants, even of a grave or reſting place, are turned out to make room for new comers; who, in their turn, are ſerved the ſame way. If the bodies are put in leaden coffins, theſe are ſent to the plumbers, with part of their inhabitants, and melted down for other purpoſes. So that a man has a better chance to keep poſſeſſion of his grave undiſturbed, if ſix feet of mother earth are allotted him in ſome obſcure corner of the church yard, than in the moſt ſumptuous vault that can be prepared."

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following ſingular notice from a Worceſter Poſt Rider, is copied from the National Ægis. "George Wathington Webb, ſolicits the ſerious and candid attention of each of his cuſtomers, who are indebted to him for more than one quarter's news papers, to that portion of ſcripture which may be found in the latter claule of the 29th ver. of the 18th chap. of the goſpel according to St. Mathew—"*ſay what thou owe'ſt.*"

In diſcourſing from theſe words, it is the intention of the preacher to make no *ſermon* of his matter—to have nothing to do with *notes*, except bank-notes——and to treat the ſubject neither logically, nor metaphyſically, nor ſcripturally, nor religiouſly, nor morally, nor phyſically—but *peremptorily*!—As he has a mortal averſion to *long winded* people, ever ſince he began to collect news paper accounts, he will be as brief as a lawyer's ſummons, and leaving his text to explain itſelf, come directly to the IMPROVEMENT.

Beloved brethren! Harken unto me and attend to the words of my mouth! Pay the Poſt-rider quickly, when thou art in the way with him—leſt at any time the Poſt-rider deliver thy account to the attorney, and the attorney bring thee before the judge and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon.

Verily I ſay unto thee, thou ſhalt by no means come out thence, till thou haſt paid the utmoſt farthing!!!"

A plain and ſhort road to a good deſtiny.

Be ſtudious, and you will be learned. Be induſtrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be ſober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be virtuous, and you will be happy."

[*Franklin.*]

A Rule that nobody ſhould forget.

Speak as ſeldom and as little as may be, either *for* yourſelf or of yourſelf; but let your character ſpeak for you; whatever *that* ſays will be believed; but what you ſay in commendation of your own character, inſtead of being believed, will but render you ridiculous.

ANECDOTE.

An Officer of the Britiſh Artillery being quartered in the Town of Skibbereen, in Ireland, happened to be invited to dine with a neighboring Squire; the company conſiſted of eight Militia Colonels.—After dinner, the King's health being the firſt drank, the Toaſt came to a Colonel Beechie, he gave the "Wooden walls of England." The officer of Artillery was the next to give a Toaſt; He gave the *Wooden walls of Ireland.*—Being aſked for an Explanation, he ſaid, "*The Militia Colonels of it.*"

The late Doctor Brokeſby of London was accoſted by a rich Country Squire of his acquaintance in a Coffee Houſe, the Squire having ſome ſymptoms about him that affected his body. He ſtated his caſe to the Doctor, and aſked him what he would adviſe him to do—The reply was to *take advice.*

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berry Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Monday the 22d inſtant, at the Houſe of the late Chief Juſtice Elmſly, the property of the late R. I. D. GRAY, Eſqr deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Farming Utenſils.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT Cooper's Tavern on the firſt day of May next, the Dwelling Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, formerly occupied by Mr. Simon M'Webb, and known by Lot No. 18, on the North ſide of King Street.—Three months time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money on an approved ſecurity, and an indiſputable Title to be made by

Mr JAMES DURAND,
the Proprietor

York, 18 April, 1805.

TO be ſold on Commiſſion at Queſton St. George's Store,
1 Keg of 11 gallons } excellent GIN, at 14s.
1 Demi of 9 gallons } per gallon.
March 23, 1805.

DISTRICT of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, Diſtrict of Niagara.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Persons on payment of Fees for such Lands, approved of by His Majesty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclusive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of such persons, although they have paid the First Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long since due, of the said Fees, for the said Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unless such Persons who have so neglected to make the aforesaid Payments, shall by themselves or Agents, pay the said Second Moiety to his Majesty's Receiver General at York, on or before the First Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the said Second Moiety of Fees, they will be subject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the said Lands so granted to them as a foresaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majesty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the same year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dep. C. C.

Executive Council Office, 3d January 1805.

District of London. Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE so to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep found and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late HUGH CAMERON of this Town, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have claims on said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of May next. D. CAMERON, Executor.

York, 22d Feb. 1805.

THOSE who have any claim on the Estate of the late THOMAS SCHOFIELD, deceased, will please take notice, that Probate of his last Will and Testament has been obtained by ALEXANDER WOOD and ROBERT HENDERSON, who will receive and grant receipts for all debts due to the said Estate.

Also to be let for one year, entering immediately, Lot No. 35, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing 210 Acres, of which 10 Acres are cleared and under Fence. There is a good dwelling House on the Improvement.

For terms apply to Alexander Wood or Robert Henderson. York, Feb. 22, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such applications will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 1st 1804.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 39, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No. 15, on the River Don, the Mills of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber on any person inclining to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Mouth and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. B. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Campbell and William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burr and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

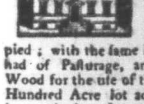
These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them go 100 Acres of Land will be given on Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 24, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 13th March, 1805.

YORK, 21st September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the late James Ruggles of York, Esq. deceased having been duly granted and committed to the Subscriber: She therefore requests all those indebted to the said Estate forthwith to make payment, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted to produce their respective Accounts regularly attested. ESTHER RUGGLES.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the *following* prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables, 12 Thirds per lb.		
Bolt Rope	1/2	60.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/	do. each

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. THOMAS DICKSON of Queenston, and punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER I.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 729. SATURDAY, APRIL 27 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this second day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same, and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.
FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Acts passed in the First Session of the Fourth Provincial Parliament.

An ACT *to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands.*

[Passed 2d March, 1805.]

I. WHEREAS it is expedient to afford relief to those persons, who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the Crown in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, Be it therefore Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and

by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, at any time within three years after the passing of this Act, to issue such and so many Commissions under the Great Seal of this Province, to the Members of the Executive Council thereof, his Majesty's Chief Justice of the said Province, and the Justices of the Court of King's Bench therein, for the time being, as he shall think fit; which said Commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the said Chief Justice, or one of the said Justices shall be one, in cases brought before them as such Commissioners, respecting Lands within the said Province, where the nominee or nominees of the Crown to these Lands, is or are dead, without having obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the same, in his, her, or their life times, shall, by and under the authority of such Commission or Commissions, have full power and authority in manner herein after mentioned, to ascertain, determine and declare who is, or are, the heir, or heirs, devisee, or devisees of the said nominee, or nominees of the Crown to such Lands.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every person or persons, claiming any lot or lots of Land within this Province, as being the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the Crown to such lands, for which said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land, his Majesty's letters patent have not been obtained, to come, either personally or by agent, duly authorized, before and produce to such Commissioners, or any three of them, whereof the said Chief Justice, or some one of the said Justices shall be one, all such documents and evidences as he, she, or they may possess, for the purpose of satisfying such Commissioners of the validity of such claim or claims, for which purpose such Commissioners, or any one of them are, and is hereby authorized and empowered to administer such oath or oaths, either to the party or parties claiming to be heir or heirs, devisee or devisees, of the nominee or nominees of the Crown, to the said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of land as aforesaid, or to the witness or witnesses appearing in support of such claim or claims, as shall be judged proper and expedient, and also by summons under the signature of any one of them the said Commissioners, to require the attendance of all and every such person or persons, whose evidence may be judged necessary, to ascertain the validity of any such claim or claims, or to explain the subject matter thereof, and in such summons, also, to order the production of all such books, papers, or documents, as shall be in the custody or power of any such person or persons whose attendance shall be so required by such summons, in such manner, as such Commissioner or Commissioners signing such summons shall deem expedient; which summons, all and every person or persons, to whom the same shall be directed, is and are, hereby required to obey, upon being duly served therewith, under the penalty of twenty pounds of lawful money of this Province, to be recovered in like manner as the costs and expences of witnesses are by this Act herein after directed to be recovered.

Provided always nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, that the said Commissioners, acting under such authority as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and empowered, to receive such written or oral testimony as may be produced to them, whether the same be, or be not consistent with the rules of evidence laid down by the laws of England, and to give and allow such force and effect to such testimony as justice in each respective case shall in their judgment require.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That after the said commissioners shall, by virtue of the said commission, or commissions, have examined such claim or claims as aforesaid, they shall be at liberty, and they are hereby authorized either to reject such claim or claims, or to allow the same, as in their judgment, the justice and equity of the case may require, without any regard to legal forms and solemnities whatsoever, and to report on the same accordingly, which said report shall be final and conclusive, and shall be addressed to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, in Council, and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government in Council, to issue His Majesty's Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of this Province, for the lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land specified in said report, to or in trust for, such person or persons, his, her, or their heirs and assigns, as are therein ascertained and declared by the said Commissioners, to be the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees, of the nominee or nominees of the Crown to the said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land respectively; *Provided nevertheless*, that the said letters patent so to be issued as aforesaid, shall have such and none other force, operation, or effect, in Law or in equity, touching and concerning any charge, incumbrance, lien, matter or thing, upon or relating to, the said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land, save and except the establishing the claim or claims of the person or persons, to or in trust for whom the said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land by the said letters patent shall be granted and conveyed, to be the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees, of the nominee or nominees of the Crown to the same, than if His Majesty's letters patent had been obtained for the said lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land by the said nominee or nominees in his, her, or their life times, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided also*, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the claim or claims, of any person or persons, who shall be ascertained and declared by the said commissioners to be the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of the nominee or nominees of the Crown, to any lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land within this Province, other than to such lot or lots, parcel or parcels, of Land, as shall by the said Commissioners be specified in their said report as aforesaid, and that all claims, of what nature or kind soever to any Lands within this Province, other than to such Lands as shall be so specified and set forth by the said Commissioners, shall continue and remain as if this Act had never been made.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That where any such nominee or nominees, as aforesaid, in his, her, or their life times, and under his, her, or their hand and seal, hands and seals shall have executed any written instrument giving, or purporting to give, any charge, incumberance or lien, on any such lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land, so claimed and allowed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons in whose behalf such instrument may have been executed, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to cause the same to be registered in the office or offices, of the Register or Registers, for the county or counties, in which any such lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land shall respectively lie or be situated; and such written instrument shall have the same (and no other) force, validity and effect, than if such nominee or nominees had at the time of executing the same been in possession of a patent from the Crown for such lot, or lots, parcel or parcels of Land as aforesaid.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That any person or persons, to whom any Lands have been allowed by the Commissioners for the securing and ascertaining titles to Lands in this Province, under and by virtue of certain Acts of the Legislature thereof, passed in the thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, and forty-second years of his Majesty's reign, which said person or persons, is or are dead, without having obtained, his Majesty's letters patent for the same, may and shall for the purposes of this Act, be considered as the nominee or nominees of such Land, and the Commissioners to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, may and are, hereby authorized, to examine the claim or claims brought before them, by or in behalf of the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of such person or persons as last aforesaid; and to hear and determine such claim or claims in like manner, and under the same regulations, provisoes and restrictions as are by this Act directed to be observed, with respect to the claim or claims brought before them, by the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees of any nominee or nominees of the Crown, and shall report thereon in like manner, and such report shall be final and conclusive, and have the same and no other force and effect; and it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, in like manner to issue his Majesty's letters patent for the lot, or lots, parcel, or parcels of Land, specified in such last mentioned report, to, or in trust for, such person or persons, his, her, or their heirs or assigns as are therein ascertained, and declared by the said Commissioners, to be the heir, or heirs, devisee or devisees, of the person or persons, to whom any Lands may have been allowed by the Commissioners acting under and by virtue of any former Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province, herein before mentioned.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in case the said Commissioners, or either of them, shall, during their sitting, or within thirty days after they shall have signed the said report or reports, and before his Majesty's letters patent shall have issued in pursuance thereof, by representation from any person or persons claiming to be interested therein, be satisfied, or have reason to believe, that the said reports or either of them, so far as respects the allowance of the claim or claims, of any person or persons, to any lot or lots, parcel or parcels of Land specified therein, as being the heir or heirs, devisee or devisees as aforesaid, have been obtained by surprize, or have been erroneously made, and that justice requires so far as respects the said claim or claims, that the said reports or either of them should be staid, then and in such case, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Commissioners, or any other Commissioners who may sit in the Execution of the said Commission, or any subsequent Commission, to rehear such claim or claims, or to let in any new claim or claims, of such other person or persons as may be, or pretend to be, such heir or heirs, devisee or devisees, as aforesaid to the said lot or lots of Land, and upon such rehearing, such Commissioners shall be at liberty to report upon the claim or claims, thereupon reheared, as if no report had before been made thereon, and such Commissioners shall be at liberty, if they shall judge it expedient to justice, to order such person or persons at whose instance such rehearing was obtained, to pay such sum or sums of money to the person or persons in whose favor a report shall have been first made, as they shall see just, to be recovered in like manner as the costs and expences of witnesses are by this Act herein after directed to be recovered.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners shall hold their sittings in the Town of York twice in the year, that is to say, during the first ten days in the month of June in each year, and the ten days next succeeding each and every session of the Legislature of this Province (except the present) that shall and may be held in each and every year during the continuance of this Act: *Provided always nevertheless*, that when the Commissioners shall have good reason to believe, that there will not be sufficient business to require their daily attendance throughout the term limited for their sittings as aforesaid, they may be at liberty to adjourn for any time within the same that may be consistent with the dispatch of such business as may be brought before them.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners shall not proceed to examine any such claim or claims as aforesaid, unless notice specifying such claim or claims, and the name or names of the claimant or claimants, together with the number of the lot or lots, and the concession or concessions, with the name or names of the township, or townships in which the lands so claimed do lie, be put up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the district in which any such lot or lots may be respectively situated, and until a certificate shall be produced to the said Commissioners, under the hand of the Clerk of the Peace of such district, that such notice hath been to put up for at least thirty days before the said claim or claims shall come to be heard before the said Commissioners: and for putting up such claim, and giving such certificate, it shall and may be lawful for the Clerks of the Peace to ask, and receive the sum of two shillings and six pence, and no more.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which, before the Commissioners shall have proceeded to decide upon the right to any particular lot or tract of land, two or more notices, by different persons shall have been fixed up in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, claiming adversely such particular lot or tract of land, it shall and may be lawful, to and for such Commissioners, to defer or delay the hearing of such adverse claims, or either of them, and to give to all, any, or either of such claimants, such further or enlarged time for the production of evidence, and for the decision of such claim or claims, as such Commissioners shall deem expedient to justice.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the said Chief Justice, or one of the said Justices shall be one, shall have power and authority, when and so often as the nature and circumstances of the case shall require it, to issue one or more commission or commissions, for the examination of witnesses, touching any such claim or claims as aforesaid, as may be brought before them.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in case any person or persons, who shall appear before the said Commissioners, to give evidence respecting any such claim or claims as aforesaid, shall wilfully or corruptly forswear him, her, or themselves, in giving such evidence, he, she, or they shall incur the like pains and penalties, as would have been incurred upon a conviction of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any evidence given in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, in any cause there depending.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which witnesses shall have duly appeared, to give evidence before such Commissioners, either voluntarily or in obedience to such summons as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for said Commissioners, to order and direct the party or parties who shall have produced such witness or witnesses, to pay such witness or witnesses, for his, her, or their loss of time and expences, such sum or sums of money as the said Commissioners in their judgment shall deem equitable and just, which order the party or parties, upon whom the same shall be made, is, and are, and he, she, and they, is and are hereby required and enjoined to obey, and such sum or sums of money, shall and may be recovered, and recoverable, under and by the authority of this Act, by action or suit in any of his Majesty's Courts of justice in this Province, due regard being had to their respective jurisdictions.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to employ some fit and proper person as Clerk to the said Commission, and that such Clerk shall be authorized to ask and receive for seeing down, for hearing any claim, and for making up a report of the same, the sum of five shillings.

For a copy of the order respecting each claim, two shillings and six pence.

For every summons signed by one or more Commissioner or Commissioners for the attendance of any witness or witnesses, two shillings and six pence.

For every Commission for the examination of witnesses, twenty shillings.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be read by the Clerk of the Peace, at the opening of every General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall be held in each and every District of this Province, during the term for which it shall continue to be in force.

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue and remain in force until the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight and no longer.

LONDON, January 5.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.—We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a Public Day of Faſting and Humiliation be obſerved throughout thoſe parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wedneſday the Twentieth day of February next enſuing, that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins, and in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved; and for Imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms for the reſtoration of peace and proſperity to us and our dominions. Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, this 2d. day of January, 1805, in the 45 year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Gazette contains a ſimilar Proclamation for a General Faſt in Scotland Thurſday the 21ſt. of February.

The late gale at Guernſey.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, capt. Shephard, ſailed from Portſmouth the 12th of December and after chaſing a French lugger privateer of 16 guns cloſe into Dieppe, arrived at Guernſey on the 17th; it blew ſo hard that the privateer's lee-guns were quite under water, and although within half-gun ſhot, the Teiſbe unfortunately could not get her guns to bear: the privateer carried ſuch a preſs of ſail, that ſhe was almoſt under water during the chace.

On Monday the 17th, the Thiſbe laying at anchor in Guernſey Roads, received orders to proceed to Jerſey, with an anchor and cable for his Majeſty's ſhip Seven. At about two the Niobe frigate, capt. Scott, came in and anchored cloſe a-head of the Thiſbe; and although every exertion was made in veering cable, ſhe fell on board the Thiſbe; which ſhip was obliged to veer two cables to get clear of the Niobe; ſhe, however, carried away the Thiſbe's figure head, and did her ſome damage. At about four the Niobe attempted to weigh, to get clear, but fell on board a ſecond time, and ſprung the Thiſbe's Bowſprit, which obliged the Thiſbe to veer to three cables, but being ſo near the rocks was forced to cut, and make ſail, and anchored without the Niobe.

The next day it came on to blow very ſtrong from the Eaſtward, which obliged the Thiſbe to let go the ſheet anchor, and had it ready for letting go. At about a-leven that night it blew a hurricane, and in half an hour after the beſt bower cable parted: the only anchor they had remaining was then let go, with the Severn's cable bent to it, which brought the ſhip up within half a cable's length of the rocks; almoſt immediately the Niobe and Sylph cut away their maſts, and at one in the morning the gale increaſing, and the Thiſbe pitching very heavy, the firſt-maſt was cut away, which eaſed her very much; ſhe continued riding ſo till ten o'clock, and no appearance of the gale ceaſing, the main-maſt was cut away. About four in the afternoon the gale abated, the ſheet anchor was attempted to be got up, but the cable parted, being cut to pieces by the rocks; and when the other anchor was hove up, it was found, that if the gale had continued two hours longer, the Thiſbe muſt inevitably have been loſt, and all the crew drowned.

GUERNSEY.

Laſt Thurſday, a deputation from Alderney waited upon the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, and in the name of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and principal inhabitants of the Iſland of Alderney, preſented him with a ſuperb Gold Box ornamented with diamonds and rubies, with a ſuitable complimentary inſcription. The deputation on preſenting the box, delivered the following addreſs:

To the Hon. Major General Doyle, Colonel of the 87th Regiment, Lieutenant Governor of Guernſey, and Commanding in Chief his Majeſty's Forces in the Iſland of Guernſey and Alderney.

"SIR,

"We feel highly gratified in being appointed by Lieutenant Governor Faby to have the honor of preſenting to this Box, with the inſcribed Addreſs in the name of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and principal inhabitants of the Iſland of Alderney: a token of reſpect, which, though ſmall, yet being unprecedented, they hope you will be pleaſed to receive as expreſſive of their grateful ſenſe of the unexampled exertions and efficacious meaſures you have adopted for their benefit and defence.

"We have to regret that our powers are inadequate to expreſs in terms as energetic as we could with our unbounded gratitude to the beſt of Kings, for having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint to the Chief Command of theſe Iſlands, a General whoſe conciliatory conduct has won the eſteem of our Iſland, while his abilities eminent in the ſenate as in the field, have contributed with ſuch honor to himſelf and advantage to his Country, to eſtabliſh on a permanent baſis the great and exalted character of the Britiſh Nation.

"In the name of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and principal Inhabitants of the Iſland of Alderney.

"We have the honor,
"to ſubſcribe ourſelves,
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"humble ſervants,

"F. N. ROBILLIARD,
"JAMES HAMILL, Town Major.
"GUERNSEY, *Nov.* 15, 1804."

To which the General made the following reply.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I accept with pride and gratitude this honorable mark of approbation from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and principal Inhabitants of the Iſland of Alderney.

"I had long admired the manly port with which the brave defenders of that important out poſt had bid a proud defiance to the teeth of the inſolent foe; with this feeling it naturally became the firſt object of my attention, on being honoured with the Command, to give encouragement and effect to the zeal of its loyal inhabitants.

"In fulfilling this duty to the beſt of Kings, ever alive to the happineſs of his people, I ſhall have been ſo fortunate as to have conciliated the good opinion of your loyal countrymen, I ſhall have obtained the object of my ambition and gratified the beſt feelings of my heart.

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"From the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and principal Inhabitants of Alderney, as a ſmall mark of their reſpect for his diſtinguiſhed ſervices, and of their gratitude for the protection and ſecurity afforded to this Iſland, by the judicious and energetic meaſures he has adopted for their defence.

"ALDERNEY, 14th Nov. 1804."

ENGLISH PARAGRAPHS.

One of the greateſt curioſities in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau is a monument, of which nature only has been the architect. It is a tree, commonly called *Bonyart de Rio*. This tree, which is one of the higheſt in Europe, but does not befurcate, or ſhoot out any branches until it reaches the height of 40 feet. It raiſes his head above all its neighbors with a noble dignity, and forms a magnificent Corinthian column.

IT is very much to be feared that the avarice of the friends of your Roſcius prompts them to work this admirable boy beyond his powers of endurance. It appears that he performs both day and night, and at places ſo diſtant from each other as muſt occaſion much fatigue in travelling. We remember a prodigy of the name of PARSER, who appeared at Covent-Garden ſome years ago. This boy manifeſted extraordinary powers of muſic and recitation, and repaired great *eclat*. He became very popular. Engagements crowded upon him, and all were accepted. His parents carried him every where and he ſoon became the victim of his exertions. In the wiſh to make the moſt of him, the poor youth was ſacrificed.

There was gathered the 16th inſt. in his Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUGH's gardens, Dalkeith, a cluſter of apples of the following meaſurement round each apple. One of 11 1-2 inches—two 22 inches—one 10 1-2 inches—one 9 1-2 inches—8¼ inches—total 62 1-4 inches, of 5 feet 2 1-4 inches.

[*Nov.* 1804.]

Sometime ago, Mr. BIRKETT ELLERY of Winſter, near Kendal, miſſed one of his ſhearling ſheep, and having ſearched for it in vain, gave it up as loſt. About a month afterwards, ſome children going into his malthin to play, on a rainy day, diſcovered the poor animal in the ciſtern. It ſeems that it had gone thro' a window which opened into its paſture, and remained there a whole month, without any food whatever; yet it is now likely to live and do well.

MONTREAL, March 25.

Died on Saturday, 23d inſt. RICHARD DOBIE, Eſq. many years a reſpectable Merchant of this City. He came to Canada ſhortly after the conqueſt, and on every emergency exhibited the moſt ſteady attachment to his King and

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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ENGLISH PARAGRAPHS.

One of the greateſt curioſities in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau is a monument, of which nature only has been the architect. It is a tree, commonly called *Bonyart de Rio*. This tree, which is one of the higheſt in Europe, but does not befurcate, or ſhoot out any branches until it reaches the height of 40 feet. It raiſes his head above all its neighbors with a noble dignity, and forms a magnificent Corinthian column.

IT is very much to be feared that the avarice of the friends of your Roſcius prompts them to work this admirable boy beyond his powers of endurance. It appears that he performs both day and night, and at places ſo diſtant from each other as muſt occaſion much fatigue in travelling. We remember a prodigy of the name of PARSER, who appeared at Covent-Garden ſome years ago. This boy manifeſted extraordinary powers of muſic and recitation, and repaired great *eclat*. He became very popular. Engagements crowded upon him, and all were accepted. His parents carried him every where and he ſoon became the victim of his exertions. In the wiſh to make the moſt of him, the poor youth was ſacrificed.

There was gathered the 16th inſt. in his Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUGH's gardens, Dalkeith, a cluſter of apples of the following meaſurement round each apple. One of 11 1-2 inches—two 22 inches—one 10 1-2 inches—one 9 1-2 inches—8¼ inches—total 62 1-4 inches, of 5 feet 2 1-4 inches.

[*Nov.* 1804.]

Sometime ago, Mr. BIRKETT ELLERY of Winſter, near Kendal, miſſed one of his ſhearling ſheep, and having ſearched for it in vain, gave it up as loſt. About a month afterwards, ſome children going into his malthin to play, on a rainy day, diſcovered the poor animal in the ciſtern. It ſeems that it had gone thro' a window which opened into its paſture, and remained there a whole month, without any food whatever; yet it is now likely to live and do well.

MONTREAL, March 25.

Died on Saturday, 23d inſt. RICHARD DOBIE, Eſq. many years a reſpectable Merchant of this City. He came to Canada ſhortly after the conqueſt, and on every emergency exhibited the moſt ſteady attachment to his King and

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 2.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 730. SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and dated, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fecond day of March laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the Eighth day of this prefent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of May next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed ; —Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this ſecond day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do ; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame ; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Acts paſſed in the firſt Seſſion of the Fourth Provincial Parliament.

An ACT to Regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Aſſembly.

[Paſſed 2d March, 1805.

WHEREAS the preſent mode of deciſion in this Province, upon Petitions complaining of undue Elections, or Returns of Members to ſerve in the Parliament thereof, is defective, for want of thoſe ſanctions and ſolemnities which are eſtabliſhed by Law in other trials, and is attended with many inconveniencies :

For remedy thereof, be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice, and conſent of the Legiſlative Council, and Aſſembly, of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act, paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of "an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth "year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, "in North America, and to make "further proviſion for the Go"vernment of the ſaid Province,"

and by the authority of the same, That every petition, complaining of an undue Election, or return of a Member, or Members, to serve in the House of Assembly, shall contain the grounds and reason of complaint, and in case the House of Assembly, shall think such grounds and reasons (if true) sufficient to make the election void, a day and hour shall, by the said House be appointed, for taking the same into consideration, and notice thereof, in writing, shall be forthwith given by the Speaker, to the petitioners, and the sitting Member, or Members, or their respective agents, accompanied with an order to them to attend the House at the time appointed, either in person, or by their counsel or agents.

II. *Provided always*, That no such petition shall be taken into consideration within fourteen days after the same shall have been first read in the House by the Clerk, unless by consent of parties.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That at the time appointed for taking such petition into consideration, and after reading the order of the day for that purpose, the House shall be cleared, and the Members thereof (excepting the Member or Members whose election shall be contested) with the Speaker, shall be sworn at the Table, well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment give, according to the evidence; the Speaker shall then take the Chair, the doors shall be opened, and the petitioners, their counsel, or agent shall attend.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the witnesses for the petitioners shall be ordered by the Speaker to retire without the House, and the petitioners, their counsel, or agent, shall call them in one by one, for examination, and each and every witness, as aforesaid, shall be sworn at the Bar of the House, and the names of the witnesses, for either party, shall be given in to the Clerk of the House, before they are sworn.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That after the witnesses for the petitioners shall have been fully examined, the sitting Member, or Members, shall be requested by the Speaker, to make a defence, and the witnesses for the said sitting Member, or Members, shall be ordered to retire, shall be separately called in for examination, and shall be sworn in manner aforesaid; provided nevertheless, That whenever any Member of the House shall be a witness for either party, he shall not be obliged to retire, as aforesaid; but he shall be sworn in his place.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said sitting Member, or Members, whose election shall be contested, as aforesaid, shall not be allowed to vote upon any question, which shall arise in the course of the trial, or upon the determination thereof.

VII. *Provided always*, That no such determination as aforesaid, shall be made, nor any question be proposed, unless there be a quorum of the House; and no Member shall have a vote on such determination, or any other question, or resolution, who has not attended during the whole of the trial.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the oaths by this Act directed to be taken, shall be administered by the Clerk of the House, and that any person who shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, in any evidence, which he shall give before the House, in consequence of the oath, which he shall have taken by the direction of this Act, shall, on conviction thereof, incur, and suffer the like pains and penalties, to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable, by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

An ACT to ratify and confirm certain Provisional Articles of Agreement, entered into by the respective Commissioners of this Province and Lower Canada, at Montreal, on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and four, relative to Duties, and for carrying the same into effect; and also to continue an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, and continued by an Act passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign.

[Passed 2d March, 1805.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS Articles of Provisional Agreement, were made, and entered into at Montreal, on the fifth day of July, in the forty fourth year of your Majesty's reign, by the Commissioners nominated and appointed on behalf of the Province of Upper Canada, by His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, by commission, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, in the forty-fourth year of your Majesty's reign, in pursuance of, and under the authority of an Act, passed in the thirty-seventh year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the "Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint certain Commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned," and the Commissioners nominated and appointed on behalf of the Province of Lower Canada, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament thereof, passed in the forty-fourth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for appointing Commissioners to treat with the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of Upper Canada, for the purposes therein mentioned," which agreement is as follows:—

The said Commissioners having met, and communicated to each other their respective powers and authorities, and having taken into consideration, and maturely deliberated upon the objects of their appointment, and finding, that no material alteration hath taken place in the relative situation of the two Provinces, so as to require any change in the existing provisions, for ascertaining the respective proportion of duties and allowance for drawbacks, on articles imported at the Port of Quebec, or otherwise, it is unanimously agreed, that the articles of agreement at present subsisting between the two Provinces, be further continued, and be in force, as if they were here particularly inserted, until the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May it therefore please your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act "to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That all and every part of the Provisional Agreement, herein before particularly mentioned, and every clause thereof, be ratified, approved, and confirmed, and the said Provisional Agreement, and every part and clause thereof, is ratified, approved, and confirmed accordingly, and shall have the same effect, force, and validity, for, and during the term of this Act, as if the exisiting Articles of Agreement were herein particularly set forth.

II. And whereas, an Act was passed in the thirty-ninth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to ratify, approve, and confirm the Provisional Agreement, made, and entered into by Commissioners on the part of this Province, and Commissioners on the part of the Province of Lower Canada," expired, and was at an end, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one; and whereas, the said Act was renewed, and continued, until the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five; and whereas it is expedient and necessary to renew, and continue the said Act, (except so much of the same, as relates to the suspending the operation of the sixth article, of the therein recited Provisional Agreement,) Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all, and every clause (excepting as herein before mentioned) obligation, penalty, fine, matter, and thing, in the said Act contained, be renewed, continued, and enacted accordingly; and all, and every clause, obligation, penalty, fine, matter, and thing therein contained, (except as herein before mentioned) shall have the same effect, force and validity for, and during the continuance of this

Act, as if the same were herein particularly repeated and set forth.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Provincial Treasurer shall, and is hereby authorized and required, to receive the monies which now are, or hereafter may become due, and payable, from the said Province of Lower Canada, to this Province, pursuant, and by virtue of this Act, and of the articles of Provisional Agreement herein before ratified and confirmed, in the same manner, as he is directed by the above recited Act, hereby renewed and continued as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall have force and effect, from the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and shall continue to be in force to the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and no longer.

An ACT to alter certain parts of an Act, passed in the forty-second year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the administration of Justice, in the District of Newcastle."

[Passed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS the place appointed by law, for building a Gaol and Court House, in the district of Newcastle, is inconvenient for the inhabitants of the said district; Be it therefore Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, continued and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of an Act, passed in the forty-second year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the administration of Justice in the district of Newcastle," as directs, that a Gaol and Court House shall be built in the town of Newcastle, shall be repealed, and that it shall and may be lawful, for his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said district of Newcastle, or the greater part of them, in the first General Quarter Sessions, after the passing of this Act assembled, to appoint some fit and proper place, in either of the townships of Haldimand, or Hamilton, within the said district of Newcastle, where a Gaol and Court House may be built, in the same manner that a Gaol and Court House is at present directed to be built, within the said town of Newcastle, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize the said Justices of the Peace, to fix the place for building the said Gaol and Court House, on any reserve of the Crown or Clergy, or on land belonging to any person, or persons, without permission first obtained, from the Government, or from the owner, or owners of said land.

III. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That unless such Gaol and Court House shall be built, and finished, within two years, from the passing of this Act, to that prisoners may be confined in the one, and the different Courts of Justice be properly accommodated in the other, then, and in such case, this Act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be null and void.

An ACT to make provisions for further appointments of Parish and Town Officers throughout this Province.

[Passed 2d March, 1805.

BE it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act, passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That so much of the fifth clause of an Act, passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers, within this Province," as limits the number of overseers of the highways, to be chosen under, and by virtue of the authority of that Act, to six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitant householders assembled under, and by virtue of the authority of the said Act, in their annual Town Meetings, to choose and nominate, under, and agreeably to the provisions of the said Act, not less than two, nor more than twelve persons, to serve the said office of overseers of the highways, for such parish, town, or township.

C *An ACT for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.*

[Passed 2d March, 1805.

WHEREAS no special provision has been made by law, since the division of the Province of Quebec, for the support of Insolvent Debtors, detained in execution; and whereas it is inexpedient that the support of such, should depend upon the District, or the precarious charity of individuals,

Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act, passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That if any prisoner, in execution for debt, shall apply to the Court, whence such execution issued, and make oath, that he or she, is not worth five pounds, the plaintiff, or whose suit he, or she is detained, shall be ordered by the said Court, by rule, to be served on the plaintiff, or the attorney, to pay to the defendant in execution, the sum of five shillings, weekly maintenance, so long as he, or she shall be detained in prison, at the suit of the plaintiff, and that such payment shall be made in advance, to the prisoner or gaoler, for his or her use, on Monday in every week; on failure of which, the Court from whence the execution issued, shall order the defendant to be released. *Provided always*, That the plaintiff shall not be obliged to make such payment, if he can prove, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has secreted, or conveyed away, his or her effects, to defraud his or her creditors.

Latest Intelligence.

OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

From the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, received at the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Fort-William. Nov. 25.

The Governor-general has received a dispatch from capt. Mercies, of his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, major of brigade to major-general Fraser, (addressed to his Excellency's military secretary) dated Camp near Deeg, November 13, 1804, of which the following copy is published for general information.

Camp, 8 miles S. W. of Deeg, November 13, 6 P. M.

To Captain Armstrong,

Military secretary to His Excellency the Gov. General and Capt. General, &c.

SIR,

I am directed by Major General Fraser to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor-general, that the army under his command, arrived within three Cros's of the Fort of Deeg yesterday, and found the enemy very strongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and large jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's position the General thought it advisable to delay the attack until this morning. Having made his arrangements for the security of his camp, he

tries under the honorable Lieutenant-colonel Monfon; the 2d under Lieutenant-colonel G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of Naval Cavalry, under Lieutenant-colonel T. Browne; and part of the Park, under Lieutenant-colonel Horsford, at three o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left, round the jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank. A little after day-break, we formed in two lines attacked, and carried a large village which was on their right flank. The Major-general immediately purfued his fuccefs, and marched down on their line, and took poffeffion of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into Camp. I regret to fay that General Frazer has been feverely wounded while at the head of the troops, leading them into action, and in conſequence, was obliged to be carried of the field. The honorable Colonel Monfon then aſſumed the command, and atchieved what what General Frazer fo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the Fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire on us. The number of guns is not yet afcertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loſs has been fevere. Regular returns of the number of guns and of the killed and wounded, will be ſent by the honorable Colonel Monfon to-morrow; who will likewiſe give a detailed account of the action. Major-general Frazer feels it impoſſible to expreſs his high ſenſe of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majeſty's 76th regiment, who have on this occaſion, as on every former one, done honor to themſelves and their country. I have the honor to be, Sir your moſt obedient humble Servant. (Signed)

J. MENZIES, Major of Brigade.

November 26.

To his Excellency the moſt noble Marquis Wellefley, Governor General, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that in purſuance of my intentions expreſſed in my diſpatch of yeſterday's date, I reached this place this morning, with the cavalry before day-break, after a march of upwards of 34 miles.

The enemy occupied a poſition cloſe under the walls of Ferruckabad, and I completely ſucceeded in ſurpriſing them. The conſequence has been, that yaſt number of their men and horſes have been deſtroyed, and the whole cattle and baggage taken which they poſſeſſed.

Jeſwant Rao Holkar eſcaped by an early flight, but his troops in the greateſt confuſion, were purſued and every cut to pieces by my cavalry. I am happy to add that we have ſuſtained very little loſs either in men or horſes.

I have not time at the preſent moment to expreſs the ſatisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the corps engaged, but I ſhall have the honor of forwarding to your lordſhip my ſentiments on this ſubject as ſoon as poſſible. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your lordſhip's moſt faithful humble ſervant,

(Signed) G. LAKE

Head Quarters, Perwichdil, Nov. 17, 1805.

An authentic letter received from an officer of rank in the Camp of the Commander in Chief, gives the following account.

"After a march of 34 miles this morning we reached the enemy's camp before day-break, and completely ſurpriſed them. We gave them firſt ſeveral diſcharges of grape from the horſe artillery, and then his Majeſty's 8th dragoons moved on upon them, and great havock enſued; ſo complete was the ſurpriſe, that many of the horſes were remaining at their pickets when the 8th got in among them. I was with the 8th all day, and I aſſure you their execution was moſt conſiderable, and the enemy's loſs muſt have been enormous, the whole plain was covered with themſelves and horſes. Our marching for theſe laſt ſeventeen days has been very great. This day our horſes went upwards of fifty miles."

The official details of the glorious and deciſive victory, obtained by the gallant army under the command of Major-General Frazer, at Deeg on the 13th inſt. have not yet been received by the Governor General.

By authentic letters, however, dated at Agra, addreſſed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and tranſmitted to the Governor General, it appears that "the enemy had taken up a ſtrong poſition with the fort of Deeg, on the flank, and a fortified village on the other, and in this ſituation with their numerous artillery (it is ſaid) they conceived themſelves perfectly ſafe; our troops however convinced them to the contrary, and in a moſt gallant manner ſucceeded in forcing them to abandon their guns, and ſeek protection under the walls of the fort. Thoſe accounts likewiſe mention that upwards of one hundred guns have been taken, their tumbrils either taken or deſtroyed, and the enemy completely diſperſed; and the Major General Frazer is now encamped within two miles and fronting the gate of the fort of Deeg."

Another account ſtates, "the General attacked the enemy under the walls of the fort of Deeg, and took poſſeſſion of eighty guns, beſides many more diſabled, not yet counted. The firing was heard at Agra."

From the Barbadoes Mercury, received at the office of the Mercantile Adverſiſer.

Bridgetown, March 2—9.

Gallant defence of Dominica and defeat of the French.

This highly pleaſing intelligence was received here yeſterday by the arrival of a veſſel direct from that Iſland, and we are enabled, from the information of a very intelligent gentleman who came paſſenger from thence, to give our readers ſome particulars which cannot fail to be intereſting. The enemy having, as we were before informed, arrived off Roſeau early in the morning of the 22d ult. were miſtaken for an Engliſh ſquadron, and had even made ſome diſpoſitions to debark their troops before the error was diſcovered; no ſooner, however, were they aſcertained, than a warm fire was opened on them from the batteries along the coaſt, which their ſhips inſtantly returned, and continued a ſmart cannonade until they had effected the landing, at about 7 o'clock, at Pointe Mechelle, of full ſeven troops. Brigadier General Prevoſt, ever on the alert, had at this time advantageouſly poſted a detachment from the 46th regiment and town militia, with a few black troops, amounting in all to not more than 150 men, to annoy the enemy; this ſmall band, led on by major Nudin, moſt gallantly oppoſed the enemy, and notwithſtanding their ſuperior numbers, inſtantly checked their advance, and threw the whole body into confuſion. The action became more general, the enemy repeatedly endeavoring to advance, but being as often repulſed, found it neceſſary to ſend off their wounded, and received freſh troops from their ſhips. In this time the town unfortunately took fire from the wad of the batteries commanding it having fallen on ſome of the houſes; the enemy's force being alſo undiminiſhed from the freſh ſupplies which were landed, while their opponents were harraſſed and fatigued, and the flames ſpreading with deſtructive fury, naturally creating great confuſion, our gallant but unequal corps were drawn off with the greateſt judgment, and conducted by General Prevoſt in ſafe retreat to Prince Rupert's.

During the conteſt made with ſuch gallantry and effect, Major Nurſe received a wound (feared to be fatal) and one militia man and five regulars were killed, and about 30 ſlightly wounded; but the loſs on the part of the enemy was conſiderable; the wounded cannot be aſcertained—however, full 300 of the ſlain ſerve to ſhew the effects of our well directed fire, and gallant defence. A flag of truce was now (about two in the afternoon of the 22d) ſent in to the French Commandant, and the ſhattered town and two evacuated forts agreed to be ſurrendered at diſcretion to an unworthy and diſgraceful enemy, whoſe object, inſtead of conqueſt, was fordid plunder and oppreſſive requiſitions. A demand of 7500 dollars, to be inſtantly furniſhed, and the unconſumed remnant of the town given up to the mercy of their diabolical marauders. In their career of pillage, not even the moſt trifling articles eſcaped them, and many worthleſs and abandoned negroes gave them aid. Having obtained their booty, they re-embarked on Wedneſday morning laſt, and before two in the afternoon, the men on board the fleet, having previouſly burnt one ſhip in the bay, ſunk two ſmaller veſſels, and ſent 10 or 15 others (the whole there) to Guadaloupe, ſtood to ſea with a light wind; and, when the veſſel which brings theſe particulars left Roſeau (about four o'clock that afternoon) they were not more than three leagues from the land, with their heads to the northward.

Amidſt all that promptitude and alacrity which has been manifeſted, as well on the part of the King's regular garriſon as the militia forces of the Iſland, ſince the arrival of the enemy's ſquadron in theſe ſeas, we have never for a moment loſt ſight of the vigilant zeal of Sir Samuel Hood on the ſame occaſion. The commodore, it is well known, inſtantly ſailed from Carliſle Bay upon the receipt of intelligence of the French fleet's arrival at Martinique: and although we have not heard any particular account of his proceedings ſince his departure, we cannot heſitate to attribute to him, ſuch a judicious

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 3.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

ROYAL NUMBER 731. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the ſecond day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firſt day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was among other things ſignified to ſuch perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given [illegible] ſhould not remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1806.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Acts paſſed in the firſt Seſſion of the Fourth Provincial Parliament.

An ACT *to regulate the Curing, Packing, and Inſpection of Beef and Pork.*

[Paſſed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS by a law of the Province of Lower Canada, it has become neceſſary for ſuch perſons in this Province, as may deem it proper to cure and pack Beef and Pork for foreign markets, to have the ſame cured and Packed, under the authority of a law of this Province; Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council, and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of, and under the authority of An Act, paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "an Act, for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the Government, from time to time, as to

him may seem reasonable, to appoint one or more capable persons in each of the districts of this Province, to be Inspector, or Inspectors, of Beef and Pork, who shall thereupon be the Inspector, or Inspectors, for putting this Act in execution, with all the powers, and subject to all the penalties herein after described, and each of the Inspectors, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take, and subscribe, an oath before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in and for the district in which he shall reside, which oath, the said justice is hereby authorized to administer, in the words following viz. "I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly, and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill, and understanding, execute, do, and perform, the office and duty of an Inspector, packer, and repacker, of Beef and Pork, according to the true intent and meaning of an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the curing, packing, and Inspection of Beef and Pork," and that I will not, directly, or indirectly, brand or suffer any Cask of Beef or Pork to be branded, but what shall be found and good," which oath he shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, &c. the district in which he shall be appointed Inspector, or Inspectors of each and every District in this Province, in the month of June, in every year, shall make a return to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, of the whole number of barrels of Beef and Pork Inspected by him, or them, according to the direction of this Act, during the year preceding, distinguishing the different sorts of Beef and Pork, and the District in which the same was Inspected.

II. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no person to be hereafter appointed an Inspector of beef or of pork, under the authority of this Act, shall deal in, buy, barter, or exchange any beef or pork, by him inspected, or to be inspected, under pain of the commission under which he acts, being null and void, except such beef or pork, as may be necessary for the consumption of his own family.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no beef shall be hereafter packed or repacked in barrels, for foreign markets, unless it be of fat cattle, not under three years old, and that all such beef shall be cut in square pieces, as near as may be, not exceeding twelve pounds weight, nor less than four pounds weight; and that all beef which the said inspectors shall find, on examination, to have been killed at a proper age, to be fat and merchantable, shall be sorted and divided in three different sorts, for packing and repacking in barrels, to be denominated mess, prime, and cargo; mess beef shall consist of the choicest pieces of oxen, cows or steers, well fatted; the shin, shoulder and neck, shall be taken from the fore quarters, & the legs & leg rounds from the hind quarters; and each barrel containing beef of this description, shall be branded on one of the heads with the words, *Mess Beef*; that prime beef shall consist of choice pieces of oxen, steers, cows and heifers, amongst which there shall not be more than half a neck, and one shank, with the hock cut off, and one of the hocks of all barrels containing beef of this description, shall be branded with the words *Prime Beef*; that cargo beef shall consist of fat cattle of all descriptions, of three years old and upwards, with not more than half a neck, and three shanks without the hocks in each barrel, and shall be otherwise merchantable, and such barrel shall be branded on one of the heads with the words, *Cargo Beef*; and every barrel of beef shall be well salted, with not less than forty pounds of clean Saint Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon, Turks Island salt, or other salt of equal quality, exclusive of a pickle, made as strong as salt will make it, and so each barrel of beef shall be added, not less than two ounces of saltpetre.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, every barrel, in which beef shall be packed, or repacked, shall be made of good seasoned white oak staves and heading, free from every defect, and shall contain two hundred pounds weight of beef, and shall not be of a larger guage than thirty gallons, and shall be hooped with fourteen good ash, hickory, or oak hoops, the heads to be made of good thick stuff, the hoops to be well set and drove.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That one head of every barrel, in which beef or pork is packed, or repacked for foreign market, shall be branded with the weight it contains, the inspector's name, who shall have inspected the same, with the name of the District where it was inspected, and also the addition of Upper Canada, in legible letters.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no inspector appointed by virtue of this Act, shall inspect, or brand any cask of beef or pork, out of the limit or district for which he shall be appointed, under the penalty of twenty shillings.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any inspector of beef or pork, not then employed in the inspection and examination of beef or pork, according to the duties prescribed by this Act, or who shall not be incapacitated by sickness, shall, on application, on lawful days, and reasonable hours, to him made, for the examination of any beef or pork as aforesaid, refuse, neglect, or delay to proceed to such examination and inspection, for the space of two days after such application so made to him, the inspector so refusing, neglecting, or delaying to make such examination and inspection, shall, for each offence, forfeit the sum of forty shillings, current money of this Province, to the use of the person or persons injured by such delay.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every inspector shall receive one shilling and six-pence, current money of this Province, for each barrel of beef or pork he shall salt, pack, inspect and pickle, exclusive of cooperage; and for every mile the said inspector shall travel, he shall be intitled to receive the sum of six-pence, all which salting, packing, inspecting, pickling, and travelling, shall be paid by the person or persons by whom he shall be employed.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any of the inspectors appointed by virtue of this Act, shall be guilty of any neglect or fraud, in inspecting any beef or pork, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or shall brand any cask containing beef or pork, which has not been actually inspected agreeable to this Act, he or they, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings, current money of this Province, in case of neglect, and shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds of like money, and be dismissed from his office, in case of fraud.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall intermix, take out, or shift any beef or pork, out of any cask inspected or branded, as by this Act is required, or put in any other beef or pork for sale, contrary to the intention of this Act, the person or persons so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, current money of this Province.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, shall counterfeit any of the aforesaid brand-marks, or impress, or brand the same on any cask, or casks of beef, or pork, he, she, or they, being thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, current money of this Province.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from, and after the passing of this Act, every barrel, in which pork shall be packed, or repacked for foreign markets, shall be made of good, seasoned, white oak staves and heading, free from every defect, and each barrel shall contain two hundred pounds weight of pork, and shall not be of a larger guage than thirty gallons, and the said barrels, in every respect, shall be hooped, and made in the same manner as in this Act provided, for barrels for packing and repacking beef.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That there shall be two qualities of Pork, known, and distinguished by the names of Mess, and Prime Pork, Mess Pork shall consist of the rib pieces of good, fat hogs, only, barrels containing such pork, shall be branded on one of the heads, with the words, Mess Pork; Prime Pork shall consist of the next best pieces, with not more than six shoulders, or legs, with the shank cut off, in one barrel, and one of the heads of every such barrel, shall be branded with the words, Prime Pork; and the pork so to be packed, shall be cut in pieces, as nearly square as may be, provided that all mess pork, and prime pork, shall be cut, as nearly as possible, in pieces of four pounds weight, and that each barrel of pork shall be salted, with not less than fifty pounds of the same quality of salt, and the same kind of pickle, and to each barrel of pork shall be added, not less than two ounces of salt petre, as in this Act is provided, for packing and inspecting of beef, and that each barrel of pork, when so inspected and packed, shall be branded in the same manner, as in this Act is provided, for branding of beef, designating the different qualities, or denominations herein described.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for all beef and pork, that shall be inspected in this province, the inspector who shall have inspected the same shall give unto the owner, or his agent, a certificate, under his hand and seal certifying, that such beef or pork is in every respect, packed and branded agreeable to the laws of the Province of Upper Canada, which certificate may be in the following form:

"I do hereby certify, that I have inspected barrels of Cargo, Mess, or Prime Beef, or Mess, or Prime Pork, as the case may be, the property of and that the said Mess, Prime or Cargo Beef, Mess or Prime Pork, is in every respect packed, and branded, agreeable to the laws of the Province of Upper Canada.

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to compel any person or persons, who may export beef, or pork from this province, to have the same inspected, unless he, or they shall think proper so to do.

XVI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all the fines and forfeitures, by this Act imposed, shall be recoverable with costs, in a summary way, to be proceeded upon, and be examined into, heard adjudged, and determined, by the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions assembled, and in order thereto, it shall and may be lawful, to, and for any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, within the district wherein the offence has been committed, to summon any person or persons to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be holden in and for such district, and the magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, are hereby fully authorized, empowered, and required upon the appearance, or default, of such person or persons, so to be summoned, to examine into the cause of such complaint, and thereupon, to proceed to give judgment, the one moiety of all such fines and forfeitures (except such as are herein before otherwise applied) when recovered, shall be immediately paid into the hands of the Receiver General, for the use of his Majesty, towards the support of the Government of this province, and shall be accounted for to his Majesty, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form, as his Majesty shall direct, and the other moiety, to the Inspector, or person who shall sue for the same.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any action or suit, shall be commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, such action or suit, shall be commenced within the space of six calendar months next after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards; and the defendant or defendants, may give this Act, and the special matter, in evidence, at the trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance, and by authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, then the Court shall find for the defendant or defendants, and if the plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall, and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as defendants have in other cases by law.

An ACT *for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies issued, and advanced by His Majesty, through the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of two addresses.*

[Passed the 2d March, 1805.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of an address, of your Commons House of assembly, to Peter Hunter Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, of your Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, bearing date on the second day of March, in the forty-fourth year of your Majesty's Reign, the sum of forty-five pounds nine Shillings and eight pence, has been issued and advanced, by your Majesty, through your Lieutenant Governor, to Isaac Swaze Etquire, for the payment of disburtements, made by him in the purchase of Hemp Seed, for use of this Province, and whereas, in pursuance of a certain other address of your said Commons House of Assembly, to your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, the further sum of two hundred and twenty-nine pounds eight shillings and seven-pence three farthings, has been issued, and advanced by your majesty, thro' your Lieutenant Governor, to the Clerks, and other officers of the two houses of parliament, on certain contingent expences attending the last and present Session of parliament, may it therefore please your majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that out of the surplus of any fund, or funds, subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be issued, and applied, the sum of two hundred & seventy-four Pounds eighteen shillings and three-pence three farthings, to make good the said two sums of money which have been issued and advanced, in pursuance of the aforesaid two addresses.

I. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the due application of the said sum of money, pursuant to the directions of this Act, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall direct.

An ACT *to amend an Act, passed in the forty fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encourage-*

G. R.

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 732. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

...ment of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof."

[Passed 2d March, 1805.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, made and passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty, a certain sum of money, for the further encouragement of the growth and cultivation of Hemp within this Province, and the exportation thereof," it was, among other things enacted, that the sum of forty pounds should be the rate, or price to be paid per ton for hemp, which may be purchased under, or in virtue of the said Act. And whereas it is found, on experience, that the said rate, or price of forty pounds per ton, is insufficient to compensate the labor of the cultivator of Hemp in this Province, for further encouragement thereof, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act, passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the sum of fifty pounds shall be the rate or price to be paid per ton, for any Hemp, which may be hereafter purchased under, or in virtue of the provision made in said Act of the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, or in any former Act of the Parliament of this Province, any law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

THE VIDETTE EATERS.

Some time since, when the Dublin Yeomanry were on permanent duty, the main guard of a certain Fusileer Corps, being stationed in Stephen's Green, near the residence of their Captain, Sir John W—, a very fine pair of *leverets*, which were intended as a present for the Knight, by the blundering of a drunken higler, were left at the guard house. Without any very minute enquiries after the owner of the *leverets*, they were ordered to be dressed for supper, and, in addition to the contents of their haversacks, afforded a very comfortable regale to the men on duty. Scarcely was supper ended, when the guard was ordered to be turned out, and two videttes, or orderly men, having notified to them the approach of the visiting officer, immediately rode on to give a similar warning at the next military post. The officer, who was an Englishman, soon overtaken, and having inspected the guards required of the serjeant, had he seen this videttes? Now the honest serjeant, though a good practical soldier was totally ignorant of the *termes de guerre*. The similitude of hounds struck his ear; his conscience accused him; he thought the leverets were enquired after; and he replied, with evident confusion, "why please, your honour, we ate them." "What," exclaimed the astonished officer, "ate the videttes, ate the videttes! and in the name of wonder, what have you done with their arms?" "Why," answered the serjeant, "we ate them too; we ate them, legs, head, arms, and all; but we then did not know they were your honour's." The astonished officer thought it a folly to remonstrate, and fled with horror from a body of men, who seemed to unite the carnivorous propensities of the anthropophagi, to the digestion of the ostrich.

LONDON, *March* 2.

Neutral vessels, freighted with the produce of the French Colonies, are admitted into the ports of France, on paying the same duties as are imposed on French bottoms, which is one third less than on foreign ships. This encouragement has induced several Americans to embark in this carrying trade, which they disguise by conveying the produce first to the United States, and then covering it with fresh papers.

The Revolutionaire, of 44 guns, Captain Hotham, has brought from New-York 200,000 dollars, as part of a payment due to this country from the United States, for the sustinance of the American Loyalists.

March 3.

The Revolutionaire frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday se'nnight from New-York, performed the voyage in fifteen days, which is the quickest passage ever made; she run from 200 to 260 miles every day. The Revolutionaire was waiting three months for the French frigate to come out of Hampton Roads, which is to convey Jerome Bonaparte and lady to France. The Canibrian frigate, Capt. Beresford, relieved her. Captain Bradley, formerly Commander of the Canibrian, came passenger in the Revolutionaire, which has brought home 200,000 dollars.

March 4.

According to the monthly statement of the British navy, the total number of the ships now in commission is 695, of which 105 are of the line, 21 fifty gun ships, 141 frigates, and 428 sloops of war. There are besides 78 ships of the line repairing, building, and in ordinary, and a great number of smaller vessels; making the grand total 918, ships, of which 183 are of the line. Of cutters, armed brigs, and hired vessels, there are about 150 which, added to the number of ships of superior force would make the British naval force at present amount to 1068 ships of war of different descriptions.

GREENOCK, March 8.

The arrival of the Rochefort squadron at Brest, is said to have received some confirmation, by accounts from our squadron of observations off that port, which states that the number of the enemy's fleet is ascertained to have been considerably increased of late.

No continental intelligence has been received since our last.—The offer of the King of Prussia to mediate between this country and France, it is believed in certain political circles, has been accepted by the latter power; or rather it has been granted by the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, that such an interference was accepted, and would be considered as a manifestation of a wish, on the part of Prussia, to preserve the peace of the Continent.

GLASGOW, FEB. 21.

Nine French gun vessels attempting to get into Brest, have been captured by the Melampus frigate, &c. They are truly wretched craft; they contained no other accommodations for officers and men, than straw to lie on.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Schoolcraft, by Bond, Note or Account, are requested to make payment to his Executors before the 10th day of June next, as all Debts not paid at that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors.

8th May, 1805.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
May 8, 1805.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twentieth day of May, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

31 st May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

31 st May, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, to afford relief to those Persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as *Heirs* or *Devisees* of the Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands, will proceed to hear such Claims as may be brought forward under the provisions of the said Act, on Saturday the first day of June next, at the Government Buildings at York.

JOHN BEIKIE,
C. to the Commission.

1st May, 1805.

To be sold by Public Auction,

☞ On Tuesday the fourteenth instant, at the House of the late GEORGE PURVIS, three Horses, a Billiard Table complete, together with all his Household Furniture.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

May 4, 1805

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iroquois,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Frazer,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilson and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating-house where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 2d May, 1805.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty first day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.
FINE YOUNG FELLOWS
Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The sense of Parliament now appears, from the great majorities on the important questions lately discussed, to be decidedly in favor of Administration. The country has received with satisfaction and sanctioned with its warmest approbation, the decision of its Representatives. The language held by all the Members of Administration, proves that the most perfect concord reigns in the Cabinet.

FEB. 26.—Of the sailing of the Toulon squadron, with troops on board, the letters from Gibraltar make positive mention—adding, that Lord Nelson was at the time of their sailing taking in water at Sicily; and that he received intelligence of the event four days after the ships had left Toulon. If Lord Nelson was watering at Messina, and the French attempted to pass through the strait that seperates Sicily from Italy, they would fall into his very teeth—if he was watering at Palermo and they attempted to pass to the Westward of Sicily, they would hardly escape him. At any rate we entertain the most sanguine expectations that they will never again reach a French Port. Perhaps indeed, the Bay of Aboukir may be destined to be a second time the scene of British victory, and of Lord Nelson's glory, if the French are gone, as we are still strongly of opinion they are, to repossess

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

themselves of Alexandria and the adjacent Coast.

Admiral Cochrane's squadron has been ordered in quest of the *Rochefort* fleet, and is to proceed to the *West Indies* with all possible expedition.—His squadron is composed of the following ships. *St. George*, 98. Rear Admiral Cochrane. Capt. De Courcy; *Atlas*, 74. Capt. Pym; *Northumberland*, 74. Capt. Tobin; *Eagle*, 74. Capt. Colby; *La Spartiate*, 74. Lafobey; and *Veteran*, 64. Capt. Newman.

March 1.—Bonaparte, it seems has consented to the neutrality of *Naples*; the ports of Sicily being no longer shut against English shipping. Our envoy still continues at *Naples*. The other Italian ports are shut.

The mediation of *Prussia* between *England* and *France*, has been accepted by *Bonaparte*.

Prince Eugene Beauharnois, son of her Imperial Majesty Josephine, is stated to be on his way to Italy, accompanied by a strong escort. He arrived at Lyons on the 5th, with a detachment of the Imperial guard, and a body of cavalry. He is probably a forerunner of the change which is to take place in the State of Lombardy.

March 4.—Admiralty orders have been given for an augmentation of the ships of the line in the *North Sea*. All the ships fit for *sea*, have been ordered to sail immediately.

Mr. Pitt has now four times the majority with which he laid a few months ago he would be satisfied to carry on the business of the nation. The number he then wished for was 50; he had on Tuesday evening a majority of upwards of 200.

Bonaparte has given the Dutch a new Constitution.—*Schimmelpenink* is to be at the head of it; and all the military force of the State to be under the controul of the French Emperor.

Cast Iron Bridge over the Thames.

The arch of this elegant structure is the flatteft legment ever built on a large scale, being the legment of a circle of 2,522 feet diameter, the chord or span, 180, and the versed line or height 16 feet; it springs from abutments of stone built on piles, and is 27 feet 2 inches in breadth; it consists of 6 ribs, placed 5 feet asunder, kept in their position by perforated cross bars, placed horizontally at the top and bottom of each arch piece, quite across the bridge; each of the ribs is composed of 39 arch pieces, 4 feet 7 and a quarter inches long at top, and 4 feet 6 3-8 inches at bottom, 4 feet deep, and 4 1-4 inches thick; they are cast hollow, for the purpose of introducing dowels 4 1-4 inches wide, and two inches thick; through these dowels, and also the arch pieces, are cast holes, into which wedges are driven, which bring the parts into close contact, and very considerably lessen the shoot or thrust of the arch.—The spondrils are filled up with circles, which diminish from the abutments to the centre: the whole is covered with plates one inch thick, and two feet broad, on the ends of which rest the pannels, on which the balluftrade is placed.—The whole weight of iron is 270 tons, of which the covering plates weigh 100—the bridge was cast by the Walkers of Rotherham, on an improved plan, for the invention of which, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his royal letters patent to Mr. T. Wilton, engineer of Weatmouth bridge, under whose direction the whole iron-work was thrown across the River Thames, and completed in ten months.

The first day the bridge was opened for public use, the commissioners had the pleasure of seeing 100 fat oxen, 60 horses, and a great number of people upon the bridge, at the same time, without producing the least effect upon it; although the trotting of a horse makes it vibrate. The King and Royal Family passed over in the first four coaches, drawn by four horses each.

DREADFUL FIRE IN LONDON.

On Sunday morning, 3d Feb. a little after three o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Barr, tallow chandler, Upper Adam-street, Edgeware-road. It was discovered by a coachman, who had been putting up his horses at a neighbouring stable, and who, on passing through the street, was alarmed by a strong smell of smoke. He immediately knocked at Mr. Barr's door, and alarmed the neighbourhood, by a loud cry of "Fire." In a short time Mr. and Mrs. Barr appeared in the balcony of the first floor, with each of them an infant in their arms. Several of the neighbours, who had been routed from their beds by the noise, were now in the street, in front of Mr. Barr's house, and having procured ladders, they relieved him and Mrs. Barr, with the two infants, from their perilous situation. The house was by this time all in a blaze, and a coachman of the name of Pierce, who resided in the second floor, was fortunate enough, at the imminent risque of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. He had scarcely reached the door in safety with her, when recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "O! Betfey, Betfey, Betfey!" To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had scarcely uttered the above words when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall her thigh was broken, and her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye-witnesses of her melancholy fate.

The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife; an elderly lady, and her two grand-sons, fine lads, and two young men, servants out of places, all of whom, to the number of seven, melancholy to relate, fell victims to the fury of the flames! The foot-guards quartered at Portman-street barracks, and the Mary-la-Bone Association, attended, and used every exertion to prevent the spreading of the fire, and to protect the property of the neighbourhood. On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, four labourers, who were present, volunteered their services in digging for the unfortunate sufferers, and about half past two discovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and shortly after, her youngest son, a fine young man of 18 years, a postillion; and another son, a groom, 25 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burnt off, but from the suddenness of the house falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment a servant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched sufferers as his mother and brothers—but this was not the measure of their grief, for the next body found was their infant child, eleven months old, who, with its infant brother, three years old, fell victims to the flames.—On Tuesday morning the body of Mr. Adams was found, near to which was that of his wife, who was pregnant; after the latter was loosened from the earth, and the workmen were conveying it on their shovels, to the shells, the spectators were shocked at a sight which it would be indelicate in us to describe. The bodies were taken to Mary la-bone Workhouse, and a verdict of accidental death returned by the Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Moreau according to report, was detained in Spain, because Bonaparte was afraid that he would be received with too much distinction in America. It was indeed natural to suppose that a Republican General would be well received in America, having fallen a victim to the ambition of a man who has convicted a Commonwealth, at least what was held forth as such, into the most absolute Monarchy on earth.

The King has been pleased to appoint Andrew Allen, jun. Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the State of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

By our Greenock papers we learn, that Dr. Robison, professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, is lately deceased. He was one of the most profound mathematicians of the age, and made several important improvements in mechanical philosophy. His scientific productions, tho' little known in this country, are prized by the learned of Europe. Here he is best known by his "*Proofs of a Conspiracy*;" a work which came home to the feelings of a very large class of society, and which is universally known throughout Christendom. Dr. Playfair, ex-professor of mathematics in the same university, has succeeded him.

It is observable that Dr. Rotheram, professor of Natural Philosophy in the neighbouring university of St. Andrews, died about the same time.

From the same source we learn, that the medical world has lost one of its most valuable members by the death of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age; a man who, perhaps beyond all others, simplified the language and doctrines of medicine, and, by adapting his style to ordinary understandings, stripped the science of its mysteries, and in fact taught every one to be his own physician.

His *Domestic Medicine* is doubtless one of the most useful books on the subject in any language: and his *Advice to Mothers*, cannot be too much recommended.—*Daily Advr.*

SALEM, April 23.

Accounts received from the West Indies to the 24th March, state the fleet of the French to be at anchor in Fort Royal harbor, Martinique.

Intelligence has been received New York, via Baltimore, stating, that the British squadron under command of Admiral Cochrane, had arrived in the West Indies, and was blockading the French fleet at Fort Royal, Martinique.

EXTRACT.

WHEN cattle are kept out in winter it is recommended as an useful practice to rub some tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the skin, and it is said contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.

[The following is extracted from the third number of "The Philadelphia Medical Museum," conducted by John Redman Coxe M. D. of Philadelphia, and just published by M. Thomas Dobson, at No. 41. South Second street.]

The following valuable extract from a Paris paper, (the Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel, for October 4. 1804.) will doubtless be read with the highest satisfaction by the friends of vaccination through America, as an ample proof, in addition to former testimonials, of the security obtained by that practice against the small pox.

"His excellency the minister of the interior, has communicated to the central society of the vaccine established near him, the result of a counter proof which, by the concurrence of circumstances accompanying it, ought to make an epoch in the history of vaccination.

"Six black children, the first who were vaccinated in the Isle de la Reunion. (Isle de Bourbon) and whose infection afterwards served for more than 5000 other individuals, were embarked in the vessel, the Young Caroline, (infected with the small pox) and carried to one of the Isles des Seychelles, where the vessels was obliged to perform quarantine. These six children remained three months on board, constantly placed in the focus of the infection; and pains were taken to make them live, eat and sleep with the infected. They were also, during the quarantine, twice innoculated for the small pox, each time with large incisions in both arms.—It is stated by the register, daily kept, that these six children having slept under the bed clothes of the persons having the small-pox, in contact with their pustules, eating and drinking out of the same utensils, having been twice innoculated from those, who afterwards fell victims to their disorder, *were preserved from all contagion, and continues at the present time in perfect health.*

"This counter-proof is perhaps the strongest in the history of vaccination, from the particular circumstance, that these six children after reaching the place of quarantine, lived for 15 days in the midst of twenty blacks in the confluent small-pox, of whom six are dead; of twenty to twenty five other blacks in the state of scabbing, defiscation and convalescence, seven of which number died before the vessel arrived; and all were contained between decks of a small vessel, in a space of 8 feet by 10 or 12. This counter-proof merits a place in the immense collection of useful experiments made in Europe upon vaccination; it fulfils moreover, the important end proposed by government, and it confirms in the most unqualified manner the antivariolic property, which the numerous trials made by the most distinguished physicians had attached to the new innoculation."

It is to be hoped that after reading the above, even the most sceptical will be convinced, and that greater attention to the anomalies of the disease, will serve to explain the supposed cases of subsequent small pox, and enable us to guard against their future recurrence.—*Poulson.*

LINES written on the Defacation of the Sun-Dial at ——, Feb. 1804.

Sdd the Dial, now dafkey'd I
Bccaufe he mark'd the paffing hours:
Foolifh mortal, why fo mad?
Thou can't not check the heavenly powers.

Time moves on, with meafured ftep,
He, himfelf, now marks the age!
And will thy fpite and envy tell,
Even to another age!

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Lands have been granted by the Executive Government of this Province, to a number of Perfons on payment of Fees for fuch Lands, approved of by His Majeſty on the 13th of July, 1797, amounting (exclufive of what is payable for Survey) to Five Pounds Sterling, being Five Pounds Eleven Shillings and a Penny, Provincial Currency, for every Two Hundred Acres of Land.—And whereas many of fuch perſons, although they have paid the Firſt Moiety, yet have neglected to pay the Second, being the remaining Moiety, long ſince due, of the ſaid Fees, for the ſaid Lands: It is Ordered by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, unleſs ſuch Perſons who have ſo neglected to make the aforeſaid Payments, ſhall by themſelves or Agents, pay the ſaid Second Moiety to his Majeſty's Receiver General at York, on or before the Firſt Day of June, 1805, that from and after that day, in addition to the ſaid Second Moiety of Fees, they will be ſubject to the payment of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Four Pence Sterling, being Two Pounds Three Shillings and Eight Pence Halfpenny, Provincial Currency, for each and every Two Hundred Acres of the ſaid Lands ſo granted to them as a foreſaid, being the Fees approved of by his Majeſty on the 9th Day of January, 1804, and acted upon by the Executive Government of this Province on the 6th of July in the ſame year.

By Order of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Dep. C. C.

Executive Council Office,
22 January 1805.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to carry into effect the Act of the laſt Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament, to afford relief to thoſe Perſons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as *Heirs* or *Deviſees* of the Nominees of the Crown, in caſes where no Patent hath iſſued for ſuch Lands, will proceed to hear ſuch Claims as may be brought forward under the proviſions of the ſaid Act, on Saturday the firſt day of June next, at the Government Buildings at York.

JOHN BEIKIE,
C. to the Commiſſion.

1ſt May, 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Boarding-houſe; where he wiſhes to accommodate all that may, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the moſt reaſonable terms; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 2d May, 1805.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will contract immediate Engagements with ſuch Perſons as may be deſirous to furniſh a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Niagara, Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety ſix Pounds, or two hundred and twenty four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the firſt Quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, and Inſpected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legiſlature, paſſed in the forty firſt year of His Majeſty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furniſhed to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Caſks.

The ſaid Flour and Peaſe warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty fifth day of July next enſuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the Receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Peaſe delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaſter General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the ſaid Supplies, and the furniſhers Signature to the Vouchers muſt be atteſted by two ſubſcribing Witneſſes.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 23 February 1805.

District of Niagara, } SURROGATE OFFICE, 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a Creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, District of Niagara.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 69, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon. Likewiſe Lot No. 18, on the River Don, this Side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot.

March 25, 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk or Gawo Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bobbin, Bed-lace, Ratie-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, spot Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Lasters Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Ruffana Gauze, Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kerlin Sheetings, India Sarsnet, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, Striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caupis, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross a la Morlaix, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, British Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the set, Sussrow Boots, Bootees, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, 3pppan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Stirrups, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awlblades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffe-boxs, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and grooved Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve-links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Ear rings, Gold, Topaz do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold brooches, cut Gold Kingstpion do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Eggs, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glafs, Franklin's, Father, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Benaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Esther's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Fun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c.

Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molaffes, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Caffia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles

York, May 17, 1805.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at York, 16th May, 1805:—

B.
Bogart Henry
Bordan Albert
Barber Stephen, 2 letters
C.
Cartwright Aaron
D.
Donohe Patt
Delong Nicholas
E.
Eberts Ignace
F.
Franman Jacob
Fullar Lewis
Hepburn Mr.
Hale William
Hebert Pierre
J.
Jones Augustus
K.
Kenaid John
M.
M'Callum Donald
M'Dougall Allan
Madden Thomas
Morris James
Mure Mary
M'Donell, Rev. James
P
Prentice Oliver
Petite Pierre
R.
Reed John
S.
Sanders Mathias 2 letters
Tomlen Alex. 2 letters
W
Wageman James
Willmot Sam. 2 letters.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND, well watered, being Lots No 26 and 27 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Whitby, to be sold by the Subfcriber for ready Money —To fave trouble, the price is one Dollar and an half per Acre. CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 14th May, 1805.

THOSE indebted to the Eftate of the late Thomas Schofield, by Bond, Note or Account, are requefted to make payment to his Executors before the 10th day of June next, as all Debts owing to faid Eftate not paid at that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON.
Executors.

8th May, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

May 8, 1805.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twentieth day of May, inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then there perfonal, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances to do thofe things which do their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preftent fcarcity of Flour, the Subfcriber is under the difagreeable neceffity of raifing his Bread to Fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for lefs, after this date.

31 of May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preftent fcarcity of Flour, the Subfcriber is under the difagreeable neceffity of raifing his Bread to fifteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for lefs, after this date.

31 May, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly Licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors thereof. Viz.

Abraham Ireaell,	John Rizer,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augufus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Partree,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be fold by the Subfcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Efq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting fuperfine Flour.

Thefe Mills are fituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceffion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceffion, at the option of the purchaser. Alfo 300 Acres, being the Weft half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the fecond Conceffion of Markham. Half the purchafe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereft.

W ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceffion, will fhew the Premifes.

York, 11th March, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firft Conceffion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaft Side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subfcriber to any perfon inclined to purchafe.

JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Houfe and Clearing around the fame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Fergufon and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the fubfcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leafed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houfe and Premifes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juftice Allcock lately occupied; with the fame liberty which he had of Paftorage, and cutting Fire Wood for the ufe of the Houfe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceafed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkifon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherftburg, and have for fale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	11. Halifax per lb.	
Bolt Rope	- - 1/6	do.
White Rope	- - 1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	- - 1/	do.

and all other fmall lines in proportion. each

Any Orders from the lower ports of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Thomas Dicks at Queenfton, and punctually executed on the fhorteft notice.

Amherftburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

WHEREAS, the Houfe of William Berczy Efq. was broken open fome time during the Night of the 14th inftant, and the fame ranfacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever fhall lodge an information, fo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juftice, fhall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perfon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diftrict aforefaid. Not having left any Will or teftament, and having died poffeffed of fome perfonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thofe of Kin to the faid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diftrict of London aforefaid, by Robert Henderfon and James Ruffell, Freeholders in faid Diftrict, Friends to the deceafed, for leave to Adminifter the right and credits, goods and chattels of faid Robert Hay. Adminiftration will therefore be granted to faid Petitioners, unlefs fome of kin fhould appear at this office, either in perfon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firft day of November, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the Diftrict of London.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revifed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumftances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poffibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a fingle Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no fuch application will be made. *Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 5.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 733. SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of May, or be commanded, held, called and dected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fecond day of April laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this prefent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firft day of June next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and ſuppreſs ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Summary of Foreign News, by an arrival at Boſton, with London dates to the 18th of March—not very intereſting.

Though there was much *talk* of negociations for *peace*; there were no other indications of it. It was *reported*, that the anſwer of the Emperor Alexander to the communication by the Britiſh King of Bonaparte's overture of Peace, had been received in London; but the purport of it had not been communicated. It was certain, that treaties of alliance offenſive and defenſive, were in train of negociation between Great Britain, Ruſſia and Sweden; tho' it was affirmed in the French papers, authoritatively, that an alliance between England and Ruſſia, would not take place; and that Pruſſia had undertaken to prevent a like treaty between Sweden and Great Britain.

It was the prevailing opinion, that Portugal would not be ſuffered to continue neutral.

The French had marched a diviſion of troops into Lubec (*one of the free Imperial cities*) and demanded a heavy loan, at the point of the bayonet; more it was ſaid, than the city could pay. This is not *very corroborative evidence* of the boaſted exuberance of the French reſources, under the new dynaſty.

The Emperor Napoleon I. was, it was ſaid, on the eve of ſetting out for Italy, accompanied by his Holineſs the Pope.—Some accounts ſay, to witneſs the coronation of his brother Joſeph, as

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

Captain Williams, of the Grey Hound, informs, that the French privateer (formerly the British sloop of war Lilly) was blown up on the 12th of April, after an action of an hour and a half with the British sloop of war Reynard, Captain Coghlan, about forty miles to the northward of the Mona Passage. The Lilly had on board 160 men, 60 of whom were killed during the engagement, 40 were saved, and the rest were lost when she blew up.

He also informs, that it was reported at the Cape, that the Spaniards had evacuated the City of St. Domingo. *N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to to be furnished to be White, prime Boiled, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

To be sold by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 29th instant, at the House of John Small, Esq;

A variety of Houshold Furniture, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, also Farming Utensils, &c. &c. York, 23d May, 1805.

THOS MOSLEY, Auctioneer,

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next ensuing, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada. Niagara, the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE FURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND, well watered, being Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Whitby, to be sold for ready Money.—To save trouble, the price is one Dollar per Acre. Application to be made to Mr. John Bennett, Printer, or the Subscriber, CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 14th May, 1805.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Scholfield, by Bond, Note or Account, are requested to make payment to his Executors before the 10th day of June next, as all Debts owing to said Estate not paid at that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors.

8th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

30 of May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

30 May, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. B. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; I likewise Let No 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Incloths, black Tik, Glove Ties, Cotton Bed-line, Bed-lace, Robin-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, tan black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Persian blue, white and yellow do striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, Spitt Stove Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wove, Rutland Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustianets long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kentia Sheetings, India Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazets, black and white Silk Stocking, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caques, Turkenburg, brown Holland, Creas a la Mortaix, Italian Lasterings, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Battery, Castor Oil, Kentish Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the lot, Nestorow Boxes, Boorees, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Knives, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Siskins, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Peggings awls & Tacks, Awl Blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Souffle-dishes, Leather Shoe-butts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Sufferdeers, Web-hooks, Sleeve-links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Ear-rings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Breaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watch-keys, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Pubne Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Rossy Reichwort, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fatherless, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Jolephus works, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Pither's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Pun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c.

Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hylon Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Cayers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cullis, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best box Raifins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Bercay, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and boiting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

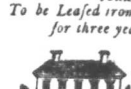
W. ALLAN.

N B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805.

YORK, 22d *September*, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

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To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty first day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

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By his Excellency's Command,
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POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

Captain Williams, of the Grey Hound, informs, that the French privateer (formerly the British sloop of war Lilly) was blown up on the 12th of April, after an action of an hour and a half with the British sloop of war Reynard, Captain Coghlan, about forty miles to the northward of the Mona Passage. The Lilly had on board 160 men, 60 of whom were killed during the engagement, 40 were saved, and the rest were lost when she blew up.

He also informs, that it was reported at the Cape, that the Spaniards had evacuated the City of St. Domingo. *N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to to be furnished to be White, prime Boiled, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

To be sold by Public Auction,

On Wednesday the 29th instant, at the House of John Small, Esq;

A variety of Houshold Furniture, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, also Farming Utensils, &c. &c. York, 23d May, 1805.

THOS MOSLEY, Auctioneer,

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next ensuing, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada. Niagara, the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE FURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND, well watered, being Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Whitby, to be sold for ready Money.—To save trouble, the price is one Dollar per Acre. Application to be made to Mr. John Bennett, Printer, or the Subscriber, CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 14th May, 1805.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Scholfield, by Bond, Note or Account, are requested to make payment to his Executors before the 10th day of June next, as all Debts owing to said Estate not paid at that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors.

8th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

30 of May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

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30 May, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. B. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; I likewise Let No 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Incloths, black Tik, Glove Ties, Cotton Bed-line, Bed-lace, Robin-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, tan black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Persian blue, white and yellow do striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, Spitt Stove Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wove, Rutland Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustianets long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kentia Sheetings, India Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazets, black and white Silk Stocking, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caques, Turkenburg, brown Holland, Creas a la Mortaix, Italian Lasterings, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Battery, Castor Oil, Kentish Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the lot, Nestorow Boxes, Boorees, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Knives, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Siskins, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Peggings awls & Tacks, Awl Blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Souffle-dishes, Leather Shoe-butts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Sufferdeers, Web-hooks, Sleeve-links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Ear-rings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Breaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watch-keys, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Pubne Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Rossy Reichwort, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fatherless, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Jolephus works, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Pither's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Pun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c.

Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hylon Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Cayers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cullis, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best box Raifins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Bercay, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and boiting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

W. ALLAN.

N B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805.

YORK, 22d *September*, 1804.

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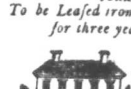

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of the British Government, of large pecuniary supplies. Negociations on this subject are still pending, and there is reason to believe that they will ultimately prove successful. It is certain that Austria is exerting every possible means to recruit and organize its army, and that great activity and labour are devoted to the improvement and provisionment of the fortifications on the frontiers.

Nine Hamburgh mails still continue due, their non arrival is the more to be regretted at the present moment, when the communications of this government with the northern powers are so important." We should think that the intelligence now on its way from St. Petersburgh, will decide whether we are to expect any material co-operation from Russia this campaign.

" *Borders of the Main, Feb.* 5.

"We are informed that the principal state of Swedish Pomerania, justly alarmed at the reports now in circulation, relative to the immediate conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Sweden and England, in consequence of which a body of Swedish troops, subsidized by Great Britain, are to be sent to that country, have made representations to the King upon the subject, informing him of the inconveniences which would necessarily result to their country, which in that event would be exposed to an invasion of the French troops stationed in the Electorate of Hanover; the more especially, as in such case, Prussia would no longer protect the neutrality of Swedish Pomerania." Upon this article, it is only necessary to observe, that it has never been in the contemplation of either power to employ the subsidized troops in England. Their services will be confined entirely to Continental operations.—The same pretended letter adds, that the Cabinets of Petersburgh and Berlin have demanded of the Court of London the restoration of the Spanish frigates, and a full indemnity for their cargoes. This statement, we believe, to be totally void of foundation.

March 15.

An American ship from the Texel, which arrived in Dover Roads yesterday afternoon, has brought the important intelligence of the sailing of the Dutch fleet from the Texel on Monday last. Previously to their sailing an embargo was laid on all merchantmen. It still continued after the fleet sailed; but the American and five other ships made their escape in the night.

March 18.

We have received Paris papers to the 9th.—The session of the Legislative Body was put an end to on the 8th, by a speech from one of the Government orators, M. de Segur. He expressed the Emperor's complete approbation of their conduct; dwelt upon the imposing ceremony of the coronation, rendered more august by the presence and participation of the Pope; alluded to the laws that had been passed during the session; to the excellent state of the finances; to the new conscription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conscript law he made the following remarks—" Whilst among our enemy every thing is in a state of fermentation and agitation, you have proved, by a law upon the conscription, that we do not stand in need of fresh efforts; and this new law differs only from the last, by a more just and moderate distribution relative to our coasts and maritime departments."—Upon the pacific overture he said, " It was at the moment in which a warrior almost always favoured by fortune, might so naturally have promised to himself fresh laurels, that silencing his passions, Napoleon modestly proposed peace to our enemies."

The Moniteur has not published any further details with respect to the capture of the Mediterranean convoy, and it does not appear that one of the captured ships has yet reached a French port; indeed we can know that the enemy exaggerated the numbers, and our prediction, that many would be found to have made their escape, has been verified.

The anger manifested by the Moniteur at the cool reception in which Bonaparte's fallacious overture of peace experienced in this country, and the fear which it expresses, left an English subsidy should be accepted by any of the Continental Powers, afford the best possible explanation of the state, and of the views of the French Government. They are worth volumes of idle reports from ill-informed travellers. They shew at once that France is completely baffled in her views of subjugating this country, and even more, that " England, single handed," is more than a match for her; they shew the changeable and shifting politics of the Usurper, that when he could not compass his end by open force, he endeavours to do it by fraud; by an offer of peace, or rather a truce which should induce us to disarm, and leave ourselves exposed to fresh manoeuvres. They confirm the wisdom of the late ministry in commencing the war, before our enemy had completed his preparations, and of the present, in declining to be duped by a pretended pacific overture.

By the Fly cutter, which arrived at Yarmouth on Friday last from the Texel, which place the left on Thursday, the Dutch fleet had made its first movement, two line of battle ships belonging to it having come down into the outer road.—This circumstance, no doubt, gave rise to the report brought by an American ship which put into Dover, that the Dutch squadron had actually put to sea.

Sweden has been obliged, by the remonstrances of Prussia, to decline the proffered subsidy from this country.

Portugal is stated to have purchased, with the concurrence of this country, the sufferance of France to remain neutral in the war, by a yearly subsidy of six millions of crusades.

Such was the activity of the Marine Department in Spain, that 12 ships of the line were completed for sea during the last month, and an equal number are to be equipped within the present month.

The Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh are decidedly hostile to the intended creation of a monarchy in Lombardy. Austria has remonstrated in strong terms against the change, as being contrary to the stipulations of the Treaty of Luneville, and we understand it is for the present deferred. Prussia has, on the contrary, recommended the measure, as tending to establish the tranquillity of that country, in so barring any views or claims which Austria may entertain in regard to it.

The French papers in an article which we published on Tuesday, stated, that the French Government would not undertake partial operations, but would strike several blows at us at once.

What will the enemy of the financial system of this country say, when we state, that, by the beneficial operation of the Sinking Fund, no less a sum than 1,668,920l. 13s. 4d. is at present applied, per quarter, to the reduction of the national debt, and that the sum already redeemed amounts to one hundred and thirteen million, five hundred and twenty-two thousand, three hundred and ninety three pounds sterling.

PLYMOUTH, March 7.

Came in the Spanish ship Sacra Familia, from Vera Cruz for Cadiz, laden with sugar, logwood, other goods, and 149,000 dollars and one box of gold; she was taken on the 16th ult. off the Western Islands by the Pallas, of 32 guns, captain Cochrane. The Pallas has also captured, and is coming home with the Spanish ship Fortuna, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with spices of all kinds, mahogany, logwood, &c. 432,000 dollars and two chests of gold images; captured off the Western Islands, on the 15th ult.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Mr. Smart, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, has presented the Young Roscius with a Seal of Garrick, finely engraved, and a striking likeness.—The following is the admonitory note with which the present was accompanied:

" *Young Gentleman,*

"The fame of your talents has drawn an old fellow labourer in the theatric vineyard from his retirement, at a considerable distance, in a very advanced age; and he feels himself well rewarded for his trouble.

" May your success continue, and may you live to be an honor to the stage, and to your country.

" Let me recommend to you, strict attention to the moral duties, and to the cultivation of your mind, by the arts and Belles Lettres, without which, little improvement can be gained in your profession, much less in society.

" Accept from me a seal, a strong likeness of our great predecessor Garrick; when you are acquainted with his character, keep his virtues ever in your mind, and imitate his professional talents as far as possible."

Cast off thou, in this engraved proble trace,
The living likeness of the plastic face;
Would thy congenial spirit caught its fire,
His magic eye would fly where soul inspire.

London Paper.

From a St. Kitts (Basseterre) paper of April 9.

We are happy in being enabled to congratulate the Public, and the inhabitants of the British West Indies in general, on the arrival of our much wished for reinforcement, under the command of Rear Admiral Cochrane, and the consequent annihilation of the short lived superiority of the enemy in these seas: The inhabitants of this Island were seriously alarmed yesterday morning on the appearance of several ships of war to the southward, which, not having communicated with the shore, created a suspicion that they were the enemy. The militia assembled soon after the alarm was raised, and as the ships seemed to stand towards the Garrison of Brimstone Hill, they immediately prepared to proceed thither, and were actually on the way, when the cause of the alarm was made known by Capt. Jennings, of the Blanche privateer, who went from Nevis on board one of them, the Unicorn frigate, and was informed, that the squadron was that of Admiral Cochrane, consisting of six sail of the line, and three frigates. Expresses were immediately sent to all the militia with the above pleasing intelligence, when they returned to town. The squadron continued under a press of sail to the westward, in which direction four ships were seen from Brimstone Hill, which it was supposed they were in chase of.—The four ships here mentioned, are supposed to be armed merchantmen homeward bound from Demerara, as one which arrived here yesterday evening from the colony, for a load, sailed in company with four others homeward bound.

We have not learnt the names of all the ships of the above squadron, but the following are among them:—

St. George,	98 guns.
Northumberland,	74
Eagle,	74
Unicorn,	32

We have the pleasure of adding that the above squadron is only a part of the reinforcement arrived at Barbadoes, an equal force remained at that Island.

April 2.—On Friday last, two mail boats arrived here, one mail from St. Vincent and Granada, for the homeward bound Packet, the Princes Elizabeth, which has not yet called here. —The other brought the 1st February mail, the papers by which are down to the 9th of that month.

ALBANY, MAY 7.

A letter from St. Bartholomew to a gentleman in the Island of St. Kitts, mentions the arrival there of a vessel from Martinique, the captain of which an intelligent man, gave the following account: "An express has arrived from France, which says, that a war with that nation and America is inevitable. Bonaparte has officially demanded 30 millions of dollars, the amount of Coffee, &c. carried from St. Domingo to the continent."—

The St. Bartholomew paper of Saturday last, mentions the above intelligence as a report, with the addition that a similar demand will be made on the Danish Islands by the French Commanders in a few days.

It is known that the French squadron sailed from Martinique the 22d March; various accounts have been in circulation as to their destination, but almost all agree that they are gone to leeward.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 9.

Capt. Oliver of the brig Polly, arrived here on Wednesday last, 19 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, informs that the French fleet which took Dominique, arrived at Basseterre, (Guad.) about the 4th March, with fourteen English ships richly laden, one of which was a Guineaman loaded with slaves; and having landed 2000 troops and sold their prizes, sailed from thence on the 9th.

Before Captain Oliver sailed, accounts were received that they had taken Montserat, Nevis, and St. Kitts, which they evacuated for the consideration of a large amount in specie, after having destroyed such of the English shipping as they did not deem worth carrying off.

While Capt. Oliver was at Point Petre, he says that 14 valuable prizes had been brought in, exclusive of those taken at Dominique, &c. and that some of them were part of the Cork fleet. One ship and cargo consisting of dry goods and provisions, sold for 150,000l. sterling; another of the prize ships had on board 550 pipes Madeira wine, and three large brigs were loaded with provisions and dry goods. One of the prize ships, an Indiaman, was fitting out as a privateer, she mounts 36 guns, and carries 350 men.

CAMELION.

THE following is a description of a Camelion, now exhibiting in *New York*, which arrived here, from Senegal, in the schooner Hope:

" This animal is a production of Africa, is 11 inches in length, his head near 2 inches; from thence to the beginning of the tail 4 and an half; the tail is 5 inches long, and the feet 2 and an half; the thickness of the body is different at times, as it can blow itself up and contract itself at pleasure. This swelling and contraction is not only of the back and belly, but of the legs and tail. Its subsistence is air; but sometimes is known to feed upon flies, one of which it is half an hour in swallowing. It possesses the power of changing to various colours, such as black, white, yellow, red.

Lover's Leap.—Not a hundred miles from Stapleton, the daughter of a farmer lately leaped from the window of the third story into the arms of a fine of Mars. Her lover, with all the *softness* which the passion inspires, had strewed the ground beneath the window with hay, and was hastening off with the fair burden unhurt, when he was seized by the leg by a yard dog, which made him " other wounds as deep tho' not to fatal." The family was alarmed by the noise, the *bleeding* lover discovered, and the fair fugitive returned to her parents.

[Liverpool paper.]

It has ever been the praise of England, that as the weaker sex are excused, more strictly perhaps, than in most other European countries, from all the walks of profit or honour, an equivalent is made to them by their being exempted from those more laborious offices, which are neither fitted to the weakness of their frames nor the delicacy of their habits and manners. Judge then how I was surprised to see a few days since, in a newspaper, an account of the yearly meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, in which among the premiums given by that respectable and polite body for the year 18 5. I remarked the following—" *For Women-ploughing.*"

It does not appear by the statement in the paper, whether the female is to *guide the plough*, or to be *yoked to it*. The latter, though novel here, would not be altogether unprecedented, since we are informed by a late writer, Mr. Barrow, in China, a country which does not yield in politeness even to Bath, it is not uncommon to see a husbandman plough with a woman and an ass yoked together.

London paper.

Extract from the Encyclopedia.

A method to preserve fruit trees in blossom from the effects of frost.

" THE Chevalier de Bitrenberg of Prague, we are told, had discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blossom from the fatal effects of those frosts which sometimes in the spring destroys the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. This method is extremely simple. He surrounds the trunk of the tree in blossom with a wisp of straw or hemp. The end of this he sticks, by means of a hoop tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; for the cord may be lengthened to, or shortened several, before its end is plunged into the water.

It is necessary that the vessel is placed in an open situation, and by no means shaded by the branches of the neighbouring trees, that the frost may produce all its effects on the water, by means of the cord communicating with it. This precaution is particularly necessary for those trees the flowers of which appear early at the same time as their leaves: which trees are peculiary exposed to the ravages of the frosts.

The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the spring of 1787, were remarkably striking. Seven apricot espaliers in his garden began to blossom in the month of March. Fearing that they would suffer from the late frosts, he surrounded them with cords as above directed. In effect, pretty sharp frosts took place six or eight nights: the apricot trees in the neighbouring gardens were all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit, whilst each of the Chevalier's produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety lbs Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signatures to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber a Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action.

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July next, at my Office, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties at my Office in the Town of Niagara for the Plaintiff, and to adjourn the Court from Day to Day, if necessary, until the 15th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

Niagara, 15th Dec. 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, at the present price.

31 May, 1805. MARCUS BELCOURT.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara, } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, Diſtrict of Niagara.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkiſon

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherſtburg, and have for ſale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices;

Tarred Cordage and Cables, 1s. 6½d. per lb.
Bolt Rope - - 1/3 do.
White Rope - - 1/3 do.
Hambro' Lines - - 1/ do.
and all other ſmall lines in proportion. do. each

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Th MAS DICKSON of Queenſton, and punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Amherſtburg, 2d Jany. 1805.

Diſtrict of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlottevilie in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of Kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND, well watered, being Lots No. 26 and 27 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby, to be ſold for ready Money —To ſave trouble, the price is one Dollar per Acre. Application to be made to Mr. John Bennett, Printer, or the Subſcriber, CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 14th May, 1805.

THOSE indebted to the Eſtate of the late Thomas Schofield, by Bond, Note or Account, are requeſted to make payment to his Executors before the 20th day of June next, as all Debts owing to ſaid Eſtate not paid at that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON.
Executors.

8th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcriber is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing his Bread to Fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

30th May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iroquis,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Auguſtus Jones,	Thomas Fraſer,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Sweets,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Boyd's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguſon and Mr. T. B. Gough at York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 25, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No. 13, on the River Don, this Side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. March 29, 180.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berczy Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe; where he wiſhes to accommodate in that line, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 6th May, 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taſſels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bobbin, Bed-lace, Ruffle-bands, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Persian, blue, white and yellow do. ſtriped Silk for Gowns, Chambery Muſlins, printed Dimity, ſilk Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wars, Bed-and-Carpet, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Calicoes, Irish Linnin, Calimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Garden Sheetings, India Satins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Paraſols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombazets, plaid and white Silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, ſtriped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Tickenberg, Sheet Wadding, Cream a la Moriaix, Italian Leno ring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Muſtard, Pots of Muſtard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Cedar Oil, Bristle Oil, do. do.

China Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſet, Stoneware Bottles, Bowles, and an aſſortment of Mens, Women and Childrens Shoes, Jayan'd quart Mugs, do. pints, qts & Flaſks, Wooden Bowls, Brass Wire, Sadlers, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awls, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffle-ters, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flaſks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, Tea-ſpoonders, Pen-knives, Sleeve-links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Glaſs Kings-plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do. Tea-ſpoons, Shirt Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c. Tarleton's Travels, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Dodor Whitman's Eſſays, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's, Faſhions, Camilla, Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval & Martial Hiſtory, Fun, Criminal Records, Estes's Diſtionary, Geography of America, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chouloon in ſmall chefts for family, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugars, Molaſſes, beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Muſtard, Cayenne, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cafſia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beſt box Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burr and complete Machinery for making and boiling Superfine Flour.

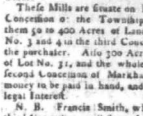
Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 200 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 12th March, 1805.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near the Town which he Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 7.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 785. SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and dealt, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the ſecond day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the fifteenth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firſt day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at York, this tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings, Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Conſtantinople, December 26.

Marſhal Brune, the French Ambaſſador, received laſt week the courier he expected from Paris, who brought him poſitive orders to leave Conſtantinople, if within the ſpace of four days after the receipt of the diſpatches, the Ottoman Porte ſhould not formally acknowledge the hereditary Emperor of France. He was at the ſame time directed to leave at Conſtantinople, as Charge d'Affaires, not M. Ruffin, but M. Pitrandieu, the Secretary of the French Legation. The Ambaſſador immediately communicated to the Turkiſh Miniſtry, the final deciſion; and as no ſatisfactory anſwer was tranſmitted to him within the time preſcribed, he left Conſtantinople on the 12th of this month, leaving there his lady and part of his ſuite. He had announced his departure to the foreign miniſter the evening before, as alſo the nomination of M. Pitrandieu.

Marſhal Brune lay the firſt night at a village about a league diſtant from Conſtantinople. The Porte ſent an interpreter after him, with a requeſt that he would wait four or five days before he continued his journey. The Ambaſſador conſented to give this new proof of condeſcenſion, in perſuaſion that the Porte, conſulting better and truer intereſt, would at length ſend a categorical declaration, and ſuch as he had required. But this declaration not arriving after this new delay of

four days, the Marshal sent for his lady and all the persons he had left behind him, and continued his journey. The Porte has given orders to the officers of the escort to neglect nothing which may contribute to the security of Gen. Brune and his suite, and to procure them all possible accommodations and conveniences in their journey through the Ottoman Empire.

Frontiers of Italy, Jan. 29.

Nothing is talked of at Milan but the changes which are preparing in the government of that country, from the result of which the greatest hopes are entertained. The Italian Republic has always appeared to the greatest part of enlightened persons merely provisionary. It was distinctly felt, that the great change which has been effected in the government of France, must necessarily produce one likewise in that of the Republic, and that the Emperor of the French would not long remain the President of the Italian Republic. Every reasonable person would wish to see its place supplied by an independent and hereditary Monarchy; and it is generally expected that a Prince of the House of Bonaparte will be placed on this throne. Many political changes will probably be the consequence of this event.

Feb. 2.—On the 26th of January it was announced to the French garrison of (Italian) Verona, that the Emperor Napoleon, the Pope, and Prince Joseph, would arrive at Milan in the course of the month of February. The latter will be crowned King of Lombardy, and consecrated by the Pope. A great number of troops are on their march to be present at the event.

London, February 22.

Papers from Paris announce, that M. D. Rochefoucault has been nominated French Ambassador at Vienna; and general Junot, to Lisbon. The foreign Ambassadors is have presented letters of congratulation upon the birth of Prince Napoleon Louis.

Prince Murat has been appointed Grand Admiral of France.

March 1.

Bonaparte, it seems, has consented to the neutrality of Naples:—the ports of Sicily being no longer shut against English shipping. Our envoy still continues at Naples. The other Italian ports are shut.

The Irish Roman Catholic Committee, with their petition, have arrived in town. Mr. Pitt will be called upon to present and support it; if he refuses, Mr. Fox will be called upon.

St. Kitts, (Basseterre) May 1.

Attack on, Capture, and Evacuation of Rofeau, Dominique, by a Squadron from France.

The scene we have been so long used to, has at length varied, and the theatre of war suddenly transported from the great continent of Europe, to where our fancied security would never have placed it—the West Indies. On Tuesday evening, the sloop Endeavour, Captain Pallet, arrived express from Dominica, with notice from his Excellency General Prevost, of the invasion of that Island by a French Force, that the town of Roseau was captured, and that his Excellency had effected his retreat to the garrison at Prince Rupert's; which he was resolved to defend to the last extremity. The next morning, the mail boat (by which the first mail for January was received at the post office,) corroborated the above intelligence, the having had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the enemy, as the captain had nearly got into Roseau, when he discovered the French flag flying at the fort.

This morning a gentleman arrived from that island, who was in the engagement, and obliged us with the following particulars, on the veracity of which our readers may rely:—On Friday last about five o'clock in the morning, an alarm was fired from fort Young, on the appearance of several heavy ships, which, at that time, were supposed to be British men of war, with some merchantmen under convoy. About two hours after day light, a shot having been fired from the fort, they hoisted the French Imperial colours, and proceeded to be five sail of French line of battle ships (one of which was called the Magnanime, of 120) three frigates, two brigs and a schooner, under the command of Admiral Missiessy. They immediately began to disembark, and a number of boats, filled with troops, pressing forward to effect a landing at Point Michelie, the militia grenadier company was ordered to march thither, to join a party of militia and regulars already stationed there, for the purpose of opposing them; but, on attempting to form a junction, found they were too late, the enemy having already effected a landing to the amount of 2500 men, under cover of an armed schooner, which soon received the farther assistance of the Magnanime and a brig, all of which fired successive broadsides at the Point, but without doing much damage. The enemy advanced, and about 10 o'clock were opposed by about two hundred of the militia and regulars with great firmness, until about half past three in the afternoon, when the firing ceasing a little, a small party of regulars, with the assistance of one six pounder, succeeded in forcing this body to re-embark. But about the time this division first landed at Point Mitchelle, a division of about equal force succeeded in effecting a landing at the lower end of the town, near Mount Daniel, under cover of a frigate and a brig:—the enemy at this point, were warmly received by a party of about 100 militia, who repulsed them several times, but continual reinforcements coming from the ships, they were overpowered and forced to retreat into the adjacent cane pieces, when the French were in complete possession of the town, which had been bombarded during the whole transaction, by two ships and a brig. General Prevost having observed from the Government house, the ineffectual resistance that could be made by his small party against such numbers as were continually pouring in from the ships, effected his retreat to Prince Rupert's whither he was followed by all the military that survived the action. Previous to his Excellency's departure for the garrison, he left the town to the care of George Metcalfe, Esq; President of the island, who soon after sent a flag on board the Magnanime, to propose to M. Le Grange, the military commander, a capitulation for the town, but he refused to accede to any other terms, than an unconditional surrender, by laying down their arms. On the return of the flag with this answer, the militia were marched to Morne Bruce, and forming a line, by order of Colonel Beach, their arms were piled, side belts delivered, and being marched to Roseau, were confined as prisoners of war in the court-house, until ten o'clock the ensuing morning, when they were released, and desired to change their dresses. During the engagement, unfortunately, the wadding from the guns at fort Young, set fire to several of the houses under it, which spread so rapidly, that, assisted by the confusion ever attendant on the bombardment of a place, every exertion the inhabitants could make use of, was found ineffectual to prevent the most valuable part of the town of Roseau, being reduced to ashes, to the utter ruin of its inhabitants. After the town was taken, a scene of riot and plunder consequently ensued, and two or three of the inhabitants were wantonly shot by the French soldiers, which conduct induced those that could do so, to make their escape into the country. As soon, however, as order was in some measure restored, sentinels were placed at different parts of the town, for the protection of its remaining inhabitants. The day following, they demanded a contribution of 6000l. sterling, threatening that if not paid by the next day, to enforce it by a general plunder:—the President and Council accordingly met, to take the demand into consideration, and compromised with the French commanders for the sum of 5,500l. sterling, which was paid them the morning following, after which tranquillity seemed to be again restored.—The same evening, they began to spike up the cannon, and throw all the ammunition into the sea, preparatory to their evacuation of Roseau, the next morning; about ten o'clock of which day, all the out posts and troops were called in, assembled on the beach, and re-embarked; and at 12 o'clock Gen. Le Grange left the Government House, with his suite, defired the French flag to be struck, and re-embarked also. In justice to this General (although an enemy,) we add, that the lady of General Prevost, was treated with every testimony of respect; and that on hearing the brutal conduct observed by his soldiery in this rapacity, he issued such orders, that two or three were shot in the act of plundering.

Our informant adds—"That a flag of truce had been forwarded on Monday to General Prevost, to demand the surrender of Prince Rupert's, that the answer returned by his Excellency, was—"He was waiting there with great impatience and would be happy to receive them." That a vessel arrived from Martinique on Wednesday, bringing the intelligence that advices had been received there, of an alarm having been fired at Barbadoes, on the appearance of a fleet of British men of war, said to be 20 sail—that the day he escaped from Dominica, intelligence had been received from Prince Rupert's, that the garrison held 1500 effective men, with provisions and water for six months, and that when he quitted, the enemy's fleet were all under weigh, bound for Prince Rupert's, as he presumed.

The loss sustained by the British on the above occasion, is we understand, of his Majesty's troops, Major Nun, wounded, and 7 or 8 rank and file killed and wounded.—Of the inhabitants, Mr. Veleaux, and two or three persons of colour, killed; Capt. George Atkinson, (militia) Rev. John Audain, Mr. Edward Harnson, and not many persons of colour, wounded.

An Account of a burning Well at Brosely in Shropshire.

At Brosely in 1731 was a well found which burned with great violence, but it has been lost many years. The proprietor in whose land it was, missing the profit he used to have by shewing it, applied his utmost endeavours to recover it; but all in vain till May last (1756) when attending to a rumbling noise under the ground, like what the former well made, though in a lower situation, and about thirty yards nearer to the river, he happened to hit upon it again.

That you may have some notion what it is, I will give you such an account of it as the cursory view I had will permit.

The well for four or five feet is six or seven feet wide; within that is another less hole of like depth dug in the clay, in the bottom whereof is placed a cylindric earthen vessel, of about four or five inches diameter at the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the rider well fixed in the clay rammed close about it. Within the pot is a brown water, thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion, beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noise, rising or falling by fits five or six inches; but there was no appearance of any vapour rising; which perhaps might have been visible, had not the sun shone so bright.

Upon putting down a candle at the end of a stick, at about a quarter of a yard distance, it took fire, darting and flashing in a violent manner, for about half a yard high, much in the manner of spirits in a lamp, but with great agitation. The man said that a tea kettle had been made to boil in about nine minutes time, and that he had left it burning forty-eight hours together without any sensible diminution.

It was extinguished by putting a wet mop upon it, which must be kept there a small time; otherwise it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop there succeeded a sulphurous smoak, lasting about a minute, and yet the water was very cold to the touch.

The well lies about thirty yards from the Severn, which, in that place, and for some miles both above and below, runs in a vale full 100 yards perpendicular below the level of the country on either side, which inclines down to the vale at an angle twenty or thirty degrees from the horizon, but somewhat more or less in different places, according as the place is more or less rocky.

The country consists of rock, stone, earth and clay; and as the river, which is very rapid, washes away the soft and loose parts, the next successively slip into the channel, so as by degrees and in time to affect the whole slope of the land; and as the inferior strata yield coal and iron ore, their fermentation may produce this vapour, and force it to ascend with violence through the chinks of the earth, and give the water the great motion it has. This might be obstructed in one place by the forementioned subsiding of the sloping bank, and might afterwards find vent in another, in like manner as happened at Scarborough a few years since.

When I was there eight years ago, the cylinder had been taken up, or otherwise destroyed; the well no longer appeared any thing else but a miry hole of clay. Other waters had been suffered to mix with those of the burning spring, which, though they considerably diminished the effect, did not however wholly destroy it; for upon the application of a piece of lighted paper, a stream of clear flame shot up from the well, which very much resembled that of a tea kettle lamp fed by spirits; but as we could not keep out the other water, the flame presently went out of it-self. I forget now to what cause they told us this shameful neglect was owing; whether to a contest between two rival claimants to the property, or whether the curiosity of the circumjacent inhabitants, &c. being fully gratified, it no longer attracted a concourse of visitants sufficient to reward the attention of the proprietor.—It were to be wished that some of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood (which I have now left many years) would give us the present state of this wonderful phoenomenon.

FROM THE FRENCH.

L'ANNÉE, OR, THE YEAR.

Immortalle ne fpires, mourir sonne..... ... Hor. ars.

JANUARY.

LO! my fair, the morning horn,
Peeps abroad from yonder hill;
Phœbus rises red and hoary,
Frost has flop'd the village mill.

FEBRUARY.

All around looks sad and dreary;
Fell the fiery flow'r defends:
Yet the rose-bush changes cheerly,
While the minnow'd lads attends.

MARCH.

Rife the winds and rocks the cottage,
Thaws the thief and wets the path;
Borean cooks the savoury pottage,
Smokes the cake upon the hearth.

APRIL.

Sunshine intermits with ardour;
Shades fly fwiftly o'er the fields;
Showers revive the dunging verdure,
Sweets the fanny op'ning yields.

MAY.

Pearly beams the eye of morning;
Child! forbear the dews unhurl'd!
Hawthorn every hedge adorning,
Pluck the flowers—but spare the nest.

JUNE.

School boys in the brook disporting,
Spend the lafory hour of play;
While the nymphs and swains are co ing,
Seated on the new made hay.

JULY.

Maids with such a guardian fworn,
While the vivid lightning flies,
Hastening to the nearest cover,
Clasp their hands before their eyes.

AUGUST.

See the reapers, gleaners, dining,
Seated on the shady grafs!
O'er the gore the fquire reclining,
Wanton eyes each ruddy lafs.

SEPTEMBER.

Hark! a sound like distant thunder,
Murderer, may thy malice fail!
Torn from all thy store abroader,
Widow'd birds around us wail.

OCTOBER.

Now Pomona pours her Treasure,
Leaves autumnal strew the ground;
Plenty crowns the market measure,
While the mill roar briskly round.

NOVEMBER.

Now the giddy rites of Comus
Crown the hunter's dear delights;
Ah! the year is fleeting from us,
Bleak the day and drear the night.

DECEMBER.

Bring more wood, and fet the glasses;
Join, my friends, our Christmas cheer;
Come a couch!—and kifs the lafies—
Christmas comes but once a year.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Last Tuesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with demonstrations of joy.—About 12 o'clock the Militia assembled in front of the Government Buildings, and a Royal Salute was fired from the great guns at the Garrison, accompanied with three vollies of small arms by the detachment of the 49th regiment now doing duty there.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts, by the Horse Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces Stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty-first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep found and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the king's Stores on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Peafe delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 23 February 1805.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY At Hamilton's Tavern, on Wednesday, the third of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Household Furniture, Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.—Also, Many Wearing Apparel.

The whole to be sold without reserve for Cash only.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 5th June, 1805.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a bay HORSE, with a small Bell on him. The owner may have him by paying the expence of his Keeping and this Advertisement.

A. BATES.

Head of Lake Ontario, May 6, 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next ensuing, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Nassau, in the Province of Upper Canada. Dated the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to fifteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, and being able to it for less, after this date.

31 May. FRANCOIS BELFOUR.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain person by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now last past, in the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any last Will or Testament, and having no Friend or Kin stepping forward to Administer the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said John Sherline, deceased as afore said, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township Grimsby aforesaid, Merchant, a creditor of said deceased; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Administration might be granted him, to Administer the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to said deceased, that unless some one of them do appear at the time, as prescribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Administer to said Estate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforesaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, District of Niagara.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mills & Gilkison

HAVE commenced ROPE MAKING at Amherstburg, and have for sale all kinds of CORDAGE, from Hambro' Lines, up to Cables, at the following prices:

Tarred Cordage and Cables,	1s. Halifax	per lb.
Best Rope	1/6	do.
White Rope	1/3	do.
Hambro' Lines	1/3	do.

and all other small lines in proportion.

Any Orders from the lower parts of the Province will be received and forwarded by their Agent Mr. Thomas Dickson of Queenston, and punctually executed on the shortest notice.

Amherstburg, 3d Jany. 1805.

District of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of the should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have Claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND, well watered, being Lots No. 28 and 29 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Whitby, to be sold for ready Money.—To save trouble, the price is one Dollar per Acre. Application to be made to Mr. John Bennett, Printer, or the Subscriber,

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 13th May, 1805.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Schofield, by Bond, Note or Account, are requested to make payment to his Executors before the 12th day of June next, as all Debts owing to said Estate not paid on that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
ROBERT HENDERSON.
Executors.

6th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of raising his Bread to Fifteen pence, New York Currency per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d of May, 1805. PAUL MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known what Lots are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Frater,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Sherrick,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,

THEWET & RIDOUT.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Lake 182 of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase.

JOHNSON BUTLER

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Mouth and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. B. Gough at York, or to the Subscriber at Niagara. March 29th 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons willing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 29, 180.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating house; where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 2d May, 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tapes, Silk do. Gross Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, braided Bottons, black Tin, Glazed Tiles, Cotton Bobbins, Bed-ticks, Satin-beads, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Laces, black Veil Lasts, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitten Lasts Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crapes, black Modes, black Persian, white and yellow do. striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimities, Fine Scotch Ginghams, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. both Enamel'd, Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wove Portland Gowns, Bombazets, Cambricks, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Colliamancos, plain Bobbinet, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, Long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kentia Shoestrings, Indian Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a great assortment of white Cottons, Bobbinets, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caeque, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cream a la Mortaine, Italian Lasting, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mulberry, Pills of Mulberry, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, British Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the set, Stoneware Bowls, Basons, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Japan'd Square Mirrors, do. Servers, do. Waiters, Writing Desks, Tea-boards, Sheet Brass Candlesticks, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Double Wharman's Expos. Bridal Parties, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Pocket Do. Fortifier, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Wonderful Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Valentine's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval & Mercantile Fun, Criminal Records, Battle's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chester in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Greeny Southong and Bohea do. Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Tidings, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best Box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 13, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill, the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burr Stones and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with about 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given on Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half at one year, with legal Interest.

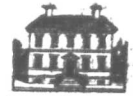
W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 8.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 736. SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of June, in the fortieth year of our Reign, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION,

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming purchasers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having heretofore to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, so much as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER. Lieut. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW QUARTERED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 30th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings Britith Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 13.

On the 9th inst. a courier from the Elector of Wirtemberg arrived at the state chancery, and immediately after the Counsellor Baur who is here on the part of Wirtemberg States, was invested by the police, and on the 9th sent off to Stutgard, under the escort of two chasseurs, accompanied by a commissary of the police.

LONDON, March 21.

Early on Wednesday morning the whole of the Channel Fleet got under way from Torbay, and stood down the channel with a fine breeze at E. N. E.

Mr. Pitt last night described the outlines of his plan for the augmentation of our disposable force, by the most speedy reduction of the militia. The number of men to be thus obtained to be 19,000, leaving 30,000 as the amount of the militia establishment for England, and 8,000 for Scotland. The number of volunteers from each regiment is to be regulated by the amount of the quotas for each country. Lists are to be transmitted to the respective commanding officers, and if four fifths of the original number volunteer for the regular army, the country is to be freed from all further charge. In this case, the whole business is left to the commanding officer. If such a number should not, in the first instance, be obtained, the commanding officer is to divide his regiment into two equal parts,

the one half is to be wholly exempted from the operation of the bill, and but of the remaining half, volunteers to the amount of four-fifths of the whole number are to be obtained.

On Wednesday Government sent orders to Gravesend, Portsmouth, and the Downs, to detain all China and Madras ships, which were ready to sail from these places, in order to embark troops on board of them. Ships of the largest size are to carry two hundred and forty men each, and the others two hundred, or less, according to their dimensions. The China ships are to disembark their troops at Madras. The whole number of troops sent out will be between four and five thousand.—The 69th regiment sailed from Spithead the 8th of March, in the fleet convoyed by his Majesty's ship Hindostan, for the same destination. These troops have been ordered to India in consequence of the unpleasant intelligence lately received from that quarter.

The following are the regiments which are going on the secret expedition, as it has been called, but which is generally believed to be destined for the Mediterranean:—Four troops of the 11th light dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor; the 30th, 44th, 58th, 58th, and 81st regiments of infantry, from England; the 89th, 90th, and another regiment of infantry, from Ireland; several companies of artillery, engineers, ordnance, &c. General Sir James Craig is to be Commander in Chief. Under him, General Sir John Stuart, and two Brigadier Generals. Brigadier General Campbell, Adjutant General to the expedition; and Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Master General. That the Mediterranean will probably be soon the scene of some enterprise, seems pretty evident, and there is no probable, the Russian auxiliaries will first be employed.

The expressions made use of last night by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, seem to hold out a hope that we shall soon have the co-operation of some of the Continental Powers.

Add to this, that more Russian troops according to letters by the Hamburgh mails, which arrived this day, are daily expected at Corfu.

We have received Paris Journals to the 17th, and Dutch papers of the 30th ult.

The latter contain the plan of the new constitution prescribed to Holland by Bonaparte. It is however, of little importance by what name or under what form Holland may be ruled, while a foreign state dictates every measure that is adopted. It will be seen that the Legislative Body is to be new modelled and the ancient title of "Their High Mightinesses" restored to it. Of the "High and Mighty Lords" there is to be nineteen; and the Executive Power is to be vested in the hands of the Pensionary, who of course will act as a kind of Vice-Roy to Bonaparte. Schimmelpenninck is the person appointed to fill this latter situation. He is to have a Council of State; the fleets and armies are to be at his disposal; he is charged with the supreme police, and is to have the sole direction of the Treasury.—Their High Mightinesses, in whose name he is to act, may approve or reject his plans but they must not alter them.

An article from Frankfort, of the 14th instant, has the following interesting particulars respecting what is stated to have lately passed between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm, with regard to the negociations carried on by Sweden and England:—

"The Court of Berlin, as has been already stated, has declared, that in case Sweden should conclude a subsidiary treaty with England, the Prussian forces would occupy Swedish Pomerania. M. de Brinckmann, the Swedish Minister at Berlin, transmitted, upon this subject, a letter, written in his Sovereign's own hand, to Mr. Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister. In that letter his Swedish Majesty declares that as a Swedish subject he did not think himself bound to give any account to other Powers of the alliance which he might think proper to conclude: that, in case any foreign troops should enter his territories they should be treated as enemies: and that, at the same time, he should claim the assistance of the Russian auxiliary troops, conformably to the treaty concluded with Russia, the 9th of Oct. 1799."

General Brune is arrived at Paris from Constantinople. According to letters from the latter city of the 25th of January, every exertion was making by the Ottoman Porte to place the army and navy on the best footing, and to provide for the regular pay of both. The navy is to be new modelled, on the plan of that of England.

A letter from Vienna of the 3d inst. in the papers of the same date, mentions that the Beys of Egypt have gained a decisive victory over the Arnauts, commanded by Mohammed Aly, within two days journey of Cairo. The Arnauts, though superior in numbers, are stated to have lost in this contest about 3000 men, killed and wounded. Ituzebin Bey attacked them in front, while they were flanked by Bordini Bey, and assailed in the rear by Elfi Bey.

The French Funds on the 15th were 59 f. 100.

Lord Gardner is appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet.

Flour is in large supply, and may be named 52s. per sack less. Sales of all articles appear at a general declension.

March, 26.

Government received information yesterday that his Majesty the King of Prussia has sent instructions to his Minister at Paris, to present an immediate remonstrance to the French government against the blockade of Lubeck, &c. to demand that the French troops occupying the passage to that city, shall be instantly withdrawn.

We have received the Moniteurs to the 19th inst. inclusive. The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance. Bonaparte has been declared king of Italy. We were preparing for some great changes in the constitution of the Italian Republic; but we scarcely could have conceived, that in addition to the Imperial diadem of France, Napoleon would have exchanged his Iron with the weight of the regal crown of Italy.

Piombino has been erected into a principality, and the princess Elisa has been invested with the sovereignty of it, but as a fief to France. The ostensible motive for the erection of this new power in the heart of Italy, is to succour the French garrison in the island of Elba, and to provision it when necessary. This is one of the expedients to which Bonaparte has recourse for reducing the Mediterranean to that pacific state, without which he avows his determination not to make peace.

Our first accounts, which came foreign advices immediately contradicted, has been proved to be correct, and Bonaparte has added the title of King of Italy to that of Emperor of France. The Italian Consulta of State, and the Deputation of the Italian Republic headed by the Vice-President Melzi, proceeded in great state to the Tuileries on the 18th where Bonaparte received them seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the Princes of his House, and the Great Officers of State.

M. Melzi then addressed him in a short speech, in which he pronounced a condemnation of the Constitution which had been given to the Italian Republic—a constitution which he considers as the mere creature and creature of circumstances too feeble to be permanent or respectable. He then read an Italian the resolution passed by the Consulta, in which, after declaring the Government of the Italian Republic an Hereditary Monarchy, on the same principles as those which constitute the Government of the French Empire, they declare Napoleon King of Italy, and the Throne hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants, natural or adoptive. They declare also that the Crown of Italy can only be united to the Crown of France in the person of and that no future Emperor of France shall at the same time be king of Italy. At the same time whilst they give him the right of resigning the crown and naming his successor during his life time, they express their opinion that he cannot make use of it without compromising the safety, integrity and independence of the state, so long as the French armies shall occupy the Kingdom of Naples, the Russian armies Corfu, and the British Malta, and so long as the peninsula of Italy shall be menaced with being made every moment the seat of battle of the greatest Powers in Europe.

Bonaparte accepting the proffered crown with great willingness reminded the Consulta of the benefits he had conferred on them, and acknowledging that the separation of the crowns of Italy and France might at present be fatal to the existence of the former, contented to keep the crown, till the moment should arrive in which he should be able to place it on a younger head, "who shall continue my work, and be ready to sacrifice himself to the happiness of the people, over whom Providence, the Constitution, and me will shall have called him to reign."

Reparing from this mockery at the Thuilleries to his Senate, Bonaparte was there harangued by M. Talleyrand, who, in much the same style as the Duke of Buckingham harangued Richard the Third, enumerated the reasons and arguments that should induce his Imperial Majesty to accept the Italian Crown.

His Italian Majesty is immediately to repair to Milan to be crowned, and to give a definite Constitution to his new Kingdom.

March 29.

General Sir James Craig, Sir John Stuart, and general Vernon, yesterday took leave of his Majesty, and will set off this day to assume their command in the secret expedition. General Tilson is also to serve in it, and brigadier-general Blake has been removed from the eastern to the south-western district to supply his place. If we may judge from the forward state of the preparations, the armament is upon the eve of sailing. Portsmouth is the principal point of rendezvous. The embarkation of the troops commenced there on Tuesday and finished this day. They will be conveyed by the Dragon, of 74 guns, in which ship Sir James Craig will hoist his flag.

Malta is still blockaded by the French squadron, consisting of four sail of the line, two frigates, and a brig. The garrison is in high spirits, and the inhabitants are ready to assist in the defence of the island.

Accounts from Italy by the last Hamburgh mail, confirm the report of a corps of 4000 Russians having sailed from Corfu, on board some British ships of war, on a secret expedition.

It is understood at Vienna that the Austrian government has received some accession of territory on the frontiers, as a compensation or equivalent for the new power which Bonaparte is about to acquire in Italy.

The Courier de Londres asserts that Sebastiani, who lately went to Holland, was accompanied by 60 dragoons, whose orders were to escort the King of Sweden who was then on his travels.

In the late great inundation of the Tiber, more than 500 persons lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Rome.

A few days ago about 800 of the Batilla came out of Boulogne harbour, and ranged themselves close under the batteries. As the evening, however, they retired.

On Tuesday the Register are to be opened in every city throughout the Batavian Republic, for inserting the names of the voters in favour of or against the intended Constitution. It is declared that all persons who may not wish to vote, are to be considered as having given their suffrages in favour of the new proposition.

A Stranger report was lately propagated at Vienna, it is said that a courier had passed through that city from the East Indies, with intelligence, that the Governor General had declared himself independent.

Spanish claims.—Government has officially notified to the proprietors in Scotch, creditors of Spain, that the money found in such Spanish ships as were detained before the declaration of war, shall be applied to the liquidation of

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made on their passage down Channel, will be joined by a strong corps from Plymouth. Two companies of the royal artillery, and the 18th regiment of foot, 750 rank and file, embarked at the latter place on Tuesday, on board nine transports. They are in the finest state of discipline, and went off in high spirits, accompanied with the acclamations of thousands of spectators who cheered them from the shore. The expedition is certainly destined for the Mediterranean.

Orders were last night sent from the admiralty to hasten the sailing of the above expedition as much as possible.

MARCH 30.

We have received Paris Journals to the 21st and Dutch Journals to the 29th.

The latter announces the confirmation, by the Legislative Body, of the proposals of the State Directory, respecting the new Constitution, and the mode of electing M. Schimmelpenninck, in consequence of his *congé d'elire* from Paris.—That grand pensionary in order to be chosen between the 9th and 16th of next month.

The Paris Gazettes mention the death of Admiral Bruix; and the approaching christening of the infant Napoleon Louis, by the hands of the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff, it is said, will be allowed to re-cross the Alps, after this ceremony, and will pass the Easter week at Lyons, on his journey.

The Boulogne flotilla have again begun to venture into the outer Roads. On Wednesday about 250 of their gun boats and large prams made their appearance in the outer Roads, where they practised some manœuvres, but took care to keep under the protection of their batteries. There appears to be 1000 vessels of different sizes in Boulogne Harbor.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to order Lord Gardner to send out frigates to cruize for the Protection of the homeward bound Leeward Island fleet.

APRIL 1.

The whole of the troops destined for the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir James Craig, were embarked on Saturday and the expedition has probably by this time proceeded on its voyage. Among the corps employed in this important service are the 35th, 44th, 58th, 58th, 81st Regiments of Foot, and the 20th Light Dragoons. The 18th Royal Veteran Battalion is also embarked, but this corps is to be landed at Gibraltar, in order to reinforce the Garrison.

The troops under orders for the East Indies will also sail in the course of a few days. The Officers belonging to the corps destined for this service received orders on Saturday to join forthwith their respective regiments; and the most prompt exertions will be made to repair the losses we have recently sustained in those distant possessions. The Marquis Wellesley has not for some time past been on good terms with the Court of Directors, who, we understand have not received a single dispatch from his Lordship for the last six months.

Saturday letters were received down from the squadron off Ferrol, by the Malta, of 84 guns, arrived at Plymouth. The French and Spanish ships there reported to be in readiness for sea. The Malta has lately engaged with the batteries of the harbor, and so much damaged as to be obliged to return to refit.

Spain, &c.

Intelligence is hourly expected respecting the Brest fleet, as by the last accounts there was a probability of a partial action at last having brought on between it and our Channel fleet.

The accounts do not agree in every particular, in our readers will see by comparing the subjoined letters. They both bring down the intelligence to the same date, but the first says our vessels had been drawn off, while the other states, that when the accounts left the fleet, the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, the van ship, was then actually engaged with the enemy.

We cannot reconcile those accounts: but by supposing, that the latter left the fleet at a later hour (though on the same day) than the former. We ought to add, that our Plymouth letter is from a gentleman who has the best means of being well informed, and whose communications we have generally found to be perfectly correct.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board one of our frigates, dated the 30th ult. off Ushant.

"I dare say the papers have by this time given an account of the Brest fleet attempting to come out: the manner I will tell you. On Sunday morning last, a convoy was observed under the land, apparently bound to Brest, which, after being attacked by two of our brigs, took shelter under the battery of St. Mathew. Tuesday at day-break three sail were seen coming out of the harbor, as if to protect them in, when we immediately chased, and with our small squadron, viz. three frigates and two brigs, made them all take shelter under the batteries, of which we informed the admiral by a cutter, who sent us two line of battle ships, the Colossus and Bellerophon when we all got under weigh, and stood right in, with intent to cut them out, when the whole Brest fleet, viz. twenty one sail of the line, six frigates, and a brig, immediately got under weigh, and stood out. A grander sight you can hardly imagine. The cutter was again dispatched to our fleet, and half past four eighteen sail joined us, and every one expected, and indeed longed to begin, when the Admiral made a signal to haul off. The enemy was at anchor nearly within gun-shot of us. They have all returned into port.

This day we received French Journals to the 25th ult. and Dutch to the 29th ult. From the latter we learn by a letter from Madrid, that an attack is meditated against Gibraltar, in which the Spaniards expect to be aided by a secret understanding within the garrison.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Consols, for money 57 5/8 for acc. 57 1/8 48. Omnium 2 1/2 2 1/2 prem.

April 8.

Secret Expedition.—Several ships with troops for the expedition, sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth for the Isle of Wight.

It is reported, but we believe without foundation, that the secret expedition will be dispatched to the West Indies, instead of its original destination.

The military preparations on the part of Russia continue with increased activity, especially on the frontiers of Austria and Prussia.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople, that the Russians mean to establish themselves at Prussa, several frigates having arrived there, and sailed up the river.

It is reported at Paris, that General

that demands it. It is intended to appoint two Commissioners, one by Government, and the other by the claimants, to investigate and decide upon the justice of the demands."

A variety of decrees have been issued by the Consuls to the people of Italy, on the subject of their new Government; all of which are replete with fulsome adulation on the genius and character of Bonaparte. One of these proclamations, after an explanation of the new measures about to be adopted, adds the following apostrophe:—"People of Italy, expand your hearts to hope and to exultation! War this moment commences the centre of your brilliant destinies! To what glory and prosperity ought you not to aspire! Your King will soon be amongst you; he will go less to ornament his august head with the crown, than to witness your wants, and to provide a definitive organization to secure your tranquillity."

A considerable number of letters were on Saturday received from Holland by a vessel which on Friday arrived at Gravesend. One from Rotterdam, dated on Tuesday, announces, that previous to the departure of the Russian General Winzingerode from Berlin, the King presented him with his picture on a snuff-box, set in diamonds. His Majesty likewise delivered to him, with his own hands, a letter which he had himself written to the emperor Alexander, containing the ultimatum of the Prussian Cabinet on the subjects which have lately been in discussion between the two Courts. Prussia, it is said, persists in her determination to oppose the military projects of Sweden, while Sweden has demanded the assistance of Russia by virtue of the first and third articles of the treaty of 1799, to vindicate her independence against the menaces of Prussia. There letters, in opposition to previous and more probable accounts, say, that Lubec continued on the 29th ult. to refuse the contributions demanded by France, and had applied to the Courts of Petersburgh, Berlin, and Vienna, for redress.

This morning a mail from Gottenburg and Lisbon arrived. By the former, Government has received dispatches from Petersburgh, which are said to contain positive assurances on the part of the Emperor Alexander, of an immediate and powerful co operation against France. Orders are stated to have been issued from the Russian war department to prepare for actual service a force little short of 180,000 men.

PLYMOUTH, *April* 3.

This day letters have been received from the Channel fleet, cruising off Brest, by which it appears, that on Saturday last, the French fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, five of which were three deckers, besides several very heavy frigates, were lying at anchor in Bertheaume Road, near Brest, and that great hopes were entertained that an action would be brought on between the two fleets, as the British were at that time near them; and when the account came away, the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, captain Gould, which was the van ship of the fleet, was firing at the French ships from both sides. The wind was at that time strong westerly, so that if the French were, as usual, disposed to be very shy, they would endeavor to sneak again into Brest, as the wind favored such a purpose. We are hourly looking out for further accounts from them. The Hibernia, of 120 guns, and the Ajax, of 80 guns, sailed from hence on Monday last, and, no doubt, have reinforced the British ere this."

GOTTENBURGH, *March* 29.

Letters received from Lubeck, to day, confirm the accounts brought by last post, that French troops occupy all the villages round that city, and that not a wagon nor cart with goods is permitted to come out of it: the object of this, it is said, is to stop all English commodities.—Great fears are, however, entertained, that it is not the only one, but that contributions will also be demanded.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will enter into immediate Engagements with such Persons as may be desirous to furnish a Supply of FLOUR and PEASE for the use of His Majesty's Forces stationed at York, Kingston, Niagara, Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg.—Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety six Pounds, or two hundred and twenty four Pounds nett, of the growth of this Province, and to be of the first Quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks, and Inspected in the manner directed by a certain Act of the Legislature, passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, for the Examination of Flour in this Province.

The PEASE to to be furnished to be White, prime Boilers, and packed in Casks.

The said Flour and Pease warranted to keep sound and good for twelve Months after delivery, which delivery is to be made into the King's Stores on or before the twenty fifth day of July next ensuing.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the Receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate, of the quantity of Flour and Pease delivered into the King's Magazines at either of the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Deputy Paymaster General at Quebec.

The Accounts are as formerly to be made up in Quadruplicate for the said Supplies, and the furnishers Signature to the Vouchers must be attested by two subscribing Witnesses.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 28 February 1805.

To be sold by Public Auction,

AT Mr Hamilton's Tavern, on Wednesday the third of July next, at eleven o'Clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Household Furniture,

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.—Also, Mens Wearing Apparel

The whole to be sold without reserve for Cash only

THOS. MUSSELL, Auctioneer.

York, 8th June, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

FRANCOIS BELSOUR.
F. MARIAN.

York, 3d June, 1805.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horse Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE FURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of October next.

ALEX. FURVIS, Administrator.

York, 10th May, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Bindings, Fans, braided Bertoons, Stocks and Clasps, Ties, Cotton Brushes, Hair Jewel Rosso hands, Gilt trench Fastings, Silk Laces, black Veil laces, Thread do. Laces and Edgings, hat black Veils, white do. Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Bircelonk do. Silk do. black Crapes, black Modes, black Paduasoy, white and pelisse do. Sarsnet, Silk for Gowns, Chambery Muslins, printed Dimity, Gilt Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Riders of Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Rus and Gauze, Bombazets, Cambricks, Chiffons, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Neckerchs, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribbon, Kathe Sheetings, Indian Sarsnets, Sick and Gowns Umbrellas, Parasols, and a great variety, assortment of white Cottons, Bombazets, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, Brigue Mantuas, Russias, Hamburgh sheetings, Lawns, Handerchiefs, brown Holland, Crease a la Mariett, Dutch Looking, Beaver Hats for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Asafœtid, Wafers, Soap, Fresh Barley, Castile Oil, British Oil, &c. &c. China Ware in small Assortment by the Cask, Carpets, Boots, Brooms, and an assortment of Meats, Mustering and Shadrons Shoes, japan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, Spirit Flasks, Vitriol Bottles, Brass Wire, Scissors, Iron Candle-sticks, Silversmith's Hammering Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awls, assortment of Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffers, Spitcher Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Sad-pouches, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Rose rings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Ringsplain do. Pearl do. Stone Thimbles, do. Tortoiseshell, Steel-screws buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c. Engravings, Volney's Views, Bible Characters, Whitman's Bible, Willet, Cobbin, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass Frames, Boxes, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Liberty Companion, Modern Chivalry, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Fun, Clement Records, Paine's Diffence, Garrick's Apostate, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Caudon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Lump and Moist sugar, Molasses, Madeira, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soaps Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best Box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and Antiquera Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating House where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 28 May, 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court, for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Symsbel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant, And whereas the said Court has by their Rules appointed the Subscriber, Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action.

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July next, for opening to me such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Nassau, in the Province of Upper Canada: Witness, the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

FOUR hundred Acres of choice LAND to sell in one or more lots, Lots Nos 26 and 27 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Whitby, to be sold for ready Money.—To keep trouble, the price is one Dollar per Acre. Application to be made to Mr. John Bennett, Printer, or the Subscriber,

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 15th May, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 9.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 737. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifthday of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do: that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same, and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and content of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings Britisn Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

ST. DOMINGO, &c.

We have accounts from this interesting island, render it certain, that the black army has been defeated before the city of St. Domingo, and that its scattered divisions had retreated to the northern and western parts of the island. Letters from Cape Francois to the 19th April, state, that the fable Emperor, Dessalines, had arrived at the Cape; and that his followers had brought with them large quantities of Spanish plunder.

The above accounts also state, that Admiral Missiessy, with the Rochefort squadron, in readed by some transports, had landed about 3000 troops at Santa Domingo; since which nothing has been heard of the squadron in that quarter. The following, which are believed to be facts, may give some information of the active operations of this squadron. It sailed from Martinico about the 22d March, bound to Leeward, and was spoken on the 5th, 7th and 8th April, in from 21 to 23 degrees of N. latitude, and from 67 to 65 degrees of W. longitude; standing to the Northward and Eastward. From these facts, it now appears probable, that the squadron when it left Martinico shaped its course for St. Domingo—(a distance of about 600 miles)—where it is not improbable it arrived by the 25th of March;—tarried no longer than was necessary to land the troops—(probably at the east end of the island) and then

made fail for Europe; on its paſſage to which it was ſpoken as above.

HAMBURGH, April 2.

"The various regiments lately drawn from the French coaſts of the Channel have received orders to re-occupy their former poſitions. Every officer and private abſent on furlough have been ordered to join their reſpective regiments, even though the leave of abſence ſhould not have expired. All the generals are alſo to repair to their reſpective ſtations on the coaſt. Maſſena is to have the chief command of the Army of England, Augereau that of Ireland, and Marmont that of Scotland."

LONDON, April 6.

The Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 21 ſail of the line and frigates, came out of Breſt, and anchored in Carmaret Bay, where they remained 24 hours, and then returned to their old ſtation. They appeared to have an expedition in view, ſome of them having hay bags on their quarters.

By a ſudden riſe of the waters of the Elbe, 90 villages have been inundated, and vaſt damage has been ſuffered. The miſery of the poor inhabitants defies deſcription.

Thirteen or fourteen houſes have lately been deſtroyed by fire in the commune of Crillon, and vaſt quantities of grain and hay have been deſtroyed.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The Editor of the Bahama Royal Gazette in his paper of the 3d inſt. informs us that the Captain of an American veſſel, which had been detained at Barracoa by a French privateer, arrived at Principe on the 17th ult. with the intelligence that a day or two previous to his having made the Windward Iſlands, he had been 36 hours in company with an Engliſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, frigates, & brigs, deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

Letters received from Spain ſtate, that apprehenſions were entertained of a deſcent by the Britiſh on Ferrol—and that troops were arriving from the interior at that place.

REMARKABLE.

We are credibly informed, as incredible as it may appear, that a poor family from one of the Eaſtern States, lately paſſed through Albany, on their way to the Weſtern Country, for the purpoſe of cultivating an extenſive farm which had been given to them. This family conſiſted of a man, his wife and *ſeventeen four ſons*, twenty of whom were born at ten births. They had been married only 18 years. Our informant adds, that ſo great was the curioſity of the people in and about Albany, that hundreds crowded to ſee them—one gentleman preſented each of the ſons with ten dollars—and preſents of various kinds, were heaped upon them.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

ALBANY, May 21.

Breſt fleet—Captain Trippe arrived at Charleſton the 6th inſt. in 17 days from St. Pierres, (Martinique.) He was informed at the Cuſtom Houſe the day he cleared out, that a brig had arrived at Trinity, in 25 days from Breſt, with information that the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line with 25,000 troops on board, was out and had got clear of the channel—their deſtination unknown.

The laſt accounts received at Saint Pierres, of the Rochefort ſquadron, were, that they had gone into one of the brigand ports, on the ſouth ſide of St. Domingo, deſtroyed a number of American and other neutral veſſels, and hung their crews. A particular inſtance was ſtated of an armed ſhip belonging to Salem; the whole crew of which, with the exception of the cabin boy, whom they conſidered innocent, were put to death.

It was ſuppoſed that the fleet, after leaving St. Domingo, would proceed for Havanna.—*N. Y. E. Poſt.*

The following toaſt was lately given at a feaſt in London:

May Bonaparte's fleet and failors
Swim like the gate of Engliſh tailors.

New Settlement in the Archipelago.

The Hydriottes, and their iſland, are thus deſcribed by a Traveller, now upon a Tour through the Morea:

"The iſland of Hydra is nothing more than a barren rock, ſituated about three leagues South Weſt of the Peloponneſus. Its inhabitants, able ſeamen, do not endeavour to obtain thoſe things from their own ungrateful ſoil, which they can purchaſe at an eaſy rate in the neighbourhood. Till the campaign made by the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean, under Catharine, the Hydriottes, like the other Greeks, never extended their navigation beyond Egypt or the Black Sea. But when the Ruſſians abandoned their allies on the Greek Coaſt, ſeveral of the richeſt families, leaving the Morea to avoid the fury of the Turks, the veſſels of the Hydriottes were found extremely uſeful; and even the iſland of Hydra appeared to many, as the neareſt, and moſt ſecure place of refuge. The new colonies, however, were compelled to turn their thoughts to commerce, to procure a ſubſiſtence, and were excellently ſeconded by the abilities of the natives, as ſeamen. What is related of the Hydriotte barks, recalls to one's recollection the ſimplicity and good faith of ancient times. They know nothing of bills of lading; but bags of piaſters, merely diſtinguiſhed with the mark of the proprietor, even if they are not accompanied by letters of advice, are ſure to experience a ſafe and punctual delivery. There have even been inſtances of large ſums remaining untouched in their Captain's cabin, many months, for want of being claimed; and finally delivered without the leaſt deficiency. Theſe good qualities have neceſſarily extended the commerce of the Hydriottes; and, therefore, inſtead of being confined to the Archipelago, and the Black Sea, their veſſels are now to be ſeen in the ports of France and Italy; ſometimes even further northward, and in the American harbours. Lately the Hydriotte veſſels, for the purpoſe of refitting the Barbary corſairs, carry from 18 to 20 guns; their crews are from 35 to 60 or 90 men, with a few boys; but the former are generally under the age of 40. The owners content themſelves with the intereſt of their capitals and ſome other advantages, while the reſt of the profits are divided into two halves, one of them is appropriated to the Captain, and the other is divided in equal portions among the ſailors, not excluding the cabin boys. This, generally, enables the latter to ſupport a parent that may ſtand in need. The young men alſo marry very early, viz. at 18, and the females ſoon after 12, which in five years paſt has had a remarkable effect upon the population of the iſland.

"The manner in which the young lads are inſtructed in naval affairs is very remarkable:—From the moment they are able to diſtinguiſh a cape, a mole, or an iſland, they are taught to remember their appearances, bearings, &c. the very next time they come within ſight of any of thoſe objects they are examined with the utmoſt rigour, and woe to them whoſe memory is found deficient; they are, indeed, again reminded of the names of the objects forgotten, but every name then repeated is accompanied by a levere laſh with a whip.

"In the ſea voyages of the Hydriottes, they are remarked for their obſervance of the moſt rigid frugality—it is wine only that they then with to have in abundance; but having once arrived in port, they take care to conſume their reſerved proviſions in a very ſhort time; and for their ability in the ſupport of privations when they occur, theſe people in ſome meaſure reſemble the French.

"There is ſcarcely any ſcene of hilarity which exceeds the joyful return of theſe veſſels to their dear friends. It is, in fact, a general feaſt; and in this there is always ſome imitation of the manners of the people they viſited laſt. The ſciences alſo are regarded in their turn; the Hydriottes have lately eſtabliſhed ſchools for teaching the ancient Greek, the Italian and Geography.—They have alſo erected an exchange, which is alſo the ſeat of juſtice—and if the reſt of the modern Greeks were releaſed from the oppreſſion of the Turkiſh Government, there is little doubt but their progreſs in civiliſation would be equal if not ſuperior to theſe iſlanders."

There is living not a 100 miles from Stonehaven, a man who has practiſed a greater variety of the mechanical arts than any one perſon we remember to have heard of. He was originally bred a country blackſmith, and is known to have attained conſiderable proficiency in that line. Self taught, he ſoon became a profeſſed clock and watch maker. He has made ſome watches, and his clocks, of which he has furniſhed hundreds, are reckoned not inferior to any of thoſe manufactured in this country. He did not confine himſelf, however, to the movements only; for, as ſoon as it was completed, he formed the mahogany caſe; and this part of his workmanſhip would do credit to the regularly bred cabinet-maker. His genius next extended itſelf to muſical inſtruments; in the evenings of one winter, he made, for his amuſement, ſix or eight fiddles, of which the workmanſhip and varniſh were excellent, and the tones by no means deſpicable. One of them he conſtructed to play with eight ſtrings, two of each kind, and the effect, eſpecially in ſlow muſic, was very pleaſant. In his own family, he is occaſionally both taylor and ſhoe maker; and in the latter department he might vie with any of the moſt ſubſtantial ſons of Crispin. He lately purchaſed a ſmall bark, which, with the aſſiſtance of his ſon, a boy, he now navigates in the coal trade. He was at ſea in this bark during one of the laſt winter's ſtorms, and ſuppoſed to have finiſhed his career in Davy's Locker; but after ſome time, he was found ſnug in the harbour. About a month ago, his veſſel encountered another ſtorm, in which ſeveral planks were ſtove, and her ſtern demoliſhed. Here a new channel was opened for his multifarious ingenuity. He immediately ſet to work; and joining the old blackſmith to the ſhipcarpenter, forged bolts and ſhaped timber, and by the work of his own hands alone, has completed the neceſſary repairs. Had ſuch a genius been under the direction of proper judgment, there is reaſon to believe that it would have conducted its poſſeſſor to not a little renown. *London paper, March 26.*

The following Anecdote of a Britiſh Sailor is related in "Spiſbury's Picturesque Scenery in the Holy Land and Syria;" an amuſing and intereſting work lately publiſhed by the Surgeon who ſerved on board his Majeſty's ſhip *Le Tigre*, during the campaigns of 1799 and 1800.

"Daniel Bryan was an old ſeaman of Sir Sidney Smith's ſhip Le Tigre: he had made many repeated applications to be employed on ſhore during the ſiege of Acre; but being elderly and rather deaf, his requeſt was not acceded to. At the firſt ſtorming of the breach one of the French Generals fell: the Turks ſtruck off the head, ſtripped and mangled the body, and left it a prey to the dogs. Dan. frequently aſked his meſſmates, when they returned from the ſhore, why they had not buried him; but the only reply he received was, *Go and do it yourſelf.* He ſaid he would; and having at length obtained leave to go and ſee the town, he went aſhore with the ſurgeon. He provided a pick axe, ſhovel, and rope; and inſiſted to be let down from an embraſure cloſe to the breach. Some of his more juvenile companions offered to attend him: "No!" he replied, "you are too young to be ſhot yet; as for me, I am old and deaf, and my loſs would be no great matter." In the midſt of the firing he was lowered down; and his firſt difficulty, not a very trival one, was to drive away the dogs. The French then levelled their pieces at him; but a French officer, perceiving his intention, was ſeen to throw himſelf across the ranks. A dead ſolemn ſilence prevailed; and the worthy fellow conſigned the corps to its parent earth. He was then hoiſted into the town, and the hoſtile firing recommenced. A few days afterwards, Sir Sidney, having been informed of the circumſtance, ordered Dan. to be called into the cabin. "Well, Dan. I hear you have buried the French General."—"Yes your honor."—"Had you any body with you?"—"Yes your honor."—"Why, Mr. Spiſbury ſays you had not."—"But I had, your honor."—"Ah, who had you?"—"*God Almighty*, Sir."—"A very good aſſiſtant indeed! Give old Dan. a glaſs of groe."—"Thank your honor."—Dan. drank his groe, and left the cabin highly gratified. He is now a penſioner in the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich."

A curious fact in Natural Hiſtory has been obſerved by Dr. Gabriel Anſelmi, Profeſſor of Anatomy at Turin. A Snake, called in Italy Serpe Nera, the Coluber Natrix of Linnaeus, is ſaid to be extremely fond of milk; and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even aſſert, that it is ſometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, ſucking their teats with ſuch avidity as to draw blood when their milk is exhauſted. Of this fact, which by many had been conſidered as a popular tale, the Doctor had himſelf an opportunity of being an eye witneſs. "Walking, according to cuſtom (ſays he) one morning, on the road called the Park, bordered by paſtures, containing a great number of ſheep and horned cattle, I obſerved an old, but vigorous cow, ſeparate from the others, and lowing, with her head raiſed in the air, her ears erect, and ſhaking her tail. Surpriſed at the noiſe ſhe made, I ſeated myſelf on the banks of a ſtream, and followed her wherever ſhe went with my eyes. After running for ſome minutes, ſhe ſuddenly ſtopped in a ſequeſtered ſpot, and began to ruminate. Inquiſitive to diſcover the cauſe I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, ſhe came out, and waited on the brink for a black ſnake, which crept from among the buſhes, and approaching her, entwined himſelf round her legs, and began to ſuck her milk. I obſerved this phenomenon two ſucceſſive days, without informing the herdſman. The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that the ſame thing had coſt him the loſs of the uproots of her calf, and that ſhe could not, without difficulty, be compelled to ſuffer it to ſuck. We took away the ſnake, which was killed. On the ſucceeding day the cow, after in vain waiting for her ſucking, ran about the meadow in ſuch a manner that the herdſman was obliged to ſhut her up." Dr. Anſelmi has diſcovered that if the teats of the cows be waſhed with a decoction of tobacco, the ravages of the ſame extraordinary depredators may be effectually prevented.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Boxing.—A match has been ſpoken of for ſome time paſt, and was ſuppoſed to be made up between Burke, who is ſo well known for his ill luck, but perſevering courage in fighting, and one Tom Crib, a young coal heaver. It is ſaid, however, that the friends of the former adviſed him to decline the conteſt, from a fear of his being ſubjected to a more powerful arm—that of the Law.—George Maddox, however, reſolved to take up the gauntlet, and enter the liſts with the youthful champion. Accordingly the parties muſtered a number of their friends yeſterday, and went to Wood Green, near Hornſey, accompanied alſo by ſeveral gentlemen amateurs. They ſet to about twelve o'clock. A black, who ſome time ſince fought Maddox, and was beat by him on Wimbledon Common, ſeconded the coal-heaver, and young Ryan was his bottle holder. Dick Hall was ſecond to his old friend Maddox, and Tom Jones was his principal aſſiſtant; but indeed Caleb Baldwin and ſeveral others of the oldeſt ſtanding in the pugiliſtic world did every thing in their power to aſſiſt the veteran, and try to make him win. Maddox was the favorite at the outſet, and continued ſo for the greater part of the battle, as all the pugiliſts of the Old School backed him. Crib was ſeconded by a number of the gentry vulgarly called Black Diamonds, as he always worked at the coal trade ſince he has been in London: a few gentlemen of ſkill, at leaſt in the theory of boxing, depended on the youthful conſtitution and weighty arm of Crib, and backed him, but they were too wiſe to lay odds.

For upwards of an hour and a half it could hardly be told which of the combatants was likely to be ſucceſsful. Though the coal-heaver made the moſt deſperate heavy body blows at Maddox, he evaded the force of the greater part of them; thus maneuvring, he frequently calculated to ſuch a nicety, that it was barely viſible that he received a blow. The falling was painfully exhauſting. Within the laſt 20 minutes Maddox cloſed up one of Crib's eyes completely. Maddox in a little time after cloſed up the other eye of his opponent. It was ſuppoſed by ſome that this muſt ſhortly terminate the battle; but the exertions of the black recovered the ſight of the firſt injured eye ſo completely, that Crib attacked the almoſt worn out veteran, and put an end to the battle by repeated heavy body blows at 5 minutes before two.

The rain fell in torrents during the whole time of the fight, and the ſpectators were ſo entirely ſoaked through with rain, that they are likely to pay dear for their day's amuſement in beholding this brutal exhibition.

The vapour ariſing from the cuſtom of making tallow with red hot tongues, practiſed in Scotland, to make candles, has been found efficacious to cauſe of malignant and epidemical fevers. Mr Reed, merchant, of Peterhead, was attacked by a fever, of which his brother died, and others fatally ſick. Finding, and his veins and arteries viſibly ſpreading the ſpecies of making candles was going on, and that ſhould reſtore his health. The ſmell of the burning tallow, effectual in ordinary caſes, was ineffectual for him, took away the ſickneſs and impreſſion on the nerves; when the tallowſh was over, his complaint recommenced, when he cauſed tallow to be again burned, and the effluvia again relieved him. By repeating this ſimple and extraordinary remedy for only days, he cured perfectly well.

London Paper.

THE ORPHAN.

O PRAY before your charity,
An orphan child entreats;
I'm cold and hungry, very ſick,
My only home the ſtreets—
Pray before your charity.

Think on the pangs my heart muſt feel,
Fatherleſs Mother dead;
Both gone to Heav'n, and left me here,
To beg my daily bread.
My Father went abroad to fight,
All danger he defy'd;
Till cover'd o'er with many a wound,
He ſank and bravely died.
My Mother ſoon did follow him,
And begg'd me to her breaſt;
But now ſhe's gone, no home have I,
My weary limbs to reſt.
Then pray before your charity,
An orphan child implores;
I'm cold and hungry, very ſick,
My only home the ſtreets—
Pray before your charity.

The following ſingularly intereſting narrative is copied from a late Greenock paper.

"On Sunday the 23d ult. a girl between 9 and 10 years of age, with her brother who was about 7 years old, returned from the head of Greenlaurel over the Strathlachlan mountains to their parents at Maclachlan Park.—They had not travelled far when a moſt violent ſnow ſtorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, commenced, and continued but with very ſhort intervals during the two following nights and days. The ſnow in a ſhort time completely covered a path which leades across the mountains, ſo that the children wandered off the common track; and by the cloſe of day the boy was quite overcome by the fury of the ſtorm and the cold, expoſure to which the poor creatures lay down for the night, the girl doing her utmoſt to ſhelter her little brother. At ſun riſe day-light came ſhe rouſed the boy and prevailed on him to proceed. They wandered about in the mountains the whole of Sunday, entirely ignorant where they were, or in what direction they ſhould go, the boy frequently dropping down, exhauſted with hunger and fatigue.—The ſiſter ſays it was with much difficulty ſhe could keep him awake; but that ſhe herſelf did not cloſe her eyes during the three days and two nights they were on the mountains; that ſhe continually wept calling upon God's name. They paſſed Sunday night as the preceding; and were to work on Monday, that neither could not cry out, for the girl once ſaw a grown up brother of her's within a very ſhort diſtance, but ſhe found herſelf quite incapable to get up or call loud enough to be heard.

"On the Monday evening the poor creatures at the laſt gaſp were providentially diſcovered by one of the Strathlachlan people, who, to the number of 160, were the whole day in ſearch of them. The girl had a ham in her charge, of which her ſtarving brother often preſſed her to let him take a bite, but ſhe would not allow him to touch it, making him chew the heather, as ſhe herſelf did. All the way the girl carried a favorite pup about her neck, which ſhe thinks greatly helped to keep her and her brother alive during the nights, as it covered the neck and breaſt of both completely. When urged that the pup muſt have ſlept, the ſaid

that she did not close her eyes the whole time, fearing much that the pup would eat the ham; the poor children are perfectly recovered from the hardship they underwent."

A striking example of Mutability and revolutionary abominations.—The apartment in the Pavillion of Flora, now fitted up as a private chapel for the Pope, was in 1792, the private chapel of the late unfortunate Queen of France. In 1793, Barrere, then of the bloody Committee of public safety, now a confidential adviser of Bonaparte, converted it into a bed chamber for his mistress, who represented the Goddess of Reason in the Church of Notre Dame, where the Pope lately crowned Bonaparte; and it was in 1795, the bed chamber of Madame Bonaparte, then the mistress of Barras.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be sold by Public Auction,

☞ At Hamilton's Tavern, on Wednesday the third of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Houthold Furniture,

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.—Also, Mens Wearing Apparel.

The whole to be sold without reserve for Cash only.

THOS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 8th June, 1805.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

June 22, 1805.

Home Distrist, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the ninth day of JULY now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELFOUR.
P. MARIAN.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horse Morgs Rattler Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Sevrens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No 13, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot. March 29, 180

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 10th May, 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bea-lace, Bed-lace, Robin-hands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white and fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, Spitt Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Lodge, Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Rutland Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Russia Sheetings, Irish Sattinets, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caigus, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross & la Mereiles, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, Scotch Oil, &c. &c. Cheese Ware in small boxes or by the lott, Sugar Loaves, Boxes, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, japan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Violins, Iron Candle-Sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awls blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffle-bots, Lasther Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Ear rings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch chains, Gold Seals, Gold Brooches, cut Gold Ring, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve buttons, Silver Watches, Brass, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glasses, Franklin's, Fanfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Light Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval do Martial do Fun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating house; where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 22 May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with above 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th March, 1805

YORK, 2nd September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next ensuing, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Nevagara, in the Province of Upper Canada. Niagara, the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

District of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper Canada. } GATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the District of London.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 180 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Fergulon and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 10.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 788. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bounty of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, April 10.

A paper printed at Lemberg asserts, that a large Russian army is assembling in Volhynia, and that Russia and Sweden have agreed for a subsidy of five millions, to place 80,000 men at the disposal of this country. A great Russian army is to be sent to the Mediterranean. Rumour has swelled the amount to 150,000 men. We believe we may say, with confidence, after all the accounts of unfavourable advices having been received from Petersburg, are unfounded; they are far otherwise. It is said now too, that the politics of the Cabinet of Vienna have undergone a change favourable to this country—it would be surprising, after the events that have recently occurred, if they had not.

April 11.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr. Whitbread followed up the resolutions of Monday, with moving, an address to his Majesty to remove Lord Melville from all places of trust and emolument which he held during the pleasure of the crown.

After some debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the house voted that the resolutions of Monday should be laid before his Majesty, and that the same should be carried up by the whole House; and that it was also agreed that there should be no adjournment until this communication had been made.

Mr. Whitbread then gave notice, that after the holidays he would move, that inſtructions be given to the Attorney General to proſecute Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, to make them account for their improper intromiſſions, with the public money.

Tueſday Mr. Pitt waited on his Majeſty at Windſor, to communicate the important reſult of the queſtion in the Houſe of Commons, and in conſequence thereof to tender Lord Viſcount Melville's reſignation. It was graciouſly received, and it is imagined that Mr. Pitt, in his preſent extremity, will recommend even Lord Caſtlereagh to the ſituation. Nothing, however, was ſettled laſt night. Mr. York is mentioned as likely to come into office. Mr. Canning yeſterday morning intimated to Mr. Trotter that he could no longer permit him to hold the place of Paymaſter of the Navy. At the ſame time Mr. Trotter had tendered his reſignation.

April 17.

The reſolutions paſſed by the houſe of Commons were preſented to his Majeſty yeſterday by the Speaker, and about thirty members; none of thoſe who, to give greater ſolemnity to the proceeding, had been ſo anxious and eager for their being preſented by the whole houſe, neither Mr. Fox, nor Mr. Windham, nor Mr. Whitbread, nor Mr. Gray, attending. The Speaker left the Houſe of Commons in ſtate a little before 4 o'clock. Upon being introduced to the King, who was ſeated on the throne: he informed his Majeſty that by the command of the Houſe of Commons, he was to preſent to his Majeſty, the reſolutions of that Houſe. He then read them aloud and preſented them to his Majeſty, who returned a moſt gracious anſwer; in which he thanked the Commons for their care and attention to the public intereſt, and expreſſed himſelf to be fully ſenſible of the importance of the reſolutions which they had preſented to him. The Speaker and members then withdrew. The Houſe of Commons had previouſly adjourned for a fortnight.

If the funds roſe on Tueſday in conſequence of the debate on the preceding day, which in the opinion of the ſpeculators juſtified a belief that the oppoſition would immediately come into power, and make overtures of peace to Bonaparte, it was natural to ſuppoſe that they would experience a depreſſion yeſterday, in conſequence of the debate of Wedneſday, which rendered it impoſſible any longer to entertain ſuch a belief. They did experience a depreſſion, which ſome attempted to attribute to the bad news received from the Weſt Indies. No intelligence whatever was received from that quarter, nor from any other part of the world.

It is ſaid that Lord Hawkeſbury is to ſucceed Lord Melville, as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Harrowby ſucceeds to the Secretaryſhip of the Home Department.

April 17.

An Opinion of the French Plan.

The plan on which Bonaparte now chuſes to conduct the war, is, we think, ſufficiently apparent; and our Government, we truſt, will be prepared to meet the enemy on his new ſyſtem. He will venture out neither with his fleet nor his flotilla in the face of the Britiſh troops, nor in ſmall and detached ſquadrons can do us more eſſential miſchief by annoying us in different quarters, and diſtracting our attention. He has not in ſufficient numbers for any enterprize. He values them only as counters, with which he plays the grand game that is to make him maſter of the world. When he has detached them for a given purpoſe, he neither expects nor cares for their ſafety or their return: all his hopes ſtand upon it, that they may do the greateſt miſchief. With this view, we have not a doubt, Linois was diſpatched to the Eaſt Indies, even before the commencement of the war, but in the expectations of it. Upon the ſame principles the Rochefort ſquadron directed its courſe to the Weſt Indies. Bonaparte has no expectation of making any conqueſts there which he can retain; enough is done if he can diſtreſs our commerce, and arm the Blacks againſt us. In purſuance of the ſame policy, he will probably ſend a reinforcement to the Eaſt Indies; he will endeavour to land a force in Egypt; he will then make an attempt, or at leaſt a diverſion, in Ireland; and when we are wearied out with this varied and active warfare, the country drained of its regular troops, and deprived, perhaps, in part of its proteCting fleets, then the Boulogne flotilla (which has never been diminiſhed or diſbanded, but is increaſing every day) will ſeize a favourable opportunity of putting to ſea, and the grand attempt will be made. Such appear to us to be the preſent ſyſtem and projects of our inveterate enemy. In the mean time, we truſt that the nation and the volunteer force in particular, will not relax in their vigilance and activity. It is poſſible, that our laſt principal dependence for the defence of the country may be on the volunteers. We truſt they will remember the magnitude and importance of the cauſe they have undertaken, and embrace the opportunity which a favorable ſeaſon will afford, of becoming as perfect maſters as poſſible, of that diſcipline on which their own ſafety and that of the country will depend.

April 18.

It is reported by thoſe who pretend to be in the confidence of Miniſters, that the diſpatches which were received from St. Peterſburgh laſt Monday, contain the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances of the complete failure of the various artifices employed by the French Government to detach the Emperor Alexander from the intereſts of this country. The principal articles of a treaty of alliance between his Majeſty and that Sovereign are ſaid to be already agreed upon; and on the ſame authority we are aſſured, that only a few points of detail remain to be adjuſted previous to a formal communication being made on this important ſubject to both houſes of Parliament. After repeated diſappointments which have been experienced, relative to the co operation of Ruſſia, the public cannot place much confidence in the promiſes made to them upon this occaſion.

April 22.

The expedition ſailed on the 20th inſt. from Portſmouth, under convoy of the Queen and the Dragon men of war.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Admiral Lord Gardner off Breſt, which ſtate, that the enemy had made ſome movements that indicated an intention of venturing to ſea the firſt favourable opportunity.

At Ferrol, a ſimilar diſpoſition appears to be manifeſted by the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons. The following intelligence is contained in a letter from an officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, dated off Ferrol, April 21:

"Every opportunity that occurs, we make it our buſineſs to ſail in and off the harbour's mouth of Ferrol, to reconnoitre the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons lying there.—They conſiſt of ſix ſail of the line, two frigates, two ſloops and one brig, Spaniſh; and eight ſail of the line, French. At Corunna, there is one French frigate, making altogether 15 ſail of the line, 3 frigates, two ſloops and one brig.

"The French are already manned, and have a great number of troops on board, and are expected to ſail hourly. The Spaniards are not ſufficiently manned as yet.

"Yeſterday we boarded an American ſhip that had juſt come out from Ferrol, and the captain aſſured us that the French would in the courſe of a few days put to ſea, and that they were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt Indies."

A cartel is arrived from Morlaix with the firſt priſoner from France that has been regularly exchanged ſince the commencement of the war. We ſuppoſe that Capt. Puget will now be ſuffered to proceed to Paris.

Reports are in circulation that Lucien Bonaparte had been arreſted in Italy by the Emperor's order; and ſome ſaid he was actually in the Temple at Paris.

The death of the late French Admiral Bruix, is ſaid to be occaſioned by grief for a blow in the face, given him by the Emperor at a private audience in the palace of the Thuilleries.

A reſpectable morning paper has publiſhed the following intelligence, which was communicated to the editor in a letter written by a gentleman in Yarmouth, and dated the 12th inſtant:

"Jean de St. Fauſt, who commanded and was taken on board L'Hounear ſchooner, by his Majeſty's ſloop of war Scorpion, Carteret, relates the following, which he declared to have taken place a few evenings prior to his quitting Paris.

"Bonaparte had commanded a play at the Theatre Francais, and in the uſual ſtyle of Sovereigns, he appeared there with a brilliant retinue, and a very numerous guard. The houſe overflowed in every part. He was ſeated in his box, and the curtain about to riſe, when an orange, apparently artificial, was thrown upon the ſtage; ſeveral voices exclaimed "*Ouvrez Orange!*" (*open the Orange!*) The cry was repeated and re-echoed in every part of the houſe.

"A principal actor came forward, and in compliance with the univerſal wiſh opened the orange, wherein he found a paper containing a 20 livre piece of gold coin. Several voices again exclaimed, "*Liſez le papier! Liſez le papier!*" Read the paper, read the paper. It was again repeated with like earneſtneſs and enthuſiaſm as before, the houſe reſounded in many parts with the tumultuous outcry. But before he complied, the cautious actor looked towards the Imperial Box, when Bonaparte fancying it might be ſome adulatory compliment to himſelf, he nodded aſſent. The houſe was ſilent as the grave; when the actor read aloud the following words:—

"*Tetter le Corſe, prenez votre Louis!*"

"*Renounce the Corſican, and reſtore your*"

"*Louis.*"

"The rapturous burſt of applauſe which enſued from every part of the houſe on thoſe words being read, was not to be deſcribed—it appeared to rend the houſe. Bonaparte heard it as his knell, and quitting the Theatre, returned to his palace in the utmoſt confuſion and diſmay."

NEW YORK, June 1.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 24.

"Believing the brig Acorn, bound to Boſton, to be ſtill at Breſtem, I loſe no time in informing you that an official advice was received laſt night from Sir John Orde, that the Toulon fleet, (24 ſail, of which 18 of the line) had got into Cadiz—whether with the intention of making any ſtay, or coming out immediately in junction with the Spaniſh ſhips, is not known. When they firſt appeared, Sir John Orde's fleet were, it is ſaid, at an anchor, and the enemy to windward, but they did not offer to attack him, from which it is inferred their object is important. Sir John Orde's fleet conſiſted of 5 ſail of the line—they are now off Cape Eſpechiel. The Halcyon, brig of war, late this morning with the advice to England, the Waſhingham Packet to Ireland, Farrol and Breſt ſtations. If Nelſon comes down the Straits ſpeedily, the enemy may yet be overtaken, and beat; if not, their eſcape is almoſt certain. By advices from England, of the 2d inſt. it ſeems that the Breſt fleet were in Camaret Bay, watched by Sir Charles Cotton. Should they elude his vigilance and form a junction, we may expect great events in the ſummer. General Junot, the new French Miniſter, is arrived here."

June 3.

Diſpatches (ſays a Barbadoes paper of May 4) were yeſterday received here, brought by his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Capt. Bouverie, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Orde, dated his Majeſty's ſhip Glory, at ſea, April 20, 1805, communicating the important intelligence of the ſudden appearance off Cadiz of the Toulon fleet, conſiſting of from 20 to 24 ſail, eleven or twelve of them of the line, and the reſt heavy frigates.—This fleet, it appears, was, on the evening of the 9th, cloſe off Cadiz harbour, where one French ſhip of the line, and ſix or ſeven Spaniſh, were then ready to join them, and three or four more in about 24 hours. Whether any troops were on board theſe ſhips was not known, nor had the deſtination of this force, after its junction, been aſcertained; but it was judged to be the weſtward, and it was reported that the Spaniſh ſhips were bound to the Havanna.

The Mercury after delivering her diſpatches, immediately proceeded to the weſtward.

By a neutral this morning, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that accounts had been recently received there from St. Domingo, via Porto Rico, ſtating that Maſſieus ſtill remained there, and was then actually blockaded by Rear Admiral Cockrane.

Capt. Henry, from Malaga, on the 13th of April, in lat. 35 31, long. 10 19, fell in with an Engliſh fleet of merchantmen of 33 ſail, from Gibraltar bound to England. Captain H. was boarded by a cutter brig, who informed him that the French fleet had paſſed Gibraltar and had got out of the Mediterranean, and that the Britiſh were in purſuit of them. A frigate had been diſpatched to the merchantmen to give them information of the French fleet being out.

Captain Brown, of the ſhip Juliana, from Cadiz, communicates the following intelligence for publication:

"At the time of my departure from Cadiz, the Eagle, a French 74, two French corvettes and two Spaniſh frigates, were ready for ſea; and eight ſail of the line were fitting out with all expedition. Troops were embarking daily, and a great quantity of ordnance, &c. had been taken in on board each ſhip. The general report was that they were deſtined for Spaniſh America, to garriſon the ſame of demarcation between the territories of Spain and the United States. This report was confirmed to me by one of the officers belonging to the fleet; who added that the French and Spaniſh ſhips had made a conſiderable interchange of officers.

"The uniform of the troops embarking is blue faced with red; a round hat turned up on one ſide, with a leather in it; the officers wear a ſuperfluity of gold lace.

"General Moreau was at Cadiz. He waits the arrival of his ſon from Paris, and intended to have come to N York in the Juliana. It is ſaid he has received orders to quit Spain immediately; and this ſudden and unlooked for intelligence had a very unfavourable effect on the health of his lady, who was learning the Spaniſh language with the expectation of being permitted to remain there.

"Gibraltar is tranquil, and has received a reinforcement of two thouſand troops from England. The Spaniards keep an army before it, but have attempted nothing.

"The Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, a frigate, a brig, and a cutter, were conſtantly cruizing off the harbour, often cloſe in with its mouth, and ſometimes nearly within gun ſhot of the batteries.

"The men of war in the port of Cadiz conſiſted of St. Trinidad, of 130 guns; St. Anna, 112; Argonaut and St. Rafael, 80 each; Terrible, Glorious, Bahama, Fame, 74 each; America, Eſpagne, San. Leandro, 64; Curtille, 60; Madalena frigate, 34; and two other frigates, names unknown to me."

June 4.

Capt. Folger, arrived at Boſton, 35 days from Liſbon, brings intelligence of the eſcape of the French fleet out of Toulon. This news is confirmed by Capt. Trefethen, arrived at Portſmouth, who paſſed the Toulon fleet, on the 8th of April, 10 leagues eaſt of Gibraltar, and again on the 9th in the Gut, then ſteering weſt.

Admiral Cochrane's ſquadron arrived at Jamaica, April 20.

June 6.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable merchant in Norfolk, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 28.

"I have a veſſel this moment from Dominique in 16 days. The captain ſays a frigate had arrived in 13 days from Gibraltar, with advice of the Toulon fleet having got into Cadiz.

"Other accounts mention that there were 35 ſail of the line in the different ports of Spain, in complete preparation.

"We lament the neceſſity of obſerving, that a moſt malignant fever prevailed in the interior cities of Spain, and that many perſons had died with the black vomit."

June 7.

When Captain Edwards left Madeira intelligence had been received there of the arrival of the Toulon fleet at Cadiz. They ſlipped by under cover of the night, notwithſtanding the blockading ſquadron, under Lord Nelſon lay off the port at the time. Several Britiſh ſhips of war were daily making their appearance at Madeira; and hoſtilities, it was expected, were on the eve of breaking out between Portugal and Great Britain.

A mechanic at Bombay has diſcovered a proceſs by which to extract iſinglaſs from the fine ſcale and ſhavings made in building a veſſel, in ſuch quantity as was ſufficient for her outfit.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman reſiding at Kaſkaſkias, to his correſpondent in Marietta (Ohio) dated April 7.

"The Oſage Indians are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almoſt all the Indian nations of the weſt: already blood has been ſpilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber with whom you are acquainted, has juſt returned from the Miſſouri.—He ſtates to me, that about ten days ſince, a body of about four hundred of the Sacks, croſſed at a French village, at which place he was; about fifty miles from the mouth of the river on their march to attack the Oſages.

MONTREAL, May 6.

It is with pain that we have to announce the death, on Monday the 29th ult. at this place, at the age of 42, of the Hon. John Elmsley, Chief Juſtice of this Province; univerſally reſpected and regretted for his talents and great private worth. His remains were interred in a manner ſuited to his rank, on Wedneſday the 1ſt inſt. and attended to the grave by a numerous and moſt reſpectable aſſemblage of the inhabitants of this city, and the officers in garriſon.

ARRIVALS at the Port of QUEBEC.

May 5. Ship Quebec, John Bailey maſter, from London, ſailed 19th March, conſigned to Meſſrs. J. and A. M'Gill, Montreal, cargo merchandize.—Brig Quebec, Alex Agnew, from Fowrhead, ſailed 16th March, conſigned to Meſſrs. Irvine, M'Dougall and Co. baliaſt, paſſenger Mr. Symes.—brig Active, C. Thompſon maſter, from Kingſton, Jamaica, ſailed 24th March, cargo rum, ſugar and coffee, conſigned to Messrs and Bell.

8th Ship Elizabeth, Louis Rael, maſter, 45 days from Bermuda, cargo rum, ſugar, molaſſes and coffee, addreſſed to P. Brehaut and Co.—Brig Anne, Ezra Lloyd, maſter, 43 days from Portſmouth, cargo dry goods, brandy, gin and wine, Paſſengers, Mr. W. Henderſon of Montreal, and David Anderſon.

10th. Barb Betſey, Thomas Sorwine, maſter, from Greenock, ſailed 4th April, addreſſed to James Dunlop, Eſq; Montreal, cargo baſe goods. Paſſengers Mr. Alex Morren, ſen. Mr. Henderſon, and Miſs Agnew Kyle.—Ship Canada, Alex Harvey maſter, from Greenock, ſailed 4th April, addreſſed to Mr. Robt. Hunter, Montreal, cargo baſe goods and coals. Paſſengers Meſſrs. Service, Marſhall, Waddle, Dunsdale and Bigar.—brig Caledonia, David Wilſon maſter, from Greenock, ſailed 4th April, addreſſed to the captain, cargo merchandize. Paſſengers Col. Shanks, Mrs. Shanks, Jane Hancock, Miss Macnab, Adam Harmier, James Wilſon, Daniel Rodman, James Rankin, James Young, Mr. Nic.

14th. Schooner Encouragement, Scott. Kimball maſter, from Shelburn, ſailed 25th April, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Munro and Bell, cargo rum and coffee.—Brig Margaret, Duncan Hunter maſter, from Greenock, ſailed 2nd March, addreſſed to Meſſrs Auld & Lang, Montreal, cargo merchandize and bottles. Paſſengers Mr. and Mrs. Auld and family.—Schooner Favourite, Simon Bable maſter, from Antigua, addreſſed to Mr. Brehaut, in ballaſt, ſailed 2d May.

15th Brig Integrity, John Thomſon maſter, from Liverpool, ſailed 15th April, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Auldjo and Maitland, Montreal, cargo ſalt and coals.—Bark Jane, Michael Trefethen maſter, from Lancaſter, ſailed 3d April, addreſſed to Mr. Henry Oſborne, in ballaſt. The veſſels to ſail with the convoy for Quebec, were going down to rendezvous at Portſmouth when the Jane ſailed.—Ship Jane, Robert Wilſon maſter, from Greenock, 6 weeks paſſage, addreſſed to Mr. Roſs, cargo ſalt and coals. Paſſengers capt. M'Kie with his people for the new ſhip; and 24 men, women and children for Montreal.

18th. Schooner Sally and Eliza, —— Barry maſter, from Halifax, addreſſed to the Capt. ſailed 8th May, cargo ſugar and rum and ſalted beef. Paſſengers Meſſrs. Creighton and Hayward.

18th. Ship Johns, Joſeph Leather maſter from Liverpool, ſailed 15th April, addreſſed to Meſſrs. John Brewer and Co. cargo ſalt, earthen ware and baby goods.

20th. Brig Warren, Thomas Beach maſter, from Liverpool, ſailed 14th April, addreſſed to Mr Bruce, cargo ſalt.—Brig Thomas, Jonathan Dorey maſter, from Liverpool, ſailed 15th April, addreſſed to Meſſrs Harris and Henderſon, cargo dry goods. Paſſengers Meſſrs Henderſon and Harris, James Hume, Eſq. Hugh Hunt, Chas. Hunt, Major Miller, and eight Mr. Woodworths and Mr. Anderſon, &c. Mr. and Miſs Fleming and child (3 in all, and two boys.—Brig Thomas, Smith maſter, from Briſtol, ſailed 31ſt March, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Blackwood, Paterſon and Co. cargo unknown. Paſſengers Capt. Bryce and M'Cunning.—Schooner Commerce, James Stinson maſter,

from Portsmouth, Newfoundland, sailed 15th May, addressed to Mr. John Coleman and Co. in Ireland.

15th.—Brig Margaret, Alexander Moore master, from Grenada, seven weeks passage, addressed to Mr. James Reid, cargo rum, sugar and Molasses.—Schooner Penguin, Tim. Peabody master, from St. John's, New Brunswick, sailed 23d April, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood, Pinerton and Co. cargo rum and sugar.—Brig Brandbury, Wm. Shepherd master, from Lowestoft, sailed 16th April, addressed to Mr. Hamilton, cargo ballast.—Brig Alexander, W. Rees master, from Liverpool, sailed 21st April, addressed to Mr. Shuter, cargo salt, earthen ware and hair goods

19th. Brig Christina, Archibald Forrister master, from Alloway, sailed 29th April, addressed to Messrs. Monro and Bell, cargo coals and barties. Saw the rigging of a vessel on a flash of ice on the bank of Newfoundland.

Original Anecdote.—An honest Hibernian, who is an itinerant hawker (in New York) in what is called *Ground Coffee*, hawing the other day drank too much grog, came down on his beam-ends, and spilt the contents of his basket. His employer happening to catch him in this unfortunate situation, began to threaten him, saying, "You drunken rascal! you shall pay for every pound of Coffee you lose this hour—that's what you shall."—To be sure I and I will pay you," (lays honest Pat, "but the devil a bit of Coffee have I spilt; for pray, my dear! what else is this dainty rubbish, besides ground chesnut and rats dung?"

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be sold by Public Auction,

AT Hamilton's Tavern, on Wednesday the third of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Houthold Furniture,

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c.—Also, Many Wearing Apparel.

This wholt to be sold without reserve for Cash only.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 8th June, 1805.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

June 22, 1805.

Home District, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the ninth day of JULY now next ensuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place six Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, High Constables, Bailiffs, and all others otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of ruling their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horse Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grust,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 69, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No 18, on the River Don, the East of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 29, 180.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 25th day of October inclusive.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 30th May, 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk an Gown Trimmings, Canvas Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, bonnet Bottoms, black Tin, Glove Tibs, Cotton Bed-lace, Bed-lace, Robe-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, Blue, white and yellow do. striped Silk for Gowns, Chambry Muslins, printed Dimity, spot Swiss Buttons, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Russland Gauze, Bombazets, Cambrick, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, check Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Rattia Sheetings, India Sattin, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazets, black and white Silk Stocking, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Warp, Stripes Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Cayan, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross a la Mortaix, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, British Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the set, Sussrow Boots, Buskins, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Jappan'd coat Slugs, &c. tortoiseshell, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Sickles, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awl-blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffe-dishes, Lesher Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold brooches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do. Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evans, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Father's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do Pun, Criminal Records, Estie's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Southong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Lift Ioafs and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, beft Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mullard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beft box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles

York, May 27, 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating house; where he wishes to accommodate in the line, all thole who may favour him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 1st May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Bercay, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them go 100 Acres of Land, will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 200 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. French Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 22d March, 1805.

YORK, 1st September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near the Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the House of William Bercay Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 19th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 28th April 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant: And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July next for that purpose, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, Niagara, the 18th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

District of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper Canada. } GATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlottenille in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlottenille, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the District of London.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. S. Gough at York, or to the subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 11.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 739. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-firstday of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty thereto.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY.

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 30th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

A NARRATIVE

OF THE

DREADFUL LOSS OF THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY,

INDIAMAN,

Wrecked February 5, 1805, on the SHINGLES OFF THE ISLE OF PORTLAND.

"Again the plunges! hark! a second shock,
Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock!"
FALCONER.

On Friday, February 1, 1805, sailed from Portsmouth, the Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman, commanded by Capt. Wordsworth.

The ship was of the largest tonnage, being above 1500 tons burthen, and was destined to Bengal and China, having in company the Wexford, Royal George, Henry Addington and Bombay Castle, under convoy of His Majesty's Frigate Weymouth.

She was laden to Bengal with a most valuable cargo, having on board, on the Company's account, the value of 100,000l. and 150,000 ounces of silver on private account; besides goods to the value of half a million: the is supposed to be the richest ship that has sailed for India these several years past.

This ill fated ship was loaded with passengers, to an unprecedented degree; above forty sat down every day to dinner at the Captain's table; and above fourteen at the third mate's.

The weather proving unfavorable, and the wind ſtrong againſt them, induced them to run into Portland Roads. The Weymouth frigate ſeparated the very firſt night. The Wexford, Capt. Clarke, being the oldeſt Captain, and of courſe Commodore, made the ſignal for the ſhips that had pilots on board to run for port.

On Thurſday the 7th of February, at a quarter paſt ſix o'clock in the morning, Mr. Stuart, the Purſer of the Abergavenny, arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe with the melancholy intelligence of the loſs of the ſhip, by ſtriking on the Shingles, a dangerous ridge of Rocks, off the Bill of Portland. Intelligence was immediately given to Mr. Ramſey, the Secretary, who reſides at the India Houſe; and before ten o'clock all the avenues leading to the Secretary's office, were completely blocked up with enquirers on this unfortunate circumſtance. Mr. Stuart, the Purſer, was the firſt perſon who arrived at the Houſe, from the ſhip; after him, Mr. Taylor, a Cadet; and Mr. Gilpin, the fourth officer, from whom the following particulars of the melancholy loſs of this veſſel, and the principal part of her crew and paſſengers, were communicated to the Court of Directors:

The Abergavenny reached the entrance of Portland Roads, on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, on Tueſday about noon, but not being at that time ſupplied with a pilot, ſhe waited a few hours till ſhe had got one.

About three P. M. having obtained one, ſhe bore up for Portland Roads. The weather had by this time, become tolerably moderate, and notwithſtanding a ſtrong ebb tide was ſetting in, no diſaſter was at this time apprehended. In a few minutes, however, the ſhip's company learned their dangerous ſituation, the ſhip having ſtruck on the Shingles, off the Bill of Portland, about two miles from the ſhore. Captain Wordſworth, and his Officers, were notwithſtanding, of opinion, that the ſhip might be got off without ſuſtaining any material damage, and accordingly no ſignal guns of diſtreſs were ordered to be fired.

Whilſt the ſhip was on the rock, the bell, by the motion kept tolling, as if ominous of their approaching fate, 'till the Captain ordered the clapper to be laſhed. What a dreadful moment muſt this have been to the unfortunate ſufferers; to have an awful eternity in view, and the bell, as though by inſtinct, tolling their departing knell.

About five P. M. things bore a ſtill more unfavorable aſpect; the carpenter announced that a conſiderable leak was diſcovered near the bottom of the chain pumps, which it was not in his power to ſtop, the water guſhed in ſo faſt. The pumps being all in readineſs were let a going, and a part of the crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore hatch, but all their attempts to keep the water under were in vain.

At ſix P. M. the inevitable loſs of the ſhip became more and more apparent; other leaks were diſcovered, the water had increaſed to a gale, and the ſevere beating of the veſſel upon the rocks, threatened immediate deſtruction. Captain Wordſworth and Officers were far from ſhrinking from the perils around them. They gave their orders with the greateſt firmneſs and coolneſs, and by their proper conduct, were enabled to preſerve ſubordination; which at ſuch a time, is not eaſily preſerved, as it too often happens that the crew, thinking that its all over with them, (to uſe their own phraſe,) generally attack the ſpirit room, where they intoxicate themſelves, and are in that miſerable ſtate, launched into eternity.

As the night advanced, the ſituation of all on board became ſhocking terrible; Miſs Evans, and ſeveral other paſſengers, entreated to be left on ſhore; but this was impoſſible. It was as much as all the ſhip's company could do to keep the veſſel afloat. In order to tempt the men to exert their utmoſt powers at the pumps, the officers ſtood by cheering them, and encouraging them, by giving them allowances of liquor.

At ſeven P. M. the ſhip's company being almoſt exhauſted, it was thought adviſeable to fire freſh ſignal guns, in hopes of obtaining boats from the ſhore, to ſave as many of the people on board as poſſible.

From that time till eight o'clock, the ſituation of all on board was dreadful in the extreme; it was impoſſible to ſave the ſhip, which was eventually ſinking faſt, and ſettling in the water. At eight P. M. the guns of diſtreſs were fired inceſſantly, for boats to come off to ſave the crew, paſſengers, and King's and Company's troops on board. The Purſer Mr. Stuart, was diſpatches in one of the ſhip's boats, with the papers and diſpatched in order to ſave them. The third Mate, Mr. Wordſworth, couſin of the Captain's accompanied the Purſer, with about ſix ſeamen. Thus were thoſe eight men ſnatched from the jaws of death, which were gaping to ſwallow them, and into which ſo many of their miſerable ſhipmates were ſoon after precipitated.

One boat came off from the ſhore, which took on board,

Mr. Evens, ſen. merchant, and his daughter.
Miſs Jackſon,
Mr. Routledge, and
Mr. Taylor, a Cadet, all paſſengers.
Mrs. Blair, companion to Miſs Evands, choſe, in ſpite of all intreaties, to remain on board; indeed, there were many who would have made the ſame choice, ſo little hope was there of the boat contending ſucceſsfully againſt the high ſea in ſo dark a night.

It was now about nine o'clock, and ſeveral boats were heard at a ſhort diſtance from the ſhip, but they rendered no aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed people on board.

About ten P. M. the water had got above the orlop-deck, in ſpite of the moſt unremitting endeavours of the officers and crew, who behaved in the moſt cool, exemplary manner. In the mean time all on board were anxiouſly looking out for the boats from the ſhore.

As the ſhip was going down, the firſt Mate told the Captain ſhe would ſink in a moment—The Captain (looking in his face; and with a look, in which was ſtrongly depicted a true ſenſe of their dreadful ſituation) replied, "it cannot be prevented—God's will be done."—From that inſtant the Captain was motionleſs.

The dreadful criſis was now faſt approaching, every one on board ſeemed aſſured of his fate. At ten o'clock the ſhip was nearly full of water, and as ſhe began gradually to ſink, confuſion commenced on board. A number of ſailors begged ardently for more liquor, and when it was refuſed, they attacked the ſpirit-room, but were repulſed by their officers, who never once loſt ſight of their character, and continued to conduct themſelves with the utmoſt fortitude. One of them was ſtationed at the ſpirit room door, with a brace of piſtols, to guard againſt ſurpriſe, and there remained, even whilſt the ſhip was ſinking. A ſailor was extremely ſolicitous to obtain ſome liquor from him, ſaying, "It will be all as one an hour hence."—"Be that as it may," replied the officer, "let us die like men."

It is a circumſtance hardly to be accounted for, that in the midſt of all this diſtreſs, the ſhip's boats were never attempted to be hoiſted out.

When the paſſengers and crew were acquainted with their ſituation, they made ſeveral efforts to ſave their lives; ſome laid hold of pieces of the wreck, and committed themſelves to the mercy of the waves. A Mr. Forbes ſtripped off his cloathes, and being an excellent ſwimmer, plunged into the ſea, and was one of thoſe who was picked up by a boat from the ſhore.

A great number ran up the ſhrouds, to the tops of the maſts, and on the yards; and ſeveral got into the long boat, which floated when the ſhip went down, by which means they were reſcued from a watery grave.

And now, inſtruct on by deſtiny ſevere,
With horror fraught, the dreadful ſcene drew near!
The ſhip hangs hovering on the verge of death,
Hell yawns, rocks riſe, and breakers roar beneath!—
In vain ſtar! the ſacred theatre of your
Would arm the mind with philoſophic love;
In vain they'd reach us, at the laſt breath,
To ſmile ſtrong, amid the pangs of death.

At about eleven o'clock, a heavy ſea gave the veſſel a ſudden ſhock, and in inſtant the ſunk to the bottom in twelve fathoms water.

As the ſhip ſunk, Capt. Wordſworth was ſeen clinging to ſome ropes, and many who had climbed the ſhrouds, deſcended to ſave him, but to no effect. In this exertion Mr. Gilpin, the fourth Mate, was foremoſt; and thoſe who have arrived in town from the wreck, unanimouſly agree, that this gentleman's name deſerves to be written in letters of gold for his endeavours on this occaſion.

Thus in one moment were precipitated into the dreadful abyſs of death, about 300 unhappy victims, who, but a few hours before, perhaps, were

"Counting, on whole years of pleaſure here!"

When the ſhip ſunk, ſhe did not go down in the uſual way that veſſels do, by falling firſt upon her beam ends; this deviation was ſuppoſed to have ariſen from her being laden with treaſure and porcelain ware.

Many of thoſe unfortunate perſons who had ran up the ſhrouds for ſafety, were unable to ſuſtain the motion of the veſſel in going down, and met an untimely fate with their unfortunate companions below. Between eighty & ninety perſons, however, were ſtill able to maintain their ſituation, and were ultimately ſaved.

Their ſituation however was frightful beyond all poſſible deſcription; the ſwell of the ſea was dreadful, and every moment they perceived ſome friend floating around them for a while, then ſinking into the abyſs to riſe no more.

"Down on the vale of death, with diſmal cries,
The fated victims thundering roll their eyes,
In wild deſpair."

For ſome time after the veſſel had gone down, ſhe kept gradually ſinking deeper in the ſand, inſomuch, that ſeveral perſons were under the neceſſity of climbing higher up the maſts. The main maſt was eſtimated to be above the water about twenty-five feet, and the perſons aloft could plainly diſcover the end of the bowſprit.

Several boats were heard paddling about the wreck, at half paſt eleven o'clock, and although they were hailed by the unfortunate perſons on the ſhrouds and maſts they could not be prevailed upon to take them on ſhore. The reaſon which was afterwards aſſigned for this apparently inhuman conduct, was, that they were fearful that every perſon on board, being eager to ſave himſelf, the whole would attempt to jump in, overload the boats, and ſink them.

About twelve o'clock, a ſloop that had been attracted to the ſpot by the ſignal guns, came to an anchor cloſe to the ſhip, ſent a boat, and took off all the perſons we have mentioned as being above water, about twenty at a time and conveyed them to Weymouth, which was at about two miles diſtance.

So far were the people from crowding improperly into the boat, that they got off the ſhrouds one by one, and then only as they were called by the officers who were with them. When it was ſuppoſed that every perſon was about to depart for the laſt time, a perſon was obſerved nearly at the top of a maſt in the ſhrouds; he was called to, but did not anſwer; one of the officers, much to his credit, returned, and their found a man in an inanimate ſtate, anſing from the piercing cold weather. The officer brought him down on his back into the boat; The perſon proved to be Serjeant Hart. When they reached the ſhore every poſſible care was taken of him, but he is ſince dead.

The ſloop that came from the ſhore, after having taken moſt of the people from the tops, was ſcudding with all the ſail ſhe could carry for the ſhore, when Mr. BAGGOT, the chief officer of the Earl of Abergavenny, was diſcovered cloſe aſtern of the ſhip. The ſloop immediately lay to for him; but this noble-ſpirited young man, although he had a rope in his hand, quitted his hold, and, diſregarding his own ſafety, plunged after Mrs. Blair, an unfortunate fellow paſſenger, whom he perceived floating at ſome diſtance. He ſucceeded in coming up with her, and ſuſtained her above water, while he ſwam towards the ſloop; but juſt as he was on the point of reaching it, a terrible ſwell came on, and his ſtrength being totally exhauſted, he ſunk and never roſe again.

The unfortunate Mrs. Blair ſunk after him, and this generous and gallant youth thus periſhed in vain.

Not a ſingle article of property, which we have mentioned before as being of immenſe value, was ſaved, except the diſpatches and ſome valuable prints, which had been ſent out to General Lake.

The boats that took the people from the tops carried them to Weymouth, where they received the moſt liberal and humane attention from Mr. Welton, a reſpectable Merchant of that town. The Eaſt India Company will not fail to reward him as he deſerves.

When the Abergavenny left Portſmouth, the firſt and third mates were on ſhore, and paid forty guineas for a boat, to enable them to overtake this ill fated ſhip.

The exertions of Cornet Burgoyne and the officers, were moſt exemplarily gallant; they did all that human nature could do, in ſo trying a moment, at the hazard of their lives.

Cornet Burgoyne, of the 8th Dragoons, has, by loſing his baggage, ſuſtained a loſs of fifteen hundred pounds value.

At eleven o'clock Thurſday morning, he appeared in the paſſages of the India Houſe. He was inſtantly ſurrounded by the anxious friends of the ſeveral perſons who had embarked in the Earl of Abergavenny. We are happy to ſtate, that this Gentleman, though ſo ſeverely afflicted from this misfortune as to loſe the uſe of his right leg, was yet able to give every ſatisfaction required to the friends of the parties; and, from him and the other Officers who arrived at the India Houſe, the Secretary was enabled to iſſue the following liſt of perſons ſaved from the wreck:—

13 Paſſengers.
27 Officers.
69 Seamen.
Drowned.
27 Paſſengers.

The Captain and 3 other Officers Drowned, in all 300, including crew, ſoldiers, Chinamen, and four Portugueſe.

The crew conſiſted of 160 men, and there were between 50 & 60 paſſengers; the reſt were recruits for his Majeſty's and the Country's ſervice; about 30 Chinamen were on board.

The Greyhound and Rover cutters have been engaged to prevent the wreck from being plundered. Great hopes are entertained that part of the cargo may yet be ſaved, and one of the Company's Maſter Attendants left town on Friday, the 8th of February, to aſcertain whether any efforts to that purpoſe would be attended with ſucceſs.

Her jib boom is nearly all above water; her poop ſuppoſed to be about twenty feet under water; but, by the obſervations which have been made, it is aſcertained, that her decks had not been blown up, and that ſhe remained exactly as ſhe ſank. Several bodies have been floated aſhore at Weymouth.

It was ſuppoſed that the ſhip's bottom had not been beaten in ſo fully under the pumps, and that, therefore, they could not work with effect. During the two hours the paſſengers remained in the tops, the ſhip had gradually ſunk ſeven feet, from whence it was ſuppoſed, that ſhe had ſtruck upon a mud bank.

It is an extraordinary fact, that Capt. Wordſworth from a dreadful preſentiment, which often is the forerunner of ſome great misfortune, felt ſuch an unaccountable depreſſion of ſpirits, that he could not be perſuaded to go through the uſual ceremony of taking leave of the Court of Directors on the day appointed, and it was not until the Wedneſday following, which was ſpecially fixed for that purpoſe, that he yielded to the wiſhes of his friends, and reluctantly attended the Court. He had been two voyages as Commander, and expected that his third voyage would make his fortune. He has left a wife and large family to deplore his loſs.

He was a man of remarkable mild manners; and of ſo temperate a diſpoſition, that he was known among his ſhip-mates, by the appellation of the "Philoſopher." It may be juſtly ſaid of him, that

The' train'd in boiſterous elements, his mind
Was yet by fate humanity refined.
Each joy of wedlock love at home he knew;
Abroad confeſſes the father of his crew:
Brave, liberal, juſt! the calm domeſtic ſcene
Had o'er his temper breath'd a gay ſerene.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

The wreck of the Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman, has been ſurveyed, and the intended attempt to weigh her, will, it is believed, prove ſucceſsful. The following are ſome additional particulars relative to the loſs of the veſſel:—

"The ſpar deck of the ſhip is come up, and with it many light goods, and trunks containing money and papers of importance, which have been fortunately ſecured for the owners.

"Capt. Forbes and three privates, taken from the wreck in a benumbed ſtate, and put into the hold of a ſmall veſſel, with as many as ſhe could ſtow, to be conveyed to Weymouth, died in gaining the ſhore, though at a diſtance of no more then two miles; all of whom, together with Serjeant Hunt, who died the ſame day, were buried with military honors, attended by their ſurviving companions, and hundreds of ſpectators. Another Serjeant, who ſurvived, had his arm ſhockingly lacerated by his wife, who being with him in the ſhip's rigging, in the laſt agonies of life, bit her huſband in the arm, and when ſhe fell, never more to riſe, tore with her mouth, and bore away part of it.

"————Webber, (a Somerſhire lad) the captain's carpenter or joiner, had a miraculous eſcape; he was waſhed overboard when the ſhip went down, and at the ſame time with the ſhip's launch, having in it a cow and ſome ſheep; after ſwimming ſome time, on ſeeing this boat, he fortunately gained it, and got therein among the cattle, from whence he was taken ſome time afterwards."

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

War in India.—It appears by the papers laid before the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the preſent war in India, that Holkar cruelly murdered captain Vickers, Todd, and Ryan, three Britiſh officers in his employ, merely becauſe they had expreſſed a determination to return to the Britiſh ſervice. The heads of theſe unfortunate gentlemen were ſevered from their bodies, and expoſed on pikes, and the bodies forbidden to be buried. He pretended that they had carried on a traiterous correſpondence with Gen. Lake, which the latter expreſſly denies.

Theſe papers alſo develope the cauſes of the war now exiſting in India; which appears according to theſe papers to be as follows:—

Jeſhwunt Rao Holkar, with whom we are now at war, is not the legitimate heir of the Holkar family; but has, by violence and uſurpation, poſſeſſed himſelf of the dominions of the lawful repreſentative of the family, Cathee Rao Holkar. Jeſhwunt, however, has made himſelf one of the moſt powerful Princes in India, and has raiſed an army which is far greater than all the dominions that ever belonged to the Holkar family would be able to maintain. The only reſource upon which he calculated for ſupporting ſuch an army, was the plunder of the ſurrounding nations, and the tribute that he could extort from them.—He had already driven his lawful ſovereign, the Peſhwa, from his capital of Poonah, when the Britiſh Government found themſelves obliged to interfere and protect the Peſhwa.—Holkar then fell back for a while, and appeared neutral during the war between the Company and Scindiah. In the courſe of that war, however, the Britiſh arms met with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs; and many of the native powers, whom Holkar had been in the habit of plundering, put themſelves under the protection and alliance of the company. The Governor General then owed thoſe nations the protection of the Engliſh power. He ſignified to Holkar, over and over again that although the influence he had juſtly obtained with

the Peishwa would entitle him to demand the restoration of Cashee Rio Holkar to his territories, yet he did not wish to interfere in this point, or to dispute his title to the territories of which he was now master; but that he would not suffer the allies of the Company to be invaded or plundered, and that the continuance of peace depended upon his confining himself to his own dominions; and as the war has been his own choice, he must take the consequences of it.

This plain flatement sufficiently proves the justice and necessity of the war in India. No one can contend, that the India Company ought to permit Holkar to plunder their Allies, merely for the purpose of keeping an immense army to threaten their possessions. Had Holkar accepted their offer and confined himself to his own frontiers, he would have been less formidable, but he would have been much more secure. As he has chosen war, the Government of India has expressed their intention of reducing him to his original insignificance, and restoring to their possessions those Princes of his family, which he has driven out.

We shall conclude these remarks with one general observation, which applies to most of our late wars in India. So far from the British Government interfering against the legitimate Sovereigns of that country, it has constantly supported and protected them. Our quarrel with the Mahrattas, terminated in the restoration of our ally the Peishwa, to his lawful rank and dignity, as the acknowledged head of the Mahratta nation.

Our quarrel with Scindiah had a still more brilliant termination. We rescued from the severest oppression, and from imprisonment the antient family of the Moguls, and seated them again on the throne of Delhi. In so doing we have discharged the debt of gratitude due to that Family. When the Mogul family were in their prosperity, and masters of India, they gave our East India Company the Soubawhip of Bengal; and when, by the course of events they had fallen to the lowest state of adversity, the East India Company restored them again to the throne of their ancestors and nobly repaid all former obligations.

To be sold by Public Auction,

☞ At Mr. Hamilton's Tavern, on Saturday the 15th inſtant, a great variety of Articles; alſo a Horſe, Bridle and Saddle, together with ſeveral head of Horned Cattle. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 6th July, 1805.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

June 22, 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the ninth day of JULY now next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horſe Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening laſt; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing ſundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, ſhall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taffels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Faur, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bobbins, Bed-lace, Robin-hooks, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Eggings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Feiping, blue, white and yellow do. ſtriped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muſlins, printed Diamy, ſpot Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Ruſſian Crafh, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, buff and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Baſſe Sheetings, Linen Shirting, ſilk and Cotton Umbrellas, Paraſols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, ſtriped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Carpet, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cotton à la Morlaix, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Mustard, Pills of Muſtard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Cedor Oil, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. China Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſett, Sparrow Bones, Rouſtre, and an aſſortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Jeppan'd ware Mugs, do tumblers, tip'd Horns, Violin Bows, Braſs Wire, Sockets, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awl-blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffe-boxes, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flaſks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, ſuſpenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Bracelets, out Gold Rings, plain do Pearl do. Silver Tumblers, do Tea-ſpoons, Stay-ſcye-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Sermons, Evelina, Cecilia, Lucy's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Peter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Fiſher's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval do Martial do Fun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thomſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chaulon in ſmall chefts for families, Young Hyſon, Green, Southong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugars, Moloſſes, beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Muſtard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Cigars, Pimento, Pepper, beſt box Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe; where he wiſhes to accommodate to their liſt, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 22 May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th March, 1805

YORK, 2nd September, 1805.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire-Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berczy Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Weſtern Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Chriſtie, Defendant. And whereas the ſaid Court has been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber Commiſſioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the ſaid Action,

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Chriſtie, the ſaid Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next enſuing, to hear ſuch Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and Diſtrict of Nieagara, in the Province of Upper Canada. Niagara, the 28th day of May, 1805.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commiſſioner.

Diſtrict of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Boyd's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Sir. R. Ferguſon and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 12.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 740. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-firſt day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-firſt day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Provin e, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From a London paper.

Among the many executions which take place in England, few inſtances, perhaps, occur, in which the awful depravity of human nature is ſo ſtrikingly exhibited, as in the following detailed in a London print of the 2d March:

Execution of Hardened villains!—Yeſterday morning, Richard Haywood, for cutting and maiming Benjamin Chriſtry; and John Tennant, for a burglary in the houſe of Robert Shawe, Eſq. were executed before the debtor's door in the Old Bailey, purſuant to their ſentence.

The former of theſe miſerable men, ever ſince ſentence of death was paſſed upon him, had behaved with unexampled depravity. He never attempted to deny his guilt, but, on the contrary, ſeemed to exult in it, and often regretted that he had not done a deed more deſerving of death. It was his conſtant boaſt that he would, on the ſcaffold, ſurpaſs the notorious Aberſhaw, in evincing his contempt of death; and he conſtantly endeavored to inſtill into the mind of his fellow-ſufferer, thoſe diabolical principles which he had embibed himſelf.

On Thurſday night, when Allport, the undertaker, was about to remove him to his cell, he drew out a claſp knife, which he had concealed about him, and with horrid imprecations threatened his life. The Keepers came

gaved with him until he had put away the knife, when he feized and chained him to the wall, not allowing him a larger range than three inches. This feverity produced no effect; he was continually imprecating curfes on all thofe who had been the means of bringing him to punifhment. The chaplain's offer to aflift him in his devotions in the cell, he rejected with fcorn.

At an early hour yefterday morning, both the prifoners being allowed to walk in the prefs yard, Dr. Ford again importuned Haywood to pray, when the mifguided wretch called him by every opprobrious name he could think of. He never once feemed to contemplate his fituation, but employed the time he was permitted to ftay in the yard, in exhorting his companion to game. Tennant betrayed no violence, notwithftanding it was evident that he was greatly influenced by the advice of his companion, and apparently his thoughts were altogether occupied by religion.

At the fuggeftion of Mr. Holdfworth the city Marihal, he made fome alteration on his drefs. This officer finding his advice attended to in this inftance, entreated him no longer to follow the evil counfel of Haywood, but to employ the moments he had left in a chriftian-like manner. Tennant fhed tears, fhewed fome contrition, and fuffered the Ordinary to attend him to the fcaffold. When the time for quitting the court yard arrived, Haywood called to a friend who was prefent to deliver him a bundle he had in his hand, out of which he took an *old jacket*, and a pair of old fhoes, and put them on. "Thus," fays he, "will I defeat the prophecies of my enemies: — They often faid I would die in my *coat* and *fhoes*, and I am determined to die in neither." Being told it was time to be conducted to the fcaffold, he cheerfully attended the fummons, having firft eat fome bread and cheefe, and drank a quantity of coffee. Before however, he departed, he called out in a loud voice to the perfons, who were looking through the windows at him, "farewell, my lads, I am juft a going off, God blefs you." "We are forry for you," replied the perfons. "I want none of your pity," rejoined *Haywood*, "keep your fniveling till it be your own turn."—Immediately on his arrival upon the fcaffold, he gave the mob three cheers, introducing each with a "Hip ho!"—Whilft the cord was preparing he continued hallooing to the mob. It was found neceffary, before the ufual time, to put the cap over his eyes, befides a filk handkerchief by the way of bandage, that his attention might be entirely abftracted from the fpectators.

Dr. Ford continued in prayer with Tennant, who liftened to him, but did not join with him. Juft as the noofe was placed round his neck, he emphatically exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me." Haywood muttered fome words in reply, which were not perfectly underftood, but were fuppofed to be faid to Tennant by way of reproach. He then gave another halloo, and kicked off his fhoes among the fpectators, many of whom were deeply affected at the obduracy of his conduct. Soon afterwards the platform dropped.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

A new life boat, on a very fuperior conftruction, was launched lately at Dover, while the wind and the furf were fo high that no other boat could venture out to fea. At certain times fhe appeared completely loft between the billows which immediately after fhe mounted with furprifing agility. In the midft of the ftorm, her fails were managed with the greateft eafe. After going out a confiderable diftance, fhe returned to fhore, and ran upon the beach without fuftaining the fmalleft injury. She is called a Crab.

[London Paper.]

At Lord Somerville's late fhew of cattle, &c. Mr. Tubbs exhibited two fine large white pigs of his breed. A peculiarity in thefe pigs is highly deferving of notice—it is Mr. Tubb's practice to fhave off with a razor, or fharp knife, the griftle on the top of the nofes of his pigs when they are young, which foon heals over; but the pig is thereby rendered incapable of that rooting or turning up of the ground, which farmers find fo deftructive to their fward land.

Married on Sunday fen'night, at a country church, near Barnfley, Mr. THOMAS LISTER, to ANN MCKON. The ceremony took place during devine fervice, in confequence of a gentleman beckoning to the clergyman with his finger, which was returned by the fame motion; he then left the pulpit and his fermon unfinifhed, to the great furprife of the congregation. The clergyman was informed in a low tone, that there was a couple wanted to be married; who replied it could not be done that day, they muft come to-morrow; "Then, fir," faid the gentleman, "they fhall go to Bradford;" at length however the parties were married, and the clergyman returned to conclude his fermon, and made a long apology to his hearers for detaining them fo long.

At Halefworth, laft week, a ludicrous accident occurred. At a grocer's auction, which was held in a fhop over a cellar filled with cafks of oil, the floor fuddenly fell in, and precipitated above fifty perfons to the bottom, many of whom fell perpendicularly into the cafks, while others, by the accidental difhicing of the cocks, were completely foaked by the oleaginous fluid. The auctioneer, having taken his ftation, in a corner, was the only perfon who efcaped the fall. *Lon. Pap.*

Dreadful Cafualty.—One night laft week, an unfortunate man, who was before deeply intoxicated with liquor, gained admittance into a public houfe, near Cork, and having drank an additional half pint of whifkey, fat down by the kitchen fire, from whence it was found impoffible to remove him. The owner of the houfe humanely fuffered him to remain there during the night; but, on coming down early the next morning to look after his ftrange guefl, he found that the wretched man, during his ftate of inebriety, had actually burned his leg off, nor did he *awake* till the fire approached the pan of his knee! —The reader will be glad to hear that the leg was—*a wooden one!*

The following anecdote is from a late Dutch paper, under the Paris head.

There has lately arrived here a very celebrated actrefs, diftinguifhed for her beauty, but much more refpected for a character of unimpeachable virtue. A wealthy Englifhman, captivated by her qualities, wrote her this very whimfical letter:

"Madam, I underftand you are determined to preferve, by good conduct, the purity of your reputation. I take the liberty to applaud your refolution and encourage you to perfeverance. So long as you continue in this determination, calculate on 50*l* fterling a month, the firft payment of which I enclofe you. But fhould you alter your opinion, I hope you will remember me favorably, and in that cafe 100*l*. a month are at your fervice."

Unfortunate Adventure in High Life.—An event has lately taken place in high life, which whilft it occupies the attention and engroffes the converfation of the whole of the faflionable world, has excited the aftonifhment of every individual acquainted with the parties. The circumftance is as follows:—It is soundly aflerted, and the report is generally credited, that a certain lady of diftinguifhed rank has lately loft at the *Faro Bank* of a titled dame, a fum of money little fhort of half a million fterling. Even family connexions are faid to be by this unfortunate affair fo deeply involved, that the carriages, horfes and fervants, are all upon the wing, *i. e.* the former fhortly to be configned to the hammer, and the latter difcharged. The whole of the tranfaction, and the motives which produced it, appear fo inexplicable, that time only can develope the feeming myftery. Although a bond is faid to have been given for the amount of the fum loft, yet the hufband is advifed to litigate the matter.

One of Selvin's *Conceits* has been completely realized in Paris. As the facetious Gentleman was one day walking the ftreets of London, he met a number of *Chimney Sweep's Boys* fantaftically dreffed out, to whom he pulled off his hat, and bowed moft refpectfully. Being queftioned as to this fingular conduct, he replied, "we have heard much lately of the *Majefty of the People*, and thefe undoubtedly, muft be *Princes of the Blood.*"

GIBRALTAR, March 11.

This famous Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, has in it fomething majeftic. It is twelve hundred feet high, and its fummit is conftantly buried in the clouds. The town of Gibraltar is fituated at the bottom of this mountain. On a view of this peninfula, which is only one mile broad and two in length, it may be perceived that nature has rendered it impregnable towards the eaft, and that art has done the fame in every other quarter, by planting batteries in the rock. Conidering the dryneft of the foil, one is aftonifhed to fee it furrounded on every fide with gardens and orchards. The Engliih have forced nature to bring forth whatever they pleafe, infomuch that the earth now produces oranges and potatoes in common with figs, lettuce, &c. Colonel Green has procured earth from Portugal, in order to make a garden, which coft him immenfe fums, and which is without doubt the fineft in the place.

The houfes are fmall, but commodioufly built; and the fhops are fitted up in the Engliih ftyle. The town is lively; for it is inhabited only by foldiers, and every body knows that foldiers are never dull. The garrifon conlifts of nine regiments, compoling a body of five thoufand men. They are all very neat; they are exercifed every day, and the moft rigid difcipline is kept up amongft them. Notwithftanding the difficulty of making an efcape, two fenties lately deferted from Europa Point.

The officers are never ill-; when not engaged in military duty, their time is divided between the pleafures of the table and of play. Sometimes they amufe themfelves in fifhing or coafting on the neutral grounds.

Attracted by the allurement of gain, there are here about two thoufand Genoefe, Spaniards, Portuguefe and Engliih, who exercife various trades. There are likewife two thoufand Jews, almoft all from Barbary, fome of whom retain the dreis of the country; and as thefe people are by no means held in contempt in this place, it is to them a land of promife.

The coin chiefly current here is Spanifh. Provifions are very dear. Port and Sherry are the only wines that can be procured at a reafonable price.

A few days ago I faw a Jewifh marriage.—On the eve of the wedding day, the betrothed lady appeared in public in a hall hired for the purpofe: fhe was veiled, and attended by an old rabbi; and on her arrival, the populace fet up fuch fhouts of joy, that it was found neceffary to fend half of them away. After remaining leated for fome minutes on the *throne* (the name given to a feat covered with damafk, at the foot of which was a cufhion of the fame ftuff) an old woman took off her veil, and immediately afterwards coffee and fweetmeats were ferved up. Next day the bride and bridegroom went again at the fame hour to the fame place. The bride refumed her former feat, the rabbi and the bridegroom ftanding up before her. On the forehead of the latter, was a fcrool of parchment, on which were inferibed the ten commandments; and his fhoulders and breaft were covered with a large band of white filk. He poured fome white wine into a glafs prefented to him by the rabbi; and the latter, after finging a Hebrew hymn, which the fpectators repeated, drank a little of the liquor, and then offered it to the bridegroom, who after tafting it, let the glafs fall into a filver bafon, by way of precaution againft all forts of magic; he then laid hold of the bride's right hand, and put the wedding ring on her fore finger. The rabbi read the contract, containing leveral articles, among which were the two following: "That the hufband fhould not take his wife into foreign parts without her conlent; and that fhould the parties wifh for leparation, the party firft propoling it fhould be obliged to pay the other eight hundred piaftres;" which leems intended to render a divorce more difficult. After reading the contract, the married lady took off her veil, the rabbi and the hufband then drank again, and all the company withdrew. Directly over the head of the bride was a handkerchief lufpended from the ceiling, containing, as was told, fome pieces of money, intended to ferve as an auipicious omen.

The bride wore falfe hair, according to the cuftom of the Jews of the country, which does not allow married women to wear their own hair. What leems moft extraordinary in thefe marriages is, that the hufband, after enjoying the firft fruits of marriage, abftains for a week from the nuptial bed, or for a whole fortnight, if he has married for the fecond time.

BOSTON, May 21.

Though the accounts from England have been fomewhat contradictory, it leems to be moft probable that Great Britan will have, at laft, to contend with the Corfican Defpot fingle handed. And what then? Diverting as is this lolitary oppofition to that monftrous power, which has galled or fubjugated every other government in Europe, ENGLAND CAN MAINTAIN HER GROUND AGAINST FRANCE FOREVER, and will exift a proud monument of Liberty and Independence; while the kingdoms, empires and republicks of the continent will make fur obfcure figures on the Imperial efcutcheon of Napoleon I.

PROPHECIES.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiler.

SIR,

According to the prediction of St. Cezaire, who in the year 1600 was bifhop of Arles, in the province of Languedoc, great events were to take place between the years 1800 and 1869. Part of them have been ure of accomplifhed. He fays, "There fhall be war; a peace of fhort continuance; fome partial events in both hemifpheres; an almoft general contention amongft the crowned heads; fore fcourges, as fire, fhipwreck, earthquakes, inundation, famine, plague, &c. God in his wrath will punifh mankind, but will preferve his chofen to repeople the world. A new order of things will take place, and continue for a thoufand years. Men will then relapse into a ftate of impiety, and be one of jects on whom the Divine Wrath will be poured out."

In the year 1796 a member of Britifh Parliament predicted before the whole houfe many events which were to happen to Europe, broke of the troubles which afterwards broke out in Ireland, and prophecied its preiervation.

Miss Labrouffe, who was born in the city of Libourne, in France, foretold the Revolution, the re-eftablifhment of religion, and the tranquility which took place at the beginning of the prefent century.

Nostradamus, a French aftrologer, who wrote in the year 1500, predicted the deftruction of the altar and the throne. He fays, in one of his prophecies, "Between the figns of the Virgin and the Balance fhall come a chief to reign in France," and we now witneis its fulfilment. It is well known to every body that the conftellation of the Virgin governs from the 22d of Auguft to the 22d of September, on which day until the 22d of October it is fucceeded by that of the Balance; and during this latter month Bonaparte (now Emperor) arrived in France from Egypt. It appears to me that he is defignated in the Apocalypfe and in the Viiions of Daniel by the name of "the great Beaft with ten horns, which fhall deftroy many kingdoms, and fhall fubdue the leopard." It is evident to me that he has been placed on the throne of France to execute the decrees of Heaven. X.

OHIO.

MARIETTA, May 9.

The following was communicated to me by a gentleman whole veracity may be depended on, and who was knowing to the tranlaction herein mentioned.

"A gentleman by the name of Bennett, and a companion, a fhort time fince travelled from Zinefville (in Ohio) to Wheeling (in Virginia) on Zane's road, fo called. They had with them a little horfe, on which they carried about one thoufand dollars in filver. It appears that two men had followed them for fome time, with an intent to rob them, but never got an opportunity of putting their deligns in execution, until they had got within two miles of Newellown. It feems farther, that the travellers were warned of the threatened danger. The robbers, by accident, got paft the travellers, and enquiring very particularly after fome perfons answering in defcription to the travellers, infomuch that the landlord ftrongly fufpected them.—The robbers had not been gone two hours from the tavern before the travellers came along. The landlord expreffed his fears and fufpicions, acquainted Bennett and his companion to arm themfelves, and fuggefted the propriety of fome perfon accompanying them to Newellown; but they did not apprehend any danger. They provided themfelves with hickory clubs and proceeded on their journey: they had not proceeded far, before they were attacked by two men, with blackened faces, and ordered to furrender their money. One of thefe men had a gun, which he levelled at the breaft of Bennett, who was leading the horfe; the other had a tomahawk—fome words paffed, but Bennett difcovering that the villain was refolute and determined and that his life was in danger, reached out the bridle to the robber, who held the gun, hoping that he would take hold of it, by which action, the direction of the gun would have been altered; in which cafe he intended to fpring in upon him, and wreft the gun from his hands; but the robber was upon his guard—he commanded Bennett to lead the horfe into a certain deep hollow, which lay off the road, threatening to fhoot him if he did not; Bennett conjecturing that the robber meant to murder him when he got him there, threw the bridle from him with violence, faying, "I'll be damd if I go there," and took to his heels.

The horfe being accuftomed to follow his maiter through the wood, took after him full fpeed; the robber with the gun took after the horfe; and the robber with the tomahawk, who had taken the other traveller, and was keeping him in cuftody, feeing the horfe and money flying off, deferted his charge and took after the reft. Bennett and the horfe won the race; they came to a houfe in about a mile, at the fight of which the robbers retreated; and what was remarkable, the laddle bags which contained the money, and which hung loofe over the faddle, did not fall off, although the horfe courfed it over very bad race ground thickly covered with trees, logs, briih, &c. and ran rapidly conlidering the weight he carried.

The next day one of the robbers was apprehended and committed to gaol, where, in conlequence of a fentence of court, he is to have the pleafure of carrying two years free of expence.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

June 6. Brig Menburn, J. Maxburn from London, failed with convoy addreffed to Meffrs. Parker, Gerard and Ogilvie, Cargo dry goods, Paffenger Mrs Jofeh Campbell.

9. Ship Mary Ann, Wm. Kind from Portfmouth, failed with convoy, addreffed to Mr. P. Berthuet in Lalile, Paffengers Mr. Charles Hatchobey and family.

11. Brig Harriet from London, John Lamb maiter, failed with convoy 17th April, addreffed to Meffrs. Black wood and Co. Cargo dry goods and government ftores. Paffengers Mr. John Bentley.

— Brig Peggy, John Chapman, from Liverpool, failed 6th April, addreffed to Meffrs. Parker, Gerard and Ogilvie, 197 tons, Cargo Salt and Sale goods.

— Brig Kingfware, James Black in, from St. Lawrence Newfoundland, failed 23d May, according to Meffrs. Menrond Bell, in ballaft, 100 tons.

POSTSCRIPT.

PLYMOUTH, May 7.

Last evening arrived here the Danish brig Justitia, from Charante. She brings an account of the sailing of two French line of battle ships from Rochefort, on the 1st inst. they were full of troops, having been three days employed in embarking them, previous to their leaving that port. Their destination is not known, one of them is a new ship, lately launched at Rochefort.

May 12.

This morning arrived here the following ships from the Channel Fleet: Dreadnought, of 98 guns; Temeraire, 98; Illustrious, 74; Minotaur, 74; Mars, 74; Ramillies, 74; and Bellerophon, 74. The rest of the fleet, consisting of twenty sail of the line, are gone to Torbay; they are come in to victual, and the utmost exertions are now making to get them ready for sea: a great number of soldiers are employed to assist in loading the lighters with stores, which are to be dispatched immediately for Torbay. The frigates attached to the fleet are left off Brest, to watch the motions of the French fleet, who, no doubt, will take the first opportunity that offers, for putting to sea.

LONDON, May 10.

"ITALY, APRIL 16.—We are now assured that the fleet of Lord Nelson has returned from Egypt to the neighbourhood of Toulon. On the 12th inst. a fleet was seen near Porto Maurizio, on the Genoese coast, which was supposed to be English.

"Some English regiments are expected at Malta."

Advices were received at the Admiralty from Lord Gardner yesterday. The fleet under his Lordship's command consisted of twenty eight sail of the line; the enemy were at single anchor in Breast water, completely prepared for sea. The actual amount of their forces is not stated, but it is supposed to be from 21 to 25 sail of the line.

The French, it is believed, have 14,000 choice troops on board, and our force will consist of 8000 of our best men. The 8th, 42d, and 91st, it is said, are allo to form a part of the expedition, but it is not yet known to a certainty if this will be the case. The troops in Ireland commenced their march to Cork on the 4th of May.

May 11.

On Thursday last, about three o'clock a special messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with the treaty that has been so long negociating with the court of Russia, sealed and signed in due form. This treaty is offensive and defensive, and some of the Northern Powers either are, or soon will be, parties to it. The public may now consider the war as only in its commencement.

Count Worongow, the Russian Ambassador at this court, also received dispatches on Thursday, brought by a Russian Courier, of the same nature as those alluded to above.

May 14.

It is yet undecided whether any detachment from the Channel fleet has been sent in pursuit of the combined squadron; but we understand that Government have determined to send out such strong reinforcements to the commander in chief as may enable him to dispatch a number of vessels according to the exigency of any unforeseen and pressing occasion. The press, which is now carried with the greatest activity on the River, and in the out ports, will be continued until every ship of the line either fit for service, or being equipped in a short time, shall have been completely manned.

The order for an embargo at this port was announced from the Custom House last Thursday, on which day, and during the whole week, the press gangs have been indefatigable in their exertions. Persons of all professions, as well as seamen, have been occasionally taken though many have been released on proper application having been made on their behalf. In the early part of the week about forty Irishmen, just landed from a Dublin Packet, and who were proceeding up the country in search of employment, were pressed, and taken on board the tender. Since that however, most of them have been liberated.

The sailing of two French sail of the line from Rochefort, is confirmed by official dispatches.

To be sold by Public Auction,

AT Mr. Hamilton's Tavern, on Saturday the 13th instant, a great variety of Articles; also a Horse, Bridle and Saddle, together with several head of Horned Cattle. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 6th July, 1805.

SAMUEL BELL, Fashioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Business as his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kennicel's, where he will carry on the Fashionable Tailoring Business with the greatest dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to favor him with their Custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality. York, July 12, 1805.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 29th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraterf
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening last; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing sundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, shall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating house; where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 22 May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given on Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, 4th third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th, March 1805.

YORK, 3rd September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive

TWENTY DOLLARS.

W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

WHEREAS an Action is pending in the General Court for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, between Samuel Street, Plaintiff, and Gabriel Christie, Defendant. And whereas the said Court has been pleased to appoint the Subscriber Commissioner to take the Examination of Evidences in the said Action.

Public Notice is hereby given to Gabriel Christie, the said Defendant, that I have appointed Monday the fifteenth day of July now next ensuing, to hear such Evidence as may be produced by the parties, at my Office in the Town of Niagara and District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada. Witness the 18th day of May, 1805

WILLIAM DICKSON, Commissioner.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No 12, on the River Don, the rise of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons willing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 29, 1805.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horse Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 13.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 741. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of May last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-first day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ninth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this fourteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same: and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER. Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.
FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officer of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Latest Intelligence.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 27.

FORT WILLIAM, *Dec.* 7, 1804.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this evening, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, &c.

MY LORD,

The inclosed note has just conveyed to me the afflicting intelligence of the death of the gallant Major General Frater, in consequence of the several wounds he received in the ever memorable action of the 13th Nov. Your Lordship will partake in my feelings of sincere sorrow for the loss of an esteemed friend and a brave officer; and his country will mourn the death of an hero to whom she is indebted for the most signal service. His plan of attacking the enemy in the glorious battle of Derg evinces the highest military genius, his mode of carrying this into effect displays the greatest judgment and sagacity, and his conduct at the head of his army proves the most deliberate courage and determined resolution.

Advancing in front of his troops, his example animated them to the arduous enterprize. He continued to encourage them long after he had fallen, and his voice impelled them, till a complete and glorious victory crowned and rewarded his exertions.

In lamenting the loss of this brave officer, I have the consoling reflection, that his memory will remain dear in the breast of every soldier: that this splendid example will animate to future deeds of heroism; and that his fame and glory will be consecrated and preserved by a grateful and admiring country.

The remains of poor Major General Fraser were interred at Muttra, on the evening of the 25th, and the last sad honors due to his rank were paid by part of that army which he so lately led to victory and to glory. I have the honor to be,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Muttra, Nov. 21, 1804, 7 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

With the most sincere sorrow I feel myself obliged to communicate the melancholy intelligence of my much lamented friend the General's death; he has been for several days sinking from not being able to retain nourishment on his stomach, and a mortification took place, and terminated fatally this evening. Every attention that medical assistance could afford has been shewn to him, and the unwearied attention of a most affectionate son, who is now unable to write.

(Signed) WM. MENZIES.

To Lieut. Gen. Lake.

General Orders by the Governor General.

Fort William, Dec. 7, 1804.

In testimony of the public sorrow for the loss of Major General Fraser, the Garrison Flag to be lowered to half staff at sun rise to-morrow, and to continue in that position till sun-set.—Minute guns to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at twelve o'clock.

(Signed) J. ARMSTRONG.

DOVER, April 25.

This day arrived his Majesty's ship Leda, commanded by Robert Honeyman, Esq; from off Boulogne, having on the 24th, sustained some damage in her hull, sails and rigging, in an action with a division of the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 36 sail, on their passage from Dunkirk to Ostend, which the (with her squadron) intercepted under the strong batteries of Cape Grinez, and after a close action of three hours, succeeded in capturing seven of them, having part of the 51st and 61st demi-brigades, having for commanders two of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor. We are happy to state that although the squadron experienced some damage in their hulls, &c. there were none killed and but one slightly wounded during that long and arduous conteft.

It being judged expedient from the situation of the remainder of the division, that a strict observation should be kept upon them during the ensuing night, two of our squadron were ordered to watch their motions, when at day light, it was discovered that two of the enemy were endeavouring (under the protection of their batteries) to escape to Calais; when Lieut. Price, of his Majesty's brig Archer with his usual vigilance, pursued and captured them, although aided by several pieces of flying artillery, as well as heavy ordnance mounted on all parts of the shore. One of the last mentioned vessels was commanded by Commodore Nouy, (a Capt. in the Dutch navy) chief de division.

The Archer brig has also arrived in the Downs with her prizes.

LONDON, April 29.

BRITISH FLEET.

Off Brest, and ready to join 26 sail of the line; off Ferrol and Lisbon 12, with Lord Nelson, and gone to Jamaica 15, in Beerhaven Bay 5—in a l 58 ships of the line, of which there are 15 of 120, and 98 guns each.

French, Spanish and Dutch fleets on the home station, ready for sea and sitting.—In Brest harbour 24 sail of the line; in Rochefort and L'Orient (all French) 4; in Ferrol and Corunna (French, Spanish and Dutch) 13; in Toulon and Cadiz, 26—in all 67 sail of the line.

After all the bold assertions, the *undoubted facts*, and the *conclusive* reasoning—after the triumph and exultation which pervaded all the ranks of Opposition yesterday—which opened to them the brilliant prospect of getting into power; we have to state, and we desire to be conceived by the public as not speaking without authority—*that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour of* Lord Sidmouth's, Lord Buckinghamshire, or Mr. Vansittart's resignation—and *that no change has taken place, or is likely to take place in the Cabinet.*—[Cour. May 1.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers authentic information respecting the French fleet which escaped from Toulon. It consisted, as we before stated, of 11 sail of the line, 7 frigates and two corvettes; they passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 9th ult. and immediately bore up for Cadiz before which Sir John Orde was cruizing. When Sir John first received intelligence of their approach, his squadron was busy in overhauling their rigging, and had their top-masts struck, and their yards down to have it all new set; but such was the dispatch used to put the squadron in a state to meet the enemy, that in four hours it was in perfect order. The French Admiral did not, however, think it advisable to attack Sir John Orde, notwithstanding his great superiority of force, for the British squadron only consisted of six sail of the line and two frigates, and had also the disadvantage of being incumbered with transports. The French fleet stood directly into Cadiz, where it remained when the last dispatches were sent off. It will be seen by our Plymouth letter, that the Sirius frigate, Capt. Prowse, which had arrived at that port from Sir John Orde, brought intelligence of Lord Nelson having passed the Straits in pursuit of the French fleet, and of his having arrived before Cadiz. Although we have no authority to confirm this report, yet we think it very probable; there can be little doubt but Lord Nelson was very soon informed of the sailing of the French fleet, and we have very strong reason to believe that they had not above two or three days start of him. If it be true that Lord Nelson has arrived before Cadiz, and that the blockade of that port has been renewed by the united British squadron, the enemy will be placed in a most distressing situation; for the scarcity of provisions, particularly bread, has been very great at Cadiz, and the arrival of so large a fleet, with a numerous body of troops on board, will of course greatly increase the calamity.

The following article relative to the Toulon squadron, was yesterday posted at Lloyd's:—

"A letter has been received at the Admiralty from Lord Gardner, inclosing a copy of one from Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, to his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon. It appears that on the afternoon of the 9th inst. the Toulon squadron stood close to the harbour of Cadiz, and had nearly brought the Vice Admiral to action."

First Lord of the Admiralty.

In the House of Commons the 29th inst. Mr. Creevy rose for the purpose of putting a question to his Majesty's Ministers. Three weeks shall have elapsed to morrow since the resignation of Lord Melville, and yet no successor has been appointed. He wished to know who was to succeed to that important office, as under all the circumstances of the country, and considering the forward state of the enemy's fleets, it was extremely desirable that a person should be appointed, adequate to the exigency of the times, and the arduous duties of that high office.

Mr. Pitt said he had no difficulty in answering the honorable gentleman's question; the appointment had taken place, and would be mentioned in the Gazette of to morrow; and the successor to that Noble Lord was one who fully answered the description of the honorable gentleman, and would be satisfactory to the wishes of the nation.

After having sat down, the right honorable gentleman mentioned Sir Charles Middleton.

The Commons have directed a civil prosecution to be commenced against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for the profits of public monies entrusted to them.

On the 14th ult. just as the House of Commons received the usual summons to attend the Commission in the Upper House, it was intimated that his Majesty would be ready to receive, at four o'clock, the resolutions respecting Lord Melville, at St. James's Palace. From the earliness of the hour, and the shortness of the notice, not more than half a dozen Members were in full dress.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge, which induces us to suppose that any extraordinary ceremony was not expected by his Majesty. We are assured that his Majesty, when receiving the resignation of Lord Melville, tendered by Mr. Pitt, was graciously pleased to say, "that notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised against that Nobleman, he trusted his faithful commons would soon see reason to express an opinion that his Lordship had acquitted himself with the utmost anxiety for the welfare and salvation of the British Empire." This communication has been made to us from good authority. It is the more remarkable, as a belief generally prevailed that the Noble Personage in question had lost ground in the Royal favour.

Lord Melville's resignation was accompanied by a long explanatory letter, to which a certain Personage returned a very kind as well as gracious answer.

The Cork Mercantile Chronicle, of Wednesday the 10th inst. contains the following extraordinary article:—

"We are sorry to be informed, that a dispatch had arrived at the Castle of Dublin on Monday evening, stating the capture of transports with the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments on board, and a part of the convoy. This news is understood to have left the West Indies the 9th of March."

It is an undoubted and well known fact, that Bonaparte proposed to surrender all the Irish Emigrants to the English Government, on condition they would act a similar part by the Bourbon Family, and the French Emigrants in England; but that the offer was rejected with indignation.

Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. has been appointed to succeed Lord Melville, as first Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Charles being an officer of first rate talents, of great experience, and distinguished gallantry, his appointment to such an elevated situation cannot fail of affording very great satisfaction. He will be called to the house of Peers by the title of Lord Baron of Kent.

The Spanish ship Asia, ———, from Lima to Cadiz, having on board three hundred thousand dollars, bags of silver, and some ingots of gold, with a valuable cargo of drugs, &c. has been captured by some of our cruizers, and arrived at Falmouth.

NEW YORK, June 19.

On Sunday last arrived at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, the brig Molly, Wheldon, from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, sailed the 6th May, by special permission of Gen. Ernouf, who laid a general embargo the 22d, in consequence of the arrival at Basseterre of the French schooner La Fid, of 6 guns, with dispatches from Fort Royal, Martinique, announcing the entry into that port of the united French and Spanish squadrons, from Cadiz, as follows:—twelve French ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 5 sloops of war—6 Spanish ships of the line, 4 frigates and several transports, with 18,000 troops on board, five thousand of them Spanish. The fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Villeneuve and Admiral Gravina; the army under General Lauriston (a creole of Pondicherry) first aid de camp to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon.

On the 24th, the Cornelia and l'Hauteur frigates of 44 guns each, arrived from Fort Royal with General Lauriston, who after an interview with Gen. Ernouf, re imbarked the same evening to Martinique. On the morning of the 25th, great preparations commenced to embark mortars, artillery, bombs, &c. together with 2000 grenadiers and artificers, part of the garrison, to join the army at Fort Royal.

It was reported at Guadaloupe, that Trinidad would be the first object of the combined forces. They also reported the Brest fleet was out, destined for Jamaica.

The British sloop of war Saillante, of 28 guns, was captured off Martinique by a frigate of the fleet.

List of the French Squadron.

	GUNS.	
Le Buccentaure	80	Capt. Magendie, (admiral's ship.)
Le Formidable	80	Capt. Casmas.
Le Neptune	80	—— Lettiner.
L'Indomtable	80	—— Hubert.
Le Pluton	74	—— Mestral.
Le Mont Blanc	74	—— La Villegry.
Le Berwick	74	—— Cameo.
L'Atlas	74	—— Rolieu.
L'Aigle	74	—— Courege.
Le Swiftfure	74	—— Villemaurin.
Le Scipeo	74	—— Berouget.
L'Intrepide	74	—— Desseron.
Le Rhin	40	—— Infernit.
L'Hauteur	40	—— L'Amilleg.
La Cornelia	40	—— Martineng.
L'Hermoine	40	—— Masse.
La Syren	36	—— Chabert.
La Thamis	36	—— Ingau.
La Tortche	28	—— Dehord.
De Furet	28	—— Dermet.
L'Argus	28	—— Taillard.
La Naide	26	—— Hamon.

The Spanish fleet, which forms a part of the squadron now in the West Indies consists of the Argonaut of 80 guns, Fermosa 80. Terrible 80, Redoubtable 80, St. Jago Americana 64 Espagna 64 and the frigate Andaluh (or Madelut.) of 40 guns, under the command of Admiral Gravina and General Courtees.

June 21.

A friend has just put into our hands the following, which he assures us may be relied on as the force under Lord Nelson, and the manner in which it is officered.—*Ev. Pof.*

List of Lord Nelson's Fleet.

	GUNS.	
Victory	100	Lord Vifcount Nelfon, Rear Admiral G. Murray, Capt. T. M. Hardy
Royal Sovereign	100	Rear Adm. Sir R. Bickerton Capt's J. Sinnet.
Canopus	80	Rear Adm. G. Campbell Captain ———
Donegal	80	Capt. Sir R Strachan, Bt.
Le Tygre	80	Capt. B Hotowell.
Excellent	74	Capt. Sutherton.
Belleide	74	Capt. Hargood.
Kent	74	Capt. Maxom.
Leviathen	74	Capt. Bryston.
Superb	74	Capt. Keats.
Spencer	74	Capt. Stopford.
Triumph	74	Capt Sir R. Barlow.
Agincourt	64	Capt. Briggs.

The following men of war (it is said) sailed from England about the 7th of May for the West Indies, accompanied by a number of transports, having on board 8000 troops, under the command of Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

Dreadnought	98	Vice Adm. Collingwood, Capt. Rutherham.
Foudroyant	98	Rear Ad. Sir T. Graves, Capt. Todd.
Barfleur	98	Capt. Moriss.
Windsor Caftle	98	Capt. Gould.
Ramilies	74	Capt. Pickmore.
Warrior	74	Capt. Bligh.
Mars	74	Capt. Duff.
Monarcur	74	Capt. Mansfield.
Belterophon	74	Capt. Loring.
Illuftrious	74	Capt. Sir C. Hamilton.
Tonnant	74	Capt. ———.
Culodfus	74	Capt. Morris.

Since the Toulon fleet has been at sea an extraordinary bustle has prevailed at Boulogne, as if the Grand Fleet of bomb boats and gun boats, were about to depart from port.—Dispatches from Lord Nelson, dated in the Mediterranean, were received in England on the 9th of May. The dates of the dispatches are not mentioned.—On the 10th of May 8000 troops were embarking in England for the West Indies.—A body of French troops have recently entered Spain, to co-operate in an attack on Gibraltar.

Baltimore, June 15.

The ship on board of which was the Lady of Jerome Bonaparte, on her arrival at Amsterdam from Lisbon, had a strong guard placed on board of her, and the Dutch Pilots, who conducted the vessel from the Texel, were imprisoned. Such are the measures thought necessary to evince displeasure at a marriage which conferred honor on a Bonaparte.

Cooperstown, June 6.

The unhappy ARNOLD was on Tuesday last, indicted, and convicted, at the circuit court held in this place by his honor chief justice Kent, of the murder of Betty Van Amburgh, an orphan, by whipping her, in such an unjustifiable and barbarous manner as to occasion her death.

Judge Kent after an impressive address to the prisoner, passed sentence on him, viz. "You are to be taken from hence to the place of confinement, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead—and the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Yesterday the honorable court fixed the time of his execution to Friday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon.

The trial occupied about five hours and an half, and the jury were about two hours deliberating on their verdict.

☞ Arnold convicted of murder, has put an end to his life by means of laudanum.

CANANDAIGUA, June 18.

At a late court of oyer and terminer, and gool delivery, in and for the county of Ontario, *Peter Shaver*, of Rhinebeck, was convicted of the MURDER of his sister; sentenced to death; to be executed on Friday, the 19th of July next.

FIRE AT DETROIT.—The western mail carrier brings us the sad intelligence delivered to him by a gentleman immediately from Detroit, that that town, the garrison, &c. a few days before had been reduced to ashes. But two buildings had escaped the destruction. The gentleman says it was attributed to the carelessness of a person who entered a stable with a lighted segar. It being in the day time the loss of light stores, goods, &c. both of the public and individuals, was less than could have been expected from so general a calamity. We hope before our next to receive a more particular account.

The publication of cases of cruelty may be a matter of doubtful policy; but, when the offender has been suffered to escape almost with impunity, it becomes due to Justice to place him upon public record, as an object of horror and detestation.

At the April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1805, of the county of Northampton, SAMUEL DEPUI, of the borough of Easton, was indicted for an assault and battery, on his apprentice, Elizabeth Palmer, about twelve years of age. The indictment set forth, specially, the circumstances that were afterwards given in evidence. The defendant submitted the case let out in the bill, by pleading Guilty, and submitting to the Court.

It appeared in evidence, from different witnesses, that in the course of last winter, remarkable for its severity, Samuel Depui, had tied this child up by her heels, so that her head just touched the ground and in that posture had beaten her most severely, until she was all bloody: That he had taken her to the necessary, and compelled her to eat human excrement: That in the coldest time of the winter he had poured snow and water upon her in her bed; That he had stripped her naked, and tied her in the morning in an open garret into which the snow had drifted, and kept her thus there until night; That he had lacerated her back until it was raw and bloody, and then compelled this wretched infant to rub the wounds with pepper and lime: And, at another time, had beaten her in the same manner, and then put her into a bed which he had strewed with lime: That he had shut her up at night in a stable without shoes or stockings until her feet were frozen.

When this monster was called upon to answer these charges, he did not pretend to deny one of the facts above stated: but endeavoured to palliate them, by saying, some chesnuts and a few apples had been missing, which he suspected this girl had taken; that he had sent her with cold victuals to the cellar, and some of it was missing; that sometimes she would not answer when she was called, but lay there as not hear; and that he would have to call her two or three times to table to eat.

THIS is a candid and literal statement of the whole case, taken in writing at the time. The public indignation was highly excited and incensed, and an exemplary punishment was eagerly looked for, especially as the Court delicated on the offence in the strongest terms. When to the astonishment of every body, this sentence was pronounced:—That Samuel Depui should pay a fine of fifteen dollars—be imprisoned for ten days and give security for his good behaviour for one year, in the sum of fifty dollars.

As this Court has paſſed much more ſeverer judgments, in caſes of common aſſault and battery, it was difficult to ſay, in the concluſion, whether Samuel Depui, or the Court, was moſt the object of public diſſatisfaction.

It was underſtood the Preſident of the Court, was deſirous of inflicting a more exemplary punihment.

We are happy, however, to ſtate, that the Court thought proper to remove this unfortunate child from her mercileſs maſter.

Philadelphia Regiſter.

Diſtrict of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 18th March now laſt paſt, in the Townſhip of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Townſhip of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, Diſtrict of Niagara.

Diſtrict of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada. }

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay, Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

SAMUEL BELL, Faſhioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Buſineſs at his Shop, kept at the Window Othouſe's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Faſhionable Tailoring Buſineſs with the greateſt diſpatch and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen wiſhing to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality. York, July 12, 1805.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcribers are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing their Breas to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELFOUR.
P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, or ſuch perſons who are only Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Auguſtus Jone,	Thomas Fraſer,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening laſt; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing ſundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, ſhall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe; where he wiſhes to accommodate in that line, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 20 May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burs and compleate Machinery for making and bolting ſuperane Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion o the Townſhip of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Townſhip of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguſon and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horſe Morgan Rattler Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

YORK, 2d September, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berczy Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taſſels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Faſt, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Corſet Incaſline, Bed-lace, Roſet-bands, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white and fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Modes, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do. Striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muſlins, printed Dimity, Spirit Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Ruſſand Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Calicoes, Irith Linens, Calimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtains, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribbon, Kuſia Sheetings, Ticks Ticking, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parafols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cottons, Yarn, ſtriped Nankeens, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Catgut, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross a la Mortaix, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Muſtard, Pills of Muſtard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Caſtor Oil, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſett, Siamese Boots, Bootees, and an aſſortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, japan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brafs Wire, Stockings, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awl-blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snaffle-bits, Leather Shot-bets, Horn Powder-flaſks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, Sulpecious Fire-arms, Sleeve links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-ſpoons, She. Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Duke of Whitman's Egypt, Evelini, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Arabian's Tales, Fiſher's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval do Martial do, Fun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chaulon in ſmall cheſts for families, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugars, Moraſſes, beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Muſtard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beſt box Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, Spaniſh and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 14.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 748. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

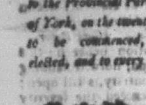
PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conveking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July, 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority for that purpoſe ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming purchaſers of his Majeſty's bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

MR. JUSTICE HARDINGE'S ADDRESS

To Mary Morgan, (aged about 18 years) found guilty of the Wilful Murder of her Baſtard Child, on Thurſday, April 11th, of ſtrangling her infant child, and who was executed on Saturday the 13th.

"*Mary Morgan*—upon evidence which leaves not a ſhade of doubt in the mind, you are convicted of murdering your child, a new born infant of your own ſex, the offspring of your ſecret and vicious love; murdering it with a knife ſelected as the inſtrument of a purpoſe deliberately formed, before its deſtined victim came into the world.

"Your hatred of this innocent little ſufferer could not have been your motive. It never offended you and therefore was no object of reſentment. It is true, that if the child had lived, it would have proved your crime in its birth; and your ſhame would have been the conſequence of that proof. But was this a reaſon to kill and murder it? If its firſt cries to you (its natural parent) for ſuſtenance and care, made it by force your living accuſer, could this be a reaſon to both theſe cries and life that breath (of the unconſcious witneſs againſt you) with a knife that nearly ſevered the head from the neck? Had it lived, you might have loſt your place; you might have loſt other places; you might have ſunk into poverty as well as into ſhame; but was this a reaſon to kill an infant? Was it a reaſon to acquire a falſe character, with a guilty conſcience upon your pillow, and cries of the murdered infant at your ear? When did this fear of ſhame and poverty begin? Was it

an obſtacle in the way of your criminal intercourſe with your lover? No; when you had criminal pleaſures to enjoy, you had no fear of riſk. When theſe paſſions were ſatiated, and theſe pleaſures were acculers to their bitter fruit, then you became ſuch a coward, that you ſacrificed your infant's life, the peace and intereſt of your ſoul here and hereafter, to the new born fear. Alas! how dreadful are the landing places of guilt, when it aſcends in its progreſs! You began with incontinence, criminal in itſelf, but full of complicated peril in its tendency to wiſe crimes. Your next guilt was a maſk to the world in the concealment of your pregnancy, which (beſides the vicious art of the impoſture) was dangerous to the child you had conceived. Your laſt crime was the murder of the child inflicted by yourſelf.

"Guilt is always a coward; guilt like yours prompts the offender to accuſe herſelf, and prove her crime by evidence of the fact in a moment of deſpair, fear or ſurpriſe. Madneſs like this comes too late; it is the effect & the doom of guilt, it is no ſhelter for it.—You have no plea of ſudden impulſe to this act (not that any ſuch plea could avail you, if in fact it exiſted;) your's was a deliberate murder—the implement of the death's wound obtained, and let apart for its deſtined office and victim; had you eſcaped, many other guilt (in ſlaughters and ſlight as you have been,) would have been encouraged by that eſcape to commit your crime, with hopes of your impunity; the merciful fate of your example will ſave them. Deliberate acts like theſe, very often eſcape from puniſhment; merciful juries, merciful rules of law, and merciful judges, give numerous occaſions to that impunity; if it is a defect, I hope it will never be repaired: but the ſame judges, are firm to their truſt in a caſe like yours. The life that you have deſtroyed, loſt its natural parent when you were its executioner, for guilt of your own. It found a Parent in Heaven: there is not a more ſacred object of that parent's love, (whoſe children we all of us are) than a new born child, created in his image.—Its blood is like that of Abel; it cries from the earth, and its complaint is noted in Heaven. What your inducement was to ſacrifice this pledge of your love, and your crime, we have no means to aſcertain, your conſcience knows it well; but we are able to know that it muſt have been ſelfiſh and cruel.

"I have talked to you hitherto, as a judge, preparing and bound by his painful office to inflict the penalty of death upon his convicted priſoner before him: but look up to me! I can give you comfort, and can tell you—without impairing the weight of your doom in this world, that you can turn away your eyes to the Judge of us all whoſe mercy has no limits, and whom no ſinner can implore in vain, if the tears of penitence and remorſe are deep and ſincere. You muſt have expected your fate; and I hope in God, that you have prepared yourſelf by a new made heart, for a better world, having made all the human atonement in your power upon earth. To cut off a young creature like you, in the morning of life's day, (for it is little more than a day to the oldeſt of us all,) is an affliction thrown upon me, which I have no power to deſcribe, or to bear, ſo well as perhaps I ſhould. You muſt not think we are cruel: it is to ſave other infants like yours, and many other girls like you, from the pit into which you have fallen: your ſentence and your death is mercy to them! if you have repented of your impious crime it is mercy to yourſelf. Had you eſcaped your mind and con. ſcience would, or might have been ſo depraved that mercy, winged as it is, could not reach it in time. You have had the tears and prayers of all around you, in your abſorrence of your crime, we have not left our compaſſion for your fate, nor our zealous hope that you will find mercy at the judgement ſeat of a forgiving interceſſor, who died for you that is, who died, that penitent ſinners, though blood, ſhould be reſcued from the doom they had incurred, and ſhould expatiate their pollutions in the atonement of his blood.

"You have murdered that human creature who, of all others upon earth, had the moſt effecting right as well as claim, to your mercy and your love. The offspring of your own guilt, and guilt entailed in ſome degree by the ſhame of its deſcent. At your wild and youthful age, undiſciplined, I fear, as well as unenlightened; and with ſuch early habits and depraved felicity dulgence, it is not probable that a religion like that of the New Teſtament, which breathes in every page of it love to infants, could have been impreſſed upon your mind.

"But the God of nature has written a book, which "he that runs may read." You have read the book, and the letters of it were ſtampt upon your feelings at your birth. It was a law written upon the living and glowing tablets of the heart, which told you, how unjuſt it was to puniſh the offſpring of your guilt—for the life you had forced upon it by that guilt alone, you ſhould have exerted every moment of your own in atoning, by redoubled attention to a daughter ſo born, for the calamity of ſuch a birth. Inſtead of bracing yourſelf to this atonement, you were deaf to her infant cries, and you averted the reputation of them with a murdering hand.

"In this choice of difficulties—in this conflict of balances, what is it you have done? You have encountered the peril of detection and of puniſhment, by a death of ſhame, as the murderer of your child. You have taken the chance of dying impenitent, or with a conſcience ill prepared for ſo awful a change as from this life into the judgements of eternity. You have taken the chance—had you eſcaped from human detection, had you impoſed upon the world ever ſo well—of lingering torments upon the rack of life a felt accuſed and felt accurſt.

"Thus it is that one guilt produces another eſpecially in your ſex, when gendered into its criminal intercourſe with ours. The natural delicacy and modeſty of the female character ſhrinks all its progreſs in guilt, and a ſucceſſion of accumulated crimes are generated by the fear (if not by the ſenſe) of ſhame. At laſt the energies of the mind are half buried in the confuſion of ſhifted expedients to eſcape from the importunate eye of the world; but there is another eye—"about the path and bed," from which no darkneſs can ſeclude, and from which "no ſecrets are hid." That eye never is cloſed, and brings to light guilt like yours in a manner for which the ſagacity of human conjecture deſpairs to account.

"I am now to paſs upon you the awful ſentence of your legal, your juſt, your inevitable doom in this world. —There be delivered the ſentence in a very impreſſive manner, and proceeded thus;]

"You have heard the ſentence, and the imperious will of the Law. It effects your body alone; your ſoul it cannot reach—it is in the hands of your God. May that Fountain of infinite love ſhew mercy to it, when it ſhall appear before him upon the day of its final judgement.—May it there be acquitted and bleſt!"

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS

The following extraordinary circumſtance is ſaid to have taken place in this city within theſe few days. The watchman placed on the dock-yards and cellars of a merchant of the firſt eminence had frequently complained that his watch was diſturbed by the appearance of ſeveral ghaſtly figures, dreſſed in black, accompanying a coffin, and forming a funeral proceſſion, in all the fable diſplay of ſupernatural horrors. A Gentleman, to whom the affair was related, ſuſpecting ſome diſhonorable trick which this device was meant to conceal, ſtood watch with ſome friends a few nights ſince, when, about two in the morning, they were ſurpriſed to ſee the ſame dreadful proceſſion advance from one of the lanes, but, being no way intimidated, they ruſhed among the fable crew. The coffin flew open, and diſcovered the mangled carcaſe of *an enormous pig!* which had been ſent from the ſlaughter houſe the preceding evening, and which thoſe fable *ſpirits*, no doubt, intended for many a *jubilation* meal. The artifice diſcovered, we have not heard what means were taken to puniſh the offending parties, though we hope, they will be efficient, and in proportion to their daring artifice.

[Cork Paper.

The communication between this country and Holland, notwithſtanding the report to the contrary, is ſtill open; but nothing can exceed the ſeverity with which the French viſit all veſſels which they ſuſpect of being engaged in trading between the two countries.

[London paper.

Miſs Patterſon, married to Jerome Bonaparte, in America, was born at Magherafelt, in the North of Ireland, the native place of the Young Roſcius.

[Ibid.

The naturaliſts are requeſted to explain, if they can, two ſingular phenomena that have occurred in two adjoining communes of Nioſt, in the one (Coulonge) ſituated on the North Eaſt, the women are frequently brought to bed of two or three children at a time, but which are unhappily ſubject to imbecility; in the other (Fontenoy,) ſituated to the South, are born as many children dead and dumb. Of 27 children, divided among four families, of whom the fathers and mothers are well conditioned, there are ſeven afflicted with this infirmity. *(French Paper.*

DIED.] In England, John Burges, carpenter, aged 104 years. In the courſe of his very long life he never had any illneſs till the preceding Saturday; he continued to work till that day, at churning, and making thoſe pegs. This extraordinary man alſo retained his faculties till within a few hours of his death.

Near Ruelagh, Ireland, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, at the advanced age of 118 years, who left four ſons, the eldeſt of whom is near 100 years of age.

Of a few days illneſs, at Autrim Caſtle, the Right Hon. Clothworthy, Earl of Maſſerene, aged 62—a nobleman poſſeſſed of many great and good qualities, amongſt others he was a good landlord, a kind maſter, a ſincere friend, than whom no man was more attached to his king and country, which he ſtrongly evinced when he, at the head of his own yeomanry corps, defended the town of Antrim, on the memorable day in June 1798, againſt ſeveral thouſand rebels.

The late earl of Maſſerene was liberated from the priſon of the Grand Chatelet at Paris, by the Revolution, in the month of June 1789, after being confined upwards of 18 years. During this time he had laid a plan for his eſcape, but was detected as he was entering his carriage, and ſent into one of the deepeſt dungeons of the Chatelet, where he remained without light, without bed, and was fed only on bread and water. Previous to his confinement, he had figured very conſpicuouſly in the walk of faſhion; and after his liberation his valor was eminently exerted in the defence of the liberty of his native land. His loſdſhip's whole hiſtory exhibits a ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life.—*Belfaſt paper.*

Lately at Arkenoy, County Galway, Ireland, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Dennis Cootobee, of Ballandangan, aged 117; a truly honeſt man. He retained his faculties to the laſt, and until two days previous to his death he never remembered to have any complaint or ſickneſs whatever (tooth ache only excepted;) three weeks before his death, he walked from his houſe to Galway, and back the ſame day, which is twenty-ſix miles. He could, to the laſt, read the ſmalleſt print without glaſſes, which he never accuſtomed himſelf to, with as much eaſe as a boy of fifteen. It has been acknowledged by the moſt intelligent men in Ireland, that, for the preſent age, he was the moſt experienced farmer, and the brighteſt genius for the improvement of agriculture: it is upwards of 70 years ſince he propagated that moſt uſeful article the Black Potatoe: he was married ſeven times, and when married laſt he was 93 years old; by his wives he had 48 children; he had likewiſe 296 grand children, and 25 great grand children, the oldeſt of whom is four years old; his own youngeſt ſon (by his laſt wife) is about eighteen years old.

The annual conſumption of eatables and drinkables in Paris, amounts to 26,000,000 pounds of bread, 75,000 oxen, 16,000 cows, 103,000 calves, 222,000 ſheep, 458,576 pigs, 21,487 muids of oats, 8,500 do. beer, 6,000 of cider, wine unknown, 100 quintals of ſea fiſh, 400,000 francs worth of brandy. There are upwards of 3,000 coffee houſes in Paris. The quantity of coffee conſumed in this city would be worth aſcertaining, ſince the manufacturing girls, domeſtic and matrons, all breakfaſt on it.

Remarkable Perſonage.

Don Jose Cordero Peniota, arrived in town laſt week from Portugal, on a viſit to the Portugueſe Ambaſſador. This gentleman is 87 years of age, and 28 inches in height, elegantly formed. He will be preſented to his Majeſty and the Royal Family by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, to whom he had the honor of being known at Liſbon. The Portugueſe Ambaſſador's Charge D'Affaires ſaties the Don creſt on his hand, and carries him about the houſe, and wraps him in a Spaniſh mantle, whilſt he conveys him from his Excellency's hall that brings him at his apartments in Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare. It is ſaid he is as accompliſhed as his appearance is prepoſſeſſing. *[Lon. pap. April 8.*

On the public road in Kent. (England.) over an Inn door, as you paſs with the following lines.

I John Stubbs liveth here,
Sells good Brandy, Gin and Beer.
I mead my horde a loyal ryder
Tolette you nowe I ſelle good Ryder.

TANKEY PHRASES.

As ſound as a nut, o'er the plain,
I at late whiſtled, vibrated full of glee;
A ſtranger to ſorrow and pain,
As happy as happy could be.

As ſtrong as a partridge I grew
My hair being lighter than rye;
My ſlumbers were calmer than dew—
My body was ſtouter than pork.

Thus happy I hop'd I ſhould paſs,
Blith as greaſe down the throats of ſome;
But gladneſs are brittle as glaſs
Although as a ſkittle ſharper ſtone.

Jemima, the pride of the vale,
Like a top ſtately danc'd over the plains;
With every the ladies weep pale—
With wonder ſtood gaping the ſwains.

She ſmil'd like a bugbear of chipp—
As tall as a bay pole her bow—
As ſweet as maſſaffes her lips—
As bright as a diamond her eyes.

Admiring, I gaz'd on each charm,
My pranks that would trouble ſo ſoon,
And thought not of danger nor harm,
Any more than a man in the moon.

But now to my ſorrow I find,
Her heart is as hard as a brick;
To my paſſion forever unkind,
Although of love I'm as full as a tick.

I ſought her affection to win,
In hopes of obtaining relief,
Till I like a butcher grew thin,
And ſhe like a haddock grew deaf.

I am was as fat as a doe,
And playſome and ſpry as a cat—
But now I'm as daft as a Jew,
And lean and as weak as a rat.

Unleſs the unpitying fates,
With paſſion ſo urbane ſhall even her,
As certain as death, or, as rates,
I ſoon ſhall be dead as a hammer.

From the Farmer's Monitor.

Meſſrs. Printers,

Having ſuffered greatly by inſects deſtroying the plants in my garden, and particularly cucumbers, and having alſo learned a remedy for the evil, you are requeſted to publiſh the following for the benefit of the public:

Laſt year I was more unfortunate than common in the loſs of my cucumber plants, three ſucceſſive crops having been wholly cut off. But towards the end of June, having heard that ſpirits of Turpentine would preſerve them, I planted feed the fourth time, as ſoon as the plants begun to get forward I procured the ſpirit and mixed it with about the ſame quantity of water, with which I lightly touched the ground round the plants; and the conſequence was that neither bugs nor worms moleſted the vines, and my crop of cucumbers was as good as any I ever had. *An Old Farmer.*

From the Litchfield Monitor.

Mr. Printer,

I would beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to ſolicit my brother Farmers to make uſe of their Aſhes on their Corn Land, inſtead of ſelling them to the merchants for 12 cents a buſhel. I will warrant them 35 cents a buſhel, clear of all expence, if rightly managed.

The method is this: When your corn firſt comes out of the ground, put one half pint of aſhes around a hill; if your aſhes are not good put on the more. In converſation with a venerable old gentleman on the ſubject, he aſſured me that he had made uſe of aſhes in this way for many years paſt, and had never failed of having one buſhel of corn extraordinary for a buſhel of aſhes.—It is the opinion of ſome men that half a pint of good aſhes is rather too much for a hill, but this muſt be left to the diſcretion of the Farmer. I am ſenſible it is not cuſtomary to pay much attention to what we read in newſpapers; but my brother Farmers, let us try one buſhel this year, and if it has the deſired effect, we ſhall be rewarded for our trouble, and can well afford to try the experiment another year. *A Farmer.*

Cure for the Ague.—Oil of Amber is ſtrongly recommended for the Ague. When the fit is coming on, nine drops are to be taken in a little tea; the quantity is to be increaſed two drops morning and evening, and to be continued till the complaint is removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days.

THE DROPSY CURED.

A perſon who was prodigiouſly fwelled with this diſorder, put a large cup full of bohea tea in a teapot, ſteeped it, drank the liquor by degrees, and eat all the tea leaves, in the courſe of the forenoon. The ſame experiment was repeated in the afternoon, and for the two ſucceeding days. On the ſecond day the water began to decreaſe by natural evacuations, and on the third day it was totally diſſipated.

Method of deſtroying caterpillars on trees.

Take a chafing diſh with lighted charcoal, and placing it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars, throw ſome pinches of brimſtone upon the coals. The vapour of the ſulphur, which is death to theſe inſects will not only deſtroy all that are on the tree, but prevent it from being infected with them afterwards. A pound of ſulphur will clear as many trees as grow on ſeveral acres. The method has been ſucceſsfully tried in France. In the Journal "d'Economique," the following is ſaid to be infallible againſt caterpillars feeding on cabbage, and perhaps may be equally ſerviceable againſt thoſe that infeſt other vegetables. Sow with hemp, all the borders of the ground where you intend to plant your cabbage; and although the neighbourhood is infeſted with caterpillars, the ſpace incloſed by the hemp will be perfectly free, not one of the vermin will approach it.

AN unprincipled debtor being informed by his friend, that one of his creditors wiſhed to receive the *intereſt*, as he could not obtain the *principal*, he replied with more wit than honeſty, that it was not his *intereſt*, to pay the *principal*, nor his *principle*, to pay the *intereſt*.

AN alehouſe girl took it into her head to be chatechiſed at church. The Parſon aſked her what was her name. "La, Sir," ſaid ſhe; "how now can you pretend not to know my name, when you come to our houſe to offen and try ten times in an evening." "Nay you ſlut, *bring us another full pot, and then.*"

A watch-maker of Saint Peterſburgh having conſtructed a muſical inſtrument which he calls a Mechanical Orcheſtra, has diſpoſed of it by Lottery, conſiſting of ſixty thouſand tickets, at one rouble each. The widow of a poor Proteſtant Miniſter was the holder of the fortunate ticket, and the Emperor has purchaſed the prize for twenty thouſand roubles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

ON Tuesday the 30th inſtant, at the Houſe of the Honorable David William Smith, Eſquire,

A variety of Houſhold Furniture,

Conſiſting of Beds, Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, &c.

Alſo a quantity of Farming Utenſils. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

July 28, 1805.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

ON the 5th day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of the late Mr. George Purvis, near the Garriſon, on Monday

The remainder of his Property, being

Three Horſes and ſome Houſhold Furniture.

Alſo, at ſame time and place,

Several head of Cattle, together with a Horſe, Saddle and Bridle.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock.

July 26, 1805.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Township of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, Diſtrict of Niagara.

District of London, } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houſe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houſes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salts.

SAMUEL BELL, Faſhioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Buſineſs at his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Faſhionable Tailoring Buſineſs with the greateſt diſpatch and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen willing to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality.

York, July 12, 1805.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcribers are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, as Deputy Surveyors thereto, Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Auguſtus Jones,	Thomas Fraſer,
William Forſter,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Soloſmon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening laſt; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing ſundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, ſhall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe; where he wiſhes to accommodate in that line, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 9d May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has 2 pair of French Burs and compleate Machinery for making and boiting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them go to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 200 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

YORK, 2nd September, 1805.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes on the Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berczy Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taſſels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, knitted Purſes, Mock Tin, Gimp Ties, Cotton Beadlins, Bed-lace, Robin-hands, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Lace and Edging, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Long Handkerchiefs, Muſlin do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Peliſſe blue, white and yellow do Striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muſlins, printed Dimity, Split Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wicks, Garland Gauze, Sandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Iriſh Linens, Calimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kullis Shootings, India Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Paraſols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, Striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Carpet, Tickenberg, brown Holland, Cross & le Morlaix, Italian Luteſtring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Mullard, Pills of Mullard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Caſtor Oil, Breaſt Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Patent Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſet, Sparrow Boots, Bootees, and an aſſortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Plates, Worſted Bows, Brafs Wire, Sciſſors, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's and Harneſs Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awl-blades, Shoe-bruſhes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffe-bitts, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flaſks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a cafe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, Pocket-books, Sleeve links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do. Tea-ſpoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c. Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lucy's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Lois, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Fiſher's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Pom, Criminal Records, Hunt's Dictionary, London's America, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chaulon in ſmall cheſts for families, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugar, all well by beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Madeira Cogniac, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Imperial, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beſt box Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, &c. &c. and an American Negara, Cayenne Pepper in pottes.

York, May 17, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terfy's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are Cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above mentioned premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the ſaid mentioned Lot.

March 29, 180

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 15.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 713 SATURDAY, AUGUST, 3, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and aſſembled, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the ſixth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, April 8.

The Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's have paſſed a reſolution, for the purpoſe of providing for the ſeamen wounded on board the Centurion, of 50 guns, in the engagement with the Marengo, Admiral Linois.

War Office March 30, 1805.

Major Loftus Wm. Otway, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces ſerving in Canada, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Haidyman.

Ruſſian Marriages, Deaths, &c.

From the 18th of Feb. 1803, to the 18th of Feb. 1804, there were married in Ruſſia, 392,467 couples; died, 791 979; born, 1,279 321. In the number of deaths were—36, between 115 and 120 and 125; 5, between 125 and 130; and 1 of 15 years of age.

Chief of Brigands.—A perſon, long the terror of the country, of the name of Ailton, was lately killed near Mans. In the reign of the Robelpierre he was Preſident of a Revolutionary Committee; under the Directory, a Police Commiſſary and, for the two firſt years of Bonaparte's Conſulate, a Sub-Preſect; but, convicted of rape, and ſuſpected of murder, he was diſmiſſed. He has ſince been, for forgery, upon the galleys, from which he eſcaped, and became a Chief of Brigands. Under pain of having their houſes burned, and their property plundered, he forced his inhabita-

To be sold by Public Auction,

☞ On Tuesday the 30th instant, at the House of the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire,

A variety of Houshold Furniture,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c.

Also a quantity of Farming Utensils. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. July 28, 1805.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

To be sold by Public Auction,

☞ At the House of the late Mr. George Purvis, near the Garrison, on Monday the 5th day of August next, the remainder of his Property, being

Three Horses and some Houshold Furniture.

Also, at said time and place,

Several head of Cattle, together with a Horse, Saddle and Bridle.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock. July 26, 1805.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain person by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now last past, in the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any last Will or Testament, and having no Friend or Kin stepping forward to Administer the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said John Sherline, deceased as aforesaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Township of Grimsby aforesaid, Merchant, a creditor of said deceased; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Administration might be granted him, to Administer the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to said deceased, that unless some one of them do appear at the time, as prescribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Administer to said Estate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforesaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, District of Niagara.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Ruffell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the District of London.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be Sold or Let,

THE House and Lot, consisting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houses, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN,
York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; also the House and Stable in possession of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The situation of both are so well known, that it is not necessary to describe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.
York, 25th July, 1805.

☞ For sale on Commission, a quantity of Salt.

SAMUEL BELL, Fashioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Business at his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Fashionable Tailoring Business with the greatest dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to favor him with their Custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality. York, July 12, 1805.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

30 June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorised to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licensed for that purpose, as Surveyors therein, Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraser,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joseph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening last; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing sundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, shall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating-house, where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 4th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th, March 1805.

York, and September, 1805.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises on the Front on which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars: W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, bonited Bonnets, Black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Beading, Bed-lace, Robin-hairs, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Lace and Edging, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Bartelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelonge blue, white and yellow do Striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best Londons Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Rutland Gauze, Sandboxes, Cambricks, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Calimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Manketas, Jeans, Fullians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Radia Shootings, India Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, Striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Caigut, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross & le Morlais, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, Bruth Oil, &c. &c.

Chest Ware in small boxes or by the tin, Sparrow Boots, Bootees, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Japan'd square Bellows, Clarionets, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Sieskins, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awl-blades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Smelt-nets, Leather Shoe-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Horn and crooked Combs, a sale of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Ring-stones do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do. Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c &c.—Telemachus, Voltney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Wiseman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Tryal Theory, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Lisa, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Masters Literature, Becceria Biography, Naval do. Martial do. Fun, Criminal Records, Kane's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, almost as best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Brimstone, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, bed but Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, 20 & 18 and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles

York, May 17, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are Cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macaboe, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the 8 mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805.

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BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 15.

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 713. SATURDAY, AUGUST, 3, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and dieted, and to every of you—

GREETING.



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruftrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY

OF

SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

London, April 8.

The Committe of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's have passed a resolution, for the purpose of providing for the seamen wounded on board the Centurion, of 50 guns, in the engagement with the Marengo, Admiral Linois.

War Office March 30, 1805.

Major Loftus Wm. Otway, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces serving in Canada, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Hardyman.

Russian Marriages, Deaths, &c.

From the 18th of Feb. 1803, to the 18th of Feb. 1804, there were married in Russia, 302,467 couples; died, 791 979; born, 1,277 311. In the number of deaths were—36, between 115 and 120 and 125; 5, between 125 and 130; and 1 of 150 years of age.

Chief of Brigands.—A person, long the terror of the country, of the name of Ailton, was lately killed near Mans. In the reign of the Robespierre he was President of a Revolutionary Committee; under the Directory, a Police Commissary and, for the two first years of Bonaparte's Consulate, a Sub-Prefect; but, convicted of rape, and suspected of murder, he was dismissed. He has since been, for forgery, upon the galleys, from which he escaped, and became a Chief of Brigands. Under pain of having their houses burned, and their property plundered, he forced his inhabits

ants of villages to pay him a regular and monthly contribution, in money and provisions. In Several engagements he had when purfued repulfed the gens d'armes. At laft, being betrayed, twelve of them thought to furprife him in a hut, his retreat; but he had the precaution to undermine it, and therefore blew himfelf up, together with the gens d'armes who came to arreft him; of whom nine died on the fpot, and three are lingering without hope of recovery. In the neighborhood no lefs than fourteen young women have declared themfelves in a ftate of pregnancy by him, among whom are two, his own fiflers. No female, who was unfortunate enough to be fixed on by him, dared to refufe obeying his requifition; as, within thefe laft fix months, two who had refufed his commands, had been ftabbed by him, one of them by the fide of her father and mother. Five of his accomplices are now before the Special Tribunal of the department of the Main.

In the work, entitled, A Key to the Phenomena of Nature, a French writer, Chevrel Deffaudrais, aflures us, that, for fix thoufand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eats, drinks, and digefts; which thinks, walks, and tranfpires; which has members and organs of fpeech; this wonderful animal is—the Earth. Thus and thus only, can hurricanes, tempefts, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. If any one doubt it, let him read the work of this new Naturalift. "If every thing upon the earth is animated (he urges) why fhould not the earth itfelf likewife be fo? the earth to which we are indebted for our fupport. If life be neceffary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth without the fame faculty, produce grafs in the fields, and trees in the foreft? the procefs with hair and with grafs is the fame. The former are rooted in our fkin, and the latter in the fkin of the animal Earth, humus. The nurfe takes food, which fhe gives back liquefied to the child. Does not the Earth do the fame, in order to furnifh the nurfe with vegitables, which fhe converts into milk? Does it not imbibe particles of air and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As life is abfolutely neceffary for thefe functions, the earth which fulfils them muft of neceffity be alive and organized in the fame manner as animals. Are not correfponding phenomena, refults and objects, proof of the fame nature, organs and properties? The earth muft, however, be provided with much ftronger organs than a woman, her procedure through the fame being on a much more extenfive fcale."

London Paper.

Extract from an Order of Council of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Trinidad, dated Council Chamber March 21, 1805.

"The French commanders, it appears, feek not *conquefl* but *contribution* or *deviaflation*. Their warfare, like that of the old buccaneers and pirates, is directed againft the purfes and properties of individuals of the britifh nation in the Weft-Indies, not againft its government. If His Majefty hath occafionally ordered the thunder of the britifh navy to be employed againft the feaports of France, it hath been to deftroy hoftile armaments, fitting out in thefe ports with the avowed purpofe of carrying ferocious hoftility into the heart of his Empire—The peaceable ports of France have not been molefted: nor hath *Sir Samuel* Hood, commanding His Majefty's forces in the Weft Indies, ever hitherto exercifed his longheld maritime fuperiority, to annoy defencelefs towns or villages; on the contrary, the planters and merchants of the french fettlements have had quiet communications, coaft-wife, in their droghers and fmall craft, under his protection."

EXPLOSION MACHINERY.—The moft formidable engine of this defcription perhaps ever conftructed, was that ufed to deftroy the bridge of boats at the fiege of Antwerp, in 1585, which an author of that period ftates to have been a fhip, ftrongly timbered, containing a vault or arch of ftone and mortar, filled with 200 barrels of powder, over which are placed large ftones of all forms, cannon-fhot, iron chains, &c. fufficient to deftroy a whole city, that were exploded by a fecret fufee, contrived fo as not to fet fire to the charge till the veffel came to contact with the bridge, which it blew to atoms.

Melancholy Relation.—The fubftance of the following was communicated by a gentleman of refpectability and one of the Jury of inquifition.

In Hollis lived a family by the name of Kendrick, three in number; an old lady, aged 73, a daughter aged 40, and a fon about 30. The fon has for feveral years paft difcovered fymptoms of infanity; but had generally been able to conduct his bufinefs, with propriety, and when well was fober and regular in his deportment. But, a few days before the late fad cataftrophe, fmptoms more alarming appeared. The neighbors, who were informed of it, repeatedly called, and made his fituation the fubject of converfation with his mother and fifter, who, though feeble of his derangement, were unwilling any thing fhould be mentioned to him, or that it fhould be generally known. This reluctance in them undoubtedly arofe from the fevere fufferings the family had before experienced, in confequence of infanity; it having prematurely terminated the life of the father and two fons, not a great while fince. The mother and fifter, doted on this remaining fon and brother, perhaps to a fault; and were therefore unwilling his failings fhould be made public. Things thus remained until the 22nd April inft. Early in the morning of this day two of the neighbors called on the family, to make inquiries, and lend their affiftance. They found the young man much as he had been for feveral days before: and, after attending to fome concerns in the family, retired. About 9 o'clock and no more than two hours after they left the houfe, the young man came into the houfe of a near neighbor, his hands red with blood, and requefted him to go with him to their houfe; for his mother, he faid was dead, and his fifter nearly fo. Accordingly feveral neighbors immediately repaired thither, and found what he had faid was indeed an awful reality. The old lady was dead on the floor, and mangled in a manner too fhocking to relate. The daughter was fitting in a chair near her, in a fituation if poffible, ftill more deplorable; being cut and bruifed on her head and different parts of her body, with not lefs than twenty wounds. Medical aid was immediately called, and every affiftance rendered but the furvived only about fix hours, and expired; not being able to communicate any thing to thofe about her. Various inftruments were found in the room bloody, which it is fuppofed were ufed in this tragic fcene, fuch as the leg of a chair, a hammer, a pair of tongs, which were broken in the affray, &c. The coroners inquefl were all agreed that the awful tragedy was committed by the unhappy man; and that he was an infane and deftracted perfon.

To defcribe the horror of the fcene would be too much for the finer feelings of nature. But we would leave the fact on record, as a folemn warning againft allowing infane and diftracted perfons the priviledge of doing mifchief, by permitting them to go at liberty. The funeral was attended on Wednefday, by a very numerous concourfe of people, when a folemn and well adapted fermon was deliverrd by the Rev. Mr. Smith, from II Kings viii 13.

John Pennel Kendrick, the unhappy man, was on Tuefday laft committed to the gaol in this town. His fituation is indeed wretched; although diftracted, he at times appears concious of what he had done. He refufes to wear any of the clothes he had on when the deed was committed; becaufe he fays they were ftained with innocent blood. From his appearance he probably will not live long; but while he does, muft be an object of pity and compaffion.—*Cabinet*

Vaccination gains ground rapidly in France. The Bifhops, the prefects, and all public functionaries are very active in carrying into effect the decree of the minifter for its encouragement, infomuch, that 67,676 individuals have been fuccefsfully vaccinated within the fpace of fix months, and the variolous infection has conftderably declined.

DIED.—In England, Sir Richard Pearfon, Kent. Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hofpital, who diftinguifhed himfelf in the American war, in a gallant action of feven hours in the Serapis frigate, againft Paul Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard.

Bof. Gaz.

INGENUITY OF THE SPIDER.

T. A. KNIGHT, Efq. of Herefordfhire, has, in a treatife on the culture of the Apple and Pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal—"I have frequently placed a fpider on a fmall upright ftick, whofe bafe was furrounded by water, to obferve its moft fingular mode of efcape. After having difcovered that ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it afcends the point of the ftick, and ftanding nearly on its head, ejects its web, which the wind readily carries off to fome contagious object. Along this the fagacious infect effects his efcape; not, however until it has previoufly afcertained by feveral exertions of its whole ftrength that its web is properly attached at the oppofite end. I do not know that this inftance of the fagacity of the fpider has been noticed by any cutomological writer, and I infert it here in confequence of having feen in fome periodical publication, a very enormous account of the original of the fpider's threads which are obferved to pafs from one tree or bufh to another in dewy mornings."—*London paper.*

QUEBEC, June 8 h.

CANADIAN FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel SHANE and fe veral Officers of the *Canadian Fencibles* have arrived with intent to commence raifing men immediately, and, as the regiment takes the name of the Province, and is commanded by Officers well known for their intelligence and refpectability, there is little doubt but that a preferrence will be given to the corps, and that it will be foon formed.

July 16th.

Yefterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was felt, in this town, a guft of wind, from the weftward, attended with heavy rain, hail, thunder and lightening. The hail ftones were, in general, of the fize of piftol balls. With them fell fome pieces of fquare, round and oval ice. Some of them about an inch and a quarter in length, by about three fourths to nine tenths of an inch in breadth, and a quarter of an inch in thickne's. The writer of this paragraph had in his poffeffion, for more than a quarter of an hour, a piece of the largeft dimenfions defcribed; The windows of moft buildings, particularly elevated ones, expofed to the weft, fuffered confiderable damage. About 100 panes of glafs are fhattered and cracked in the Caftle of Saint Lewis, the churches and court houfe have fuffered confiderably, the windows of feveral dwelling houfes have alfo been much injured. The leaves of large plants in the gardens, are perforated and torn, as if by grape fhot, and the tops of tender flowers, fuch as balfamines, entirely beat off.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

June 7. Brig Ann, John Befante from Hull, failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. John Colman and Co. cargo dry goods Paffengers, Miss Moreton burthen 170 tons.

—— His Majefty's Ship Ornoie the Honorable C. HERBERT, Commander, from Portfmouth, failed 27th April.

—— 4 Ship Ewerretta, Alexr. Patterfon, from London, failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. Leffer and Morrogh, cargo merchandize Paffengers, Mr. and Mrs Bell and family, Miss M Kenzie, Mifs Van Campe, Capt. Eccles and Mr. Affie, Canadian Fencibles, and Mr. Proctor 41ft Regt. 342 tons.

—— Ship Eddyftone, George Sarmon, from London, failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. Burns & Woolley, cargo dry goods, Paffengers Mrs. Wyatt, Elpr. and family. 345 tons

—— 5. Ship Hearn, Wm Roberfon, from London, failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs Auldjo & Maitland, Montreal, in ballaft 364 tons.

—— Ship Ganges, John Tone, from New aftle failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. Auldjo & Maitland, in ballaft 345 tons

—— Brig Venus, Thomas Cuff, from Halifax, 22 days paffage, addreffed to Meffrs Burnis & Woolley, cargo Rum and Molaffes 170 tons

—— Ship Fortune,—McGuie, from London, failed with convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. Black wood Patterfon & Co. cargo Merchandize 180 tons.

—— Ship Union, Thomas Tulloch, from Leith, failed 8th April, addreffed to Mr. Henry Black, cargo Coals and bottles, Capt. Cameron and family 392 tons.

—— Snow Norfolk, Robert Pope, from Yarmouth, failed with convoy, addreffed to John Mure Elqr. in ballaft 241 tons

—— Ship Efther, Gilbert Rofe, from Liverpool laft from Gaspe, 46 days paffage, addreffed to Mr. Sydey, cargo Salt and Coarf 318 tons

—— Ship Aorora, John Kelby, from London, failed with the convoy, addreffed to Meffrs. Leffer & Morrogh, cargo Bale Goods, Paffengers Mr. John Laughton & Mr. John Maitland 234 tons

—— Schr. Argus, Philip Leibler, from Fortune Bay, 14 days paffage, addreffed to the maffer, in ballaft 75 tons

—— 12 Ship Hero, James Allan from St. John's Newfoundland, failed 19th May, addreffed to Meffrs. Leffer & Morrogh, cargo Salt

—— Schooner Linnet, William Maffer, from St. John's Newfoundland, failed 18 June addreffed to John Painter, Efquire. Paffengers Mr Lamb and Mr. Higgins.

The account, of the arrival of the Toulon fleet off Cadiz, was received at St. John's previous to the failing of thefe veffels.

—— 22 Duke of York, Fenwick, from Barbadoes, failed 19th May, addreffed to Mr. J. D Hamilton, cargo Rum and Sugar. Paffengers Mr Hamilton

—— Brig Minerva, James White, from Jamaica, failed 25th Apr. addreffed to Mr. Daniel Grant, cargo Rum and Sugar

—— Schooner Nancy, James Harbon, from Liverpool, Nova Scotia and Pafs, failed from the former place 4th May, addreffed to Mr. Jofhua Mure cargo Wine Paffengers Mr. Jofhua.

—— Brig Virtuous Grace, G. W. Carlton, from Fayal in Portugal, failed 15th May, addreffed to Mess Price, in ballaft

—— 31 Hope, John Higgins, from St. John's Newfoundland, 12 days paffage; addreffed to Mr. George Hamilton, in ballaft.

—— Dutchefs of Northumberland, Chriftopher Bowers, from Halifax, failed 10th June, addreffed to Meffrs. Auldjo & Maitland Paffengers Captain and Mrs. Campbell.

—— Brig Experiment, Thom. Robinfon, from Jamaica, failed 18th April, cargo Rum Meffrs. Blackwood Patterfon & Co. cargo Rum, Sugar and Coffee.

—— 38. Schooner Victory, P. Dowers, from Halifax, in 14 days, addreffed to the Meffrs. cargo Sugar. Paffengers Mr. Robert Chriftie

July 2 Ship Venus, John Evans, from Cork fourth May, addreffed to the Capt. cargo Spanish Red Wine

—— Brig Atalanta, Thomas Whitcombe, failed from England 3d May, from St. John's Newfoundland 10th June, addreffed to John Painter, Efquire, cargo Salt and Coals.

—— 23 Schr. Dolfin, H Merrer, from St. John's Newfoundland, failed 13 h June, addreffed to Meffrs. McKenzie, Oldham & Co cargo Rum, Sugar, Molaffes and Salt.

—— Schr Angelique Pierre Chontan from Halifax, failed 13th June in ballaft

—— 44 Buck June, J. Scott, from London, failed from Portfmouth 27th April, addreffed to J. Mure Elqrs. cargo Wine

—— Brig Betfey, John Pafquer, from London, failed from Portfm uth 28th May, addreffed to Mr. Oldnel, Cargo Merchandize and Government Stores. Paffengers Lts J. McAfee, W. Davis, J. Fogg and Enfign R. Lovinge of the Royal Artillery. Mr. Ulborne and Servant, Mr. and Mrs. Terrell, 30 Gunners, 14 Women and 10 Children.

—— Brig Harmony, William Pa. Mafter, from St. John's Newfoundland; failed 13th June, addreffed to Mr Church, cargo Salt, Rum & Molaffes Paffengers Mr. Church Brings intelligence that the 18, 50 gun fhip, the Rattler Sloop of war, and a frigate name unknown, arrived at St John's the day Capt. Paul failed, with a reinforcement of troops from Halifax it was faid that 5 fquadrons, fuppofed to be the Rochefort fquadron, had been feen off Charleston.

MONTREAL, July 4th.

The firft Divifion of the 41ft. Regt. arrived here this day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OBSERVATIONS AND HINTS.

AN elegant young woman, long accuftomed to a train of coxcombs, will expect fimilar attentions from her husband, and feel her mind mortified when fhe finds herfelf treated as a mere woman. From the frivolity of her mind, fhe is not poffeffed of that modeft dignity fo eflential to command the eftcem of her partner;—hence bickerings, jealoufies, and often mutual infidelity, terminated by feparation.

Good fenfe is as much fuperior to the levity of wit, as the light of the fun is to the momentary glare of a meteor; and an accomplifhed female mind is infinitely more eftimable in the eyes of reflecting men, than thofe exhibitions of feminine charms obtruded on our fancy by fafhion. Such beautiful creatures as glide along the ftreets, decorated in fhowy apparel, may amufe the paffenger; but would he wifh to fee his wife in the loofe attire of a woman of the town?—Then let us difcountenance this violation of public decency, and endeavour to perfuade the fair fex, that modefty and purity of manners are true ornaments that render their beauty at once amiable and eftimable.

Singular Act of Heroifm in a PLANTER, with the bold and enterprizing Spirit of his HORSE, as related by Mr. de FAGES, Capt. in the French Navy, in his Travels round the World in the years 1767, 1771.

A violent gale of wind fetting in from north north weft, a veffel in the road dragged her anchors, was forced upon the rocks and bulged; and while the greater part of the crew fell in her eclate facrifice to the waves, the remainder were feen from the fhore ftruggling for their lives by clinging to different pieces of the wreck. The fea ran dreadfully high, and broke over the failors with fuch amazing force, that no boat who ever would venture off to their affiftance. Meanwhile a planter, confiderably advanced in life, had come from his farm to be a fpectator of the fhipwreck; his heart was melted at the fight of the unhappy feamen; but knowing the bold and enterprizing fpirit of his horfe, and his particular excellence as a fwimmer, he inftantly determined to make a defperate effort for their prefervation. He alighted, and blew a little brandy into his horfe's noftrils, often again tearing himfelf from in his fondnefs, he inftantly rufhed into the midft of the breakers. At firft both difappeared; but it was not long before they floated on the furface, and fwam to the wreck; when taking with him two men, each of whom held by one of his boots, he brought them fafe to fhore. This perilous experiment he repeated no lefs than feven times, and faved fourteen lives to the public; but on his return the eighth time, his horfe being much fatigued, and meeting a moft formidable wave, he loft his footing, and was overwhelmed in a moment. The horfe fwam fafe to land, but his gallant rider alas, was no more!

THE BELLS OF OSTEND.

From a recent publication of the Rev. W. LISLE BOWLES.

NO, I never till life and its fhadows fhall end,
Can forget the fweet founds of the Bells of Oftend!
The day fet in darknefs, the wind it blew loud,
And rung as it paft it, through rich murm'ring fhroud,*
My forehead was wet with the fpume of the fpray;
My heart figh'd in fecret for thofe far away!
When flowly the morning advanc'd from the eaft,
The toil and the moile of the tempeft was ceas'd;
The peal, from a land I no'er faw, feem'd to fay,
"Let the ftranger forget ev'ry forrow to day!"
And I never, 'till life and its fhadows fhall end,
Can forget the fweet founds of the Bells at Oftend.
Yet the fhort-liv'd elation was mingled with pain—
I thought of thofe I left, I thought on her fair one I gave,
I thought of the kifs, the laft kifs which I gave,
And a tear of regret ftole down the wave:
I thought of the fchemes fond affection had plann'd,
Of the green, of the hawthorn, of my native land—
But ftill the fweet founds as they fwell'd on the air,
Seem'd tidings of pleafure, tho' mournful to bear;
And I never, 'till life and its fhadows fhall end,
Can forget the fweet founds of the Bells at Oftend!

* Sheuds are the ropes of the mafh.

ANECDOTE.

Captain Chriftie, an Irifh Officer, who ferved with confiderable credit in America, had the misfortune to be dreadfully wounded in one of the battles there. As he lay on the ground, an unfortunate foldier, who was near him, and was alfo much wounded, made a terrible howling, when he exclaimed, "D—n your eyes, what do you make fuch a noife for, do you think nobody is *killed* but yourfelf."

A Gentleman who lately dined with fome of his friends, being willing to rally two that fat near him, ex fumed, "Well, how pretty I am fix'd between two tailors!"—"I perceive you," replied a wag who fat oppofite, "but they ought not to be ridiculed; for they appear to be young in bufinefs, and fo very poor, that they keep but one *goofe* between them."

Three Attornies who were returning from London to their country habitations, overtook a cattel, and, as they were in a jovial humor, they afked him in a farcaftic manner the queftion, why his forehead's horfe was fo fat, while

the reſt were to lean?"—"Yes," replied the carter (who knew them) "becauſe my foremoſt horſe is an attorney, and the other his clients."

ANECDOTE OF A JURYMAN.

It was remarkable of a citizen of Dublin, that with the moſt inflexible honeſty of opinion, he had a ſtrong ſhare of ſingular opinions, that whoever he ſat upon as a juror in queſtions of the exciſe laws, libel, or other [illegible] he conſtantly entertained [illegible] the law and juſtice of the caſe different from thoſe laid down by the judge, and taken up by his brother jurymen; but he as conſtantly perſevered in his notions, until he brought them all over. One of the judges aſked him one day how he came to be ſo forward, and to give the court ſo much trouble: "My lord," ſaid he with the utmoſt gravity, "it has been always my misfortune to be on a jury with *eleven obſtinate men.*"

To be ſold by Public Auction,

AT the Houſe of the late Mr. George Purvis, near the Garriſon, on Monday the 5th day of Auguſt next, the remainder of his Property, being

Three Horſes and ſome Houſhold Furniture.

Alſo, at ſaid time and place,

Several head of Cattle, together with a Horſe, Saddle and Bridle.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock. July 26, 1805.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houſe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of G[illegible]d, with out Houſes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mrs. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salt.

SAMUEL BELL, Faſhioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Buſineſs at his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Faſhionable Tailoring Buſineſs with the greateſt diſpatch and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen wiſhing to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality. York, July 12, 1805.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots, No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

YORK, 2nd *September*, 1804.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes now in the occupation of the Honorable, Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Berczy Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taſſels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Banding, Wire Primmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bed-lins, Bed-lace, Robin-bands, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Lace Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do. ſtriped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muſlins, printed Dimity, ſplit Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Ruſſiad Gauze, Bombaſets, Cambricks, Callicoes, Iriſh Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Raſſia Sheetings, Indian Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parraſols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombaſets, black and white silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, ſtriped Jeanettes, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Carpet, Tickenberg, brown Holland, Cruel a la Moriſis, Italian Luteſtring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Mustard, Pills of Mullard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Caſtor Oil, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſett, Sparrow Boots, Bootees, and an aſſortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, Jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Stockins, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awlblades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffle-bits, Leather Shoe-ſtrings, Horse Fore-ſtalls, Ivory Horn and crooked Combs, a caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, Sufpenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do. Tea-ſpoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c. &c.—Telemachus, Volney's View, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evans, Cecelia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's Letters, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Letters, Fither's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval do Martial do Fun, Criminal Records, Exotic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chaulon in ſmall chefts for families, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugars, Moraſſes, beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Muſtard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beſt bot Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, Spaniſh and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No. 28, on the River Don, thirdſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons willing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. March 29, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to do Survey Lines on the part of the Crown within this Province; are hereby given to the Public, or ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein, Viz.

Abraham Iredell,	John Scott,
Timothy Wright,	Aaron Greely,
Auguſtus Jones,	Thomas Fraſer,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
Richard Cockrell,	Solomon Stevens,
Henry Smith,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,

CHEWETT & RIDOUT.

Diſtrict of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain perſon by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now laſt paſt, in the Township of Grimſby in the County of Lincoln, Diſtrict of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any laſt Will or Teſtament, and having no Friend or Kin ſtepping forward to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the ſaid John Sherline, deceaſed as aforeſaid, except Mr. William George Hepburne, of the Township of Grimſby aforeſaid, Merchant, a creditor of ſaid deceaſed; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Adminiſtration might be granted him, to Adminiſter the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the ſaid deceaſed John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to ſaid deceaſed, that unleſs ſome one of them do appear at the time, as preſcribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Adminiſter to ſaid Eſtate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepburne, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforeſaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, Diſtrict of Niagara.

Diſtrict of London. } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by occupation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict. Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcribers are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

30 June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELFOUR.
P. MARIAN.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 16.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 744. SATURDAY, AUGUST, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING;



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the ſixth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS
WILL BE GIVEN TO
APPROVED RECRUITS
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S
FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,
NOW STATIONED IN THIS CNTRY.
FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, ſhall receive Sixteen Shillings Britiſh Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 23.

It is with extreme regret we have to inform our readers of the capture of the greateſt part of the outward bound convoy for Newfoundland. The particulars of this event are given in the following letter which was received in town yeſterday.—

"CORK, *May* 21.—I am concerned to inform you, that the Newfoundland fleet, which ſailed hence 9th inſtant, with convoy, being met by a French frigate, were all either burnt or captured; two of them were taken by the Topaze and Roſaria, off the north weſt coaſt of Ireland. A Spaniſh corvette of 22 guns, has been taken by the Topaze. She had captured the Young William, of London, capt. Young, from Cork to Waterford, with ſpirits and potter."

The Britiſh papers continue to mention that Novoſiltzoff, a Ruſſian Envoy, has been ſent to Italy, to propoſe to the French Emperor a plan of a general pacification. If this is ſo, it ſeems already diſcovers conſiderable anxiety for peace in Alexander to ſend an Agent from Ruſſia to Italy to hunt up Bonaparte, to induce him to put an end to the war.

The following is an official account of the number of deaths at Gibraltar, during the preſence of the epidemic fever there laſt fall:

Officers	54
Soldiers	864
Soldiers' wives and Children	164
Inhabitants	4864
Total	5946

LONDON, May 29.

A letter received yesterday from Cork, says that that city had been thrown into such alarm in consequence of an express having arrived there with orders for every armed vessel to put to sea with the greatest expedition, and sail to the westward; from which it was inferred that the enemy had been seen in considerable force in that quarter.

May 30.

Dispatches were received last night at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Gardner, dated the 22d inst. stating, that on the 11th his Majesty's ship La Loire, in lat. 43. 44. long. 20. 48. W. fell in with five sail of the line and three frigates (supposed from the West-Indies) standing to the eastward. She proceeded to communicate the intelligence to the squadron off Ferrol, and Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder immediately went in pursuit, but not getting sight of them, he thinks they have effected their return to a port in France.

The Channel fleet was left all well on Sunday last. Lord Gardner has divided it into two detachments, one of which cruizes as the in shore squadron, and the other as the out.

The two sail of the line which we announced sometime ago as having slipped out of Rochefort, are gone to the West Indies. They had about 1300 troops on board.

It has been conjectured, in consequence of a letter received yesterday from Malaga, that Lord Nelson has passed the Streights, and blockaded Cadiz. The notification mentioned in this letter was, as we have every reason to believe, in consequence of the official notice in our Gazette. We have intelligence from Cadiz of the 30th ult. which takes not the least notice of any squadron being off that port, and we have not heard that any official intelligence has been received of Lord Nelson's having passed the Streights.

The more we reflect upon the designs of the French, upon which the curious Intercepted Correspondence lately published, has thrown such strong light, the more are we convinced, that an attack upon our Indian settlements, is one of their great objects. Some private letters received within a day or two from France, strengthen our opinion. They state in positive terms, that in a certain latitude the combined fleets were to seperate, and that seven sail of the line were to be detached to the East-Indies with 5000 troops on board.—*Courier.*

Lord Keith has left town for Ramsgate, to resume the command of the ships off Boulogne.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

President Nott's Address.—We have just received the following "Address, delivered to the *Candidates* for the *Baccalaureate* in *Union College*, at the Anniversary Commencement, May 1st, 1805, by Eliphalet Nott, President of the College."—We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting this elegant Address to our readers. No apology is believed necessary for giving it to great a portion of our paper. Indeed those readers who have seen Mr. Nott's Discourse to the Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans, in Albany, or his Eulogium on Hamilton, would not excuse us, were we to omit to give the Address at full length.

Young Gentlemen,

This day closes your collegiate life. You have continued the term, and completed the course, of studies prescribed in this institution. You have received its honors, and are now to go forth adventurers, unsuspecting perhaps, and certainly inexperienced, into a fascinating but illusive world, where honor flaunts in factitious trappings; where wealth displays dispelling charms, and pleasure spreads her impoisoned banquets. And that too, at a period when the passions are most ungovernable—when the fancy is most vivid—when the blood flows rapidly through the veins, and the pulse of life beats high. Already does the opening scene brighten as you approach it, and happiness, smiling, but deceitful, passes before your eyes and beckons you to her embrace.

Called to address you, at this affecting crisis, and for the last time, had I, like the patriarchs of the East, a blessing at my dispofal, how gladly should I bestow it. But I have not; and can therefore only add, to the solicitude which I feel my counsel and my prayers.

Permit me to advise you then, Young Gentlemen, when you leave this seminary, and, even after you shall have chosen a profession, and entered on the business of life, still to consider yourselves only learners. Your acquirements here, though respectable, are the first rudiments merely of an education which must be hereafter pursued and completed.—In the acquisition of knowledge, you are never to be stationary, but always progressive. Nature has no where said to man, pressing forward in the career of intellectual glory, "Hitherto shalt thou come but no further." Under GOD, therefore, it depends upon yourselves to say, how great—how wise—how useful you will be. Men of moderate talents, by a course of patient application, have often risen to the highest eminence, and standing far above where the momentary sallies of uncultivated genius ever reach, have plucked from the lofty cliff its deathless laurel. Indeed, to the stature of the mind, no boundary is set. —Your bodies originally from the earth soon reach their greatest elevation, and bend downwards again towards that earth out of which they were taken. But the inner man; that sublime, that rational, that immortal inhabitant, which pervades your bosoms, if sedulously fostered, will expand and elevate itself, till touching the earth it can look above the clouds and reach beyond the stars.

Go then, and emulous to excel in whatever is splendid, magnanimous and great; with Newton, span the heavens, and numberand measure the orbs which decorate them—With Locke, analyze the human mind—With Boyle, examin the regions of organic nature. In one word, go; and with the great, and the wise, and the good, of all nations, and all ages, ponder the mysteries of Infinite Wisdom, and trace the Everlasting in his word, and in his works. A wide and unbounded prospect, spreads itself before you: in every point of which, DIVINITY shines conspicuous, and on which ever side you turn your enraptured eyes, surrounded with uncreated majesty, and seen in the light of his own glory, GOD appears. He leades the way before you, and sheds radiance on his path, that you may follow him.

Control and subjugate your passions. Originally, order prevaded human nature. The bosom of man was calm—his countenance serene. Reason sat enthroned in his heart, and to her controul and passions were subjected.—But the days of innocence are past, and with them has also past the reign of reason. Phrenzy ensues. He, who was once calm and rational, is now blind and impetuous. A rebellious influence impels him. Consequences are disregarded, and madly pressing forward to the object of desire, he exclaims, "My honor, my property, my pleasure;" but is never heard to say, "my religion, my duty, my salvation."

While reason maintained her empire, the passions were a genial flame, imparting warmth to the system, and gently accelerating the circulation of the blood. But, that empire subverted, they kindle into a VESUVIUS, burning to its centre, and pouring out on every side, its desolating lava. The passions, said an inspired Apostle, war against the soul: And the same Apostle who said this, commands you to overcome them.

Cultivate and cherish the sympathie of your nature. These thoughts blighted by the apostacy, still retain the hints of faded loveliness, and when sanctified in the heart, and unfolded in the life, even of fallen man, they possess a resistless charm, and furnish some faint idea of what he must have been in a state of innocence.

For the exercise of these sympathies, in all the paths of life, you will meet with pitiable objects, who will present their miseries to your eye, and address the moving eloquence of sorrow to your heart. Always listen to this eloquence; always pity this misery, and, if possible, relieve it. Yes, Young Gentlemen, whatever seas you may navigate, or to whatever part of the habitable world you may travel, carry with you your humanity. Even there divide your morsel with the destitute; advocate the cause of the oppressed; to the fatherless be a father, and cover the shivering limbs of the naked with your mantle. Even there, soothe the disconsolate, sympathise with the mourner, brighten the countenance bedimed with sorrow, and, like the GOD of mercy, shed happiness around you, and banish misery before you.

In all your intercourse with mankind rigidly practice justice, and scrupulously adhere to truth; other duties vary with varying circumstances. What would be liberality in one man would be parsimony in another. What would be valor on one occasion would be temerity on another. But truth and justice are immutable and eternal principles; always sacred and always applicable. In no circumstance however urgent, or crises however awful, can there be an aberration for the one or a dereliction of the other without sin. With respect to every thing else, be accomodating, but here be unyielding and invincible. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon or the scaffold, than receive in exchange for it liberty and life.—Should you ever be called upon to make your election between these extremes, do not hesitate. It is better prematurely to be sent to heaven in honor, than, having lingered on the earth, at last to sink to hell in infamy. In every situation a dishonest man is detestable, and a liar is still more so.

I have often, Young Gentlemen, recommended to you, a sacred adherence to truth.—I would on this occasion repeat the recommendation, that I may fix it the more indelibly on your hearts. Believe me, when I tell you, that on this article you can never be too scrupulous.

Truth, is one of the first attributes of Deity. It is the boundary which seperates vice from virtue—The line, which divides heaven from hell. It is the chain which binds the man of integrety to the throne of GOD, and like the GOD to whose throne it binds him till this chain is diffolved, his word may be relied on. Suspended on this, your property, your reputation, your life are safe. But against the malice of a liar, their is no security. He can be bound by nothing. His soul is already repulsed to a returnless distance from that Divinity, a sense of whose presence is the security of virtue. He has fundered the last of those moral ligaments which bind a mortal to his duty. And having done so, through the extended region of fraud and falsehood, without a bond to check, or a limit to confine him, the dreaded enemy of innocence, he ranges; whose lips pollute even truth itself as it passes through them, and whose breath, like the cadaverous mists of Hades, blasts, and soils, and poisons as it touches.

Finally, cherish and practice religion. Man has been called, in distinction from the inferior orders of creation, a religious being, and justly so called. For though his hopes and fears may be repressed, and the moral feelings of his heart stifled for a season, nature, like a torrent, which has been obstructed, will brake forth and sweep away, those frail works which skepticism may have erected to divert its course.

There is something so repulsive in naked infidelity, that the mind approaches it with reluctance, it rinks back from it with horror, and is never settled 'till it rests on positive religion.

I am aware that *that* spirit of devotion, that sense of guilt and dread of punishment, which pervades the human mind, have been attributed to either the force of habit or the influence of superstition. Let the appeal be made to human nature. To the position of irreligionists on this article, human nature itself furnishes the most satisfactory refutation. Religion is a first principle of man. It shoots up from the very seat of life, it cleaves to the human constitution by a thousand figaments, it entwines around human nature and sends to the very bottom of the heart its venetrating tendrils. It cannot therefore be exterminated.—The experiment has again and again been tried, and the result has always proved worthy of the rash attempt.

Young as you are, you have witnessed, with a view of this extermination, the most desperate efforts. But just now, a formidable host of infuriated infidels were assembled. You heard them openly adjure their GOD. You saw them wreaking their vengeance on religion. For a season they triumphed. Before them, every sacred institution disappeared—every consecrated monument fell to dust.—The fervors of nature were extinguished, and the lip of devotion palsied by their approach. With one hand, they seized the thunders of the heavens, and with the other smote HIS throne who inhabited them. It seemed to crumble at the stroke—Mounting its fancied ruins, BLASPHEMY wave its terrific sceptre, and impiously looked up to those eternal brights where the Deity resides, exclaimed, "VICTORIA!"

Where now are those dreaded enemies of our religion? They have vanished from the sight. They were—but are seen no more.—Nor have the consequences of their exertions been more abiding. A great nation indeed, delivered from the restraints of moral obligation, and enfranchised with all the liberties of infidelity, were proclaimed FREE. But have they continued so? No; their minds patently recoiled from the dismal waste which skepticism had opened before them, and the cheerless darkness it had spread around them. —They suddenly arrested their step. They retraced, in sadness and sorrow, the paths which they had trodden. They consecrated again, the temples they had defiled: they rebuilt, the altar they had demolished: they sighed for the return of that religion they had banished, and spontaneously promised submission to its reign.

What are we to infer from this? That religion is congenial to human nature—that it is inseparable from it. A nation may be seduced into skepticism, but it cannot be continued in it. Why, I would ask, religion existed in the world in ages which are past—why does it exist now—why will it exist in ages to come? Is it because Kings have ordained, and Priests defended it? No; but because GOD formed man to be religious. Its great and eternal principles, are inscribed on his heart; they are inscribed, in characters which are indelible; nor can the violence of infidelity blot them out. Obscured indeed they may be by the influence of sin, and remain not legible during the rage of passion. But a calm ensues: the calm of reason, or the night of adversity, from the midst of whose darkness a light arises which renders the

before our eyes the altar and the victim—the LAMB of GOD, which taketh away the sins of the world.

The introduction of CHRISTIANITY, was called the coming of the Kingdom of heaven. No terms could have been more appropriate;—for though it manifested the mercy, and from it caught the spirit of the heavens. The moral gloom which shrouded the nations, receded before it. The temples of superstition and of cruelty, consecrated by its entrance, became the asylum of the wretched, and refounded with their anthems of grace.

Most benign has been the influence of Christianity, and were it cordially received, and universally submitted to, war would cease; injustice be banished, and primeval happiness revisit the earth. Every inhabitant, pleased with his situation, resigned to his lot, and full of the hopes of heaven, would pass agreeably through life, and meet death without a sigh.

Is the morality of the Gospel preeminently excellent? So is its object pre-eminently glorious. Philosophy, confines its views to this world principally. It endeavours to fatisfy man with the groveling joys of earth, till he returns to that dust out of which he was taken. Christianity, takes a nobler flight. His course is directed towards immortality. Thither the conducts her votary, and never forsakes him, till, having introducted him into the society of angels, she fixes his eternal residence, among the spirits of the just.

Philosophy, can only have a sigh, a longing sigh, after immortality. Eternity is to her an unknown vast, over which the soars on conjecture's trembling wing. Above—beneath—around —is an unfathomable void; and doubt, uncertainty, or dispair, are the result of all her enquiries.

Christianity, on the other hand, having furnished all necessary information concerning life, with firm and unfaultering step, crosses death's narrow isthmus, and boldly launches forth into that dread futurity which borders on it. Her path is marked with glory. The once dark, dreary region brightens as she paffes over it. —Faith follows where she advances; till reaching the summit of everlasting hills, an unknown scene, endless varieties of loveliness and beauty, presents itself, over which the ravished eye wanders, without a cloud to dim or a limit to obstruct its sight. In the midst of this scene, (rendered luminous by the glory which covers it, the city—the palace—the THRONE of GOD appears. Trees of life wave their ambrofial tops around it; rivers of salvation issue from beneath it. Before it, angels touch their harps of sweet melody, and saints, in sweet response, breathe forth to the listening heavens their grateful songs. The breezes of Paradise waft the symphony, and the bending sky directs it to the earth. The redeemed of the LORD, catch the distant sound, and feel a sudden rapture. 'Tis the voice of departed Friendship—friendship, the loss of which they mourn upon the earth, but which they are now allured will be restored in the heavens: from whence no one is heard to say, "Fear not ye, death cannot injure you; the grave shall not confine you; through its chill mansion, GRACE will conduct you up to glory. We wait your arrival—make haste, come away." All this christianity will do for you. It will do more than this; consecrates the sepulchre, into which your bodies, already

touched by death, will presently defcend. There, mouldered into duft, your flefh fhall reft in HOPE. Not will the feafon of its humiliation laft for ever. Chriftianity faithful to her truft, appears for its redemption. She approaches, and ftands before the tomb: She ftreaches out her fceptre and fmites the fepulchre.—Its moft grown covering rends afunder. She cries to the filent inhabitants within it.—Her energizing voice echoes along the cold, damp vaults of death, renovating fkin and bones, and duft, and putrefaction. —Corruption, puts on incorruption, and mortality immotality. Her former habitation, thus refined and fublimated by the refurrection, the exulting fons re-enter, and thencefoith the meafure of her joy is full.

Here thought and language fail me. Infpiration itfelf defcribes the glories of futurity by declaring them indifcribable. Eye hath not feen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the things which are prepared for the people of GOD.—What ideas are thefe! How muft the foul exult at the profpect, and fwell with the amazing conception!

As Chriftianity exhibits the moft enrapturing motives to the practice of virtue, fo it urges the moft tremendous conffderations to deter from vice. She declares, folemnly and irrevocably declares, "That the wages of fin are DEATH." And to enforce her declaration, points to the concluding fcene of nature: when, amidft a departing heaven and a diffolving world, the SON OF MAN fhall deicend, with the voice of the archangel and the trump of GOD, to be glorified in his faints and take vengeance on his enemies!

Such is the gofpel—and here I reft my obfervations—at this affecting crifis, my beloved pupils, THE GOSPEL I deliver you. It is the moft [illegible] gift; and I folemnly adjur you, to preferve it inviolate forever To whatever part of GOD's creation you may wander, carry this with you. Confult it in profperity; refort to it in trouble; fhield yourfelves with it in danger, and reft your fainting head on it in death.

More efficacious than the fabled ring of——it confecrates its keeper; preferves his life, and eternizes his memory. While you prize and preferve this gift, which I now entruft to you, your happinefs is fecure. The world may be convulfed around you, the elements diffolve, and the heavens depart, ftill your happinefs is fecure——but fhould you ever, in an hour of rafhnefs, be tempted to caft it from you; remember, that with it, you caft away SALVATION. This gone——all is loft! Immortality is loft——and loft alfo is the foul which might otherwife have inherited and enjoyed it—Under thefe impreffions, go forth into the world—and may GOD go with you.

Committing you to his care, and with a heart full of of parental felicitude for your welfare, I bid you an affectionate and final FAREWELL.

Advertifement Extraordinary.

PETER PUFF, having obtained patent for felling all kinds of paten machines, &c. &c. informs his numer ous friends and a difcerning public that all machines, &c. which are no purchafed at his warehoufe, are fpuri ous.

BY THE AUTHORITY C

WE MAKES AND SELLS

1ft. Patent fowling-pieces, with two locks; one at the ufual place, and the other at the muzzle, fo that with two charges it ferves as a double barreled gun, and is much more handy, it is particularly ufeful *for young fportfmen*, as with this gun it is fomaterial which end is put to the fhoulder.

2d. Double barreled guns, which are fure to hit, provided the bird is *within hearing*, though not in *fight*.

3d. To prevent the many dreadful accidents which happen by guns going off without the intention of the owner, he has made a few for his particular friends *without touch holes*.

Peter Puff has alfo invented a new patent *portable* walking machine, which muft be of fingular utility to *travellers* who are fhort of linnen. It folds up in a fize for the pocket, and will wafh a fhirt with eafe and expedition whilft on the *wearer's back*.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

Heroic Action of an Upper Canada Woman.

Mrs. Munger of Duffins's Creek, in the Township of Pitcairn, 23 miles from York, hearing her neighbour, Mrs. Woodruff, hollow out for help, immediately took down her hufband's gun and ran to her affiftance; when fhe arrived fhe was informed that a very large bear had taken off a fow into the bufh; his route being fhewn her, this heroine immediately purfued, and found the deftroyer in the act of devouring the fow, upon which fhe refted her gun on a ftump and fhot Bruin through the head; on weighing the Bear it proved the largeft that had been killed in that T[illegible]

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houfe and Lot, conffting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houfes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houfe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hood; alfo the Houfe and Lot lately in poffeffion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ftuations of both are fo well known, that it is not neceffary to defcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For fale on Commiffion, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Perfons indebted to the Eftate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requefted to make immediate payment to the Subfcribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thofe who have claims on the faid Eftate, are requefted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enfuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiftrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be fold by the Subfcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Efq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Furs and complete Machinery for making and boxing fuperfine Flour.

Thefe Mills are fituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceffion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceffion, at the option of the purchafer. Alfo 300 Acres, being the Weft half of Lot No 31, and the eaft half of Lot No. 32 in the fecond Conceffion of Markham. Half the purchafe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereft.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceffion, will fhew the Premifes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

SAMUEL BELL, Faffhioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Buffnefs at his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Faffionable Tailoring Buffnefs with the greateft difpatch and on the moft reafonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen willing to favor him with their Cuftom, may depend on the ftricteft punctuality

York, July 12, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weft fide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houfe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewife Lot No 12, on the River Don, this fide of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perfon or perfons willing to rent the above defcribed premifes, are defired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laft mentioned Lot.

March 29, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the prefent fcarcity of Flour, the Subfcribers are under the difagreeable neceffity of raifing their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for lefs, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELFOUR. P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York.	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider, Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraler,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguftus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Servos,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Witmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,

CHEWET & RIDOUT.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 17.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 745. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this prefent month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conffderation, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the fixth day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conffderation the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved PETER HUNTER Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fixth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majefty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iffued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiffration of Mr. Prefident Ruffell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongft other things fignified to fuch Perfons, as had fettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title fo to do; that if after warning given, they fhould neglect or refufe to remove from the faid Lands, they fhould be proferuted according to Law, and be difqualified from becoming partakers of his Majefty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perfons notwithftanding fuch notice, do ffill continue to occupy and poffefs fuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the fame; and being willing that thefe perfons may have the fulleft notice of their danger, and of the confequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themfelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by affuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands fo illegally and unjuffly occupied and poffeffed by them as aforefaid. I PETER HUNTER Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province, do, by and with the advice and content of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn fuch perfon or perfons that do poffefs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for fuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the fame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruftrate fuch illegal and fraudulent ufurpations, as well as to fupport the claims of fuch individuals as are juffly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majefty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majefty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY OF *SIXTEEN GUINEAS*

WILL BE GIVEN TO APPROVED RECRUITS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the feveral Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, fhall receive Sixteen Shillings, British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateft Intelligence.

SAVANNAH July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's, to the Editors of this paper, dated July 6. "At this moment is paffing this place, on the oppofite fhore, the fchr. Matilda, late French privateer, captured by the Cambrian frigate, capt. Bradford, and manned by her with 100 picked men, for the purpofe of cutting out two prizes, and the privateer which captured them. The Spaniards are prepared, and in a little time, I prefume, an action will commence—they are not now diftant more than fix miles. The Cambrian has captured another French or Spanifh privateer."

By capt. Chadwick, of the fchr. Hannah, arrived here yefterday from St. Mary's, we have been favored with an account of an engagement which took place on Saturday laft, at Rofe Bluff, between a fchr. fitted out by the Cambrian frigate, for the purpofe of cutting out from their moorings on the Spanifh fhore, the veffels referred to in the above extract of a letter. The fchr. fitted out by the Britifh frigate, was captured by her from the French about two weeks fince, after a chafe of 28 hours, between Charleffon and Tibee bar, mounting eighteen 9 pounders, and carrying 120 men. She appeared aground off St. Mary's at 3 o'clock, and came to—and at 4 got under weigh again, and failed up the river to commence the attack, which took place about 5. The

engagement lasted near an hour, when three boats were manner by the British schooner to board the privateer, which they effected and retook the ship, brig and privateer. The English had four men killed and ten wounded. The Lieutenant received a shot through his jaw and in one of his thighs, but was not thought in a dangerous state. On the part of the Spaniards five were killed, and fifteen made prisoners, the remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore. Among the former, were captain, Hooper, the commander of the privateer, and capt. John Randoloph, late of this city.

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 9.

The schooner Orange, capt. Pratt, arrived here on the 7th instant, in 7 days from St. Thomas.

Our correspondent at that island observes, under date of June 28—"You have no doubt heard of the arrival of the fleets in the West Indies, both French and English. Although the English have yet done nothing, the French have captured the whole of the Antigua and St. Kitts or Surinam fleets of valuable merchantmen, and their convoys, (four frigates and four sloops of war) and sent them to Guadaloupe, wither they have all safely arrived. There are now at Guadaloupe 32 sail of those prizes not yet sold."

By the sloop Venus, capt. Pratt, we have received a file of Charlestoo papers to the 17th inst. inclusive, from which we have made the following extracts:

CHARLESTOWN, July 15.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a respectable character in Santo Domingo, dated the 25th of June, states that it was reported there, that the French and Spanish fleets had taken the Cape and Port au Prince; and that the Brigands had retreated to the mountains with great loss, without burning these cities.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Capt. Burdick arrived here from Charleston informs, that a report prevailed at that city, that the British frigate Leander had a few days before sent her boats up the River St. Mary's, and retook a ship and a brig which had been captured a short time before by a Spanish privateer, supposed to be that which made the above captures.

The Navy of Great Britain.

As the fleets of France, and her colonies Spain and Batavia, have not only manifested a desire to risk an encounter with the British, but have actually thrown themselves into the way most likely to prove their relative powers, it may not be impertinent, at this time, to give our readers some idea of the British naval force. Some days ago, while offering a conjecture on the probable design of Bonaparte in sending out the late and present detachments, we stated that, in November, the British fleet, in commission, amounted to about 70 ships of the line: we mentioned this number from memory, and we have not had any means of ascertaining its correctness. We are now able to ascertain the strength of that navy on the first of April, 1805—viz.

In Commission.

Ships of the line	105
Forty-fours and fifties	21
Frigates	141
Sloops and smaller	428
	693

Serviceable and Repairing.

Ships of the line	15
Forty-fours and fifties	1
Frigates	17
Sloops and smaller	1
	34

Receiving Ships.

Ships of the line	5
Forty-fours and fifties	4
Frigates	6
	15

In Ordinary.

Ships of the line	63
Forty-fours and fifties	12
Frigates	33
Sloops and smaller	20
	128

Building.

Ships of the line	15
Frigates	20
Sloops and smaller	31
	66

Recapitulation.

Ships of the line	203
Forty-fours and fifties	38
Frigates	217
Sloops and smaller	480

Total Navy of the United Kingdom 933

As the distribution of this enormous force has been much changed since the above date, it would be of no use to mention it. For instance, the number of vessels then stated to be in the West Indies (generally) is only four ships of the line, sixteen frigates, and fifty-one sloops, &c.—We hope however, to be in a short time able to ascertain its distribution on the first of May, which will enable us to determine at least the force on the home stations at that period.

BLACK TROOPS.

The British West India Islands are defended, as well as cultivated by blacks. —There are in the islands eight regiments of troops, whose ranks are filled with Africans, though officered by Europeans. "In every service," says an account from Dominica, "they have been engaged in during the last and present war, their behaviour has gained commendation. In the late attacks of the troops from the Rochefort squadron they shared the laurels of one of the bravest British regiments, (the 46th) and it is owing to them in an eminent degree, that the British flag now flies at Dominica. Yet these are troops whom West India prejudice would fain have disbanded!—these are men who, as some tell us, are fit only to be driven like horses, and sunk for ever in the most abject and brutalizing bondage!"

Russian Discipline.—No army in Europe equals the Russians, in the resemblance it bears to a machine moved by the word of command. An amusing instance of this is given in a French work which was published some time ago. It occurred when the Empress Elizabeth was carrying on war against the King of Prussia. The army being then on the frontiers of Germany, a small picquet was placed at some distance from the Camp, with the view of watching the motions of the Prussian troops. The soldiers employed in this service were supplied with provisions for 24 hours. The enemy however came on unexpectedly from a different quarter, and a battle ensued, which entirely drove from the mind of the commander all thoughts of his picquet. Some days after, however, he recollected the circumstance, and caused enquiries to be made through the army, if any one had seen or heard of it. The answers were all in the negative, upon which a messenger was dispatched to the place where they had been stationed. There accordingly they were found, fixed to the spot, and reduced to the last extremity of hunger, but never thinking of moving. On being asked why, when their provisions failed, they had not returned to the camp? They were astonished at the question. They had no orders.

From a late London Paper.

Encouragement of virtue.—On the first of May last according to annual custom, under the will of a Mr. Raine, formerly a brewer in London, six Maidens, who had obtained the age of 22, educated at his alylum, and bringing testimonials of their good moral character, met to draw lots for the prize of 100l. sterling, as a marriage portion; when the lot fell on a young woman, who had discovered that the object of her choice was undeserving of her affection, the marriage did not take place, but it did not preclude her further choice, agreeably to the will of the deceased donor. The intended husband must be a mechanic of the parish of St. George, and neither a soldier, sailor, nor waterman." To what better use can the overgrown rich devise the surplus of their wealth, than the above?

Upon the expected death of the king of Spain in 1759, the Duke of Newcastle, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave orders to his servants, that if any messenger arrived by express even if it was at midnight, he should be instantly introduced to him. Pending this order, a man on horseback, knocking furiously at the outer gate, about three o'clock in the morning, he was instantly admitted, and brought up to the Duke's bed chamber. "Well, my good friend," says the Duke (putting on his stockings, and surveying the man splashed all over with mud from top to toe) "you must have rode hard?"—"Most damnably! never once slept during the whole journey."—"But you're sure he's dead?"—"Oh! most certainly."—"Ah! poor man, he's got out of a troublesome world at last.—Pray when did you leave Madrid?"—"Madrid!" says the man in amaze; "Lord! your Grace, I never was there in my life."—"And where the devil else did you come from?"—"Why from Richmond in Yorkshire, your Grace, and am come express to acquaint you of the death of Sam Dickinson, the exciseman, whose place you know your Grace promised me at the last election, the moment the breath was out of his body."

The Duke had great bustle and appearance of business in his manner—always in a hurry, and generally indiscreet, though quick in his conversation. It was this manner that induced the late Dowager Lady Townshend to say of him, "That he always put her in mind of a man that lost two hours in the morning, and was looking for them the rest of the day."

Egyptian Wheat.—A pound of this grain having been lately sent by Mr. W. Moore, of Dublin, as a present to Mr. Jefferson, the following account, taken from a late English paper, will shew its produce, and the estimation in which it is held in England. "Mr. Showler of Lincoln, three years ago, planted 25 grains of this wheat. The second year's produce was to bushels. This year he reaped upwards of forty quarters, part of which, the last week, he sold at 5 guineas per quarter.

From an Eastern Paper.

ON THE DREAD OF THUNDER.

Beasts discover a consciousness of danger at the approach of thunder tempest; they leave their food; and their looks and postures betray symptoms of fear and amazement. But birds sheltered from the fatal bolts by their feathers are fearless. While the thunder roars and the dark and heavy cloud is moving on towards them, they are often seen in a playful frolicksome mood. Both are guided by an unerring instinct. Beasts are sometimes struck dead by the lightning; they are in real danger; and have, therefore, reason to fear. But lightning, which has power to rive the strongest oaks and even the hardest rocks, seldom, if ever, passes between the feathers, and pierces the bodies of birds. The latter, as if conscious of their safety, and, at the same time, exhilirated by the change of air, that begins to be purified and sweetened by exhalations from the gathering clouds, discover marks of glee: and they have indeed real cause for their expressive marks of joy.

Man, exalted by reason, and still more by religion, should in this, as in all other respects, act a higher part than the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. A thunder tempest presents one of the sublimest scenes in nature; and its sublimity is blended with a degree of awfulness proportionate to which thoughtless, and much more a frolicksome levity, during such a scene, though becoming birds, would be highly unbecoming men and women. On the other hand, they should not discover the stupid amazement, nor the frantick fright of beasts.

Thunder and lightning are necessary agents in the grand operations of nature:—they are "Ministers of good" to mankind, and their general tendency is to save life rather than to destroy it. By killing noxious vapours and clarifying and sweetening the air, they render it wholesome and prevent the spread of pestilence and other mortal diseases. For one person, destroyed by lightning, thousands and hundreds of thousands, would be destroyed by poisons and mortal contagions in the atmosphere, if this powerful instrument to cleanse it were never used.

The fear arising from thunder storms should therefore be in a manner, lost in gratitude for the general good, which they occasion: and parents instead of terring before their children, on such occasions, an example of consternation, and wild affright, which would tend to render them miserable through life, should endeavor to fortify their minds by arguments drawn from reason, philosophy and religion.

Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces used by his father very disagreeable.—One day, after the winter's provisions had been salted: "I think, father," said Benjamin, "if you bid grace over the whole cask, once for all, it would be a vast saving of time."

In Turkey, if a Butcher sells short weight, or stinking meat, for the first offence his meat is all given to the poor; he is tied to a post all day in the sun, a piece of stinking meat is hung close to his nose; besides, he is sentenced to pay a sum of money. For the second offence, he undergoes a severe corporal punishment, and pays a heavy fine; and for the third offence, he is put to death.

If a Baker sells short weight, or bad bread, for the first offence his bread is given to the poor, and he is nailed to his door, sometimes by one ear, sometimes by two, for the space of twenty four hours. For the second offence, his bread is given to the poor, and he receives two or three bastinadoes on his feet, sometimes on his back, afterwards they put his head through a hole in a large board loaded with lead, and force him to walk through the principal streets, until he is almost exhausted; if he survives this, and commits a third offence, he is beheaded.

SARAH, dutchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings she drank all their healths, adding, "what a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root:"—but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted, on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and promised to forgive him, be it what it would—"Why then, madam," said he, "I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish, if the old root was under ground."

This remark so much irritated her, that she turned him out of the house, and ordered him never to enter her doors more. He soon after made his *entre* through one of the parlour windows, and made his peace.

One of the famed Literati, a country sculptor, was ordered to engrave on a tombstone the following words:

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

But the stone being small, he engraved on it,

"A virtuous woman is a 1/10 to her husband"

A Melancholy affair took place on the 24th ult. in Robeson county, North Carolina. A runaway African Negro of John M'Neill, Esq. of Lumberton, called at the house of Mr. Wm. Harrison, and in his absence took from it a gun which was hanging ready loaded with 20 buck shot, he nevertheless took down a shot bag, and put in a more shot, and then went off into an adjoining Swamp. When Mr. Harrison returned home, on being informed of the circumstance, he collected a couple of neighbours, who, with their guns, went with him in search of the Negro. They soon found him sitting under a tree, and being within a few feet of him, Mr. Harrison called to the Negro to remain where he was, or he would shoot him. The Negro instantaneously fired at Mr. Harrison, and the enormous load of the gun went through his body; and what is wonderful, he made a step, fired at the negro and shot him in the neck, so that both fell & died in a few minutes. The two neighbours of Mr. Harrison both fired at the negro, the one killed him and the other lodged some small shot in his side, but Mr. Harrison's shot had proved mortal. Mr. Harrison was a respectable citizen, and has left behind him a wife and four young children.

MADAM TALIEN.

THE celebrated Madam Talien—one of the most graceful and accomplished, at the same time, most meretricious women of France is, once more, about to take a new name.—She was some time since divorced from Talien; and then married to M. de Fontenoy;—from whom (he has lately been divorced; and is for a —— time to be led to the altar, by M. de Cavamagni; contrary to the wishes of all his family.—She has for many years supported an elegant style of living, at *Paris*; and her house has been the asylum of genius and wretchedness. She complains loudly of the ingratitude of the Emperor and Empress of *France*. When Bonaparte was in disgrace, after the affair of Vendom, he was dependant on Madam Talien for even *necessaries*; and when the Empress Josephine, was the friend of Barras, she was on the most intimate terms with Madam T. whom they have recently treated with cold neglect.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

DOES the bosom cease to glow,
Melt the lyre in silence lie—
Does the heart beat languid?—No—
Friendship's flame can never die.
Never will it quit the breast;
Where it once has been a guest.
Dance the spirits nimbly round
Does life's current lightly flow?
At the visit sprightly bound
Beats the heart responsive?—No.
When our dearest hopes are cross'd,
Music's magic power is lost.
Is the bosom sear'd in snow
Are its bell emotions chill'd?
Does it cease to vibrate?—No.
'Tis alone by sorrow kill'd.
But death's stern hand must first be took,
Before it can be cold to thee.

GOOD sense is as much superior to the levity of wit, as the light of the sun is to the momentary glare of a meteor; and an accomplished female mind is infinitely more estimable in the eyes of reflecting men, than those exhibitions of feminine charms obtruded on our fancy by fashion. Such beautiful creatures as glide along the streets, decorated in showy apparel, may amuse the passenger; but would he wish to see his wife in the loose attire of a woman of the town?—Then let us discountenance this violation of public decency, and endeavour to persuade the fair sex, that modesty and purity of manners are true ornaments that render their beauty at once amiable and estimable.

CATHOLIC RELIGION. The adjourned debate on this interesting subject took place in the house of lords on the 18th May. The earl of Buckingham, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and others, spoke against the motion: lords Suffolk, Hutchinson, Moira, &c. in favor of the petition. Lord Grenville made a very able rep y to all the arguments adduced against his motion. With regret, though not with disappointment, we state the result of the debate. Contents, 49—non contents, 178—majority against the catholics 129.

The catholic question being the order of the day in the house of commons the same day, the petition was read to the house on the motion of Mr. Fox. As the topic which, on this occasion, demanded his attention, was of the deepest importance, for the speech which he delivered possessed the highest excellence. "I rise, (says Mr. Fox) on the present occasion, with no inconsiderable degree of anxiety, in bringing before the house a measure of so much importance, and pregnant with so many great and eventful consequences, distant or immediate; in a degree, indeed, as to exceed in magnitude any measure which it ever has fallen to my lot to submit to the consideration of parliament." Mr. Grattan (from Ireland) delivered a bold and energetic (tho' maiden) speech in support of the motion. Dr. Duigenan (also from Ireland) spoke in warm terms against the petition. Next day

the debates were resumed, and after many able speeches on both sides, the house divided on Mr. Fox's motion —ayes 125—noes 337—majority 212.

Thus has fallen to the ground one of the most important questions that could occupy the attention of the British Parliament.

WHEREAS, the House of William Berczy Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tassels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Brid-line, Bed-lace, Rolio-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do. striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, split Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Rutland Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Rushia Sheetings, India Satin, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombasetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Catgut, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cross a la Mortaire, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, British Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the set, Sparrow Boots, Boosters, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Sizzers, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awlblades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffle-bits, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs; a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportsman's Knives, Locketts, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Brooches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Erskins, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval do Martial do. Fun, Criminal Records, Estie's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thomson's Family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chaulon in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

District of } SURROGATE OFFICE,
Niagara. } 8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS a certain person by name JOHN SHERLINE, a Miller by avocation, departed this life on or about the 12th March now last past, in the Township of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, not having left any last Will or Testament, and having no Friend or Kin stepping forward to Administer the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said John Sherline, deceased as aforesaid, except Mr. William George Hepbune, of the Township of Grimsby aforesaid, Merchant, a creditor of said deceased; who did, by Petition of this date, pray that Letters of Administration might be granted him, to Administer the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased John Sherline.

Notice is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to said decealed, that unless some one of them do appear at the time, as prescribed by a Statute of this Province, and then Administer to said Estate, that the prayer of the petitioner, William George Hepbune, will be complied with.

Done in the Surrogate Office at Niagara, day and date as aforesaid.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate, District of Niagara.

District of London } In the SURRO-
Province of Upper } GATE COURT.
Canada.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlottevilie in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlottevilie, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,
Surrogate for the District of London.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening last; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing sundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, shall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulary enquire of Mr. R. Bergeson and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

To be Sold or Let,

THE House and Lot, consisting of two Acres of Ground, with out House &c. formerly the property of the late Geo. Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; also the House and Lot lately in possession of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The situation of both are so well known, that it is not necessary to describe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For sale on Commission, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of October ensuing.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lot No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th, March 1805.

SAMUEL BELL, Fashioner,

LATELY arrived from New York, informs the Public that he has commenced Business at his Shop, kept at the Widow Osborne's, facing Capt. Kendrick's, where he will carry on the Fashionable Tailoring Business with the greatest dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to favor him with their Custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality.

York, July 12, 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No. 12, on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons wishing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr. St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 29, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereof. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider, Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sevegny,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 18.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 746. SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this present month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the sixth day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

A BOUNTY
OF
SIXTEEN GUINEAS

WILL BE GIVEN TO

APPROVED RECRUITS

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT,

NOW STATIONED IN THIS COUNTRY.

FINE YOUNG FELLOWS

Are invited to apply to the Commanding Officers of the several Detachments of the Regiment in this Province.

York, 10th April, 1805.

N. B. The Bringer of an approved Recruit, shall receive Sixteen Shillings British Currency.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lateſt Intelligence.

THE SINGULAR HISTORY OF A PEASANT OF SYRIA.

A Peasant, near Damascus, in the year that the locusts covered the plains of Syria, to supply the urgent necessities of his family, was daily obliged to sell his implements of labour. Whilst he was chapening some corn, he heard tell of the succeſſes of Mourat Bey, who, after vanquishing his enemies, had entered Grand Cairo in triumph. They painted the size, character and origin of this warrior. They related the manner he has arisen from the state of slavery to his present greatneſs.

The astonished countryman knew him to be one of his sons, carried off from him at eleven years old. A ray of hope revived in his breast. He lost no time in conveying to his family the provisions he had purchased, recounts what he had learnt, and determines to set out for Egypt. His wife and children bathed him with their tears, offering up their prayers for his safe return. He went to the port of Alexandria where he embarked and landed at Damietta.

A son who had quitted the religion of his forefathers to Mahometism, and who saw himself incircled with all the splendor of the moſt brilliant fortune, is it likely he will acknowledge him? This idea hung heavy upon his heart. On the other hand, the desire of securing his family from the horrors of a famine, the hopes of recovering a child, whose loſs he had long bewailed, sup-

ported his courage, and animated him to continue his journey.

He enters the capital and repairs to the palace of Mourat Bey. He presents himself to the prince's attendants and desires permission to speak to him. He urges, he ardently solicits an audience, his dress and his whole appearance, which bespoke poverty and misfortune were not calculated to obtain what he sought for; but his age, that age so much respected in the east, pleaded in his favour.

One of the officers informed Mourat Bey, that a wretched old man desired to speak to him. "Let him enter," says he. The peasant advances with trembling steps on the rich carpet which covered the hall of the divan, and approaches the Bey, who was reclining on a sopha, embroidered with silk and gold. The various feelings which oppressed his mind deprived him of utterance. Recollecting at length the child that had been stolen from him, and the voice of nature getting the better of his fears, he throws himself at his feet, and embracing his knees, he cries out,—"You are my child." The Bey raises him up, and endeavours to recollect him, and on a further explanation finding him to be his father, he seats him by his side, and loads him with caresses.

After the tenderest effusions of the heart, the old man painted to him the deplorable situation in which he had left his mother and his brethren. The prince proposed to him to send for them to Egypt and make them partake of his riches and his power, provided they would embrace Mahometism.

The generous old Christian had foreseen this proposal, and fearing lest young people might be dazzled with it, had not suffered one of his children to accompany him. He stedfastly rejected therefore this offer of his son, and had courage even to remonstrate with him on his change of religion.

Mourat Bey, seeing that his father remained inflexible, and that the distress his family was in, demanded immediate succour, ordered him a large sum of money, and sent him back to Syria with a small vessel laden with corn.

The happy countryman returned as soon as possible to the plains of Damascus. His arrival banished misery and tears from his rural dwelling, and restored joy, comfort and happiness.

A Caution against making too much haste to be Rich.

A Miller had comfortably supported his family for many years, by the profits of a grist mill; and in the course of honest industry, he led a contented life until (unhappily for his repose) a neighbour of his chanced to find a large treasure that had been hidden in the earth. This incident poisoned the miller's peace and made him as restless as a fish out of water. "Must I (tho't he) drudge daily at my mill for a bare livelihood, while neighbour *Goodluck* has made his fortune in a trice, and is strutting and riding about in his fine carriage?" From that time, the miller when he rose up and when he lay down was constantly thinking of money hidden in the earth; at length he dreamed that a large pot of money was buried under one corner of his mill. He awaked in raptures, but wanted to have the dream repeated, that so he might know for certainty that there was no deception in it.—Every thing happened according to his wishes; for the very next night he was visited in his sleep with the same golden dream.—The thing was now made certain.—The miller rose early in the morning, and after a violent struggle, having removed a large and heavy stone that lay under that particular corner of the mill to which his fortunate dream had directed, and then striking with an iron bar, he plainly heard the pot ring.—Striking again, the MONEY itself refounded clear and distinct to his imagination.—There was now a full demonstration of his success. He hastens to call his wife and to obtain her help in lifting out the treasure.—"Wife, (said he, (while tears of joy glistened in his eyes) "wife lay aside your spinning wheel, you will never need to use THAT, nor to touch your finger to a distaff any more—I have found a large pot of money! it is under the great corner stone of my mill, come along with me and help me to take it out."

She hastily arose, and they ran both together to the fortunate place—where—not a pot of money was seen; but the mill itself, undermined in digging for the money, having toppled over, was beheld laying in ruins: and in the loss of the mill, the daily support of the family was destroyed. Reader, do you smile at the miller's folly? Look around in this country and you will find thousands like him, who quitting the small, but certain gains of honest industry, to grasp imaginary riches, have plunged themselves and their families into poverty and wretchedness.

[*Connecticut Courant.*

Anecdote of Alexander Pope.

An instance of the personal humility and elegant mode by which this celebrated author attracted and repressed the asperity of observation, by making himself at once the cause of, and excuse for, supposed neglect, has been mentioned to me from unquestionable authority, namely, that of the person in whose favour he disqualified himself.

Mrs. Greville, a lady of considerable fashion, and well known in the higher circles of those days for her taste and accomplishments, resided near Twickenham, and had the good fortune to attract the attention of Mr. Pope. He called upon her one morning; she was dressing. He did not send up his name; but the young lady that was her companion, to the interrogatories of Mrs. G. respecting her visitor, replied, that he was a little man, mean in his appearance, and shabby in his dress.

Satisfied with this description, Mrs. G. finished dressing with great composure; and when this operation was performed to her satisfaction, descended to the parlor, where the first object that struck her eyes was a man universally celebrated, and from whom a visit was deemed, even by the highest rank of society, so peculiar an honor, that she could scarcely believe that she saw before her Mr. Pope.

Shocked at the solecism in politeness of which she had been guilty, Mrs. G. conceived, that the only chance she had for an excuse was to turn it off upon her companion, whom she rated for not having with more accuracy described the gentleman who had called, as to this inadvertence she attributed the cause why she had suffered Mr. Pope, whose genius she so much admired, and whose visit she esteemed such a particular honor, to attend her leisure.

Mr. Pope, with a smile, interfered, by saying, that, "he was at all times happy to attend the commands of so fair a lady; therefore to wait was a duty, rather than inconvenience; and he was sure she had no reason to be angry with the young gentlewoman, as it was from her *too* accurate description of the visitor that he was suffered to continue alone a moment. The fault, Madam, be assured, was not in her negligence, but in my conformation, and perhaps a little in my disregard to appearance; and let me tell you, my good lady, that these, though faults, are very wholesome admonitions, for while, more truly than the reflections of a mirror, they shew us how our figures strike the eyes of others, they warn us to pay more respect to the opinion of the world, and our situation in it, than to neglect even an indifferent person, when it may be a little amended by a trifling attention to so trifling a thing as dress.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESENT LORD HOWE.

His Lordship, during the last war, was told one night when at sea, that the ship was on fire near the powder-room—"If that be the case," said his lordship coolly, proceeding at the same time, with much deliberation, to put on his clothes, "we shall soon hear a further *report* of the matter."—Away, however, flew the terrified officer, who brought the intelligence, and soon returned, *panting*, to say that "his lordship need not be *afraid*, as the fire was extinguished."—"I never was yet afraid in my life, sir," was the reply, looking the lieutenant full in the face. "Pray how does a man *feel* when he is afraid?—I do not ask you how he *looks*."

Antiquities and Curiosities

In the Dutchess of Portland's Museum—and the price they sold at.

A lock of the hair of Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. taken from her corpse at St. Edmund's Bury, 1784, by the late Sir J. Cullum, Baronet; sold for six guineas.

A cameo of the head of Augustus Cæsar, upon a remarkable fine onyx, the head white, upon a jacinth ground, the workmanship of superlative excellence. It was found at Malta.—Sold to Mr. Jones for 225 guineas.

The head of Jupiter Serapis, cut out of green basaltes, a most inimitable piece of sculpture, of Egyptian workmanship, from the Barberini cabinet at Rome. It is said to have been the identical urn which contained the ashes of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus and his mother Mammea, which was deposited in the earth about the year 235 after Christ, and was dug up by order of Pope Barberini, named Urban VIII. between the years 1623 and 1644. The materials of which it is composed emulate an onyx, the ground a rich transparent dark amethystine colour, and the snowy figures which adorn it are in bas relief, on workmanship above all encomium, and such as cannot but excite in us the highest idea of the arts of the ancients. Its demensions are nine inches and three quarters high, and twenty one inches and three quarters in circumference. Sold to the Duke of Marlborough for 980 guineas.

Eighteen drawings of Hollar's in one lot, sold for 20 guineas.

Two miniatures of Sir W. Raleigh and his son capt. Walter Raleigh, sold for 44l.

A portrait of the Dutchess de la Valiere, by Petitot, 84l.

Queen Elizabeth's little Prayer Book, containing six prayers composed by her Majesty, and written by her own hand in the neatest and most beautiful manner on vellum; two in English, the other four in Latin, Greek, Italian and French. On the inside of the cover her own portrait, and that of the Duke d'Alencon, the binding black shagreen with enamelled clasps, and in the centre of each a ruby. Bought by Mr. Glover for 100 guineas.

At the late Assizes for Norwich, (England,) a case was tried in which the matter in dispute was a horse, sold for 45l. and a verdict was given for the plaintiff in 52l. damages. The plaintiff and his friends exulted greatly at their success, but their pleasure was but transitory, for, upon the taxation of costs, the plaintiff's attorney's bill, which amounted to 207l. 18s. 2d. was reduced to 100l. leaving the winner to pay 107l. 18s. 2d. and the loser 100l.

During the popedom of Boniface, a pilgrim was introduced to him, as being a remarkable resemblance both in face and figure. The Pope, looking at him asked him "*If his mother had not been at Rome;*" no, holy father, answered he, but my father has.

That noble mansion and fine estate, Fisherwick Park, in the county of Stafford, the residence of Lord Spencer Chichester, was sold yesterday, at Garraway's Coffee House, by Mr. Robins, of Warwick street, for 143,000l. to a gentleman, we understand, in the potatoe trade.

QUEBEC, June 8th.

Tuesday last the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, was ushered in with unusual expectation, not so much from the ordinary ceremonies, or an extraordinary military appearance, as from the known intention of LADY MILNES to present Colours to Col. Hale's battalion of British militia. At an early hour a great concourse of spectators assembled on the grand parade. For a short time the weather was very unfavorable, but it soon cleared up to the no small satisfaction of all descriptions of persons. By 9 o'clock the troops and militia volunteers, with all the officers of Col. Hale's battalion, were on the parade, under arms, forming a square, in three battalions. When in line the right was formed by two flank companies of the 6th, and the detachment, in garrison, of the 49th regiment: the left by the 41st regiment, and the center by the volunteers. The right and left of the line were flanked by detachments of the R. Artillery, with each two field pieces; and the right and left of the volunteers by two other detachments of the militia volunteer Artillery, also with two field pieces to each detachment.

At 10 o'clock, previously to which there had been a Levee at the castle, LADY MILNES entered the square, attended by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the militia uniform and a numerous suite of ladies and gentlemen. Her ladyship's head-dress was ornamented with an appropriate plumage, coquelicot and black, answering to the militia uniform. The heads of Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Ryland who accompanied her, were decorated in the same stile, Col. Dechambault was the bearer of the colours. Her ladyship was received by the troops and volunteers, with military honors. Being arrived in front of the volunteers, the Colours were consecrated by the Rev. Mr. E. C. Wright, with the following prayer.

"O LORD GOD the protector of all them that put their trust in thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, be pleased graciously to look down upon these thy servants this day assembled in arms; prosper their honorable exertions for the good of their Country, preserve amongst them a zeal for thy holy religion, a firm attachment to the person and government of their Sovereign, and a due sense of the inestimable advantages they enjoy under the best of Constitutions—bless O Lord these men whom patriotic ardour has prompted to step forward in these times of peril. May these Standards about to be presented, be the bond of their Union and the centre of their power! And should an ambitious and implacable foe attempt to disturb that tranquility which this Province has happily enjoyed for years, may they stand a wall of fire around these banners, and prove to him that their liberties, civil and religious, are too valuable to be forfeited but with life.—We praise thee O God that thou hast, during a period of unparalleled anarchy and confusion, extended thy protecting arm as well over the Mother Country as this her remote Colony, and permitted us to continue a free and independent nation. We also magnify thy holy name that thou hast vouchsafed to us a return of this auspicious day which gav birth to the best of Sovereigns, continue O Lord thy Almighty protection to him, give him health and length of days, and grant that there may not be wanting one of his illustrious line to reign gloriously over a loyal people to remotest generations.—To thee O Almighty God are these Colours now dedicated, in full confidence that they never will be unfurled for the purposes of faction, ambition, or aggression,—but for the defence of thy most holy religion, for the security of our families, our laws and liberties, for the protection of every thing which as Christians and men *we hold most dear.*"

LADY MILNES then presented the Colours to Col. Hale, whom she addressed in the following words:

"I put these Colours into your hands in the fullest trust and confidence that you will never part with them but with your lives—I am highly gratified in being the person to present to you so sacred a depositi; and as the Quebec Militia has formerly given such honorable proofs of loyalty and patriotism, I shall only, in the most earnest manner, entreat you to keep the year 1775 ever in your minds; and may Almighty God bless your laudable endeavours, to emulate so bright an example."

To which Col. Hale made answer.

"We receive Madam, with pride and with gratitude, the Splended Colours Your Ladyship has the goodness to present to us: We receive them as a very flattering token of the confidence reposed in our loyalty; and we will gallantly defend them, whenever the occasion may present itself.

"The year 1775 is already engraven upon most of the ornaments of our uniform: We now see it upon our Colours; and the memorial will make a deeper impression from your Ladyship's animating exhortation.

"I have only to add, that if any thing were wanting to enhance the value of a gift we so highly prize, it would be found in the gracious manner of the hand that bestows it."

After the Junior Officers had retired with the Colours, Col. Hale addressed the Battalion as follows:

"*Gentlemen and volunteers,*

"In receiving your Colours from the Lieutenant Governor's Lady, I have endeavoured to express the gratitude you must feel for so handsome a present: I have professed to her Ladyship, that you receive them as a flattering mark of the confidence placed in your loyalty, and that you will bravely defend them, whenever the occasion shall call upon you.

"In saying this, I am convinced that I have said no more than is already ratified in the mind of every man that I am now addressing; and I am equally convinced, that my profession will be as pointedly fulfilled in his person, whenever trial shall be made.

"The Colours must be considered as those of the whole Battalion; but it is justice to add, that to you who have voluntarily attained this martial appearance, by sacrifices to laudable, both pecuniary and personal, the rest of the Battalion owe the singular and proud distinction of obtaining the first Colours ever displayed by Militia in Canada."

The solemnity and grandeur of the scene, whilst deeply impressive, must have had an highly animating effect. It was a scene unparalleled in this country. The dignified appearance of Lady Milnes, of whose figure too much cannot be said, greatly aided the impression. If any thing be wanting to the revival of that spirit which the great author of Reflections on the French Revolution considered, and bitterly, though beautifully deplored as irretrievably lost, such scenes as the one we witnessed, on this occasion, must infallibly produce the effect.

After this ceremony the troops and volunteers marched out to the field, on the plains, where they formed in line. After the arrival of His Excellency, attended by Col. Brock, the Commandant; the field officers and other gentlemen; the Artillery and the three battalions fired, separately, the *volleys, in honor of the day.* It was generally admitted that the militia volunteers were as regular, correct and steady, in their exercise, evolutions and firings, as the troops of the line. At 12 o'clock a royal salute was fired from the grand battery; and at one o'clock by His Majesty's ship *Uranie.*

Between 70 and 80 officers and privates of the volunteers dined together, at the Union Tavern, where they spent the afternoon with the greatest hilarity and harmony.

The evening was concluded by a ball and supper at the Castle.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

July 12. Brig Harriet, James Turnie, Master, from Havre-de-Grace, Newfoundland; sailed 18th June, addressed to Mr. G. Symes, cargo salt.—Ship Sea Nymph, William Rose master, from Portsmouth, sailed 27th May, addressed to John Mure, Esq in ballast.—Brig Harmony, William Peat, Master, from St. John's, Newfoundland; sailed 13th June, addressed to Mr. Church, cargo salt, rum and molasses. Passenger Mr. Church.—Ship Arphaim, Nicholas Purdye, Master, from London, seven weeks passage, addressed to Messrs P. and W. Hunter, in ballast.—Schooner Perseverance, Simon Bolin, Master, from Halifax, 16 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo wine, Passengers Mr. M'Callester and family.—Ship Anne, ——— Dewait, master from Bristol, sailed 2nd April, addressed to Mr. Price; cargo hardware and rum; passengers Mr. Price, Mr. H. Eager, Mr. Racys and Mr. John Price.—Brig Chance, M. M'Dougal, Master, from St. John's, Newfoundland, sailed 20th June, addressed to Mr. James Rose, in ballast.

15. Schooner Sally and Eliza, Jn. Story, Master, from Halifax, sailed 25th June, addressed to the master, cargo wine and ballast. Passengers Mrs. Schoode, Mrs. Wagner and family, and Master Maguire.

17. Schooner Jean, Robert Richmond, Master, from St. John's, Newfoundland, 23 days passage, addressed to Mr. Alex. Munro in ballast.

18. Brig Mary, Wm. Woods, master, from Cape in Bay Newfoundland, 33 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Moore and Ellis, in ballast.

22. Shooner Polly, Stears, master, from Prince Edwards Island, sailed 12th July, addressed to the master, in ballast; passengers the Hon. Robt. Thorpe and family of seven children and Miss Featherstone.

23. Schooner Hiram Sett. Pell, master, from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, sailed 18 July, addressed to Mr. Symes, in ballast. Passenger Jordan Henderson.—Brig Hope, William Gray master, from St. John's, Newfoundland, sailed 4th July, addressed to Mr. James Tod, in ballast. Reports, that a brig arrived at St. John's, two days before the sailed, which brought accounts of the sailing of the first fleet.

24. Schooner Mary, Simon Downey, master, from Halifax, sailed 19th June, addressed to the master, wine and ballast.

25. Ship Ruby, John M'Farlane, master, from Halifax, sailed 12th July, addressed to Messrs. Leslie and Murrough, cargo sugar.

THE ORACLE.

YORK.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14

On the thirty-first of July last a general Examination took place of the young Gentlemen under the tuition of the Rev. John Strachan, at Cornwall, Upper Canada. The invitation to the country at large, and the parents in particular, produced a moft refpectable meeting, among whom were the Rev. James S. Rudd, the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the Rev. Mr. Mc. Donell, Mr. Juftice Powell, the Solicitor General, Colonel Mc. Donell, Glengary Houfe, &c. &c.

The Students underwent in their different claffes a rigid examination, as well at the inftance of the gentlemen of learning who attended, as of the Rev. Preceptor, in the following order:—The Latin Claffics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Elements of Mathematics, Elements of Geography, of Natural and Civil Hiftory. The boys acquitted themfelves with great credit, neither is it eafy to declare in which branch of learning they fucceeded beft. The whole was interfperfed with different pieces of poetry and profe, many of the moft humorous caft compofed for the occafion. Among the reft the annexed lines were introduced by way of prologue. The flourifhing ftate of this infant feminary cannot fail of exciting the moft lively fatisfaction to this rifing country, more efpecially as it holds out to our view a profpect of education on the moft liberal fcale for the fucceeding race, independent of foreign aid.

When haughty Rome with boaftful triumph faw
A proftrate world fubmiffive to her law,
The courtly Flaccus feigning patriot fire
To pleafe Auguftus ftrung his tuneful lyre,
And taught the youth with more than Pindar's force
To celebrate their country's brilliant courfe,
And lift their guiltlefs hands in artful pray'r
To beg for Rome the God's indulgent care,
O glorious Sun, the youth were heard to fay,
Great fource of light, and monarch of the day!
Grant as thy golden car triumphant rolls
Through endlefs times, and circles both the poles,
That Rome may peerlefs meet your fav'ring eye
The arbiterefs of all below the fky.
Shall pamper'd Roman youth to nobly pray
To birds their country fan'ning to decay,
Which vainly deck'd with fplendid trophies won
Already groan'd beneath a treach'rous fon,
Behold her freedom loft, her glory fled,
The worn the death, recoiling on her head.
And fhall not Britifh youth with ardour glow
To hurl deftruction on their country's foe
Their happy ifle, which free herfelf difdains
To crufh a conquer'd foe with galling chains,
And dares a purple tyrant's fchemes withftand,
While paffive Europe bows at his command.
Yes! naught by you who ftemm'd the ruin'rous flood
Of Parricidal war in fields of blood,
The patriot flame is kindling in our hearts
Which manly fenfe, and joy imparts,
O, that our ftarves a proper ftrength could boaft,
Away we'd fly to meet the Gallic hoft.
But fince true public fpirit is refus'd
By knowledge bright the med'cine of the mind,
We yet muft haunt the fhades where fcience roves
And thofe bright paths which virtue's voice approves,
That when our fires their glorious race have run
We may defend our freedom nobly won.
Thus with the theme my fancy flies away
To Britain's fhores, but ftill it bids me ftay.

* Many of the gentlemen prefent, had diftinguifhed themfelves by their loyalty and courage in the American war.

That here I ftand, fubdued by my pain,
To ufeful knowledge younger than in years
To create indulgent candour's gen'rous toil
To calm my fears that ftamer round our breaft.
They bid me ftay to fave the fal'tring tongue,
Remember manly fhame becomes the young,
To fhroud our ftiff utterels which all deplore,
We never met the public eye before.
What fhall we promife for your vifit'd fmiles,
The fmiling hope, the fole'mer of our toils?
We promife when this day again comes round
That now like new fledg'd birds we fkim the ground
With gath'ring ftrength to wing a bolder flight,
And reach the realms of pl'afuring light.

YORK, 21ſt September, 1805.

To be Leaſed from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling Houſe and Premiſes near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Juſtice Allcock lately occupied; with the ſame liberty which he had of Paſturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the uſe of the Houſe on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceaſed.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houſe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houſes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr Thomas Hoar; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of October enſuing.

W ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burrs and complete Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot

March 29, 180.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcribers are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, it being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR.
P. MARIAN.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe where he wiſhes to accommodate in that line, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 24ſt May, 1805.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Friday evening laſt; on the road to Yonge Street, between the town of York and the two mile run. A parcel containing ſundry articles, whoever will deliver them to Mr. St George merchant at York, ſhall receive the above Reward.

June, 29th 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 19.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 747. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31. 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ninth day of July, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month of July, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the ſixth day of September next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this twenty-ſixth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had ſettled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 21.

Pruſſia and Sweden.—By private letters from Berlin, in which entire confidence may be placed; we find that a very ſerious miſunderſtanding has ariſen between that court and the King of Sweden. It has been even reported the Pruſſian troops will ſhortly ſet down before Stralſund, but no queſtion ſeems to be entertained that all intercourſe has ceaſed between the two Sovereigns. M. Terrach, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at Stockholm, will be recalled without delay; and the Swediſh Miniſter, Brinckmann, is about to withdraw from Berlin. Theſe extraordinary events will, doubt leſs be accounted for by various conjectures and aſſertions. The public may rely upon it, that the true cauſe is the vigorous and honourable meaſures adopted by the King of Sweden, in conſequence of the Pruſſian monarch's having accepted the newly inſtituted order of the Legion of Honor from the impure hands of Bonaparte. Upon the firſt official intelligence of an occurrence ſo little honourable to Sovereigns, Guſtavus the Fourth, without heſitation, diſpatched a miſſive to Berlin, returning the order of the Black Eagle to the King of Pruſſia, with the declaration "that he could no longer wear the order of a Prince who wore that of Bonaparte!"

The crew of the Endymione frigate were paid 213l. 14s. per man, prize money, on Tueſday laſt. They have to receive upwards of 300l. more per man.

DUBLIN, May 15.

An expreſs arrival in town this day from Cork, with the important intelligence that a frigate has arrived there with diſpatches from Lord N——ſh to the Port Admiral, ſtating that his Lordſhip was approaching the Iriſh coaſt in conſequence of his having aſcertained that the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons were deſtined to attack this country. Upon this intelligence being received at Cork, two regiments which had embarked there for foreign ſervice were inſtantly re landed.

LONDON, May 30.

Some intelligence has at length been received reſpecting the Toulon fleet. A letter from an officer on board the Bienheim, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Troub-

bridge, dated at Sea, in lat. 41. 1, N. long. 21, 30 W. May 7, fays ;

" His Majefty's fhip Immortalite, Captain Owen, has juft informed us, that the faw the Toulon fleet a few days ago, off Madeira ; Our fleet conflfts of 22 fail of Eaft Indiamen, which carry from 40 to 64 guns, befides the Blenheim and Greyhound frigate. The French expected us to touch at Madeira, which we have not done, though we will not go one inch out of the way for them."

Letters received in town from Lifbon mention the trial of an Italian, a native of Genoa, for attempting to kill the Marquis De Cievagion. He was found guilty, and the fentence was that he fhould be drawn in quarters by four horfes, have his hands chopped off, and his remains afterwards burnt to athes. That this fentence was carried into execution on the 6th inft. The mifcreant has been for fome time in that city under pretence of learning to paint, and it appeared had acted in concert with three men, who were to place a box of gunpowder under the feat of the Marquis's ftage coach, (one of the villains being the Marquis's coachman.) The box was fo contrived as to contain a match, which fhould burn fome time before it would fet fire to the powder.

JUNE 1.

Sir WILLIAM FULTENEY, Bart. died yefterday, at two o'clock at his houfe in Picadilly. He had been in a very dangerous ftate for feveral days paft, and underwent a furgical operation, which ended in a mortification, and occafioned his death.

Sir William married within thefe two or three years, but has left no if fue. By his death there is a vacancy in the repreſentation for Shrewsbury.

JUNE, 7.

Extract of a letter from Milan dated May 12, 1805.

Many perfons think that Bonaparte is much diſſatisfied with the Emperor of Germany, and with the King of Naples, and that the French troops collected in the country are not merely for a fhow. According to the beft information 25,000 Frenchmen are encamped near Marengo, under Lafnes, 32,000 occupy Lombardy and Mantua, under Jourdan. Menou commands 12,000 in Piedmont ; and St. Cyr 16,000 in the kingdom of Naples. Round the coaft of Genoa and Tufcany, and in the Papal Territory are quartered 20,000 men ; and the regular Italian troops amount to 25,000. On the other hand, Auſtria, has a cordon of troops in Tyrol, and in the *cidevant* Venetian States, fuppofed to amount to 16,000 men, daily augmented by the arrival of new corps from the Hereditary States ; and the Ruſſian and Engliſh forces in the Mediterranean are calculated upwards of 20,000 men. The vicinity of fo many and numerous armies cauſe alarms and ſpeculation not favorable to the deſires of wiſhes for peace, though the general opinion is, that this year will paſs over before any blows are ſtruck on the Continent.

The city of Stralfund, which is now made a depot for Engliſh merchandize, is a large fortified place in Swediſh Pomerania, with a convenient port. It is ſituated in the Eaſtern part of the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulph of Lubeck, its territories bordering on Mecklenburgh to the Weſt, and Pruſſian Pomerania on the Eaſt. It is well placed for interior communication with the Northern parts of Germany, being near the entrance of the Oder and other large rivers that fall into the Baltic.

Sir W. Pulteney's will had not been found laſt night. A meſſenger has been ſent off to Scotland, in the hope of finding it there ; and the funeral is ſuſpended until the return of the meſſenger, as the family have reaſon to expect that ſome directions were made in his laſt teſtament reſpecting the place of interment of the deceaſed.

Lady Pulteney's jointure proves to be no more than 1500l. per annum for life, and that in bar of dower.

JUNE 8.

Gottenburg, May 27.

" I have heard to day from good authority, that the Court of Peterſburgh have at length entirely broken with France, and that war is determined upon in conjunction with England and Sweden. It is generally believed that the two couriers who go by the packet, which is now ready to ſail, carry with them the treaty between England and Ruſſia, in which this country is included. A Ruſſian fleet is expected to paſs this place very ſoon, and a Ruſſian army to be employed in Pomerania."

JUNE 10.

To-morrow's debate in the Commons on Mr. Whitbread's motion for the impeachment of Lord Viſcount Melville, will call forth all the great energies of that Aſſembly. No public queſtion, perhaps ever excited a livelier intereſt in the public mind, than that which now preſſes for final diſcuſſion. Government in reſiſting the motion, calculate upon a conſiderable majority ; but this muſt materially depend on the collateral aid or oppoſition, which may be derived from the partizans of Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Wilberforce. Reſpecting the former, two counter reports prevailed yeſterday ; the one " that his lordſhip meant to ſupport Mr. Pitt, on the ground that the puniſhment of Lord Melville has already been proportioned to his offence ;" the other " that he and the Miniſter had ſeparated on ill terms laſt Saturday, becauſe Mr. Pitt would not concede to his Lordſhip's opinion, the political, as well as moral neceſſity of an Impeachment." Which of theſe be the fact, we do not pretend to know ; but the motion of to-morrow night will decide it.

The Cork fleet, reſpecting which ſome apprehenſions were entertained, we are happy to find, has arrived in ſafety at Jamaica.

ALBANY, July 9.

Antigua taken.—A letter received in town laſt evening from St. Thomas's, dated June the 10th, ſtates, that the combined fleet then conſiſted of thirty-two ſail, one half of which went againſt and captured Antigua. It adds, that the harbour of St. Thomas was crowded with veſſels of every deſcription from Antigua, waiting till the ſtorm had ſubſided.—*Balt. Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, July 27.

We learn, that Capt. Murray, in La Franchiſe frigate, of 36 guns, 2 other frigate, two brigs and four ſchooners, have been blockading Curracoa. Four days previous to the ſailing of our informant, (July 8) they made a deſcent on the Curracoa Bay, to windward of the iſland, landed 180 men, cannonaded the fort, and were repulſed, with the loſs of one 18-pound carronade, 20 muſkets, and three priſoners. The expedition then ſailed to leeward, and landed their ſick and wounded, amounting to 70 men. The Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of the whole leeward part of the iſland, from the Weſt end, within 20 miles of the town. It was ſaid, the Governor of Curracoa had declared he would not ſurrender the town to the Britiſh ; but would rather bury himſelf in its ruins. The next accounts which will be received, will be of the ſurrender of this Governor and town.

We are further informed, that Gen. Ferrand, at the city of Santo Domingo, was in daily expectation of another attack from the Emperor Deſſalines, and that he had made preparations to give him a warm reception.

Accounts from St. Domingo ſtate, that Deſſalines, the black Emperor, had loſt nearly one half of his army, in conſequence of the wells and ſprings in the vicinity of his camps, having been poiſoned by his enemies.

July 29.

French Fleet. A letter juſt received from a gentleman of this city, dated Bordeaux Road, June 5th, 1805, ſays, " The French fleet, ſuppoſed to have gone to the Weſt Indies, lies ſnug at this moment in Rochefort harbour."

July 30.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia, by their Proclamation, ſtuck up through the city laſt Saturday, have ordered all veſſels from New-Haven, to perform quarantine, on account of the Yellow-Fever being in that port.

There was 27 deaths in Philadelphia from the 20th to the 27th inſt. Of theſe 21 were adults.

AUGUST, 5.

Captain Conner, of the ſchr. Nancy, arrived at Charleſton, on the 23d inſt. in 18 days from St. John's (Ant.) ſtates, " that the day before he ſailed, a Boſton ſchr. arrived at that place, which had three days before fallen in with the combined fleet, beating to windward, and the next day fell in with Admiral Nelſon, in full chace, ſteering the ſame courſe, and within 20 hours fair of the enemy. Lord Nelſon has been 18 days in chace, and by calculation had gained twenty miles a day on the combined fleet. The fleet of Weſt Indiamen, reported to have been burnt by the French, had all arrived at Guadaloupe."

The houſe of Reinhards, at Amſterdam, has juſt failed for four tons of gold, or 400,000 guilders ; this circumſtance has had a temporary influence over commercial affairs.

Auguſt 8.

A letter of the 10th June, received by the ſhip Otis, from a reſpectable gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, ſtates, that a negociation was then pending between Great Britain and France, and that different opinions were entertained of the reſult ; the writer himſelf did not think it would be productive of peace.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL SESSIONS.

CHILD STEALING.

Mary Brown alias *Mary Moody* was tried on Monday, upon an indictment charging her with ſtealing an infant-child, twenty two days old, from its mother, in the Workhouſe of St. Andrew's. The public will, no doubt, remember the trial of this priſoner at the Old Bailey for the ſame offence, where a flaw appeared in the indictment, and the preſent indictment was preferred by the pariſh officers of St. Andrew's.

Mary Johnſton, the mother of the child, ſtated, that the priſoner came to her on the 16th of Auguſt, 1802, and aſked her if ſhe would take a wet nurſe's place, and that if ſhe would, ſhe would recommend her to a lady who wanted ſuch a perſon. The priſoner came again the next day about ſix o'clock in the evening, and ſaid that the Lady wiſhed very much to ſee her child ; on which the proſecutor deſcribed herſelf as being too weak to go out, the having lain in but three weeks. The priſoner entreated her to truſt her with her child, who ſtated that ſhe would be very careful of it, ſhe being with child herſelf. This propoſal was readily agreed to, from the genteel appearance of the priſoner. The priſoner went away with the child, and left the mother two half-crowns, and ſhe had never ſeen or heard of her infant ſince. She ſaw the priſoner again in June 1803. She was poſitive as to the priſoner being the ſame perſon, and deſcribed the dreſs ſhe had on. Thoſe circumſtances were corroborated by Mrs. Bennet, miſtreſs of the workhouſe, and the ſervant who introduced her to the houſe-keeper. The priſoner did not employ counſel, but aſked the witneſſes queſtions concerning her dreſs. She poſitively denied the facts, and called on a woman named Murray to prove that ſhe was never out of her company on 16th of Auguſt, the day mentioned for her firſt appearance with Mrs Johnſton.

Mrs. Murray declared that ſhe lodged in the ſame houſe with the priſoner, on Collegehill, and that ſhe was never from her company on the 16th and 17th of Auguſt ; but confeſſed that the priſoner had abruptly left her company in Cheapſide, and was abſent till ten o'clock.

She was found *guilty*. The ſentence was deferred until next ſeſſion, in order to give her an opportunity of reſtoring the child to its parent. The Recorder obſerved, that if ſhe did not throw a light on the ſubject before that time, the might rely on a very ſevere puniſhment—The Court was immenſely crowded at the trial, amongſt which were many ladies.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,

OLD men, you know, are fond of telling ſtories, and inclofed I ſend you one, which perhaps may divert ſome of your readers, but it was a hundred to one I had not lighted my pipe with it. I found it amongſt ſome old waſte papers, which I keep in reſerve by themſelves for that purpoſe, twiſted up like a corkſcrew, or a ſtick of barly ſugar ; but happening to ſpy the word *judge* on the outſide, I was curious enough to ſee the contents, which are at your ſervice. I leave your readers to gueſs at the moral of it ; for a moral to it there certainly is, or the writer would not have been ſo minutely particular in every circumſtance, or have written it in ſo fair a hand.

" Some fifty years ago, there was a certain Judge, before whom a cauſe was tried at a country aſſize, and when the counſel roſe up to open his brief, one of the jury prevented his going on, by aſking leave of his lordſhip to ſtep out of court, juſt to make water ; upon which, ſaid the judge, (very gravely unfolding his noſe,) " I tell thee what, man, I remember a caſe in the old year books ſimilar to this, where a jury man was under the like diſtreſs, and he applied to the judge of aſſize for the like purpoſe. The judge of aſſize, after conſulting with the gentlemen of the bar, was of opinion that the man might go out of court, for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer.—*(Here the juryman betrayed ſymptoms of uneaſineſs.)* I remember too, continued his lordſhip, another caſe of the like nature, where a juryman was under the like ſituation, and he likewiſe applied to the judge of *Niſi prius* for leave to go out. The judge of *Niſi prius*, upon reflecting the former precedent, was of opinion the man might go out of court, for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer ; (*Here the juryman began to make very faces*) afterwards, continued the judge, when my Lord *Coke* was chief juſtice (I find it recorded in the *long quinto* of *Edward* the IVth) and the whole four judges were ſitting—friend—doſt thou hear what I ſay—(call ſilence, crye—what impudent fellow is that yonder without a wig.—How durſt you come into this court without a wig.—ſirrah,—who are you ?—turn him out—I won't, while I have the honor of ſitting here, ſee the court made a bear-garden)—I ſay, when all the four judges were ſitting, there was a juryman in the ſame diſtreſs, and he applied for leave to go out, when the whole court after ſolemn argument at the bar, and mature deliberation of the bench, unanimouſly and *ſeriatim* delivered it as their firm opinion, that the man might go out of court for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer—Open the bar there. But remember you are not to"—Here the juryman could hold no longer.—My Lord, ſaid he—I won't give your lordſhip the trouble to cite any more authorities,—for I have been—d my breeches already."

Barbarack, in his comment at the bottom of the paper, obſerves, that this accident could not have been fatal to the honeſt man, had not the breeches been borrowed ; but that being the caſe, and the lender refuſed to take them again, a law ſuit was commenced, which ruined the juryman and all his family.—A ſad effect of procraſtination in courts, cauſes, and matters at law.

ELEGANT PHILOSOPHICAL BANQUET.

AT DR. LETTSOM'S VILLA.

[From Dr. Hawes, London, to Dr. Fothergill, Philadelphia.]

" Wedneſday, July 25, 1804.

" A rural treat was this evening given by Dr. Lettſom, at Grove-hill, Camberwell, which well deſerves recording. About 8 o'clock a ſuite of ſeven rooms was opened for the reception of a numerous aſſemblage of viſitors ; who, for about ſix hours, without the aid either of muſic, ſinging, or cards, were very highly delighted. In this happy groupe were many of the firſt characters in law, phyſic and divinity : men of the firſt eminence of various deſcriptions from the city ; diſtinguiſhed philoſophers, and firſt rate philanthropiſts ; above all an aſſemblage of females, particularly remarkable for genuine beauty and unaffected elegance of dreſs. The uncommonly curious variety of the Dr's. valuable Muſeum ; the ſplendid collection of books in Natural Hiſtory, and other expenſive works of taſte and ſcience, the well ſtored conſervatory of native and exotic plants ; all thrown open for the gratification of his friends, left not a moment for *ennui*. About 12 o'clock was thrown open a room which reflected the higheſt credit on the elegant taſte of its deſigner, and included all the charms of the much fumed Elyſium. It was 72 feet long and 30 wide, and was erected in the garden purpoſely for this entertainment. The floor was entirely covered with carpeting ; and the ceiling was excluded from the view by a judicious arrangement of boughs freſhly ſeparated from their parent trees and ſhrubs and an ingenious ſprinkling of variegated lamps. The full grown magnificent orange trees had the appearance of ſupporters to the roof ; and the tables were filled with every thing deſirable to the fight or to the palate ; ſtrawberries ſtill growing on the living plants, iced creams of every ſort and flavour, rich jellies, confectionary of the moſt ingenious devices, many of the articles meloſing well adapted mottos ; to other more ſubſtantial diſhes of ham, veal, beef, &c. &c. were added, ſuch an abundance of every delicacy, as left nothing either to be wiſhed or deſired. At the entrance of the room, was a figure of Minerva holding a banner of white ſilk fringed with gold, on which was neatly printed this addreſs :

" AD AMICUS.

From Eaſt to Weſt, from South to North,
We've cull'd our treaſure in matcheſs worth ;
And hither welcome are ye come,
Without the aid of cards or drum ;
With mild philoſophy we'll pleaſe ye,
And try by magic to deceive ye ;
Each copious ſource of ancient lore
We'll lay before you to explore ;
And nature's gifts of various kind,
To gratify the inquiring mind
Such our endeavours are to ſhew,
How much ſo friends like you, we owe ;
But, as the mind's moſt fitteſt wear
The body cannot fail to ſhare,
Freely, we pray, its ſtrength recruit,
Nor ſpare our cakes, our wine, or fruit."

On a table particularly dedicated to the beauties of the Vernal ſeaſon :

" Here void of art, fee nature's hand beſtows
The ripening produce of the faithful year.
Behold, the ſwelling fruit, the budding roſe,
The freſheſt hue of vernal bloom appears."

On another temple emblematic of the natural effects of winter :

Let not my icicle roof, or ſnow drifted floor,
The near approach of my good friends forbid,
But the rather invite them to come to my door
And ſee if ought there be in my pow'rs bid.
Though my winterly looks appear frozen and cold,
And the ices are in which here I aſſord ;
Yet judge of their flavor nor your candour withhold,
But ſay to your taſtes, which beſt does accord ;
Whether Strawberry, Raſpberry, Cherry, or Pine,
When with pure country cream, they their juices combine

By two in the morning the immenſe number of carriages had cleared off, and the happy family were left to the contemplation of the rational pleaſure they had afforded to more than eight hundred gueſts."

From reading the above account, I am induced to imagine that the deſcription of a rural feſtival *ſo unique* in its kind, ſo ſplendid in its decorations, and exhibiting ſo much claſſical taſte and ingenuity, may prove entertaining to our literary and convivial friends not leſs on this, than on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

Yours, &c. A. F.

Phil-delphia, Dec. 4th, 1804.

To Mr. PEALE. }
Muſeum Philadelphia. }

For the UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

On Profane Swearing and Perjury.

PROFANE SWEARING, eſpecially taking the name of God in vain, is a moſt deſtructive vice, and a vice I am ſorry to ſay it, that the generality of people are very often guilty of. Would a man but reflect, he never could ſo far forget his duty to his Creator as to addict himſelf to it. It is a ſin of a moſt heinous nature, and which the Almighty has ſo expreſsly forbidden as to make a very pointed and expreſs Commandment againſt it, viz. " Thou ſhalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain ; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain." And again, our bleſſed Lord and Sa-

viour Jesus Christ, expressly forbids it in the following precept: "Swear not at all, neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the Earth, for it is his foorstool, &c." How then can a man excuse himself for a breach of such positive commandments. It is also a most unprofitable vice, from which we can neither derive advantage nor pleasure: it is an ungentlemanly vice, if I may make so free with this class as to call it so; and the reason I do, is, that in the fashionable world there are many vices sanctioned, such as gaming at cards, and dice, carrying two faces, and many others too tedious to mention. But this vice of profane swearing is certainly banished the polite circles, and a man that calls himself a gentleman, is looked upon as an ill bred fellow who is guilty of it. In short, it is a vice of a most detestable nature, and he who is guilty of it, as sure as he lives, is possessed by the devil and in the high road to destruction; therefore my good friends, let us leave it off, and if we cannot in every respect become gentlemen, let us at least in this.

False swearing, or perjury, has also, I am exceedingly sorry to say, taken too deep a root amongst us. Good God, when I consider the dreadful tendency of this crime, it makes me shudder to think that any man can possibly be guilty of it. A crime that may deprive a fellow-creature of his life, his property, every thing that is dear to him.—What kind of a conscience must that wretch have that is guilty of it? He surely must be possessed by a legion of devils, and hell must inevitably be his portion hereafter; and if the fumes of liquor, which such debased characters constantly keep their brain on fire of hell with, did not prevent reflection, their consciences would be a very hell here. Your's,

VERITAS.

YORK, 22d September, 1804.

To be Leased from year to year, or for three years certain,



THE Dwelling House and Premises near this Town which the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Allcock lately occupied; with the same liberty which he had of Pasturage, and cutting Fire Wood for the use of the House on the Hundred Acre lot adjoining, belonging to the late Attorney General deceased.—For terms apply to

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

To be Sold or Let,

THE House and Lot, consisting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houses, &c. formerly the property of the late George Furvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; also the House and Lot lately in possession of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The situation of both are so well known, that it is not necessary to describe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

**. For sale on Commission, a quantity of Salt.

FOR SALE,

TWO young Mares and Colts by the Horse Morgan Rattler. Cattle will be taken in part payment. Enquire of the Printer.

York, June 8, 1805.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of October ensuing.

W ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

WHEREAS, the House of William Bercey Esq. was broken open some time during the Night of the 14th instant, and the same ransacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever shall lodge an information, so that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider,
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Frater,
Augustus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Fortune,	Joseph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stevens,
	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,

CHEWET & RIDOUT.

QUETTON St. GEORGE

Has just arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN assortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Tuffels; Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Pins, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bed-line, Bed-lace, Rollo-bands, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do. Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona dd. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do striped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muslins, printed Dimity, 5-4th Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. best London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Web, Rinland Gauze, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Irish Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muslins, laced Muslins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fustians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Russia Sheetings, India Sattins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, and a general assortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, striped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Cravats a la Moriats, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Essence of Mustard, Pills of Mustard, Windsor Soap, Pearl Barley, Castor Oil, British Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in small boxes or by the set, Sparrow Boots, Bootees, and an assortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, japan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, tip'd Flutes, Violin Bows, Brass Wire, Sickles, Iron Candle-sticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awlblades, Shoe-brushes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snaffle-bits, Leather Shot-belts, Horn Powder-flasks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Knives and Forks, Suspenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve-links, Sportsman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Brooches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, do Tea-spoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evelina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glass, Franklin's, Fairfax, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joseph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltair's Tales, Fisher's Companion, Modern Literature, Eccentric Biography, Naval do Martial do Pain, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompson's family Physician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyson Tea, Hyson Chouion in small chests for families, Young Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.—Loaf, East India and Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, best Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Mustard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, best Box Raisins, Prunes, Coffee, Spanish and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Bercey, Esq. the MILLS called the Germot Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and boxing superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 24 in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 11th, March 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, West side of Yonge Street, 52 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log House, Barn and Stable thereon; likewise Lot No. 121 on the River Don, this side of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any person or persons willing to rent the above described premises, are desired to apply to Mr John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the last mentioned Lot.

March 26, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the present scarcity of Flour, the Subscribers are under the disagreeable necessity of raising their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for less, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELFOUR.
F. MARIAN.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating house; where he wishes to accommodate in that line, all those who may favor him with their Custom, at the shortest notice; likewise, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers supplied with lodging and provisions.

York, 22 May, 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain person of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the District aforesaid. Not having left any Will or testament, and having died possessed of some personal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to those of Kin to the said John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the District of London aforesaid, by Robert Henderson and James Russell, Freeholders in said District, Friends to the deceased, for leave to Administer the right and credits, goods and chattels of said Robert Hay. Administration will therefore be granted to said Petitioners, unless some of kin should appear at this office, either in person or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the District of London.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subscriber to any person inclined to purchase. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Band's Pond) the House and Clearing around the same. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the subscriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 20.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 748. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the sixth day of September to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the sixth day of this present month of September, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this thirty fifth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice issued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the administration of Mr. President Russell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongst other things signified to such Persons, as had settled upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title so to do; that if after warning given, they should neglect or refuse to remove from the said Lands, they should be prosecuted according to Law, and be disqualified from becoming partakers of his Majesty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain persons notwithstanding such notice, do still continue to occupy and possess such Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the same; and being willing that these persons may have the fullest notice of their danger, and of the consequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themselves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by assuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands so illegally and unjustly occupied and possessed by them as aforesaid. I PETER HUNTER Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn such person or persons that do possess and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for such Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the same; it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and frustrate such illegal and fraudulent usurpations, as well as to support the claims of such individuals as are justly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majesty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

MADRID, April 13.

We learn from Algiers, that on the 8th ult. the Dey, about ten o'clock in the morning, being seated on a stone, by the fortification, about two miles from the city, and quite alone, was attacked by four well armed Turks. He was fired upon twice, and received ten wounds from their sabres, by which he lost two fingers of his left hand. The assassins have been apprehended. The Dey was conveyed to his palace. He is at present out of danger—one of the balls fortunately fell upon a purse the Dey had in his pocket covering his left breast. This attempt to murder the Dey is ascribed to the dearness of all sorts of provision, and which he had neglected to remedy.

LONDON, May 20.

The Hamburgh mail due previous to that which arrived on Saturday, was received yesterday. It contains of course little intelligence entitled to attention. Private letters brought by the former repeat, with increase of confidence, the rumours of negociation between France and Russia, for the restoration of general tranquility; but, while we notice these reports, we think it our duty to warn the public that they should be received with the greatest caution. One of them goes so far as to state the following as the grounds or basis on which Bonaparte is willing to enter into negociation:

"I. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

"II. The solemn guarantee of Great Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.

"III. The unequivocal resignation, on the part of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France, and

"IV. He engages in return to leave Malta in possession of England—and to cede to the Emperor Alexander and his heirs, the sovereignty of the Republic of the seven Islands."

There is certainly nothing improbable in the three first articles; but in order to give credit to the last, we must believe that Bonaparte is willing to retract the official declaration which he has published to Europe, that the treaty of Amiens alone can satisfy him.

Malta, we think, he never will, while he has a chance of success in the profecution of hoftilities, conſent to yield up to Great Britain.—Whether we conſider its relation with reſpect to his new kingdom of Italy, or to his favorite object, the poſſeſſion of Egypt, it forms a point in negociation which he will not give up but in the hour of defeat and diſmay.

The Dey of Algiers is ſaid to have declared war againſt Spain.

It appears that Government are contracting for an immenſe quantity of ſhipping for the conveyance of Ruſſian troops.—A propoſal has, it is ſaid, been made in the north of England for forty thouſand tons.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, June 8.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Boyle, of his Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe, to Vice Admiral Viſcount Nelſon.

His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe, Gibraltar Bay, May 8, 1805.

My Lord,

On the 4th inſt. I learnt that a Spaniſh convoy was on this coaſt to the weſtward of Carthagena, chiefly loaded on Government account, with gunpowder, ordnance, and naval ſtores for the gun boats at Malaga, Ceuta, and Algeziras. Conceiving the deſtruction of the ſame of conſequence, I kept cloſe along ſhore, with the hope of falling in with them, and effecting my wiſhes; at two P. M. they were diſcovered from the maſt-head; at five I obſerved them haul into St. Pedro, an anchorage to the eaſtward of Cape de Gatte, under the protection of a fort, two armed ſchooners, and three gun and mortar launches, where I determined to attempt to deſtroy them; the veſſel of greateſt conſequence to get out, was an ordnance brig, loaded with one thouſand one hundred quintals of powder, and various other ſtores, commanded by Don Juan Terragut, Maſter in the Spaniſh navy; and which was effected by Lieut. Downie, firſt of the Seahorſe, in a ſix-oared cutter, in the moſt gallant and well judged manner, whoſe conduct on this, as well as every other occaſion I feel it my duty to mention to your Lordſhip as that of a moſt zealous officer, and I beg leave to add, that the Lieut. aſſures me he met with every poſſible aſſiſtance from Mr. Thos. Napper, midſhipman, who accompanied him in a four oared boat. The Seahorſe during the time kept up a quick and well directed fire on the fort, gun veſſels and convoy; and have every reaſon to believe I had ſunk one of the gun launches; and damaged and ſunk ſeveral others of the convoy. Night coming on, with light winds, the main-top gallant maſts, ſails, braces, bow lines, ſhot away, I felt it imprudent any longer to attempt the deſtruction of the whole by expoſing the ſhip to the well directed fire of the gun-veſſels, which latterly ſtruck her every ſhot. For the exertions on this occaſion, of Lieut. Ogle Moore, Lieut. Charles Brown, who had not received his confirmed commiſſion, Mr. Spratt, Maſter, Lieut. Clarke of the Royal Marines, Lieutenant Hagemeiſter, of the Ruſſian navy, I feel ſeverally indebted; and indeed I ſhould do injuſtice to every other officer and man on board did I not mention them in the ſame manner. It would give me greater ſatisfaction could I inform your Lordſhip we met with no loſs on this ſervice; however I feel that ſuſtained in having only one ſeaman killed, as trifling, conſidering the well-directed fire in ſo many different directions of the enemy. Truſting that my proceedings will meet your Lordſhip's approbation, I am, &c.

C. BOYLE.

The Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of a ſmall Spaniſh privateer, off Oporto, by his Majeſty's ſloop Avon.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Cork Chronicle, a few days ſince contained the following ſtrong remarks on ſome late wanton reports on this ſubject:

"A powerful army, a numerous local force, and a loyal nation, are ready to cruſh any attempts that any deſcription of enemies may make; and thoſe who would inſinuate the contrary ought to ſhow in the firſt place, the fallacy of thoſe calculations, before they preſume to excite apprehenſions at home and abroad, by miſtatements, in their import libels, not leſs upon the people than upon their Government.

"The Iriſh nation are united in heart and ſentiment, as they will be in the nature of things in every other conceivable condition, reſpect and circumſtance; and let their amalgamation, as a people, in utter identity of pretenſion and privilege as well as of common prejudice, take place when it may, be that ſooner or later, thoſe who fear it will not go into treaſon to prevent, nor thoſe who wiſh it become rebels to cauſe its accellerations.—The Iriſh nation have not become enamoured of foreign deſpotiſm—they do not pant for the military yoke of France—and they do not wiſh to exchange the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, for one of thoſe tawdry adventurers, who are ready to pounce upon the throne that invaſion or the wickedneſs of treaſon may leave vacant; they would fight to a man to avert ſo ignominious and abominable a revolution. They wiſh to enjoy the only ſyſtem of practical freedom on earth, the Conſtitution of Great Britain; and out of that noble enjoyment to ſee ſpring up amongſt them its moral prudence—peace, proſperity, morals, and liberty.

"Nobody raves to ſuch a pitch as to expect thoſe high and paramount conceſſions from a rabble of French mercenaries, enliſted, regimented, and recruited by ſlavery and crimes; and why durſt any man libel the public ſo, as to ſignify that the people of Ireland are mad enough to be abandoned to ſuch expectancies? The imputation is groſs and unfounded, and ſhould the day of probation ever arrive, when the bravery and patriotiſm of Iriſhmen will be called upon to proteſt their country, and to refute the inveteracies of long practiſed calumny, they will ſhew in a common triumph over the invader, the injuſtice of their ſlanderers, and they will ſhew in their poſterity, that if their miſfortunes were cauſed by their diſunion, their redemption to honor, happineſs and fame, has been earned and will be preſerved by their unanimity."

FRANCE.

The vigilance of the Government in France, and the fear which univerſally prevails among the people, render it difficult, if not impoſſible to gain any accurate account of the internal ſituation of that unhappy country, oppreſſed as it is by a foreign uſurper, and his numerous hordes of official ſpies and military ruffians. The following, however, is given as an authentic ſtatement by a Gentleman who is ſaid to have left Bourdeaux about the middle of laſt month, in a neutral veſſel. According to this gentleman's account the Iriſh Legion, or, as it is called in France, the Corps of Iriſh guides, was at Bourdeaux when he ſailed. It is a kind of ſkeleton regiment, compoſed entirely of officers, to be filled up with privates upon its arrival in Ireland. They are allowed the pay of French officers of equal rank, which is punctually paid, while Government is greatly in arrear even to the moſt favorite regiments of the native army. This ſkeleton corps, or, more properly, Congregation of Officers, ſomething reſembles Stephano's kingdom in the Tempeſt, all kings and viceroys. They have ſplit into two factions called the O'Connor and the Emmett parties, and many duels have been fought by individuals of theſe contending factions. Young Evans, late of the county of Dublin, is among the number of Iriſh at Bourdeaux, and lately married a French woman.—Dr. M'Nevin has followed Counſellor Emmett to America, although he received a ſtrong encouragement to ſettle in that city, and follow his profeſſion of a phyſician.

The taxes in France are enormous, and have increaſed 25 per cent. this year. If a perſon aſks by what law this augmentation has been made, or to what the riſe is owing, no explanation or ſatisfaction is given. The aſſeſſment at which the party is rated, is ſhewn to him, and he is told it muſt be paid, and that he has no right to inquire further about it.

The Emperor is univerſally deteſted; but, ſupported by power upon one ſide, and fear upon the other, little doubt is entertained of the ſtability of his Government, the expences of which even in the civil department, are exceſſive: but ſuch a ſyſtem of eſpionage is maintained, that the ſlighteſt expreſſion of diſcontent cannot for a day eſcape detection and puniſhment. The priſons of France are all full. Perſons are taken up, diſappear, and are heard of no more, as their friends dare not make enquiry into their fate. The whole empire is diſarmed, and no perſon except a proved friend and ſupporter of the Government is allowed to keep even a fowling piece, for his amuſement in the field, or any ſort of arms, for the defence of his houſe againſt robbers. Even if he were allowed fire arms, they would be of no uſe, for gunpowder is prohibited to be ſold, and the perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion any is found, is liable to a heavy fine. The whole trade of Bordeaux is carried on in American bottoms, and has been ſo much reduced by the war and the revolution, it is conſidered the moſt diſaffected part of France.—The Municipality, notwithſtanding, lately ſent an invitation to Buonaparte, requeſting the honor of a viſit upon his return from Italy. He anſwered, that if circumſtances would permit, he would be happy to ſee his good city of Bordeaux. On the 10th of May, however, a ſecond anſwer arrived, in which he ſtated, that he could not have the pleaſure.—Beef, mutton, and veal, were at an average price, about 7 1-2d. per lb. at Bordeaux.—Brandy is very cheap. The gentleman from whom we received this information adds, that he had been at Bordeaux once before, about four years ago. At that time the dreſs of the inhabitants was the moſt filthy and ſqualid imaginable. They are now running into the oppoſite extreme of the old ſchool, and in converſation, Citizen has univerſally given way to Monſieur.

June 12.

Yeſterday being the day fixed for the motion for an impeachment againſt Lord Viſcount Melville, a great crowd aſſembled, at an early hour in the avenues of the Houſe of Commons. At twelve the doors were opened, and a ſevere preſſure enſued. The gallery, of courſe, was filled in a few minutes. In the early part of the day an opinion prevailed, that M. Whitbread would open the debate; but about three o'clock it was ſaid, that Lord Viſcount Melville would be previouſly heard in his defence. This excited a great degree of expectation, and a great number of perſons crowded into the lower lobby, and alſo lined the ſtairs to the gallery of the Houſe, which commands a view of the lobby, through which Lord Viſcount Melville was to paſs.——About half paſt four, his Lordſhip entered the lobby, and paſſed into the Secretary's room, on the left hand. The Houſe was at this time engaged in private buſineſs. Shortly after five, the Speaker read a letter from Lord Viſcount Melville, requeſting to be admitted into the body of the Houſe, to be heard in his defence. The honorable Robert Dundas Saunders, his Lordſhip's ſon, then moved, that his Lordſhip be called in; which being agreed to the Speaker deſired Mr. Colman, the Serjeant at Arms, to take the Mace, and conduct Lord Viſcount Melville into the Houſe. In the mean time, Mr. Bellamy, the principal meſſenger, brought in a ſquare arm chair, and placed it within the body of the Houſe, within the bar, on the left hand ſide.—The Serjeant at Arms then took up the mace, and having waved it three times, went out of the Houſe, and took his ſtation outſide, in the lobby, in front of the door of the Houſe, and alſo oppoſite the door of the Treaſury room. Mr. Heard, one of the meſſengers, had previouſly thrown open the folding doors of the latter apartment, and Lord Viſcount Melville, being informed by him, that the Houſe requeſted his attendance, his Lordſhip came out, and walked uncovered into the Houſe, attended by the Serjeant and Mace.—His Lordſhip was dreſſed in black and wore a cloſe buckled wig powdered. He bowed three times as he approached, and, on coming within the bar, the Speaker, who wore his hat on all the time, addreſſing him, ſaid, "My Lord Melville, there is a chair for your Lordſhip." His Lordſhip then ſat down, and put on his hat. There was a loud murmur in the Houſe on his coming in. As ſoon as it ſubſided, which was in leſs than two minutes, his Lordſhip aroſe, and taking off his hat, he laid it upon the ſeat of the chair, and upon the hat ſeveral papers. His Lordſhip then ſtanding at the back of the chair, commenced his ſpeech, in the courſe of which, he frequently refreſhed his memory from the papers before him. His Lordſhip ſpoke for two hours and a quarter. His manner was firm and impreſſive; and he did not, even in the part of it where he appealed to the feelings appear the leaſt ſhaken. The moment he had concluded, he took up his papers deliberately, one by one, and having put his hat under his arm, made a bow to the Speaker and withdrew, attended by the Serjeant, who, during the whole of the ſpeech, remained ſtanding on the right hand ſide of his Lordſhip, but at the diſtance of a few yards, with the mace reſting upon the ground, and his hand upon it. The Houſe was uncommonly crowded. Not fewer than three hundred members were preſent.

Lord Viſcount Melville's ſpeech will be read with intereſt. Upon the ſubject of the 20,000l. and other ſums of the public money received by him and not applied to naval purpoſes, his Lordſhip poſitively declared, that "private honor, perſonal convenience" muſt prevent him from ever giving any account of them.

Accounts from Paris to the 31ſt are received. The Moniteur aſſerts that Sir James Craig's expedition was compelled to quit the Tagus, in conſequence of the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſador threatening to leave Liſbon, if the armament was ſuffered to remain. It is certain that ſuch remonſtrances were made, and there is little doubt that the Portugueſe Government urged Sir James to haſten his departure; but it is not likely that any menaces were uſed, as ſtated in the Moniteur. The French official Journal likewiſe ſtates that the Carthagena fleet had conveyed troops, &c. to Minorca. This may be true, though the whole article has an air of ridicule, from the abſurd ſtatement, that the Carthagena fleet, of eight ſail, had chaſed Lord Nelſon's of eleven.

It is poſitively ſtated that Mr. Novoſeltzoff's paſſports were, immediately on their being applied for, ſent off from Milan. Mr. Novoſeltzoff is expected in Paris about the middle of June. Letters from Holland ſay, that it is generally believed that a negociation for a general peace, which both Ruſſia and Pruſſia are anxious to effect, will ſoon take place.—We do not think much reliance ſhould be placed on theſe ſtatements, even as to the fact of a negociation taking place. As to the probability of peace, the Dutch merchants know no more than the meaneſt ſhopkeeper in London.

The Nile Lugger reconnoitered the Charente, on the 27th ult. and found in Rochefort, one ſhip of three decks, five two deckers, three frigates, two brigs, and ſeveral gun boats.

In Ferrol the enemy has twelve ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, which are watched by Sir Robert Calder with ſix ſhips of the line only.

Our ſhips at Breſt are in daily expectation of their coming out, as they have 27,000 troops on board, and their ſhips of the line appear full of men.

June 13.

Extract of a private letter from an officer on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Downs, dated June 10—"We have 13 ſail of the line here now, the North Sea ſquadron being ordered round; and we expect five ſail more from the Weſtward: I believe it is expected that the combined fleets is coming North about. By every cruiſer that comes in I learn, that the French appear in all their ports ready for a push out, and moſt of the officers are of opinion they certainly will do it ſhortly, as their preparations with their ſhipping are different from what they have been before."

We yeſterday received a letter from an officer on board one of the tranſports in the Cove of Cork, in the expedition under Sir Eyre Coote. It ſays, "this morning, June 5th, the troops were brigaded as follows:—The 1ſt, or Highland brigade, conſiſting of the 71ſt, 72d, 93d, and Buffs, under the command of General M'Farlane. The ſecond, 8th, 24th and 83d, with artillery, under Gen. Balfour.—The third Brigade, of the 32d, 38th and 52d, under the command of Gen. Montreſor. The 89th regiment is to form a detached corps, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lord Blayney. I have not yet learned who is to command the artillery, or ſtaff corps. General Drummond is ſecond in command under Sir Eyre Coote. The troops are in good health and are landed every day to keep them ſo. Our deſtination is not yet known, but it is ſuppoſed we are going upon ſome remote and deſperate expedition, and not to the Weſt-Indies; for all the married officers are ordered to ſend their wives on ſhore immediately, and the tranſports are to be furniſhed with proviſions for ſix months."

The Moniteur contains the following article:

"Since the Engliſh call the late operations of our ſquadron in the Weſt Indies plunder, it is but juſt they ſhould know that this plunder will not be over ſo ſoon as they think.—We flatter ourſelves even that ere a week has paſſed over our heads, intelligence from every part of the world will announce to the Engliſh commerce other events of the like nature.

Of the movements, operations, and deſtination of the different ſquadrons at ſea, the Moniteur affords us no information; it merely ſays, in a dry blunt note upon ſome of the Engliſh papers, that "in a month we ſhall hear where the combined ſquadrons are gone;"—we hope the firſt intelligence we receive from Lord Nelſon after having come up with them.

The miſſion of M. Novoſeltzoff occaſions much of the attention of the Paris Journaliſts, and an article from Hamburgh, in one of them, ſays, that a congreſs for a general peace is to be held at Bruſſels; that Novoſeltzoff and the Pruſſian Miniſter are to mediate for Great Britain, and that the part of Oſtend is to be opened to carry on the Diplomatic Correſpondence with England.

The Paris papers of the 8th ſtate, that the Arch Treaſurer ſet off for Milan the day before, preceded by the Finance Miniſter.—"The departure of theſe two grand functionaries, afford us room to believe, that Paris will be much longer deprived of the preſence of its Sovereign, than was ſuppoſed. It is believed that the affairs of Genoa will keep his Majeſty much longer in Italy; it is proved beſides, that he is expected at the Camp of Caſtiglione, where he will remain a fortnight, and that he is afterwards to reſide for ſome time at Bologna."

The Falcon ſloop arrived yeſterday at Portſmouth, from off Havre, having received ſome damage in an action with ſome French gun brigs. Sixteen of them came out of Havre, in open day;—The Falcon, Chiffrone, and Sparke engaged them for ſome time; four of them are ſaid to have been driven aſhore; the reſt of them eſcaped into Fecamp. They came out in conſequence of poſitive orders to collect to the eaſtward.

A letter from Vienna of the 28th ult. ſays, that a conſiderable alarm prevails there in conſequence of the determination of the Court to increaſe the military peace eſtabliſhment, and form numerous camps, and that the ſtate paper has experienced a conſiderable depreciation from the alarm of war.

Saturday in the Court of King's Bench the papers and reports of the naval commiſſioners, and of the ſelect committee of the Houſe of commons, as ſar as applicable to Lord Viſcount Melville were depoſited in the hands of the Croſs officers, preparatory to their drawing out the informations.

Our foreign news for laft week, have been inconfiderable. Ruffia, by accounts down to a late date in May, appears ſtill to proſecute moſt ſtrenuouſly, the extenſion of her power on the Black Sea. The internal improvement of the empire advances at this time more rapidly than ever. The Georgians, Mingrelians, Circaſſians, and thoſe other barbarous tribes which deſolate and infeſt the regions between the Ruſſians and Perſian empires, are about to be ſubdued, reſtrained and civilized. The Emperor Alexander ſeems to incline to peace with France, yet prepares for war.—Sweden, ſpeaking in ſome ſort the very voice of Ruſſia, declares againſt Bonaparte, with a ſpirit and firmneſs, ſecond only to thoſe of Britain.——Denmark is ſilent, on account of the vicinity of the French troops, or for other reaſons, but will not ultimately reſiſt the influence of Ruſſia and Sweden—Pruſſia ſtill maintains a doubtful part, cautious, but ſcarcely honorable, and certainly remote from ſublime and manly wiſdom —The Turkiſh government acting, like Sweden, under Ruſſian influence, has boldly ſet the menaces of Bonaparte at defiance—Auſtria heſitates, maintains a threatening poſture and aſpect, and to wreſt from Pruſſia, the pride of being umpire in the preſent conteſt—Portugal is ſtill ſecure in a ſort of neutrality, by the prudence of its Government, by the readineſs of its contributions, by the danger leſt Ruſſia ſhould take arms, and Spain revolt, as ſoon as the Portugueſe were actually attacked. —We ſhould not be ſurpriſed to learn, that Bonaparte had offered to ſacrifice all his other pretenſions in an offer of peace upon terms which ſhould procure the general recognition of his powers and titles as Emperor of France and King of Italy.—But, ſhould he obtain this much—he will ſoon demand even ten times more.

To be ſold by Auction,

☞ At Mr MOLEEY'S Sale Room, on Saturday next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Houſhold Furniture, Farming Utenſils, young Cattle, &c.

The property of a Gentleman about to leave the Province. York, Sept. 7, 1805

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviled Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houſe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houſes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hind; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805

☞ For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 10th May, 1805.

WHEREAS, the Houſe of William Bercay Eſq. was broken open ſome time during the Night of the 14th inſtant, and the ſame ranſacked from one end to the other.—This is to give Notice, that whoever ſhall lodge an information, ſo that the offender, or offenders, may be brought to juſtice, ſhall upon conviction thereof, receive Twenty Dollars. W. CHEWETT.

York, 18th April 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Henry Smith,
Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Auguſtus Jones,	Thomas Frafer,
William Fortune,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
	Solomon Sevenſe,
	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from New York, and brought with him the following Goods:

AN aſſortment of Ribons, Cotton Cords and Taffels, Silk do. Gown Trimmings, Cotton Binding, Wire Trimmings, Silk Belting, Fans, beaded Buttons, black Tin, Glove Ties, Cotton Bea-line, Bed-lace, Rollo-bands, Oſtrich Feathers, Silk Lace, black Veil Lace, Thread do Laces and Edgings, fine black Veils, white do. fine Silk Mitts, Love Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Silk do. black Crape, black Mode, black Pelong, blue, white and yellow do ſtriped Silk for Gowns, Chambray Muſlins, printed Dimity, ſplit Straw Bonnets, Leghorn do. Imperial Chip do. beſt London Ladies Beaver Bonnets, Cotton Wire, Garland Grass, Bandboxes, Cambricks, Callicoes, Iriſh Linens, Callimancoes, plain Muſlins, laced Muſlins, blue, black and yellow Nankeens, Jeans, Fuſtians, long Silk Gloves, Velvet Ribons, Kaffia Sherriffs, India baſtins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Paraſols, and a general aſſortment of white Cottons, Bombazetts, black and white Silk Stockings, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Cotton Yarn, ſtriped Nankeens, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Carpet, Tickenburg, brown Holland, Creas a la Mariate, Italian Lutestring, Beaver Caps for children, and a great variety of other dry Goods too tedious to enumerate.

Eſſence of Muſtard, Pills of Muſtard, Windſor Soap, Pearl Barley, Caſtor Oil, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c.

China Ware in ſmall boxes or by the ſett, Sparrow Boots, Bootees, and an aſſortment of Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoes, jappan'd quart Mugs, do. tumblers, Tip'd Canes, Violin Bows, Brafs Wire, Sickles, Iron Candle-ſticks, Shoemaker's Hammers, Knives, Pincers, Pegging-awls & Tacks, Awlblades, Shoe-bruſhes, Copper Tea-kettles, Snuffe-bits, Leather Shoe-belts, Horn Powder-flaſks, Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs, a caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments, Knives and Forks, Suſpenders, Fish-hooks, Sleeve links, Sportſman's Knives, Lockets, Earrings, Gold, Topaze do. Gold Watch-chains, Gold Seals, Gold Broaches, cut Gold Rings, plain do. Pearl do. Silver Thimbles, Do Tea-ſpoons, Shel Sleeve-buttons, Silver Watches, Beads, &c &c.—Telemachus, Volney's Views, Public Characters, Doctor Whitman's Egypt, Evilina, Cecilia, Lady's Library, Ready Reckoner, Looking Glaſs, Franklin's, Fairfex, Camilla Don Raphael, Night Thoughts, Winter Evenings, Voltaire's Life, Joſeph Andrews, Walker's Geography, Bonaparte and the French People, Voltaire's Tales, Fither's Companion, Modern Literature, Excentric Biography, Naval & Martial do, Fun, Criminal Records, Entic's Dictionary, Gordon's America, Thompſon's Family Phyſician, &c. &c. Writing Paper, Ink Pots and office Quills.—Hyſon Tea, Hyſon Chaulon in ſmall cheſts for families, Young Hyſon, Green, Souchong and Bohea do.——Loaf, Eaſt India and Muſcovado Sugars, Molaſſes, beſt Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine, Muſtard, Capers, Cotton Wool, Lemon-juice, Soap, Indigo, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Caſſia, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, beſt box Raiſins, Prunes, Coffee, Spaniſh and American Segars, Cayenne Pepper in bottles.

York, May 17, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Bercay, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Good Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has 2 pair of French Burs and compleat Machinery for making and bolting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No 31, and the whole of Lot No 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, 3d third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

TO BE LET

LOT No. 59, Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, 28 Acres of which are cleared, with a good Log Houſe, Barn and Stable thereon; likewiſe Lot No 12, on the River Don, this ſide of Terry's Mills, about 7 Acres of which are cleared, within two miles and a half of the Town of York. Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, are deſired to apply to Mr. John Macdonell, at Mr St. George's, York. The public are hereby cautioned not to cut any Timber on the laſt mentioned Lot. March 29, 180

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON account of the preſent ſcarcity of Flour, the Subſcribers are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing their Bread to Eighteen Pence, New York Currency, per Loaf, not being able to afford it for leſs, after this date.

3d June, 1805. FRANCOIS BELCOUR, P. MARIAN.

PAUL MARIAN

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he is now about opening an Ordinary, or Eating houſe where he wiſhes to accommodate in that line, all thoſe who may favor him with their Cuſtom, at the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe, genteel boarding may be had for young men, and travellers ſupplied with lodging and proviſions.

York, 31 May, 1805.

District of London, Province of Upper Canada. } In the SURROGATE COURT.

WHEREAS a certain perſon of the name of JOHN HAY, a native of Scotland, and a Pedlar by avocation, departed this life on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four, at Charlotteville in the Diſtrict aforeſaid. Not having left any Will or teſtament, and having died poſſeſſed of ſome perſonal property, NOTICE is therefore hereby given to thoſe of Kin to the ſaid John Hay, that application has been made, by Petition, to me as Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London aforeſaid, by Robert Henderſon and James Ruſſell, Freeholders in ſaid Diſtrict, Friends to the deceaſed, for leave to Adminiſter the right and credits, goods and chattels of ſaid Robert Hay. Adminiſtration will therefore be granted to ſaid Petitioners, unleſs ſome of kin ſhould appear at this office, either in perſon or by Attorney, previous to the term as limited by the Statute.

Done at Charlotteville, this firſt day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four. SAMUEL RYERSE,

Surrogate for the Diſtrict of London.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 62 and 63 in the firſt Conceſſion of the Township of Whitchurch, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 380 Acres of Land; a Deed in Fee Simple will be given by the Subſcriber to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. JOHNSON BUTLER.

N. B. The above lots include the whole of the Pond (commonly called Bond's Pond) the Houſe and Clearing around the ſame. For particulars enquire of Mr. R. Farquſon or Mr. T. B Gough at York, or to the ſubſcriber at Niagara. March 23, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 21.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 749. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the firſt day of September to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fifth day of July laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the firſt day of this preſent month of Septemr. at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the fifteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved PETER HUNTER Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province, and Lieutenant General Commanding our Forces in our Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada, at York, this thirty firſt day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

P. H.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding his Majeſty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Notice iſſued by the Executive Government of this Province, under the adminiſtration of Mr. Preſident Ruſſell, on the eighth day of July 1799, it was, amongſt other things ſignified to ſuch Perſons, as had reſorted upon Lands belonging to the Crown in this Province, without having obtained any authority, licence, or title ſo to do; that if after warning given, they ſhould neglect or refuſe to remove from the ſaid Lands, they ſhould be proſecuted according to Law, and be diſqualified from becoming partakers of his Majeſty's Bounty in any part of this Province. And whereas certain perſons notwithſtanding ſuch notice, do ſtill continue to occupy and poſſeſs ſuch Lands without any authority, licence or title derived from the Crown to the ſame; and being willing that theſe perſons may have the fulleſt notice of their danger, and of the conſequences of their conduct, and that they may not avail themſelves of the unmerited forbearance of the Crown, by aſſuming or pretending to any right, claim, or title in, or to the Lands ſo illegally and unjuſtly occupied and poſſeſſed by them as aforeſaid. I PETER HUNTER Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby again give notice to, and warn ſuch perſon or perſons that do poſſeſs and occupy Lands therein without any licence, title or right whatever derived from the Crown, having ever been obtained for ſuch Lands, forthwith to quit and remove from the ſame: it being the intent of the Executive Government of this Province to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch illegal and fraudulent uſurpations, as well as to ſupport the claims of ſuch individuals as are juſtly entitled to the enjoyment of his Majeſty's bounty therein.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) P. HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 8.

The Marquis of Lanſdown.—This noble and diſtinguiſhed perſon departed this life yeſterday morning. Of a lineage yielding to not many in thoſe relations which conſtitute the general pride of families, this Nobleman appears from his outſet in life to have contemplated the doing juſtice to his birth by purſuits and ſtudies ſuitable to its dignity. He began in the army, and, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, had a ſhare in the danger and the honors of the ſeven years war. The activity of his mind, ſoon directed him to courſes which are commonly ſuppoſed to require a greater power of intellect, as well as a wider compaſs of mental cultivation. The Noble Marquis, then Earl of Shelburne, at ſo early a period as the King's acceſſion to the Throne, was made a Lord of Trade; at which time he could be only 25 years old. In the rapid changes of Adminiſtration, which marked the firſt ſix years of this eventful reign, the Earl of Shelburne was neither idle nor undiſtinguiſhed; and he made himſelf ſo conſiderable a feature in the politics of the country that he was appointed to the high office of Secretary of State, near 40 years ſince, namely, in 1766, in the Miniſtry of the Duke of Grafton. In this diſtinguiſhed office he continued for near two years, till his Colleagues, at the inſtance of the French Miniſter, the Duke De Choiſeul, were induced to diſown him—in the affair of Corſica. The Noble Earl, ſoon after, appeared among the Principals of Oppoſition; with whom he continued a zealous co-operator, until the famous change of Miniſtry in 1782, when he and Mr. Fox were made Joint Secretaries of State. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, he ſucceeded to the Premierſhip, as firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and introduced Mr. Pitt to office as Chancellor of the Exchequer; but this Adminiſtration was brought about the Peace of 1782, was not of long duration, having been obliged to give way to the Coalition Miniſtry of Lord North and Mr. Fox. His Lordſhip was conſidered a deep politician, but his ſtate of health has not for a conſiderable time permitted him to take an active part in the buſineſs of politics.

He was Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of Wycombe, and Viſcount Calne, and

Calnstone, Lord Wycombe, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz Maurice, and Baron Dunkerrin, Irish honors. K. G. Succeeded his father, May 1761. Born, 1737. Married, Feb. 3, 1765. Sophia, daughter of John, Earl of Granville, and by her who died in 1771, he had issue, John Henry, Earl of Wycombe, born, December 6, 1765; William died in Jan. 27, 1778. His Lordship married, secondly, July 19 1779. Louisa Fitzpatrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom, who died Aug. 7. 1789, he had Henry, born July, 1780; a daughter born Dec. 8, 1781; died an infant.—His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, the Earl of Wycombe.

The Marquis of Lansdown's extensive entailed estates, both in England and Ireland amounting to more than 35,000l. per annum, devolve on his eldest son, Lord Wycombe, now Marquis of Lansdown; but 10,000l. per annum, and nearly 100,000l. in specie, are willed to his other son Lord Henry Petty.

May 14.

The following article, which appeared in the Times, in Feb. 1800, is reinserted as containing lessons, worthy, at this time, of being conned and attended to:—

THE CARDINAL OF YORK.

"Few Princes (says Voltaire, speaking of James II. were more unhappy than James; and there is no instance in history, of any family being unfortunate for so great a length of time. The first of his ancestors that bore the name of James, and was King of Scotland, after being detained prisoner in England eighteen years, was assassinated by the hands of his own subjects. James II. his son, was killed at nineteen years of age.—James III. after being imprisoned by his subjects, was slain by the rebels in an engagement.—James IV. perished in a battle, which he lost.—James V. in the persuasion that his nobles and generals had betrayed him, died of immoderate grief, seven days before the birth of the unfortunate Mary, after losing two sons in one day.—Mary Stuart, his daughter, driven from her throne, and a fugitive in England, after having languished eighteen years in prison, was condemned to death by English judges, and lost her head on a scaffold!—Charles I. grandson of Mary, King of England and Scotland, was sold by the Scotch, sentenced to death by the English, and died on a scaffold before the eyes of the people.—James his son the seventh of the name in Scotland, and the second in England, abandoned his three kingdoms, and died a fugitive at St. Germain's.—His son, in attempting to regain the throne of his ancestors, only brought his friends under the hands of the executioner. Charles Edward, the grandson of James II. made the same attempt, with no better success, and escaped under difficulties almost incredible. If any thing (adds Voltaire) could justify those who believe in an unavoidable fatality, it would be the continued succession of misfortunes which have befallen the House of Stuart during the space of above 300 years."

If Voltaire had lived to this day, he might have witnessed the same severity of fortune in the instance of the only survivor of that unfortunate house, with whom the direct male branch will be extinct.

The Cardinal of York, the brother of Charles Edward, early dedicated himself to a life congenial with the habits of his mind. Placid, humane, and temperate, he sought consolation for the misfortunes of his predecessors, in a scrupulous observance of the duties of his religion, apparently secured, in his retirement, from the storms and vicissitudes but too often attendant upon political life. The malign influence of the star, which had so strongly marked the fate of so many of his illustrious ancestors was not exhausted; and it was peculiarly reserved for the Cardinal of York to be exposed to the shafts of adversity, at a period of life when least able to struggle with misfortunes. At the advanced age of seventy-five, he is driven from his episcopal residence; his houses sacked; his property confiscated; and constrained to seek his personal safety in flight, upon the seas, under every aggravated circumstance that could affect his health and fortune!

It is unnecessary to renew our comments on the gracious act which has already been announced in favour of the Cardinal of York. It was reserved for Great Britain to sooth the malevolence of his fortunes; and we trust the beneficence of the Sovereign will be recognized in Parliament, as a lasting memorial of an event which forms an interesting epoch in the annals of our country.

Original Letters from the Cardinal of York to Sir John Cox Hippisley, Bart. written in the Conclave.

"Your letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and am happy to acknowledge that principally I owe to your friendly efforts, and to those of your friends, the succour generously granted, to relieve the extreme necessities into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express, how sensible I am to your good heart, and write these few lines in the first place to contest to you these my most sincere and grateful sentiments, and then to inform you that by means of Mr. Oakley, an English gentleman arrived here last week, I have received a letter from Ld. Minto from Vienna, advising me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at present the sum of 2000l. sterling; and that in the month of July next, I may again draw, if I desire it, for another equal sum. The letter is written in so extremely genteel and obliging a manner, and with expressions of singular regard and confideration for me, that, I assure you, excited in me the most particular and lively sentiments, not only of satisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but also of gratitude for the generosity with which it has been provided for my necessity. I have answered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it, Saturday last, to Mr. Oakly, who was to send it by that evening's post to Vienna; and have written in a manner that I hope will be to his Lordship's satisfaction. I own to you that the succour granted to me could not be more timely; for without it, it would have been impossible for me to subsist, on account of the absolutely irreparable loss of all my income, the very funds being also destroyed; so that I would otherwise have been reduced, for the short remainder of my life, to languish in misery and indigence. I would not lose a moment's time to apprize you of all this, and am very certain that your experimented good heart will find proper means to make known in an energetical and proper manner these sentiments of my grateful acknowledgment.—The signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart for all that he has, with so much cordiality, in this occasion, done to assist me, renders it for me indispensable to desire that you may return him my most sincere thanks, assuring him that his health and welfare, interests me extremely; and that I have, with great pleasure, received from Gen Acton the genealogical history of our family, which he was so kind as to send me, and hope that he will, from that gentleman, have already received my thanks, for so valuable a proof of his attention for me. In the last place, if you think proper, & an occasion should offer itself, I beg you make known to the other gentlemen also, who have co-operated, my most grateful acknowledgments: with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart I embrace you.

"Your best of friends,

"HENRY, CARDINAL.

"*Venice, Feb. 26, 1800.*

"*To Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart. London.*"

"*Venice, May 7, 1800.*

"DEAR SIR JOHN,

"I have not words to explain the deep impression your very obliging letter of March 31, made on me. Your and Mr. Andrew Stewart's most friendly and warm exertions in my behalf; the humane and benevolent conduct of your Ministers; *your gracious Sovereign's* noble and spontaneous generosity, the continuance of which, you certify me, depends on my need of it, were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with most lively sensations of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make to so many, and so signal proofs of disinterested benevolence? Dear Sir John, I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings, I am sure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all in whom you shall think proper, for me, my most sincere acknowledgments.

"With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the Cardinals and other persons you mention: who all return you their sincere thanks: the Canon, in particular, now Monsignier, being also a domestic prelate to his Holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment to you.

"My wishes would be completely satisfied, should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frascati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my most sincere esteem, and affectionate indelible gratitude.

"Your best of friends,

"HENRY CARDINAL.

"*Sir John C. Hippisley, Gravelnor-*
"*street, London, Angleterre.*"

* *This marked expression of the Cardinal of York, is well worth the reader's consideration.*

LONDON, June 21.

Report now states, that the French expedition has for its object, first to seize the Brazils; secondly, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, ceded by France to the Dutch; thirdly to take by surprize the Island of St. Helena, which is well known not to be fortified with a completeness adequate to its importance.—Masters of the Brazils, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, as well as of the Isle of France, they would possess the keys to all our East India possessions, and the half-way boules, if one may use the expression, of our Indian Commerce.

There was a report yesterday that Government had received intelligence of another Spanish squadron of six sail of the line having escaped from Cadiz previous to the blockade being renewed.

June 22.

On Wednesday the following message was delivered to the Commons, and a similar communication was made to the Lords.

GEORGE REX.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the communications which have taken place and are still depending between his Majesty and some of the continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any further explanation with the French Government, consistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present session. But his Majesty conceives, that it may be of essential importance, that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favorable conjunction for giving effect to such a concert with other powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, and may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interest of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Commons to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.

G. R.

June 25.

Lord Sidmouth, (Mr. Addington) is reported to have resigned his office of President of the Council. Those connected with him, or are allied to him by political friendship, of course will follow his example. On the cause and consequences we at present forbear to comment.

June 29.

Intelligence is said to have reached Government, of the determination of Austria to co-operate in a decisive and vigorous manner against France, in consequence of the consolidation of the Ligurian Republic with the Empire of Bonaparte, who is stated, on receiving a dispatch at Milan from Vienna, to have declared, that as Francis seemed tired of the Emperial Crown, he should take the first opportunity of adding to it his own.—Those who circulate, and those who give credit to such abfured rumours, are equally contemptible.

The total of the effective strength of the British army on the 1st of May last, was 21,452 cavalry, 130,332 infantry, and 78,794 militia.

July 2.

The Prussian Monarch (by a note through Baron Haidenbei, has avowed his resolution to prevent the subsidiary treaty with Great-Britain, for 25,000 Swedish troops being carried into effect.

The articles of impeachment against Lord Melville were ordered to be printed on the 4th of July, and to be taken into consideration on the 9th.—There are eight specific charges; five of them amount to 84,000l. deficiency; the other three regard the supposed violation of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

July 5.

We can assure our readers, from the most respectable and unquestioned authority, that the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Sidmouth, and Mr. Vansittart have resigned the offices they held in the Administration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Received via Norfolk. Bridge Town Gazette Extraordinary. Four o'clock, Tuesday afternoon 23d July.

"A report has just reached us, received by L'Eclair, King's schooner, from St. Kitts, in which has been communicated to Rear Admiral Cochrane, of the defeat of the Brest fleet by Admiral Gardner. This is stated to have been derived from Martinique, where it was communicated by a frigate in 22 days from France, and inferred in the Gazette of that island—and was confirmed by a corvette which arrived the day following, stating that Admiral Gardner had taken six sail and sunk 3 of the line. L'Eclair spoke an American vessel from Martinique, which corroborated these accounts; and added that it was generally believed at Martinique."

From the Norfolk Ledger, Aug. 5.

Just as this paper was put to press, arrived Capt. Haynes, in the schooner Paragon, 15 days from St. Bartholomews, from whom we learn the following particulars:—That the day before he sailed information was received at St. Bartholomews from Barbadoes, which acvited that a frigate had arrived at that island after a short passage from England with dispatches, which stated that the Brest fleet had put to sea, and that an enaggement had taken place between it and the British channel fleet, in which 6 ships of the line of the French were taken, 3 sunk, and the remainder returned to Brest in a shattered condition.

By letters from Bayonne, of the 6th of June, the following important news from the Isle de France, received by the vessel Gravin Van Chancios, is communicated; namely, that Admiral Linois has made himself master of 20 English ships, ten of which are said to belong to the East India Company.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar Bay, dated June 16.

"The Spaniards it is said, have at Algesiras, on the opposite side of the Bay, 300 gun-boats and 30,000 troops ready to begin the siege of Gibraltar.—In the afternoon of yesterday the Spanish gun-boats got under weigh, and manœuvred a little; which occasioned the garrison at the rock to beat to arms and lay at quarters during the night."

AMHERST, *July 16.*

Lightning.—In no season have we had so frequent occasion to notice the severe effects of lightning as the present. In the thunder storm on Monday, the 8th inst. the lightning struck the house of Mr. ZARA THOMAS, in Claremont, and killed two of his sons—one about 18 years of age, the other about seven; and Mr. Thomas himself was considerably injured by the shock. The lightning, which entered the room, had the appearance of a ball of fire. Several persons, who were there it escaped injury.

But the most singular effects of lightning, that have come to our knowledge, was at Hillsborough, the day before-mentioned. It struck one of the chimnies of the Rev. Jonathan Barne's house and demolished the same to the roof; when it entered the house in various directions, destroyed several pots, unhinged the doors, broke considerable glass in the different windows, melted some pewter, unsoldered the tin ware, and left the house almost a perfect wreck. But what is most remarkable is, that a flat iron, which had been just set on the table, was melted as well as some candlesticks at no great distance; and the nails of several chests in the chambers was entirely drawn out; and all without the appearance of the effects of fire, except that some linen on the table with the flat-iron, was a little injured. No person was hurt.

On Wednesday se'nnight, (says a late London paper) as a fashionable was passing thro' Grosvenors-square, he had the good fortune to meet with an old sweetheart, whom he had left seven years before at Taunton, Devon. The robust son of Neptune, without explaining himself, caught the girl in his arms, and kissed her most unmercifully. The girl, quite frightened, called out for help, till the tar convinced her who he was, and of his determination to make her his wife. He told her he had just returned from India, with a plenty of shiners, and curse him if his poor Bet should not share them with him—It was in vain the girl begged to return to her master's house: she had, she said, something to deliver, and it would be necessary she should get her cloaths. Jack would listen to nothing; but immediately called a coach, and actually forced her into it, ordering the coachman to drive to "that place near St. Paul's, where they sold the article of marriage, and, if the church was open, he would complete the business before it was possible for an enemy to bear down upon him and deprive him of the prize he had taken. After it was all over, (he said) his little Bet should carry home her tea and sugar, and make her master a present of her wages for staying so long."

He repeated his orders to the coachman, who drove off to the no small diversion of the persons who witnessed this singular occurance.—The woman was by no means reluctant, and appeared as transported beyond the bounds of prudence as her eccentric lover.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Mr. VANDILLE.

WAS the most remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immense riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as far up as the roof would admit him, to avoid noise or visits; maintained one poor old woman to attend him in his garret; allowed her only seven sous per week, or a penny per diem. His usual diet was bread and milk; and for indulgence, some poor sour wine on Sunday; on which day he constantly gave one farthing to the poor being one shilling and a penny per annum; which he cast up, and, after his death, his extensive charity amounted to forty three shillings and four pence.

This prudent economist had been a magistrate or officer at Boulogne, from which obscurity he was promoted to Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable security to the public funds, not caring to trust individuals with his life and soul. While a magistrate at Boulogne, he maintained himself by taking upon him to be milk-taster general at the market; and from one to another filled his belly, and walled down his bread, at no expence of his own; not, doubtless, from any other principle than that of serving the public, and regulating the goodness of the milk! When he was called to Paris, knowing that stage vehicles were expensive, he determined to go thither on foot; and to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himself neither more nor less than the considerable sum of three

pence ſterling, to carry him one hundred and thirty miles; and with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor prieſt, or mendicant, and, no doubt, gathered ſome few pence on the road, from ſuch pious and well-diſpoſed perſons of the country as were ſtrangers to him.

The great value a miſer annexes to a farthing, will make us leſs ſurpriſed at the infinite attachment he muſt have to a guinea, of which it is the ſeed, growing by gentle gradation, into pence ſhillings, pounds, thouſands, and ten thouſands; which made his worthy connoiſſeur ſay, "Take care of the farthings, and the pence and ſhillings will take care of themſelves; theſe lemma of wealth may be compared to ſeconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itſelf."

When he became immenſely rich, being in the year 1735, worth ſeven or eight hundred thouſands, which he begot or multiplied on the body of a ſingle ſhilling, from the age of ſixteen to the age of ſeventy two, one day he heard a woodman going by in ſummer, at which ſeaſon they ſtock themſelves will fuel for the winter; he agreed with him at the loweſt rate poſſible, but ſtole from the poor man ſeveral logs, with which he loaded himſelf to his ſecret biding hole: and thus contrafted in that hot ſeaſon a fever: he then ſent for a ſurgeon, to bleed him, who aſking half a livre for the operation, was diſmiſſed: he then ſent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for three pence a time; "But," ſays this worthy economiſt, "how often will it be requiſite to bleed?"—"Three times," ſaid he.—"And what quantity of blood do you intend to take?—"About eight ounces each time," anſwered the barber. "That will be nine pence; too much, too much," ſays the old miſer. "I am determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity you deſign to take at three times, at one time, and that will ſave me ſix pence;" which being inſiſted on, he loſt twenty-four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vaſt treaſures to the King, whom he made his ſole heir. Thus he contracted his diſorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parſimony.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 1.

Lieutenant General Bowyer, late commanding in Chief his Majeſty's Forces in this Province and its dependancies embarked yeſterday on board the Amelia Packet for England. He has been ſucceeded by Lieutenant General Gardner lately arrived from England.

His Excellency Lieut. Governor Fanning of Prince Edward's Iſland retires from the adminiſtration of the Government of that Iſland on a penſion of £ 500 per annum for life.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 22.

Yeſterday at four o'clock, died His Excellency Lieut. General Peter Hunter, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada and Commanding in Chief His Majeſty's Forces in both the Canadas.

As an Officer, his Character was high and unſullied; and at this preſent moment his Death may be conſidered as a great Public loſs. As Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, his loſs will be ſeverely felt: for by his unremitting attention and exertions, he has, in the courſe of a very few years, brought that Infant Colony to an unparalelled ſtate of proſperity.

His remains will be interred on Sunday next, at one o'clock, with the Military Honours due to his Rank.

SONG.

WE tars are all for fun and glee,
A hornpipe was my motion;
Time was I'd dance with any he,
That ſails the ſalt ſea ocean:
I'd rip the roll, the ſide, the rell,
Back, forward, in the middle,
And ruſh the pig, the toe and heel,
All going with the fiddle.

But one day toll'd a ſhot as rain
To chaſe the foe ſeverely;
A ſpinner queer'd my larboard gam,
And, damme, ſpoilt my dancing.

Well, I'm ſays I, no churliſh elf,
We meſſmates are all brothers;
Tho' I can't have no fun myſelf,
I may make fun for others.

A fiddle ſoon I made my own,
That girls and boys might caper;
Learnt, *Rule Britannia*, *Bobbing Joan*,
And grow'd a decent *Scraper*:

But juſt as I'd the knack on't got,
And did it pretty middling,
I loſt my elbow by a ſhot,
And, damme, ſpoilt my fiddling.

So ſometimes, as I turn'd my quid,
I got a knack of thinking,
As I ſhould be an invalid,
And then I took to drinking.

One day, call'd down my gun to man,
To tip it with the gravy;
I gave three cheers, and took the can,
To drink the BRITISH NAVY!

Before a ſingle drop I'd ſipt,
Or got it to my mouzzle,
A laugredge off my ſaddle whipt,
And, damme, *ſpoilt the gwaſle*.

So then I took to taking ſnuff
'Cauſe how my ſorrows doubled,
And pretty paſtime 'twas enough,
D'ye ſee, when I was troubled.

But Fortune, that miſchevous elf,
Still at ſome fun or other;
Not that I mind it for myſelf,
But juſt for *Poll* and Mother:

One day, while lying on a tack
To keep two ſpanking foes off,
A broadſide comes, caplues *Jack*,
And, damme, knocks my noſe off.

So in miſfortune's ſchool grown tough,
In this ſame ſort of knowledge;
Thinking, mayhap, I'd not enough,
They ſent me here to *College*.

And here we tell old tales and ſmoke,
And laugh while we are drinking,
Sailors, you know, will have their joke,
E'en though the ſhip was ſinking.

For I, while I get grog to drink
My wife, or friend, or King is,
'Twill be no eaſy thing, I think,
Damme, to ſpoil my ſinging.

To be ſold by Auction,

☞ At Mr MOSLEY's Sale Room, on Saturday next noſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A variety of Houſhold Furniture, Farming Utenſils, young Cattle, &c.

The property of a Gentleman about to leave the Province. York, Sept. 7, 1805.

☞ The above Sale is poſtponed to Tueſday next the 17th inſt. Sept. 13, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from Montreal with a large aſſortment of Winter Goods, together with the following articles, viz:—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Callicoes, Wilbour, patent Cord, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Woollen and Cotton night Caps, Bed-tick, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all ſorts, Toys, Watches, pound and paper Pins, Thread of all ſorts, Lout and Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemon-peel, Muſtard in bottles, Rockfish, Liverpool do. Madeira, Port and Tenneriffe Wine, French do bottled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Windſor, white, ſcented, Caſtile and turpentine Soap; Candles; ſweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steel, Ploughſhares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, braſs do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Tenckets of different ſorts, Pewter Baſons, Augurs, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hinges of different ſorts, Files, Braſs Cocks, Houſe-bells, Cow-bells, Horſe do. Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Balls, Clothbruſhes, Houſe do. Chalking-lines, Steel and Wood Coffee Mills, Baſting-ladles, Slicers, Grain Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Tumbler do. Graters, round jappan'd Sugar Canifters, Tea do. Tea-pots, Sauce-pans, Blocktin do Funnels, jappan'd Toaſt-racks, Tin Kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Tumblers, Dishes, Duſt-pans, Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclay, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all ſorts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Coolmers, Hamborough do Horſe Harneſs, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surcingles, Rasps, Whips, Harneſs Buckles. — Eſſence of Muſtard, and Pills of do. in ſmall boxes, good for the Rheumatiſm, empty Bottles, Tydkins, and a good aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

☞ He daily expects a freſh and large ſupply of Goods from New York.

N. B. To diſpoſe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Sept 12, 1805.

BY AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, without reſerve, on Wednesday and Thurſday the 25th and 26th inſtant, at the Houſe of the late Lieut. Governor RUSSELL, at York,

HIS Houſhold Furniture and other Effects, viz. A ſetting of Glaſs and Earthen Ware, Plated Candleſticks and Branches, Table Linens, Carpets, Window Curtains, Chairs, Bedſteads and Curtains, Mattraſſes, Blankets and Sheets, Kitchen Utenſils, four barrels of Wine, French Brandy and London Porter, a covered Carriage, a Cart, Saddles, Bridles and Harneſſes, Horſes, Cows and Sheep.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock. The whole of the purchaſe Money to be paid immediately upon the delivery of the Goods.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, Upper Canada, Sept 13, 1805.

THIS to give Notice, to all Perſons to whom the late JOHN WHITE Eſq. (Attorney General of this Province) was indebted at the Time of his Death by Bond or otherwiſe, and have given in attended Accounts of their reſpective Demands; that the Executor requeſts they will meet him, in perſon or by their lawful attorneys, at the Subſcriber's Houſe in York, at 12 o'clock on the 3d day of October next, that he may lay an Account of his Adminiſtration before them, and upon their declaring in writing their acceptance of a Dividend, *part paſſu* (or ſhare and ſhare alike) of the amount of the perſonal Property belonging to the deceaſed at preſent in his hands he may pay towards their reſpective Proportions and be diſcharged thereof.

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

York, September 12, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein, viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Henry Smith,
Abraham Iredell,	John Rider,
Thomas Welch,	Aaron Greely,
Augustus Jones,	Thomas Fraſer,
William Furniſh,	Reuben Sherwood,
Lewis Grant,	Joſeph Fortune,
	Solomon Stevent,
	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houſe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houſes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hoge; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

☞ For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Eſq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Griſt Mill and a Saw Mill; the Griſt Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and baiting ſuperfine Flour.

Theſe Mills are ſituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion, at the option of the purchaſer. Alſo 300 Acres, being the Weſt half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Markham. Half the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereſt. W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, 12 third Conceſſion, will ſhew the Premiſes.

York, 11th, March 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 22.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 750. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens & Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, Called and Elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We have thought fit, by and with the advice & conſent of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province to convoke, and by theſe preſents do convoke and enjoin you, and each of you, that on the Fifteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.

PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Elquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me; AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

QUEBEC, 8th Auguſt.

His Excellency Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, embarked on Monday laſt on board H. M. S. *Uranie* and ſailed immediately for England, in conſequence of the Royal leave of abſence obtained for that purpoſe. Addreſſes were preſented to His Excellency previous to his departure, by the Members of His Majeſty's Executive Council reſiding in Quebec, and from the inhabitants of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the Town of Three Rivers, and various other parts of the Province.

The Right Revd. The Lord BISHOP of Quebec, alſo ſailed for England at the ſame time in the Ann. Capt. Boyd one of the veſſels of the fleet convoyed by the Uranie.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 24.

OBITUARY.

Yeſterday at four o'clock, died His Excellency Lieut. General Peter Hunter, Lieut Governor of Upper Canada and Commanding in Chief His Majeſty's Forces in both the Canadas.

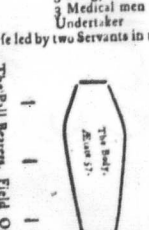
As an Officer, his Character was high and unſullied; and at this preſent moment his Death may be conſidered as a great Public loſs. As Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, his loſs will be ſeverely felt: for by his unremitting attention and exertions, he has, in the courſe of a very few years, brought that Infant Colony to an unparalelled ſtate of proſperity.

His remains will be interred on Sunday next, at one o'clock, with the Military Honours due to his Rank.

The Obſequies of General HUNTER were, this day, ſolemnized in a manner becoming his late rank and ſtation.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Brigade Major
The Quebec Militia in Column of ſections
The Band & Drums 49th Regiment
The 49th Regiment in Column of ſections
The 6th do. do. do.
Muſick and Drums 6th Regiment
Royal Artillery, 12 Guns
Lieut. Col. BROCK, Commanding, attended by the Adjutants of Corps—
3 Clergymen
3 Medical men
Undertaker
Horſe led by two Servants in mourning.



The Servants
Mourners
Civil Authorities

Perſons in the Military Departments

Hoſpital Staff
Soldiers of the Militia not on Duty
Do. of the Troops
Officers of the Militia—Enſigns Firſt
Officers of the Troops—Do. do.
(*Arranged two and two*) all in Scarfs and Hatbands.

During the proceſſion, minute guns were fired; firſt one from the grand battery, and afterwards continued, by two guns, from the cavalier battery, at the citadel. The body was received by the troops and militia, when they ſhouldered and preſented arms, the muſic and drums playing the dead march. The head of the column was formed at the corner of Mr. Baby's houſe, and continued round the grand parade to the door of the church. The corpſe paſſed through the lane of troops to the church, preceded by the bands of muſic. From the Church the proceſſion proceeded to the place of interment, the troops and militia having their arms reverſed. After the ſervice, at the place of interment, one round was fired ſlowly and diſtinctly by the eleven field pieces, followed by one round of ſmall arms, by regiments; then a ſecond round of artillery, followed in like manner by the ſmall arms; and laſtly, a third round of artillery, and a third round of ſmall arms. On the commencing of the firing, at the burial ground, the minute guns ceaſed.

The attendance of the militia was in conſequence of an offer of their ſervices, as a mark of their reſpect to the deceaſed; which offer was accepted by Col. Bowes. The pall bearers were ſix field officers. The Mourners were

The Hon. Thomas Dunn, Preſident of the Province.

Col. Bowes, Col. Green,
Major Curry, Major Robe,
Hon. Mr. Craigie, Capt. Gomm,
Mr. William Green.

All the Officers, on duty, had hatbands and ſcarfs. The drums were covered with black cloth. The ſpectacle was altogether impreſſively ſolemn and ſublime.

The colours at the citadel have been hoiſted half maſt high ever ſince the deceaſe of the General. The officers are to appear at Church to-morrow in their ſcarfs and hatbands, and the troops to continue to mourn for a week. The Regimental canteens were ordered to be ſhut at 9 o'clock yeſterday evening, not to be opened again till 12 o'clock on monday.

LONDON, July 9.

We ſubjoin a letter from Plymouth, written by a moſt intelligent and reſpectable Friend, to whom we have often been in indebted for articles of intelligence on important occaſions, and which we always found to be correct:

"PLYMOUTH, July 7.—His Majeſty's ſhip Curieux, of 16 guns, Capt. Bettelworth arrived here this day, 2 P. M.—By her we have the very pleaſing accounts of the ſafe arrival in the Weſt-Indies of Lord Nelſon, early in June; The firſt iſland he made was Trinidad, which had not been diſturbed by the common enemy. Hearing nothing particular of the Combined Fleets, his Lordſhip ſailed for Barbadoes, where he found Admiral Cochrane, with his Majeſty's ſhips Spartiate and Northumberland, and from whom he learned that the French and Spaniards had, during their ſhort ſtay, buried 3000 troops; and, from the ſtate of the ſurvivors, they apprehended great difficulty in being able to return to France, for which country they had taken their departure. Lord Nelſon took the Spartiate and Northumberland with him as far as the N. end of Antigua, when he ordered them to return, conſidering his own force a match for the enemy.—This was on the 12th of June, at which time not a ſingle man was to be found on board his Lordſhip's fleet unfit for duty. At the ſame time that the Spartiate and Northumberland were detached from the fleet, the Curieux, by which we have received this intelligence, was diſpatched by his Lordſhip for England.

"On the fifth day after, viz. on the 19th of June, the Curieux came up with the Combined Fleet, and kept company ſome time, to try their rate of ſailing.—As her commander found they ſailed badly, and were miſerably handled, there ſeems no doubt but Lord Nelſon ſhould overtake them, probably by the 30th or 31ſt of June!

"The return, or rather attempt to return to Europe, is reduced to a certainty, and muſt brighten the hopes of our planters and the merchants connected with the Weſt Indies in this country."

Diſpatches to the above effect were received at the Admiralty at an early hour this morning. The news had diffuſed univerſal joy in the City, and ſtocks have riſen in conſequence.

Lord Nelſon's diſpatches are dated the 12th of June, at Antigua. His Lordſhip arrived at Barbadoes on the 4th, where he took 2000 troops on board. On the 8th the Combined Fleet paſſed Antigua on its return to Europe from Fort Royal, Martinique, where they left between three and four thouſand men ſick. The epidemical diſeaſe ſtill prevails in the enemy's ſhips. Lord Nelſon ſent off the Curieux on the 14th for England, and was himſelf in purſuit of the enemy. It was in lat. 22, N. long. 53, W. that the Curieux paſſed the combined fleet.

The enemy effected nothing by this expedition, except the capture of the Diamond Rock, the ſmall garriſon of which was obliged to ſurrender for want of water, not however without a gallant reſiſtance, in which the enemy loſt a number of men and three gun boats.

PATRIOTIC FUND

ESTABLISHED AT LLOYD'S COFFEE HOUSE, July 20th, 1803.

The Committe for managing this truly liberal inſtitution, publiſhed their *Second Report* on the 1ſt of March 1803; at which time the total amount of the Subſcriptions was—One hundred and fifty-eight Thouſand, Three hundred and forty three Pounds, five Shillings and ten pence; and Twenty-one Thouſand, Two hundred Pounds, Three per cent, Conſolidated Annuities—The amount of Dividends received on Government Securities Thirteen thouſand and four Pounds:"—And, the amount paid and voted, Nineteen Thouſand, Four hundred and Thirty four Pounds, one ſhilling and ſix pence; excluſive of four hundred and ſeven Pounds per ann. granted for the lives of the reſpective parties, and eſtimated at about ſix Thouſand Pounds.

It is with much pleaſure we inſert the following proceedings of the Committee on the 7th of May laſt;—

"At a general meeting of the Committee for managing the PATRIOTIC FUND, held this day, *Robert Sheldon Eſq. in the Chair*,

READ, from the London Gazette of April 2nd, a letter from Vice Admiral Sir ANDREW MITCHELL, K. B. Commander in Chief on the Halifax Station, addreſſed to WILLIAM MARSDEN, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiralty, inclоſing a letter from Capt. LAKE, of His Majeſty's ſhip Leander, relating a moſt gallant and perſevering attack made on the 16th February laſt, by Sir ROBERT LAWRIE, Bart. commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, of 32 guns (12 pounders) and 199 men, on the French Frigate la Ville de Milan of 48 guns, (18 pounders) and 350 men, which after a chaſe of twenty-ſix hours, and an action of about three hours, the latter reduced to a ſtate of complete diſtreſs; when, by an unfortunate ſhot, which carried away her wheel, and rendered her unmanageable, the Cleopatra was compelled to ſtrike; and both ſhips being afterwards fallen in with by the Leander, in their diſabled ſtate, were taken poſſeſſion of without firing a gun—

RESOLVED, That a Sword, of One Hundred Pounds value, be preſented to Captain Sir ROBERT LAWRIE, Bart. for his ſpirited and perſevering conduct in attacking and ſo diſabling the Ville de Milan, as to render her incapable of either engaging or eſcaping His Majeſty's ſhip Leander.

RESOLVED, That the following ſums be given to the Officers and men wounded in the engagement:

Dangerouſly wounded.

£100 to M. Micnell, midſhipman acting lieutenant.
£100 to Mr. Belt, Maſter.
£50 to Mr. M'Carthy, boatſwain.
£30 to quarter maſter.
£30 to captain's coxſwain.
£20 to each of the eight ſeamen.
£20 to each of the five marines.

Slightly wounded.

£50 to Lieut. Balfour.
£50 to Lieut. Cr oke.
£50 to Lieut. Bower, H. M. S. Bermuda.
£40 to Lieut. Appleton, of the marines.
£30 to Mr. Standley, midſhipman.
£30 to boatſwain's mate.
£10 to each of the twelve ſeamen.

RESOLVED, That a letter, ſigned by the Chairman, be written to Captain Sir ROBERT LAWRIE, Bart. tranſmitting the foregoing reſolutions, and requeſting he would furniſh the Committee with information reſpecting the families of thoſe who were killed, and the names of thoſe who were wounded, together with the nature and extent of the injuries received.

Extract from the Minutes,

J. P. WELSFORD, Sec.

DUBLIN, *July* 1.

Hamilton Rowan.——This morning, Mr. Hamilton Rowan appearing in the Court of King's Bench, the clerk of the crown having read the record of his outlawry, aſked him what he had to ſay, why judgment of death and execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him? Mr. Rowan, in reply, pleaded, that he was in Penſylvania, when he was outlawed; and that he had been inſtructed by his counſel that the outlawry was erroneous. After examining the writ, and error in point of fact was acknowledged, and the outlawry was reverſed. An indictment for treaſon was then read; to which Mr. Rowan pleaded his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon; on which he was diſcharged.

Mr. Rowan having riſen from the kneeling poſition in which he heard the pardon read, thus addreſſed the court:

"When laſt I had the honor of appearing before this tribunal [ſeveral years, ago] I told your Lordſhip, I knew his Majeſty only by his wielding the force of the country, ſince that period, during my legal incapacity and abſence beyond ſeas, my wife and children have not only been unmoleſted, but protected; and in addition to thoſe favors, I am now indebted to the Royal Mercy for my life. I will neither my Lord, inſiſt upon the reſtitude of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude, leſt my conduct ſhould be attributed to baſe and unworthy motives: but I hope my future life will evince the ſincerity of thoſe feelings with which I am impreſſed, by ſuch unmerited proofs of his Majeſty's benefience."

To this addreſs the Chief Juſtice replied:

"Mr. Rowan from the ſentiments you have expreſſed, I have not a doubt but you will prove by your future conduct that his Majeſty's pardon has not been beſtowed on an unworthy object."

Mr. R wan then bowed to the court, and withdrew.

The Patriotic Fund Committee, at a ſpecial meeting, held at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, have voted to Gen. Prevoſt, and the officers and men under his command, as a tribute of their conſideration for the gallant defence of Dominique, as follows:—To Gen. Prevoſt, a ſword value 100l. and a piece of plate value 200l.—To Major Nunn, a ſword value 50l. and a piece of plate value 100l.—A ſword and a piece of plate of the ſame value, to Capt. O'Connel.—The ſum of 100l. to Capt. C. Campbell, and the ſum of 40l. to each diſabled man, or who may have loſt a limb. 20l. to each man ſeverely wounded; and 10l. to every man ſlightly wounded; in which are included the militia of the iſland.

A very reſpectable Nobleman, Lord Milford, intends to bring a Bill into Parliament, for the better regulation of the driving of cattle, and including the puniſhment of hackney coachmen for cruel and barbarous conduct.

The more we reflect upon the the deſigns of the French, upon which the curious intercepted correſpondence lately publiſhed, has thrown ſuch ſtrong light, the more are we convinced, that an attack upon our Indian ſettlements, is one of their great objects. Some private letters received within a day or two from France, ſtrengthen our opinions. They ſtate in poſitive terms, that in a certain latitude the combined fleets were to ſeparate, and that ſeven ſail of the line were to be detached to the Eaſt Indies with 5000 troops on board.

Egypt.—The complete defeat of the Ottoman army in Egypt, has been communicated in official diſpatches of Feb. 5 tranſmitted to Conſtantinople. The immediate conſequence of the victory was a captulation ſigned by Hourſchid Pacha, the Turkiſh Governor of Egypt, ſurrendered to the Beys the poſſeſſion of Cairo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SINGULAR FACT.

In one of the ſhips of the fleet that ſailed lately from Falmouth for the Weſt-Indies went paſſengers a Lady and her ſeven Lap Dogs, for the paſſage of each of which ſhe paid thirty pounds, on the expreſs condition that they were to dine at the cabin table, and lap their wine afterwards! Yet theſe happy dogs do not engroſs the whole of their good lady's affection as ſhe has alſo in Jamaica forty cats and a huſband!!!

London Paper.

Repartee. When a gentleman took off his hat to a quaker.—"Friend, (ſaid he) ſhall I pull off my coat?"

Curious Diſpute.—In one ſtreet on Bolton-le Moor, there have lately been no fewer than 25 women in that advanced ſtate of pregnancy which required the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of the obſtetric tribe. About a week ago, two of theſe females were delivered of boys, in the ſame houſe, and within ſo ſhort a period, that the man-mid wife had ſcarcely time to perform his duty with the one, until he was called to aſſiſt the other. The two children were, during the confuſion, inadvertently put into one bed; the conſequence was, that nobody could afterwards aſcertain to which mother either belonged. Neither of the mothers could identify her own child, and both claimed the handſomeſt.

Laſt St. David's day, during divine ſervice at St. James's, Liverpool, a ſailor boy, going into church, put a half-a guinea into the plate: as it was ſuppoſed to be a miſtake, he was deſired by one of the truſtees of the Welch Charity to take back his half guinea, and throw his ſhilling. "No, replied the little tar, I was brought up in the ſchool, and give it with all my heart. [*London Pap.*]

ECONOMY.

A few days ſince, a publican at Horſham, after buffing a ſervant boy for attempting to light a candle by thruſting it into the fire, caught it out of the lad's hand, and at the ſame time took a piece of paper from his waiſtcoat, lit the candle with it, and threw the remainder into the grate, where it was inſtantly conſumed. When *Bonniface's* warmth was a little abated, he recollected that the piece of paper he had made uſe of to ſave his candle's end, *was a ten pound Bank Note!* [*Lon. pap.*

MEDICAL.

Believing the uſe of ſimples, (in preference to the violent remedies moſt frequently preſcribed by gentlemen of the faculty) to be much more ſalutary and beneficial; and particularly, better adapted to the finances of the poorer claſs of citizens; it becomes our duty to give circulation to every thing which has for its object the advancement of the deſired end. In the inſtances before us, we have proof, that after all the reſources of medicine have been exhauſted to no other effect than making the patient worſe, a reſource to ſimples have produced a rapid and radical cure, and that too in a very circumſcribed period.

In our laſt we inſerted a communication from Dr. Brevitt, of Baltimore, on the virtue of the *leaves* of common *blackberry*, in caſes of the dyſentery, or ſpring ſickneſs, in children, which he has aſcertained by *practice*—ſince which a publication has appeared, (ſigned a "Female," and which is ſubjoined) wherein it is ſtated, that the *root* of what is moſt commonly called *dewberry*, has proved in various inſtances, a mild and ſpeedy cure for the moſt violent *dyſentery*, even in the laſt ſtage. If the efficacy is actually ſuch as deſcribed by the communicant, (but have we reaſon to queſtion it) the diſcovery is of much conſequence to all heads of families, who beſt can judge of the feelings of others, by ideally placing themſelves in a like ſituation; and by reflecting, that a ſimilar misfortune may one day await them.—*Wil. Mer.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

MESSRS. PRENTIS AND FRAILEY,

With indeſcribable pleaſure I read Doctor Brevitt's obſervations on the blackberry leaf. I have long had an ardent deſire to publiſh to the world the virtues of the root of the ſame bearer. If he means the low running blackberry, by ſome called dewberry, I can add, as a further proof of its efficacy, that I was cured by it, of a violent dyſentery, after being abandoned by the moſt eminent phyſicians in N. York. My brother, who with anxious ſolicitude watched his apparently dying ſiſter, and hearing her complain (in a voice ſcarcely audible) of the cruelty of being abandoned by the faculty, replied, with joy illuminating his countenance, "I have this moment ſeen aſſected a ſovereign remedy, and one wherein the pride of the faculty was a little humbled. You are not ignorant, my dear ſiſter, that my youthful days were devoted to the ſervice of my country. There was a time in the army, when the dyſentery prevailed to ſuch a terrible degree, that nothing could be heard but the diſtreſs of the ſick, or the groans of the dying. The phyſicans tried their ſkill in vain. At length there paſſed by an old Squaw, who demanded to know the complaint. After being informed, the wept for the ignorance of the learned phyſician, and taking him by the hand, ſhewed him the low running blackberry, or dewberry, of the roots of which ſhe made a ſtrong decoction, or tea, and cauſed the patients to drink three teacups full, milk warm, and during the operation to drink plentifully of water, (it operates in this complaint as gentle purge.) All who drank of it recovered." Give me to drink of it alſo, I pray you, my brother ſaid, I. In haſte it was prepared, and in three hours after the taking of it the nature of the complaint was entirely changed, and I recovered after few days to the aſtoniſhment of all the neighborhood, who were in hourly expectation of my death.

Some time after, reſiding in Charleſton, South Carolina, a methodiſt miniſter called on me and informed me, with tears in his eyes that his little daughter lay very ſick with the dyſentery, and the more phyſic ſhe took, the worſe ſhe ſeemed to get; and he likewiſe added that he had buried a little daughter of the ſame age, and with the ſame complaint ſome years paſt. I preſcribed a tea-cupful of the ſtrong decoction of the root of the low blackberry, the effect was ſimilar to that taken by myſelf; ſhe recovered in a ſhort time, to the great joy of her worthy parents.

I reſided, afterward, in New England, and took a fancy to a charming little boy of one of my indigent neighbors, who indulged me with the company of the child frequently for days and weeks together, and having at one period miſſed him for a week, it led me par curioſity to enquire for him, when I was informed that he was buried that morning with one of his ſiſters, and that the

third and only surviving child lay almost expiring with the same complaint the dysentery—I flew to the house of sorrow and death, in order to save one child if possible, when to my surprise I found my favorite boy still living, although very sick—his two little sisters had been buried that morning. I demanded of their mother who their physician was, and wether he pursued the same course of medicine with this child as with the two others who had died? She answered that he did to her certain knowledge. Does your child grow worse or better? It grows worse and worse, the same as the other children did, replied the mother. Why then, in the name of common sense, does he not try other means? I then demanded the situation of the two children previous to their death, and was told that they swelled very much, even to have the appearance of bursting. I then observed my little favorite more attentively, when I discovered his hands and feet were very much swelled. Shew me the medicine, said I, almost frantic with grief and fear.—When behold it was calomel! I concealed my feelings from the mother, but privately threw the calomel into the fire, for fear she should administer it during the time that I was gone in search of the physician. I could not find him; and as their was no time to be lost, I took the liberty to wrest the dear little boy from the jaws of death; without his leave, by giving him the strong tea made of the root of the running blackberry, and afterwards, a dole of gentle-physic, to carry off the effects of the calomel from the system, for which deed the quack has never forgiven me.

At another time, as I was journeying with my family, through a small village in New-England, I called at a house where there was a lad sick with the dysentery—I directed the mother to prepare the tea above, and give him two teacups full, which was done; and so pleasing and unexpected was the cure, that the lad was sent by his mother to return me thanks at my own house, in less than two weeks, although at the distance of six miles.

A FEMALE.

THE ORACLE.

YORK,—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

On Thursday last the following Address was presented to JAMES MACAULAY Esq. on his departure from this Province.

UPPER CANADA—York, 19th Sept. 1805.

SIR,

PENETRATED as we are, with a sense of the public and private loss we are about to sustain, by your leaving this Province; we have nevertheless the qualifying hope, that it is only for a Season: and look forward with mingled pleasure and anxiety, to the day, when your return will be as pleasing as your departure will now be painful.

It, Sir, the prayers of a grateful Community await, uninterrupted happiness will attend you, who have so often diffused it amongst the Children of Indigence and Infirmity; with no other reward than, their gratitude, and your own feelings.

On reviewing your whole conduct, in the twofold capacity of Member of Society, and Professional Man, we with pride and pleasure avow, that we conceive it not only irreproachable, but truly exemplary and meritorious: and beg you to accept this weak testimonial of the regret we feel at the idea of parting, and that respect and esteem in which you are so deservedly held by the public, and your sincere friends, and Humble Servants,

Peter Russell	Jos. Willcocks
John Mc Gill	Wm. W. Baldwin
Thos. Scott	Alexander Wood
Wm Allan	Robt Henderson
William Jarvis	John Brikie
G. O. Stuart	Geo. Crookthank
D. Cameron	Thos. Ridout
Thos. B. Gough	A. Mercer
Richd. Ferguson	Jno R. Small
W. Chewett	Richd. Lippincott
Thos Molloy	John. Detlor
S Heward	John Bennett
B. Rudout	John Cameron.

James Macaulay Esq
York.

YORK, 19th Sept. 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

TO the many proofs I have experienced of your esteem, during my long residence amongst you, I am this day, honored with the additional one, in flatteringly expressed in your address to me. On the eve of departing, the consequent hurry will apologize for my saying in brief, that I shall part with so many valued Friends with the most sensible regret. Could I antedate my return, the period of my absence from you should be shortened.

Gentlemen, please to accept individually my sincere wishes for your welfare, and the prosperity of the Province, and believe me to be your real Friend and humble Servant,

JAS. MACAULAY.

To the Gentlemen, Subscribers to the Address to me, of this date.

☞ The Gentlemen resident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will please take notice that their papers are now left at the house of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there.

Advertisements unavoidably omitted will be carefully inserted next week.

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

ALL young men of good Character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to shew their loyalty and attachment to their

KING AND COUNTRY,

Have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by entering into *His Majesty's Canadian Fencible Regiment*, Commanded by

BRIGADIER GENERAL
THOMAS PETER,

Now raising in the two Provinces of Canada, to serve in America, and not elsewhere.

Every man who inlists will receive a Bounty of

FIVE POUNDS AND SIXPENCE,

Sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting instructions.

No man will be taken who is above Thirty Years of age or under five feet three inches high.

Such men as are qualified to act as Non-commissioned Officers, and who prove themselves intelligent, and active, may expect speedy promotion to those situations, as a number will soon be appointed.

Application to be made to *Lieutenant Colonel Shank* at Quebec, the different Recruiting Parties in the Country, or to Lieut. Mc. Gill at Niagara.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Esq. the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grist Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting superfine Flour.

These Mills are situate on Lot No. 4 in the third Concession of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Concession, at the option of the purchaser. Also 300 Acres, being the West half of Lot No. 32; and the whole of Lot No 32 in the second Concession of Markham. Half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Interest.

W. ALLAN.

N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Concession, will shew the Premises.

York, 12th, March 1805.

BY AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, without reserve, on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 26th of September inst. at the House of the late Lieut. General HUNTER, at York,

HIS Household Furniture and other Effects, consisting of Glass and Earthen Ware, Plated Cruet Castors and Branches, Tea Urns, Carpets, Window Curtains, Chairs, Bedsteads and Cornices, Mattrasses, Blankets and Sheets, Bolsters Woollen, some bottled Wine, French Brandy and London Porter, a covered Carriole, a Cart, Saddles, Bridles and Harnesses, Horses, Cows and Sheep.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock. The whole of the purchase Money to be paid immediately upon the delivery of the Goods

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, Upper Canada, Sept. 13, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has just arrived from Montreal with a large assortment of Winter Goods, together with the following articles, viz.—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Callicoes, Withoes, patent Coteens, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Woollen and Cotton night Caps, Bed-ticks, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all sorts, Toys, Watches, pound and paper Pins, Thread of all sorts, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemon-peel, Mustard in bottles, Rockfish, Liverpool do. Madeira, Port and Tenneriffe Wine, French do. bottled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Window, white, Scotched, Cullile and turpentine Soap; Candles; Sweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steel, Ploughshares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, Brass do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Tea-kettles of different sorts, Pewter Basons, Augurs, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hinges of different sorts, Files, Brass Cocks, House-bells, Cow-bells, Horse do Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Balls, Clothes-brushes, House do. Chafing-dishes, Barrel and Wood Coffee Mills, Basting-ladles, Slices, Glass Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Tinder-do Graters, round jappan'd Sugar Canisters, Tea do Trays, Sauce-pans, Blacking do Funnels, jappan'd Toast-racks, Tin Kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Tumblers, Dishes, Dust-pans, Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclays, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all sorts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Coolmots, Hamborough do Horse Harness, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surcingles, Rasps, Whips, Harness Buckles. — Essence of Mustard, and Pills of do. in small boxes, good for the Rheumatism, empty Bottles, Trunks, and a good assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware.

Flour, Peafe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

☞ He daily expects a fresh and large supply of Goods from New York.

N. B. To dispose orearly in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Those who wish to purchase, are desired to apply in time.

York, Sept. 12, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 west side of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houses, the property of Count de Puisaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpose.

Sept. 14, 1805

THIS to give Notice, to all Persons to whom the late JOHN WELLS Esq. (Attorney General of this Province) was indebted at the Time of his Death by Bond or otherwise, and have given in attested Accounts of their respective Demands; that the Executor requests they will meet him, in person or by their lawful attorneys at the Subscriber's House in York, at 12 o'clock on the 30 day of October next, that he may lay an Account of his Administration before them, and upon their declaring in writing their acceptance of a Dividend, *pari passu* (or share and share alike) of the amount of the personal Property belonging to the deceased at present in his hands he may pay to each their respective Proportions and be discharged thereof.

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

York, September 12, 1805.

To be Sold or Let,

THE House and Lot, consisting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houses, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July 1805.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all those who have claims on the said Estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October next.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

York, 20th May, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 23.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 751. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens & Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, Called and Elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



KNOW YE, that We have thought fit, by and with the advice & consent of our Executive Council of our said Province to convoke, and by these presents do convoke and enjoin you, and each of you, that on the Fifteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice; and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

QUEBEC, August 24.

OBITUARY.

Yesterday at four o'clock, died His Excellency Lieut. General Peter Hunter, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada and Commanding in Chief His Majesty's Forces in both the Canadas.

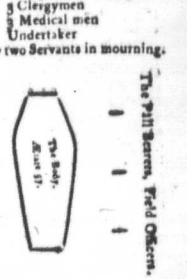
As an Officer, his Character was high and unsullied; and at this present moment his Death may be considered as a great Public loss. As Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, his loss will be severely felt: for by his unremitting attention and exertions, he has, in the course of a very few years, brought that Infant Colony to an unparallelled state of prosperity.

His remains will be interred on Sunday next, at one o'clock, with the Military Honours due to his Rank.

The Obsequies of General HUNTER were, this day, solemnized in a manner becoming his late rank and station.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Brigade Major
The Quebec Militia in Column of Sections
The Band & Drums 49th Regiment
The 49th Regiment in Column of Sections
The 6th do. do. do.
Musick and Drums 6th Regiment
Royal Artillery, 11 Guns
Lieut. Col. Brock, Commanding, attended by the Adjutants of Corps—
3 Clergymen
3 Medical men
Undertaker
Horse led by two Servants in mourning.



The Servants
Mourners
Civil Authorities
Persons in the Military Departments
Hospital Staff
Soldiers of the Militia not on Duty
Do. of the Troops
Officers of the Militia—Ensigns First
Officers of the Troops—Do. do.
(*Arranged two and two*) all in Scarfs and Hatbands.

During the procession, minute guns were fired; first one from the grand battery, and afterwards continued, by two guns, from the cavalier battery at the citadel. The body was received by the troops and militia, when they shouldered and presented arms, the music and drums playing the dead march. The head of the column was formed at the corner of Mr. B by's house, and continued round the grand parade to the door of the church. The corpse passed through the line of troops to the church, preceded by the bands of music. From the Church the procession proceeded to the place of inter-

their arms reverted. After the service, at the place of interment, one round was fired slowly and distinctly by the eleven field pieces, followed by one round of small arms, by regiments; then a second round of artillery, followed in like manner by the small arms; and lastly, a third round of artillery, and a third round of small arms. On the commencing of the firing, at the burial ground, the minute guns ceased.

The attendance of the militia was in consequence of an offer of their services, as a mark of their respect to the deceased; which offer was accepted by Col. Bowes. The pall bearers were six field officers. The Mourners were

The Hon. Thomas Dunn, President of the Province.

Col. Bowes, Col. Green,
Major Curry, Major Robe,
Hon. Mr. Craigie, Capt. Gomm,
Mr. William Green.

All the Officers, on duty, had hatbands and scarfs. The drums were covered with black cloth. The spectacle was altogether impressively solemn and sublime.

The colours at the citadel have been hoisted half mast high ever since the decease of the General. The officers are to appear at Church to-morrow in their scarfs and hatbands, and the troops to continue to mourn for a week. The Regimental canteens were ordered to be shut at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, not to be opened again till 12 o'clock on monday.

QUEBEC, July 27th.

On Saturday last, a Sergeant of the 6th Regt. was stabbed in the body, with a bayonet, by a corporal of the same Regiment. Great hopes are entertained of the Sergeant's recovery.

On Monday last, about 8 o'clock in the forenoon, Miss SOPHIA WILLS of Quebec and Miss PANET of l'Assomption, were walking in the woods, at *Wood Land*, the Seat of NICHOLAS MONTOUR, Esq. having missed their route, a number of inhabitants of the Parish of Pointe du Lac and some Indians from Three Rivers, searched the wood, when they were found, about six miles distant, at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, in good spirits.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated 25th July, 1805.

"Melancholy accidents happen to some almost every day. Beginning with this month. A young man was cut down twice hanging himself: Mr. John Russel, on his way from Scotland, to this place, was knocked over board by the boom of the vessel, on Lake Champlain and drowned. W. Travis, of this place, on his way to Halifax, fell over board in the night time and was drowned. A young man of this place, in a fit of melancholy cut his throat about to o'clock at night, and got no assistance till next morning, he is in a fair way of recovery; another man was drowned in his well; and to finish with Sunday a boy was drowned in the river, while bathing. On Tuesday about six P. M. the steeple of the *Hotel Dieu* was struck with lightning, and caught fire, and continued burning till after 9 o'clock, without doing any other damage than burning the upper part of the steeple, almost down to the bell; happily for us there was a continual pour of rain almost the

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whilst the whole exertions of a confused popolace."

August 3d.

The following Address was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by several Gentlemen of importance in the Society. We hear that the signatures were respectable and numerous.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT SHORE MILNES, BARONET, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower-Canada, &c. &c. &c.

"May it please your Excellency,

"We the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, could not hear but with a lively sense of regret that Your Excellency proposes to leave this Province in the course of a few days, if any thing could encrease our sensibility on this occasion it is the consideration that Your Excellency's health has been so much impaired in the exercise of your public duty as to render necessary a visit to your native country.

"It is now six years since your Excellency came to this Province, and a midst a war, the ravages of which have extended to the remotest parts of the Globe, and with an enemy, whose emissaries have town discord far and wide, have the inhabitants of Lower-Canada, under your Excellency's Administration enjoyed all the blessings of the most profound peace. Nor have these blessings been the effect of an accidental concurrence of circumstances, but are to be imputed to a wise, equitable and vigilant policy pervading at once every department of Your Excellency's Government.

"The Militia of this Country, so necessary for its defence, have by Your Excellency's exertions been organised, and taught the Military exercise in such a manner as to be rendered useful if their service should be required. Those of the Town have in a great part been cloathed, and so armed and disciplined as to present under Your auspices, a formidable barrier for the security of this Province against its enemies; Thus by Your Excellency's efforts a monument has been raised to shew that loyalty and public spirit exist in Canada, as well as in all other the dominions of our beloved Sovereign.

"We have only to express an unfeigned wish that Your Excellency, Lady Milnes and Family may have a prosperous voyage; and that Your Excellency may speedily return to Quebec with renewed Health, and resume the Government of this Province, in which more than two hundred and fifty thousand Inhabitants have already enjoyed, under Your Administration, an extent of rational Liberty and degree of happiness rarely to be found in other parts of the world.

We have the Honor to be
with the most profound respect
SIR,
Your Excellency's most Faithful
And very humble Servants,

Quebec 30th July 1805.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere Thanks for the assurances of your Esteem and regard conveyed in your present Address. It cannot but afford me the highest satisfaction to find, after a residence of six years amongst you, that my public conduct has been approved by so very respectable a proportion of the inhabitants of Quebec. I cannot omit this opportunity of noticing the alacrity so universally shewn by all Ranks of His Majesty's subjects in the city of Quebec in volunteering for the Militia service, and the mild the necessity unfortunately occurred that they would, in the face of the Enemy, realize the high expectations formed of them from their discipline and appearance.

Accept my grateful thanks for your kind wishes for myself and family and be assured that to hear of the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of Quebec will ever afford me the truest gratification.

August 17.

We have been favored with the following account of the proceedings on laying the corner stone of UNION HALL.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst. at noon, the corner stone of the Union Hotel, Coffee House and Assembly Room, was laid with the formalities used on such occasions, by the Honorable Thomas Dunn, President of the Province of Lower Canada, and Administrator of the Government, assisted by *William Holmes*, Esquire, M. D. Deputy Grand Master of the Society of Free Masons, Several Coins of the present Reign were deposited in the stone, as also an inscription, of which the following is a Copy:

Hujusfie Fori Municipalis, Anglice UNION HALL, ex Senatus provincialis consulto erecti,

THOMAS DUNN Vir Honorabilis Provinciæ Præfectus Politiæque Administrator,

Assistantibus et Curatoribus Selectis, Hon. *John Young* Præle, Hon. *John Antoine Panet* Comitiae Provincialis Rogatore.

Jonathan Sewell Armigero Regio,
John Painter et *John Blackwood*, Armigeris, Pacis Curatoribus;
Joseph Bouchette Armigero Mensorum Principali,
John Caldwell, Claude Denechaud, John Coltman, John Taylor, Joseph Plante, Angus Shaw, Thomas Place et *David Monro*, de Quebec, Armigeris,
Nec non et multis *Latomorum hujus* Urbis, quorum *William Holmes* Armiger M. D. fuit summus Magister Deputatus, adjuvantibus, hunc primum Lapidem posuit, die XIV. Mensis Sextilis, Anno Salutis MDCCCV.

Numini quoque Regis Regnantis
GEORGII III.
Suppositi sunt,
Precesque.

Nummus Aureus Anglice *Guinea*, aureum etiam Dimidium ejus et Trieus; Nummus argenteus solidos quinque Anglicos valens, solidus dimidium solidi, et quarta pars; nummus Æreus Britannicus duos Anglicos valens; denarius unus: obolus; et quadrans.

EDWARD CANNON.
Architectus.

After the stone was placed, the Reverend Mr. Spark, acting Grand Chaplain, pronounced the following Oration,

MY BRETHEREN

We have here met, in Masonic order, according to the ancient practice of the royal craft, to assist at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a public Building, intended to serve for the accommodation of strangers, and which will also contribute to the ornament of the City, and to the convenience and recreation of the Inhabitants in general.

On this occasion we cannot but reflect with gratitude, on the kindness of Providence, and the protecting care of the parent state, which, at a time like the present, when the noise of war is heard in almost every other quarter of the globe, permit us to live in quietness, and to cultivate the arts of peace. Thanks are due also to the liberality and public spirit of those, who have so generously come forward, to encourage and promote this design, without any prospect, of private advantage, to the Legislature in like manner, who approving their intentions, have granted them an act of incorporation—and to the Committee, by whose skill and assiduity, the necessary arrangements have been made, and the work put in a way of being completed, to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

It is observed that the improvements of Architecture, in every country, generally keeps peace with the advancement of civilization and progress of science. In whatever country you meet with nothing but rude and artless structures, for the lodging and convenience of the Inhabitants, *there* you may expect also to find a rude and uncultivated state of Society. The gradual steps, by which society advances from barbarism to refinement, may be traced, with tolerable accuracy, in the improvement of their buildings.

When the Romans, at that time a polished nation, having learned the rudiments of science from the ancient Greek first visited the Island of Great Britain, they found the Inhabitants, as yet, ignorant of all that deserves the name of architecture. But in proportion as they emerged from barbarism, they also improved in the art of building; and the face of the country, no less than the manners of the people, soon began to evince the good effects of their intercourse with a more civilized Nation.—At the present day, Great Britain doth not yield to Greece or Rome, in the magnificence of her Buildings, or elegance of her architecture. The many stately edifices, which are there, in every quarter, to be seen, strike the beholder with the Ideas of national wealth and refinement. The traveller, who visits that country, requires no other evidence to satisfy him of the taste and genius of the people, and of the prosperity of the nation.

In this remote colony of the British Empire, we cannot pretend to emulate the Parent state, in any Art or refinement of Life; but under her auspices and fostering care, we may profit by her instructions and example. And it is with a degree of pride and satisfaction that we have to remark, that several Edifices, which have been lately erected in this province, and various works of public utility which have been undertaken and executed, indicate a degree of public spirit, highly auspicious to the posterity of the country, and which seems to promise a rapid progress of colonial improvement.

That our beloved Sovereign, whose paternal care and munificence extend to the remotest parts of his dominions, may yet long wield the sceptre over us, that our excellant constitution may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest prosperity, and that we, and all the subjects thereof, may be loyal and happy, is our earnest wish, and prayer, to the great architect of the universe.

We humbly beseech thee, O thou great Parent of nature, that, by the kindness of thy providence, we may be enabled to carry on and to finish the work, which is here begun, that thou might be graciously pleased to be a guard to this City, to preserve it from decay and ruin to the latest posterity. May this building now about to be failed, be the habitation of loyalty, of virtue and of happiness; may true hospitality, concord, and benevolence be ever found therein, with humanity and peace. Grant his, O Lord, we beseech thee, for the sake of Jesus Christ; to whom, with thee, and the holy spirit, be glory, and dominion, now and ever more. AMEN.

His Honor the President was accompanied by the gentlemen composing the Committee for managing the affairs of the Union Corporation, and, we may say, by an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the Ceremony, which was performed, throughout, with becomming dignity and decorum. In the afternoon the gentlemen of the Committee gave an elegant dinner, at Sturch's Tavern, to his Honor the President, the Field Officers of the Regiments in garrison, and several other Gentlemen. His Excellency General HUNTER, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in both Provinces, we understand, was invited, but we are sorry to say, that, from indisposition, he could not attend."

A singular suicide.—The following is as striking an instance of a deliberate act of desperation as we recollect to have met with. On Wednesday the 9th inst. a labourer of the name of Robitaille, of this city, borrowed a gun for the purpose, as he said, of killing a fox; when he went and dug a grave on the plains, near the defcent of Wolfe's Cove, made his coffin, placed the coffin in the grave, and himself in the coffin; where he contrived by fixing the muzzle to his breast, to shoot himself. It was not till some days after that he was found dead in the situation described. It is said that he was subject to fits of lunacy.

From the *London Gazette*, June 1. 1805.

WAR-OFFICE, June 1, 1805.

35th, Regiment of foot, Lieutenant THOMAS EDGWORTH from the 6th foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

Some years previous to the late revolution in France, when the nobility yet held their almost regal honors: a Mr. ——, a young Englishman of fortune, who was on his travels, and stopped in Paris, used to spend much of his time at the *Hotel* of the Marquis de Bouille. His hospitality, and personal accomplishments won far on the esteem of Mr. ——; and in one French family, even the heart of the most dissolute court in Europe, he beheld connubial happiness, connubial purity! the personal graces of the marchioness, though in the wane of forty years, yet gave lovelinefs to the sentiments of a mind that was only to be known to be adored. She was admired and esteemed by Mr. ——, as her husband was reverenced and loved. When this truly noble pair quitted Paris, for their Chateau in the country, they requested their guest speedily to follow them.

Mr. —— had been some weeks in Paris after the departure of his illustrious friends, and was preparing to comply with their wishes, when he received a letter from the Marquis, written in the utmost confternation and anguish of mind. He had loft the wife of his bofom—fhe was then lying dead in the caftle, after having endured the pains of a fhort but rapid illness—fhe was at peace; but for him, his grief muft be as eternal as his love."

This intelligence furprifed and afflicted Mr. ——, and eager to comfole his fuffering friend, he immediately fet off for the Chateau. When he arrived at the village, which lay at the foot of the hill on which the caftle was fituated, inftead of the ftillnefs of fympathetic forrow marking every countenance for one whofe inmoft foul was charity;—inftead of this decent tribute to the virtuous dead—the bells rang: and the peafants were aflembled, dancing, finging and exhibiting every feature of feftivity. Amazed and fhocked, he enquired what it meant? The general reply was—"the marchioness is come to life!"—Bewildered with a hope he hardly dared cherifh, he haftened to the chateau; and there was received with open arms by the happy Marquis. He led him to the chamber of his amiable wife; who thanked Mr. —— with tears of gratitude for the confolation his friendfhip had intended her lord. After the firft hurried obfervations were over, and Mr. —— felt his emotion fubfided to tranquility; he enquired the occafion of this blifsful change. The marchioness replied to him, nearly in the following terms.

"My illnefs was fudden and fo alarming, that the Marquis fummoned feveral phyficians to attend me. All their exertions feemed to fail, and they declared that there was no hope; but confented to remain in the room until I breathed my laft. I took leave of my family. And in bidding my husband adieu forever, a fudden convulfion feized me—and I appeared to expire in his arms. I fell back on my bed, pale and motionlefs; and he was torn by abfolute force from the apartment. The phyficians then advanced and looked at me, declared that I was dead. I was ftiff, and cold as marble, and laid in my fhroud upon my couch, to be ready for interment. For this part of my narration I am indebted to my women. In obedience to our religion, and in honor of my rank, the room was darkened, hung with black, and lighted with wax-lights; and the anthems of the dead were chanted morning and evening around my bed. At laft the day came, in which I was to be committed to the Earth. My husband, who had been detained from the light of my corpse, hearing I was to be removed, broke from his room, and flying to the door of my apartment, infifted upon feeing me once more. In vain he cuftened; his attendants, in obedience to the commands of the phyficians, held him faft—but his grief was ftronger than their ftrength; and with a udden exertion, he burft from their hold, and rufhing into the chamber; flung himfelf upon my bofom exclaiming—"My wife? my dear wife, they fhall not tear thee from me!"—At thofe words, I raifed myfelf, and clafped him into my arms—he fainted. By the aflifance of the faculty he foon recovered, and I was removed to a warm bed, which quickly reftored me to my former felf. What I have told you is extraordinary: but what I have yet to tell, ftill ftrikes me with horror. When I appeared to expire, I fuppofe I fwooned; for I have no recollection of any thing, until my fenfes feemed to awake at the ftrains of fine mufic.

I found myself ſtretched on my couch, unable to open my eyes, to move, or articulate a ſound. The voices of the ſiſters chilled me with dread. But when I heard them proceed for hours in the ſolemnity, and my women who ſat round me, diſcourſing of my death and intended burial—God knows what were my horrors! the conviction that I ſhould be buried alive, with all my ſenſes contemplating the ſcene, almoſt drove me mad; yet I was incapable of expreſſing, even by a ſign, that I exiſted. In this ſtate of diſtraction and terror was my mind, when I heard my huſband's voice at the door—when I heard his ſtruggles, his eloquent grief, O! my ſoul was torn with agony! It appeared ready to burſt from my body—but when my lord threw himſelf upon my breaſt, and in all the torture of anguiſh, called upon my name, and ſtrained me to his heart—it cauſed ſuch a tempeſt in my ſoul—ſuch a revolution in my whole frame, that I felt the will, and the next moment had the power, to graſp him in my arms, the reſt you already know."

Lately died at Lubec, a child, poſſeſſed of very extraordinary talents; at ten months old it is ſtated he ſpoke his mothers tongue; that at one year he knew the principle contents of the five Books of Moſes; that at 14 months he was completely maſter of the hiſtorical part of the New-Teſtament; that at two years and a half he ſpoke Latin and French with great facility, and died before he was four. His conſtitution it is added, was ſo uncommonly delicate, that he had been weaned but a ſhort time before his death. His father is an eminent merchant, named Keinitken.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

A Student at one of our univerſities, ſome years ſince, by the name of Tucker, who was remarkable for large *teeth*; and another by the name of Green, whoſe *noſe* was not the leaſt prominent feature of his face, one day warmly diſputed the point of precedence in arithmetical knowledge. As the conteſt grew warmer, and was not likely ſoon to be compromiſed by themſelves, they agreed to refer the matter to the deciſion of a ſtudent in a claſs above them. In diſcloſing the diſpute to this arbitrator, they agreed that he ſhould propound a knotty queſtion, and the one who ſhould ſolve it with the moſt expedition, and, in his judgment, with moſt propriety, ſhould bear the palm. After conſiderable heſitation and unwillingneſs to comply on the part of the referee elect, and increaſing importunity of the diſputants, he propoſed the following very ingenious and keenly fatirical queſtion, which at once ended the conteſt.

"If Tucker's teeth three ſcore of beef
"Conſume in half an hour;
"I pray diſcloſe what chance Green's noſe
"Would Rund, if in their power!"

THE VILLAIN.—MAN.

BY A MOTHER TO HER INFANT DAUGHTER.

THY reſt is mild, my darling child,
Thy ſmiles bright, thy pillow ſmooth,
And ſweet the ſmile, that plays the while,
And dimples round thy coral mouth.

But not ſo mild, my darling child,
Will be thy reſt—it never can!
Ere'er you prove, like me, the love
And friendſhip of the villain,—man!

Yet by thy reſt, thy villans bleſt,
Bleſt, though with grief I ſigh ſincere,
Though oft their sighs, for the arts,
Oft mingle with thy milk a tear.

Ah! could my breaſt a bed of reſt
For ever be, that I might fan
In thine, thoſe fires that hear'n inſpires,
And ſhield thee from the villain,—man.

It makes me ſigh, to think that I
Could once have ſlept ſo ſound as thee,
And ſadly weep to think that ſleep
Shall never more my portion be.

To win my love thy father ſtrove,
And veil'd with ſeeming woe his plan;
But, ah! betray'd a ſtriſeleſs maid—
The villian! oh, the villain,—man.

And thus with art, child of my heart!
Will he diſſuſe the lying ſmile,
And call each prayer, the gods to hear,
And thy unpractis'd heart beguile.

Wait not to prove, child of my love!
Wait not his proffer'd vows to ſcan;
Be thine to fly, or you will ſigh,
And curſe, like me, the villain,—man.

To deſerts wild, my darling child!
Be thine with innocence to fly;
And like the buds that gem the woods,
Bloom only to the vernal ſky,

Soft ling'ring there, with tender care,
Thy mother's ſpirit oft ſhall fan
Thoſe holy fires, that hear'n inſpires,
And guard the from the villain,—man.

EPITAPH ON A SLUGGARD.

LO! here doth lazy LAWRENCE lie;
Who, when he bade the world adieu,
Cry'd, "O what bliſs it is to die!"
"For now I've *nothing more to do!*!"

☞ The Gentlemen reſident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will pleaſe take notice that their papers are now left at the houſe of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subſcriber informs his Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seaſon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enſuing Summer, in the courſe of next month—and pledges himſelf that more attention than ever ſhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

N. B. Caſh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
September 26, 1805.

Home Diſtrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the eighth day of OCTOBER next enſuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Baliffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are deſired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO LET,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hand; alſo the Houſe and Lot lately in poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The ſituation of both are ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to deſcribe them. Application to be made to

W. ALLAN.

York, 25th July, 1805.

*** For ſale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Salt.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from Montreal with a large aſſortment of Winter Goods; together with the following articles, viz.—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Caſſimeres, Whitney, patent Cord, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Woollen and Cotton night Caps, Beaverteen, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all ſorts, Toys Watches, round and paper Pins, Threads of all ſorts, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemonpeel, Muſtard in bottles, Rockfish, Liverpool ox, Madeira, Port and Teneriffe Wines, French do bottled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Windſor, white, ſcented, Caſtile and turpentine Soap; Candles; ſweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steel, Ploughshares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, Braſs do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Tea-kettles of different ſorts, Pewter Baſons, Augurs, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hinges of different ſorts, Files, Braſs Locks, Houſe-bells, Cow-bells, Horſe do Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Balls, Clothbrushes, Houſe do. Chafing-dishes, Steel and Wood Coffee Mills, Baſting-ladles, Shoes, Glaſs Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Tinder do Graters, round jappan'd Sugar Canniſters, Tea do Trapots, Sauce-pans, Blocks do Funnels, jappan'd Toaſt-racks, Tea Kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Tumblers, Dishes, Doſ... Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclay, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all ſorts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Collines, Hamborough do Horſe Harneſs, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surlingles, Reins, Whips, Harneſs Buckles, ——Eſſence of Muſtard, and Pills of do. in ſmall boxes, good for the Rheumatiſm, empty Bottles, Trunks, and a good aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

☞ He daily expects a freſh and large ſupply of Goods from New York.

N. B. To ſtipulate early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who with to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Sept. 12, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereto. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider, Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraſer,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

THIS to give Notice, to all Perſons to whom the late JOHN WHITE Eſq. (Attorney General of this Province) was indebted at the Time of his Death by Bond or otherwiſe, and have given in atteſted Accounts of their reſpective Demands; that the Executor requeſts they will meet him, in perſon or by their lawful attorney, at the Subſcriber's Houſe in York, at 12 o'clock on the 30 day of October next, that he may lay an Account of his Adminiſtration before them, and upon their declaring in writing their acceptance of a Dividend, *pari paſſu* (or ſhare and ſhare alike) of the amount of the perſonal Property belonging to the deceaſed at preſent in his hands he may pay to each their reſpective Proportions and be diſcharged thereof.

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

York, September 12, 1805.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

And all thoſe who have claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enſuing.

W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.

York, 10th May, 1805.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 24.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 758. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens & Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, Called and Elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We have thought fit, by and with the advice & conſent of our Executive Council of our ſaid Province to convoke, and by theſe preſents do convoke and enjoin you, and each of you, that on the Fifteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed the ſaid our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our Reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.

PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 24.

OBITUARY.

Yeſterday at four o'clock, died His Excellency Lieut. General Peter Hunter, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada and Commanding in Chief His Majeſty's Forces in both the Canadas.

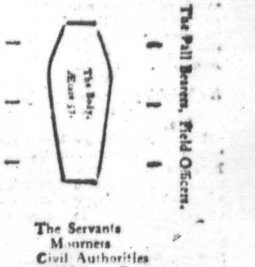
As an Officer, his Character was high and unſullied; and at this preſent moment his Death may be conſidered as a great Public loſs. As Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, his loſs will be ſeverely felt: for by his unremitting attention and exertions, he has, in the courſe of a very few years, brought that infant Colony to an unparallelled ſtate of proſperity.

His remains will be interred on Sunday next, at one o'clock, with the Military Honours due to his Rank.

The Obſequies of General HUNTER were, this day, ſolemnized in a manner becoming his late rank and ſtation.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Brigade Major
The Quebec Militia in Column of ſections
The Band & Drums 49th Regiment
The 49th Regiment in Column of ſections
The 6th do. do. do.
Muſick and Drums 6th Regiment
Royal Artillery, 11 Guns
Lieut. Col. BALCK, Commanding, attended by the Adjutants of Corps—
3 Clergymen
3 Medical men
Undertaker
Horſe led by two Servants in mourning.



The Servants
Mourners
Civil Authorities
Perſons in the Military Departments
Hoſpital Staff
Soldiers of the Militia not on Duty
Do. of the Troops
Officers of the Militia—Enſigns Firſt
Officers of the Troops—Do. do.
(*Arranged two and two*) all in Scarfs and Hatbands.

During the proceſſion, minute guns were fired; firſt one from the grand battery, and afterwards continued, by two guns, from the cavalier battery, at the citadel. The body was received by the troops and militia, when they ſhouldered and preſented arms, the muſic and drums playing the dead march. The head of the column was formed at the corner of Mr. Black's houſe, and continued round the grand parade to the door of the church. The corpſe paſſed through the line of troops to the church, preceded by the bands of muſic. From the Church the proceſſion proceeded to the place of inter-

ment, the troops and militia having their arms reverted. After the service, at the place of interment, one round was fired slowly and distinctly by the eleven field pieces, followed by one round of small arms, by regiments; then a second round of artillery, followed in like manner by the small arms; and lastly, a third round of artillery, and a third round of small arms. On the commencing of the firing, at the burial ground, the minute guns ceased.

The attendance of the militia was in consequence of an offer of their services, as a mark of their respect to the deceased; which offer was accepted by Col. Bowes. The pall bearers were six field officers. The Mourners were

The Hon. Thomas Dunn, President of the Province.

Col. Bowes,	Col. Green,
Major Curry,	Major Robe,
Hon. Mr. Craigie,	Capt. Gomm,

Mr. William Green.

All the Officers, on duty, had hatbands and scarfs. The drums were covered with black cloth. The spectacle was altogether impressively solemn and sublime.

The colours at the citadel have been hoisted half mast high ever since the decease of the General. The officers are to appear at Church to-morrow in their scarfs and hatbands, and the troops to continue to mourn for a week. The Regimental canteens were ordered to be shut at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, not to be opened again till 12 o'clock on monday.

Latest Intelligence.

Admiralty Office, July 6, 1805.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Drury, to William Marsden, Esq; dated on board the Trent, in Cork Harbour, June 29, 1805.

Sir—This morning arrived here his Majesty's ship Loire, bringing with her the Valiant, a formidable French privateer, which she captured four days ago, as related in Capt. Maitland's letter herewith enclosed, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I am, &c.

W. O'B. DRURY.

His Majesty's ship Loire at Sea, June 25, 1805.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the Valiant, of Bordeaux, a frigate privateer, carrying thirty guns, and two hundred and forty men, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 49 deg, 30 min. and long. 16 deg. 20 min. after a very hard chace of twelve hours; when nearly within gun shot, the Melampus and Brilliant hove in sight on the weather bow, which obliged her to bear up, and threw her into our hands about two hours sooner than she otherwise would have been. She is reckoned one of the most complete ships ever fitted out at Bordeaux, and is perfectly calculated to be taken into his Majesty's service, sails incomparably fast, carries twenty 18 pounders on her main deck, and 6 sixes (which she threw overboard in the chace) on her quarter deck. The Valiant had been twenty days from Bordeaux, was victualled and steered for a four month's cruize; the only capture she has made is the Lord Spencer, Halifax Packet.

I have the honor to be &c.

FRED. MAITLAND.

To Rear Admiral Drury, &c. &c. Cove.

LONDON, July 6.

Earl Camden is mentioned as Lord Sidmouth's successor in the Cabinet, and Mr. Yorke as Lord Camden's successor in the War Department.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, we understand, has also resigned the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

July 8.

The following is, according to a private letter, the state of the naval preparations in the Dutch ports:

At Antwerp, building, 6 ships of the line, and 2 frigates.

At Amsterdam, 1 ship of 74 guns, just launched; 1 do. gone to the Texel.

At Rotterdam, 1 ship of 90 guns, to be launched in about 3 months, and 1 frigate of 32 guns.

In the Texel, 6 ships of the line, with several frigates; and from 40 to 50 transports, of from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

The manœuvres of the expedition army, in the Dutch camp at Zeyst, began on the 16th ult. in the presence of the French General, Marmont.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte was yesterday morning safely delivered of a son, at her residence in Park Place, Camberwell. Mr. Aveline, of Camberwell was the accoucheur.

July 9.

Bonaparte is visiting his Italian fortresses. Mantua has been carefully inspected, and the additional works have been ordered to be completed as soon as possible. He is now gone to Genoa to receive the submission of a people who formerly were the Masters of that little Island that gives him birth.

A sharp debate took place in the House of Lords yesterday, upon the Duke of Athol's bill. Our readers know that this is one of the subjects upon which Mr. Pitt and the Addington party disagree. Lord Sidmouth and the Earl of Buckinghamshire no longer occupy the benches upon which the Cabinet Ministers usually sit, but seated themselves on one of the cross benches (a bench well adapted to, and generally referred for the opposition) where they continued during the whole debate—Lord Sidmouth, as will be seen by our Parliament Report, opposed the Duke of Athol's bill in a long speech, as did Lord Ellenborough.

In the House of Commons, the eight articles of impeachment were brought up, read and agreed to; after which Mr. Whitbread propoſed an additional article, which was read a first and second time, respecting the money paid from the Bank and Exchequer into the hands of Mr. Mark Sprott.

July 16.

Admiral Russell has arrived at Yarmouth with four sail of the line from the coast of Holland; and Admiral Douglas has arrived at Dungeness with part of his squadron from Boulogne.

The report of the capture of the Spanish line of battle ship is unfounded. The Carthagena fleet of 7 sail of the line, sailed on the 8th of June for Cadiz, but hearing of Admiral Collingwood's being off that port, they returned.

July 18.

A King's messenger, with dispatches for General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. arrived at Cork on Friday last from London. It was expected that the general would immediately embark for Jamaica. Four regiments of infantry, it was understood, would accompany him—the 89th, 93d, 8th and 83d. The transports at Cove, not employed in this embarkation, were to return to Portsmouth. The 24th regiment was to disembark, and to do duty at Middleton.

The American ship Washington, from Montivedo to London, has been taken and carried into Jersey by the Vulture privateer.

July 24.

It is reported that the troops which went out with Gen. Craig have been landed at Malta. Gen. Craig who is vested with a discretionary command in the Mediterranean, remained behind at Gibraltar, but meant to follow the troops in a few days.

We have received Paris Journals to the 16th and Dutch to the 19th inst. inclusive. They announce that Admiral De Winter has hoisted his flag on board the Herstelle, in the Texel; that Bonaparte had arrived at Fontainbleau on the 12th; that M. Lucchesini has reached Paris; that M. Hatarive has received the reward of his civic labours in the Moniteur, by being appointed a councillor of state; and that the Americans have made a convention with the Bey of Tripoli.

PLYMOUTH, July 21.

Letters received from the Channel fleet dated the 17th inst. state that they were all well at that date, and that Cornwallis had made, as mentioned in yesterday's paper, a masterly disposition of his fleet. Directly on his receiving an account of the arrival of the Curieux's intelligence this day fortnight at this port, Cornwallis's fleet, leaving a squadron of observation off Brest, was extended from Ushant to Cape Finisterre, and if the enemy's fleet were seen in lat. 47, long. 18, W. as described, great hopes may be entertained of their being caught in a trap.

Dublin, July 20.

This day's mail arrived at 4 o'clock, and the London papers are barren of news from Lord Nelson, and the combined fleets.

From a Dublin Paper of July 20.

CORK, July 17.

An order was this day received at the Custom-house of this City, to lay under quarantine, or strictly to cut off from any communication with the shore, any ship or ships of the Combined fleet, which may be captured by any of his Majesty's ships of war, in the event of their being brought into any port of this district, as a disease of a very malignant nature is stated to prevail on board them. These instructions are general throughout the kingdom. It would appear from this precaution, that Government have a strong expectation of Lord Nelson's being able to overtake them, or that if they succeed in escaping him, they will be intercepted either collectively or dispersed, before they can arrive in a French or Spanish port. We shall most gladly contribute to their accommodations in any of our harbors, notwithstanding the prevalence of infection. The West India merchants should manifest the gratitude they feel for their tenderness towards the West Indies—and the respect which they entertain for British property there, whenever they arrive in our ports.

BOSTON, August 29.

Important and highly interesting Intelligence.

We understand by several Gentlemen, who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that the brig Bellisle, Captain Leach, has arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the city of Tripoli, by the forces under the Ex-Bashaw, (directed, we presume, by the intrepid spirit of our countryman General EATON) and that the American prisoners had been immediately released.

Several parcels of dispatches, directed to the President, and to the Heads of Departments, (received by this vessel) were lodged in the Post-Office last evening. They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the seat of government, without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add some important particulars to the agreeable Intelligence above stated:

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15, 1805.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our Commodore at Syracuse, informing of the release of the American Prisoners, and the Peace with Tripoli. This event is said to be altogether owing to the spirited conduct of Gen. Eaton. No particulars are mentioned; but it is supposed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton has previously taken Derna and Barquara."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Degen, Esq. to a gentleman in this town.

"*Dated Naples, June 22, 1805.*

"Commodore Barron has resigned the Command of the American Squadron, to Capt. Rodgers. He (Commodore Rodgers) wrote me on the 1st June, that Peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli was finally concluded; and that the terms were most advantageous and honorable to the United States. It appears, that Mr. Eaton's undertaking has been attended with success. Mr. Dyson wrote me from Syracuse, that previous to the conclusion of Peace General Eaton defeated the Bashaw's troops at Derna, and took possession of that town and Castle, but received himself, during the action, a musket shot through the arm."

The intelligence contained in the above letters, is derived from an official source; and announces the important fact that PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI & OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE FREE.

From Halifax, August 18.

"On the 16th inst. three line of battle ships arrived here—one of 98 guns and two 74's.—They belong to Admiral Cochran's squadron on the West India station, and were damaged at sea in a hurricane, which lasted 19 hours. The 98 gun ship was in great distress.

The total value of commodities imported last year into St. Petersburg, (Russia) have been found to amount to 217,286,000 roubles. Of this sum, 350,000 roubles were paid for drugs; 900,000 for wine; 826,000 for coffee.

The Humane Society of Philadelphia had caused a hand bill to be pasted on each of the pumps of the city, containing the following directions for preventing

SUDDEN DEATH.

FROM DRINKING COLD WATER, OR COLD LIQUORS *of any kind in Warm weather.*

1. Do not drink while you are warm.

2. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it.

3. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink, for a few moments with both your hands.

4. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking the cold liquor hath been produced, give from 40 to 60 drops of liquid laudanum in spirits and water or warm drink of any kind.

If these should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes until the pain and spasms abate.

N. B. The dose of Laudanum is calculated for a grown person, and must be smaller for a child.

Rights of Representation.—Some years ago, as a number of felons were carrying to the place of execution in London, several of them bawled out vociferously "*Wilkes and Liberty!*" A gentleman, passing by at the time, enquired what they had to do with Wilkes, seeing they were to be hanged in half an hour? "Ah! Sir," said one of them, "we with he were *our Representative.*"

From Lewis's Comic Sketches.

Hogarth.—Mr. Hogarth used to tell a story of his being once in company with several artists, who were boasting of uncommon works each had executed. One in particular said, he had written a volume in folio with a single pen which he had mended 199 times. Another declared he had finished an Equestrian Statue with only a broken knife for a chisel, and a rolling pin for a mallet. A third stated, he had engraved a copper-plate with no other tool than a rusty nail. "I told them," said Hogarth, "that I once painted a Sacred History Piece with one colour, which was neither heightened nor lowered; making the back ground shades, &c. with one unaltered colour." The company expressed their astonishment, and begged he would relate the method of completing his performance. Hogarth thus informed them:

"I was sent for by a Sir Thomas Thornton, a man of singular disposition, to paint his stair-case with some sacred historical piece, applicable to a circumstance which happened to him once; which was his being at sea, when he was pursued and taken by some Algerine pirates. I asked him what he thought of the Egyptians pursuing the Children of Israel through the Red Sea?

"Egad," said Sir Thomas "a lucky thought. Well, my dear friend, begin it as soon as possible. But stay, stay! hold, hold!—What is your price? I always like to make a bargain with you gentlemen of the bruih."

"Dear Sir," answered Hogarth, "I can give no answer to that until I have finished. I shall not be unreasonable; you will pay me, I dare say, as an artist."

"Hey, egad, this you may depend on," said the Baronet; "stay, stay! hold, hold! I can't think of exceeding ten guineas."

Hogarth piqued to have his talents so undervalued, accepted the terms on condition that five of the ten pieces should be paid in advance. The five guineas were paid, and the painter desired to begin immediately.

Hogarth rose early the next morning and took with him some common red paint, with which single colour he covered the stair case from top to bottom. He then went to Sir Thomas's chamber, and knocked at the door. The awakened Knight asked—"Hey! Who's there."

"Hogarth," answered the painter.

"Well! what do you want?" said Sir Thomas.

"The job is done, Sir Thomas," said Hogarth.

"Done?" asked the other. "Hey the d—l! no sure! The stair-case done already! Hold, hey—stay, stay!—let me get on my morning gown—done—hey—what a week's work done in a—hey. Stay, stay!"

The knight hobbled out of his chamber as fast as his gouty legs would permit; and rubbing his eyes, cried out—

"What the d—l have we here?"

"The Red Sea, Sir," answered Hogarth.

"The Red Sea!" said the astonished knight.

"Hey! Stay, stay! Hold, hold!—But where the d—l are the Children of Israel?"

"They are all gone over," said the painter.

"They are all gone over, are they?"—Sir Thomas repeated—"Hey! stay, stay! hold, hold! but zounds, where are the Egyptians?"

"They are all drowned, Sir Thomas," said Hogarth, who was considerably pleased to have thus so properly chastised the illiberal treatment which he had received.

ANECDOTE.

At the time there was so great a rage for boxing matches, and the Sunday after the battle of Oldham, between Humphries and Mendoza, one of the lower order of preachers in that neighbourhood, addressed his barn-assembled audience, in the following, if not elegant, at least time-serving metaphor—"I dare say you'd all pay to see another boxing match between Humphries and Mendoza, yet you don't like to see a pitched battle between me and Belzebub; oh many a hard *knock* and many a *cross buttock* have I given the *black bruiser*, for your sakes.—Pull! do pull off those gay garments of Mammon, strike a straight blow and give the *Devil* a spiritual Black Eye! I'll be your bottle holder—I ask nothing but the *door money*, which I hope you'll not forget as you go out.

M. BEAUMONT, a prisoner in the castle of Friedrichshafen, at Copenhagen, has made five different kinds of paper from straw, four of which are white, and the other yellow. From the trials made of this paper, it appears to be equally fit for printing, with that in common use. The same man has likewise produced a specimen for bank-notes. The peculiar property of this invention consists in a coloured inscription, in the paper, and a coloured ornament round the border. Besides this, there is a stamp made in the paper, and a great number of other embellishments which resemble the impressions of engravings, and appear alike on both sides.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman who was going to fight a duel, asked a friend of his who had won a considerable sum the night before, to be his second.

"My dear Sir (replied the gamester) I won fifteen hundred guineas last night, and shall cut but a poor figure to fight to day; but if you will apply to the person I got them of, he will fight like a devil, for he has not a farthing left."

ANECDOTE of the late Lord CHATHAM.—When the present lord Chat-

hope was courting his first wife, (a daughter of lord Chatham,) the father found them one morning engaged in some friendly difference, which he wanted to know the reason of.

"Why, to tell you the truth, my lord," says lord S. "I can't get your daughter to fix the day of marriage, and as you have come in so opportunely, will you be so good as to settle it for us?" says he; "let me see, next Friday will be St. Thomas's day, the shortest day and the longest night—of course the propereft day to consummate a marriage." The lady blushed; and his lordship claimed and possessed the rewards of the arbitration.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

We are sorry to learn that the malignant fever which has so long afflicted the principal cities in the United States, has again made its appearance in different parts of the Union.

To be sold by Auction,
(By Order of the Proprietor,)
On Saturday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock,
On a Credit of Three Months,

A Handsome pair of four year old bay Colts, have been accustomed to run in a Sleigh last Winter; they will suit any Gentleman wishing to have a neat span to run together; likewise a useful Gelding, 7 years old, and an excellent Mare for breeding 8 years old. The Horses are all good for draught or riding. Two milch Cows, one Cart and Harness, one Sleigh, two Corn Mills, well adfwor for breaking Corn or grinding Malt; alfo several other useful lots fit for Farmers. The property will be fhewn in my Yard two hours prior to the Sale. THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.
N. B Negotiable Notes with approved Indorfers, will be required. York, Oct. 5, 1805.

To be fold by Public Auction
By THOMAS MOSLEY, at his Auction Room,

☞ On Monday the 14th inftant, a variety of Houfhold Furniture, a Pleafure-Sleigh, Wood Sleigh, Cart and Harness, Wearing Apparel, two barrels of good Spirits and fome Tobacco. The Sale to begin at ten o'clock. York, October 2, 1805.

LOST

ON Monday laft, a fingle Cafed Silver WATCH, with a remarkable fmall Crystal, Maker's name J Rofs, London, Number 446. Whoever has found the fame, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, fhall be rewarded for their trouble. Oct. 4, 1805.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives notice to all perfons indebted to Serjeant B. Griffin, late Keeper of the Canteen for His Majefty's 49th Regiment, that unlefs they make payment to him by the 30th inftant, their refpective Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect: And all thofe to whom the faid Serjeant Griffin may be indebted, are requefted to prefent their Accounts to THOMAS MOSLEY for payment, who is duly authorised for that purpofe.
York, October 2, 1805.

MILLS and LAND in MARKHAM.

TO be fold by the Subfcriber, for payment of Debts due to Creditors of William Berczy, Efq the MILLS called the German Mills, being a Grift Mill and a Saw Mill; the Grift Mill has a pair of French Burs and complete Machinery for making and bolting fuperfine flour.

Thefe Mills are fituate on Lot No. 4 in the third Conceffion of the Township of Markham; with them 50 to 400 Acres of Land will be given in Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceffion, at the option of the purchafer. Alfo 300 Acres, being the Weft half of Lot No. 31, and the whole of Lot No. 32 in the fecond Conceffion of Markham. Half the purchafe money to be paid in hand, and half in one year, with legal Intereft. W. ALLAN.
N. B. Francis Smith, who lives on No. 14, in third Conceffion, will fhew the Premifes.
York, 11th, March 1805.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subfcriber informs his Cuftomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seafon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enfuing Summer, in the courfe of next month—and pledges himfelf that more attention than ever fhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBt. HENDERSON.
N. B. Cafh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.
☞ An active Boy wanted.
York, Sept. 28, 1805.

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

ALL young men of good Character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to fhew their loyalty and attachment to their

KING AND COUNTRY,

Have now an opportunity of diftinguifhing themfelves by entering into *His Majefty's Canadian Fencible Regiment*, Commanded by

BRIGADIER GENERAL
THOMAS PETER,

Now raifing in the two Provinces of Canada, to ferve in America, and not elfewhere.

Every man who inlifts will receive a Bounty of

FIVE POUNDS AND SIXPENCE,

Sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting inftructions.

No man will be taken who is above Thirty Years of age or under five feet three inches high.

Such men as are qualified to act as Non-commiffioned Officers, and who prove themfelves intelligent, and active, may expect fpeedy promotion to thofe fituations, as a number will foon be appointed.

Application to be made to *Lieutenant Colonel Shanè* at Quebec, the different Recruiting Parties in the Country, or to Lieut. Mc. Gill at Niagara.

To be Sold or Let,

THE Houfe and Lot, conſiſting of two Acres of Ground, with out Houfes, &c. formerly the property of the late George Purvis. For terms apply to W. ALLAN.
York, 25th July 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
September 26, 1805.

Home Diſtrict, To wit. } NOtice is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diftrict on Tuefday the eighth day of OCTOBER, next enfuing, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.
JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weft fide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houfes, the property of Count de Puifaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorised for that purpofe.
Sept. 14, 1805.

TO LET,

THE Houfe and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hood; alfo the Houfe and Lot lately in poffeffion of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The Situation of both are fo well known that it is not neceffary to defcribe them. Application to be made to W. ALLAN.
York, 25th July, 1805.
☞ For Sale on Commiffion, a quantity of Salt.

ALL Perfons indebted to the Eſtate of the late GEORGE PURVIS, of York, are requefted to make immediate payment to the Subfcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.
And all thofe who have claims on the faid Eſtate, are requefted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of October enfuing.
W. ALLAN, Adminiſtrator.
York, 10th May, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE
Has juſt arrived from Montreal with a large aſſortment of Winter Goods, together with the following articles, viz.—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Callicoes, Wilbaar, patent Cord, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Woollen and Cotton night Caps, Bed-tick, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all forts, Toys, Watches, pound and paper Pins, Thread of all forts, Lead and Mufcovado Sugar, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemon-peel, Muftard in bottles, Rockfish, Liverpool 4d. Biscuits, Port and Tenerife Wine, French do bottled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Window, white, ftained, Cathle and turpentine Soap; Candles; Sweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steels, Ploughfhares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, Brafs do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Tea-kettles of different forts, Pewter Bafons, Augers, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hoofs of different forts, Files, Brafs Cocks, Horfe bells, Cow-bells, Horfe do Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Balls, Cloth-brufhes, Houfe do. Chairs, Stools and Wood Coffee Mills, baftings, laces, Slices, Glafs Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Under do. Graters, round jappan'd Sugar Candifters, Tea do. Teapots, Sauce-pans, Stockins do. Funnels, jappan'd Toaft-racks, Tin Kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Tumblers, Dishes, Deft-pans, Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclay, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all forts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Coolmes, Hamborough do. Horfe Harnefs, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surfingles, Reins, Whips, Harnefs Buckles. —Eſſence of Muftard, and Pills of do. in fmall boxes, good for the Rheumatifm, empty Bottles, Trunks, and a good aſſortment of Glafs and Crockery Ware.
Flour, Peafe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheefe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.
☞ He daily expects a frefh and large fupply of Goods from New York.
N. B To difpofe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thofe who wifh to purchafe, are defired to apply in time.
York, Sept. 12, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors therein, Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith.
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rifey, Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraler,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguftus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.
Price—Two Dollars and a half.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,
BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.
VOLUME XV. NUMBER 25.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 753. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventeenth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firſt day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.
Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Important Naval Action.
London Gazette Extraordinary.
War-Office, July 31.

A letter from the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis to Wm. Marſden, Eſq; dated Ville de Paris off Ushant, 28th July, 1805, encloſes the following diſpatch.

Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805.

SIR,

Yeſterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. I was favored with a view of the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of 20 ſail of the line, alſo 3 large ſhips armed en flute, of about 50 guns each, with 5 frigates and 3 brigs: the force under my direction at this time conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter and lugger, I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with my ſquadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order: and on cleaning with them, I made the ſignals for attacking their centre. When I had reached their reſt, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee, and when our headmoſt ſhips reached their centre the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion; this obliged me to make again the ſame manoeuvre, by which I brought to an action which laſted upwards of 4 hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring to the ſquadron to cover the two captured ſhips, whoſe names are in the margin. I have to obſerve the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy at times, a great part of the morning: and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or aſtern of us; this rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favorable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.—I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer and man whom I had the honor to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks, for their conſpicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Capt. Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Capt. Cumming for his aſſiſtance during the action—incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the great ſlaughter on board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward, and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome further accounts of theſe combined ſquadrons.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. CALDER.

Liſt of the ſhips of the ſquadron under the command of Vice Admiral Sir

R. Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner, 3 killed 4 wounded. Ajax, W. Brown, 2 killed, 16 wounded. Triumph, H. Inman, 5 killed, 6 wounded. Barfleur, G. Martin, 3 killed, 7 wounded. Agamemnon, J. Harvey, 3 wounded. Windsor Caftle, C. Boyles, 10 killed, 35 wounded. Defiance, P. C. Durham, 1 killed, 7 wounded. Prince of Wales, Vice Admiral Sir R. Calder, and Capt. William Cumming, 3 killed. 20 wounded. Repulfe, Hon. A. N. Leggett, 4 wounded. Dragon, E. Griffiths, none. Glory, Rear Admiral Sir C. Stirling, and cap. S. Warren, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Warrior, S. H. Linfee, none. Thunderer, W. Lechmerk, 7 killed, 11 wounded. Malta, E. Bullet, 5 killed, 40 wounded.

Frigates.—Egyptienne, Hon. C. F. Fleming, no return. Syrius, W. Brown, 2 killed, 3 wounded. Frisk cutter, Lieut. J. Nicholfon, none. Nile lugger, Lieut. G. Finnel, none.

Total—41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

St. Rafael 84 guns, Firm, 74 guns.

Extract of a letter from an officer of admiral Calder's fquadron, dated on board his Majefty's ship Triumphant, at fea, July 31 1805.

"July 12, off Rochfort, arrived two brigs, with difpatches to our Admiral, to order him to quit his ftation & join the fleet under the command of Sir R. Calder, off Ferrol, with all poffible expedition.—We accordingly crowded all fail, and reached our deftination on the 15th, when we muftered, in all, fifteen fail of the line, two frigates, a lugger and cutter. On the 22d inft. in lat. 44 N. and long. 11, 32, W. Cape Finifterre bearing E. by S. diftant ninety miles.—At noon moderate breezes and very foggy weather; one of our lookout frigates difcovered a ftrange fleet in the W. S. W. quarter; made all fail in line of battle and clofe order in chafe, and found them to be the French and Spanifh combined fleets, confifting of thirty fail of fhips of war, twenty of which were of the line, feven frigates, two brigs and one regiftered fhip, laden with two hundred thoufand pounds in dollars; at five o'clock gave three hearty cheers in honor of the day, and commenced the action with the van fhips, four Spanifh and three French. We received the fire from nine of the enemy as we paffed along their line, only aided by the Barfleur. During the firft half hour the action became general, & very warm, and we fhould have fucceeded in cutting off four Spanifh fhips, had not fix of the French come to their affiftance juft in time, by which means they fruftrated our defign. You may judge of our activity, when I inform you, that we fired away four tons of powder, feventeen tons of fhot, and three tons of wadding, in all 32 broad fides.

"About nine o'clock the action ceafed, in confequence of the darknefs of the night, and I am happy to fay, at day light we had in our poffeffion two Spanifh fhips, one of them an 84 gun fhip, and the other a 74; befides this, we funk one of the French fhips called the Scipion, a new 74, and all hands perifhed. Both fleets, during the following day, were employed in repairing damages received in the action, the enemy to windward, within fix miles of us, in line of battle had fhewed no intention of renewing the action. We have fuftained much damage, having received 73 fhot on board, which difabled our main maft, bowsprit, fails and rigging. I am extremely forry to ftate the lofs of three valuable feamen, and one marine killed, eleven men wounded, three of them dangerouffly. The two fleets kept in ftgft of each other for two days afterwards.

"After the unfortunate Spaniards were difmafted, the Frenchmen fired feveral broadfides into them, which exafperated them fo much that when they got on board the Englifh fhips they gave us all their ftrength as well as thofe of the French, and informed us of all their proceedings, which I now communicate for your further information. On their return home, it was their intention to raife the blockade of Ferrol, from thence to proceed to Rochfort, and next to Ireland, fuppofing the Britifh fleet fhould have been able to get out to join them; but I am happy to fay we have rendered all their plans abortive."

Auguft 4.

Yefterday difpatches were received at the Admiralty from Sir R. Calder, dated on the 27th ult.—No communication of their contents was made at Lloyd's or to the Manfion Houfe; nor has more of them tranfpired than Sir R. Calder loft fight of the enemy on the 25th, when he fuppofed they were ftanding to the fouthward. It is added on the authority of letters from Plymouth, where the Nile lugger, which was the bearer of thefe difpatches, arrived on Thurfday, that Sir R. Calder was working up for Ferrol, to prevent the enemy from making that port; not doubting of their being met by Lord Nelfon or Admiral Collingwood, fhould they attempt to return to Cadiz or to the Mediterranean.

There is a letter in town from Sir R. Calder, of the fame date, in which he ftates that he was then between the enemy and the land, and fpeaks in very confident terms of being again able to bring them to action.

Auguft 5.

Accounts were received in London, that Lord Nelfon was off Cape St. Vincents on the 28th July. His Lordfhip was joined by Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz, but confidering his 11 fail of the line to be a full match for the combined fleet, he detached Admiral Collingwood to refume his ftation off Cadiz.

The Spanifh fhips St. Rafael & Firm, taken in the action with the combined fleets have arrived at Plymouth.

All the late letters and papers from Germany, are filled with accounts of the warlike preparations of Auftria.

A very important note from the Ruffian Minifter M. de Novoziltoff has been publifhed in the Hamburgh papers, through the influence of the Britifh Minifter at that place.

Bell's Weekly Meffenger of the 4th Aug. after alluding to fome former obfervations on the fubject of the Ruffian negociation, remarks:—"In a word, M. Novoziltoff is fled—*Effugit, evafit, erupit!* He left Berlin on the 19th June, and his departure is confidered as the fignal of mighty wars in Europe. He took leave with the ufual decorum of a retiring Envoy; he left a manifefto behind him, which is no contemptible proof of the talents and fpirit of the Court. It is an indictment of Bonaparte (properly fo called for the word Emperor is ftifled) in the face of all Europe, of having made fwindling profeffions of peace, and granting paffports to facilitate negociation, at the very time he was entraping Genoa into an act by which fhe was to extinguifh herfelf for ever, and laying a fnare for the fubjugation of every power in Italy."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine faft failing fhip London Packet, Capt. M'Dougall, in 30 days from London—To Capt. M'Dougall's attention in procuring papers while at the Downs, we are indebted for London dates to the 10th Auguft, being 14 days later than any previous accounts. The contents of thefe papers are unufually intereffing; and forebode events of fuperior importance. The note of the Ruffian minifter, alleging as the motive of his recall, the aſſumption on the part of Bonaparte, of the title and and prerogatives of King of Italy, and his other acts of ambitious aggrandizement, evinces that Ruffia no longer remains an indifferent fpectator of the all-grafping policy of France. Bonaparte's reply to this note, is couched in terms of much afperity and irritation. "What," fays this document, "is then the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weaknefs, that he muft coolly liften to a Ruffian Commiffary calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Ruffia, and with which fhe has no relations!" The note proceeds, through three columns, in a ſtrain of ardent indignation, in repelling the claim of Ruffia to any interference in the concerns alluded to in the Ruffian note; and concludes by declaring that Ruffia alone is an incompetent power to mediate between England and France.

Mr. Bowdoin, our minifter to Spain arrived in London the 30th July, and contemplated remaining in that country 3 or 4 months.

The King was enjoying improved health at Weymouth on the 30th July.

Admiral Miffiefſy, who commanded the Rochefort fquadron, had refigned, and retired to the country difgraced.

The Imperial Guards had arrived at Boulogne, and much buſtle and preparations was obſerved on both ſides.

Conſols 59.

LONDON, July 27.

Private letters from Paris ſtate, that Bonaparte returned from Italy ſooner than was expected, on account of ſome pretended plots diſcovered by Fouche, and ſome real diſcontent among the troops on the coaſt, whoſe pay was, until the 1ſt of July, three months behind hand. Though ſeveral examples of ſeverity have been ſhewn, the mutinous diſpoſition continued, and inſtead of abating, increaſed. This was particularly the caſe with the troops encamped near Breſt, under the command of Angereau. Laſt month the Irith Guides attached to that army preſented a petition for their pay to this general, and complained bitterly of their ſuffetings. The ſix perſons deputed to preſent the petition were immediately ſhot, and the whole corps ordered to be re organized. Some of the officers were broken, and others condemned to be tranſported to Cayenne. They were all ſucceeded by Frenchmen, with whom the Irith Guides are very diſſatiſfied. Two regiments of dragoons and four battalions of infantry, were, on account of their mutinous diſpoſition, ſent by Angereau to the interior, from whence the miniſter, Berthier, ordered them to Italy. It is reported at Paris, that when, on the 21ſt of June, Angereau ordered his army to embark on board the fleet under Gantheaume, the troops, *to a man* refuſed to obey, until their arrears due to them were acquitted. This occurrance, the good Pariſians are told, prevented Gantheaume from ſailing, and combating the inferior blockading ſquadron of the Engliſh. Talleyrand was expected back at Paris about the latter end of the preſent month.—They ſtill ſpeak of a congreſs during the winter.

Auguſt 9.

We are extremely happy to ſtate, that intelligence has at laſt arrived from Lord Nelſon, and intends to revive the hopes which have almoſt been extinguiſhed that his Lordſhip, after his great exertions and anxiety, would yet reap the glory of a complete victory over the enemy. On the 19th, or as other accounts ſay,, the 22d, he arrived at Gibraltar Bay. His Lordſhip having refreſhed his crew, and taken on board water and proviſions, again ſailed in queſt of the enemy, after aſcertaining that they had not paſſed the Streights. It was on the 26th that Sir R. Calder loſt ſight of the enemy, ſteering ſouth. A letter from on board the Thunderer ſays, that this happened in lat. 44. 22, long. 11.—The Liſbon Packet arrived at Falmouth, left Sta place on the 30th, on which time nothing had been heard of them. Had they intended going to Liſbon, we ſhould think by that time they might have made their appearance.—Vigo is a port where it is underſtood they would not find ſufficient accomodation and ſecurity. If then, they ſtood for Cadiz, we do not ſee any chance of their eſcape. Lord Nelſon would immediately concert meaſures with Admiral Collingwood, who, doubtleſs, by that time was appriſed by Sir R. Calder of the action. This would enable Lord Nelſon effectually to prevent the enemy's eſcape into Cadiz or the Mediterranean. Unleſs, therefore, the enemy ſhall have taken ſome new courſe quite different from what a fleet diſabled in fight can be ſuppoſed to have done, we think we may flatter ourſelves that a good account of them will yet be given. It has been ſaid that they might ſeparate, the Spaniards going to Vigo, the French to Rochefort, or ſome other port in the Channel. We ſhall forbear however, ſtating any more conjectures upon the courſe of the enemy, as conjecture muſt be ſo vague and unſatisfactory.

The diſpatches from Lord Nelſon were brought by the Pickle ſchooner. On the 30 ſhe ſaw a French ſquadron of three line of battle ſhips, and three frigates, which are ſuppoſed by ſome to be the whole, or part of thoſe that lately failed from L'Orient or Rochfort. This ſquadron was cruizing off Cape Finiſterre, where it is ſaid to have been ſince the 31ſt. Its object there it is not very eaſy to perceive. Some think it was to re-inforce the combined ſquadron, others to intercept the Oporto fleet. Our fleets, however, are ſo actively in motion in that quarter, that we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear of its being ſpeedily captured.

We yeſterday received Paris Journals to the 31ſt ult. and the Dutch to the 4th inſt.—The Moniteur in a curious paragraph mentions, that in conſequence of the arreſt of M. Proni, the French government had cauſed an Auſtrian Aulic Councellor to be arreſted at Paris, by way of retaliation; but intelligence being received that Mr. Proni was liberated, the Auſtrian councellor had been let at liberty too. It is probable that the Auſtrian Police at Venice had found out that whatever ground of ſuſpicion there was of M. Proni, who is a celebrated engineer, being ſent to make obſervations, there was not proof, and had diſcharged him; or perhaps Count Bellegarde, at whoſe interpoſition he was enlarged, had thought it imprudent to create any diſpute reſpecting a man of Proni's ſcientific character. The Auſtrian government, however, muſt relent the outrage committed in arreſting an Aulic Councellor, becauſe it ſeems to conteſt the right of other governments to arreſt Frenchmen who act improperly. We apprehend, however, that, ſtrictly ſpeaking, in time of peace M. Proni could not have been treated as a ſpy.

We do not think that this incident will of itſelf have any conſequence. It is manifeſt, indeed, that ill humour and ſuſpicion prevail on both ſides, which muſt very ſoon lead to open rupture, unleſs Auſtria, by ſubmiſſion and diſarming, condeſcend to allay Bonaparte's jealouſy. A very ſhort time will ſhew what we have to expect on the continent. Auſtria muſt with to temporiſe till her preparations are ripe, and the views of Ruſſia declared. And Bonaparte may perhaps be inclined to temporiſe till he tries the projekt of invaſion.

Theſe papers breathe the ſame note of preparation which has lately been revived. Nothing is talked of on the coaſt but invaſion, and though 2 years have elapſed in equipments, the activity which now prevails, ſeems as if it were but the commencement. On the other hand, the precautions of this government are redoubled. It was even ſaid yeſterday, that the troops were embarked, both at the Texel and Helvoet and that the expedition would put to ſea the firſt opportunity.—Bonaparte, from the ſtate of the continent, may be deſirous to ſtrike the blow; and as the harveſt approaches, he might hope ſtill farther to increaſe the embarraſſment of this country, by calling out the population to military duties at this time. It is certain that a general expectation now prevails that the attempt will not be deferred.

CANANDIGUA,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1805.

YELLOW FEVER.

New York. It appears that the Yellow Fever rages in the city of New-York with an alarming rapidity not before witneſſed, as will be perceived by the following paragraph from the New York Daily Advertiſer of the 12th inſt.—

THE PRESENT SCENE.

Perhaps at no former viſitation of the alarming epidemic was the ſpread of the fever more rapid, or the flight of the citizens more ſudden. Scarcely had the dread diſeaſe made its approach when it extended itſelf widely around the place of its firſt appearance, and ſoon penetrated into the interior of the city. Nor was the terror of the inhabitants leſs inſtant. Taught by painful experience the fatal nature of the epidemic, thoſe moſt immediately expoſed to its dangers, fled almoſt inſtantaneouſly from the ſeat of the diſeaſe. Anxious to proſecute their uſual purſuits, many of the citizens engaged houſes and ſtores in the vicinity of town, and particularly at Greenwich, ſo that the rents ſoon became enormous, indeed in ſome inſtances incredible. Soon the ſtreets and roads were covered with the goods and furniture of the fleeing inhabitants, and, both in and out of town, all was ſolicitude and buſtle. Others again who choſe a more diſtant retreat hurried away by water in every direction, ſo that in a day or two thouſands had diſappeared, and the moſt populous part of the city was left uninhabited.

And yet though ſafety was ſo generally ſought in flight, it was our lot not unfrequently to ſee the ſable and ſolitary hearſe ſlow moving to the manſions of the dead, while perhaps a ſingle mourner or two followed at an awful diſtance. With what anxiety have we ſeen the populace crowded around the health office to aſcertain who more of their fellow citizens had been ſeized by the dread diſtemper, and who more were numbered with the dead. But enough on the melancholy theme at preſent: it will recur but too frequently.

The following are the number of new caſes and deaths reported by the Board of Health from the 7th to the 11th inſt —

Sept. 7th,	4 new caſes,	1 death,
8th,	8 do.	10 do.
9th,	18 do.	2 do.
10th,	29 do.	3 do.
11th,	12 do.	8 do.

The Mayor of the city of Albany has iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting all veſſels from the city of New-York coming up to that city without being inſpected by and obtaining a permit from the Health Office, appointed for the purpoſe. The Board of Health of Boſton have prohibitted all intercourſe from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the fever. The Mayor Baltimore has adopted the ſame meaſure.

Extract of a letter from the Health Office, to a gentleman in New-York, dated

Quarantine Ground, Sept. 7.

I moſt ſeriouſly and tenderly deplore the unfortunate ſituation of our city—what do people now ſay of the origin of the diſeaſe? You may ſtate for the information of thoſe who withed to be informed, that not a ſingle veſſel, on board of which a ſingle perſon has been ſick with fever of any kind, or on board of which any perſon has died with any diſeaſe, while in the Weſt-Indies, or on the voyage home, has ever gone up to the city, during this whole ſeaſon. This we know, and this we vouch for—and further ſtate, that all the caſes of fever that have come down as from this city, have been all people of and belonging to the city and unconnected with ſhipping, excepting one a ſailor who had no connection with any foul veſſel—there is not a ſhadow of proof or ſuſpicion that can attach to the Health Office, or to infected veſſels this ſeaſon. I am, &c. J. R. B. RODGERS.

Bite of a mad Dog.—Dr. de Moneta, formerly phyſician to the King of Poland, adviſes to cover the wound with freſh earth, or with ſnuff, to imbibe the ſaliva of the animal, and to waſh it with water. At the ſame time, warm half a pound of butter, in four times as much vinegar, and, when the wound is cleared, apply a compreſs of linen ſteeped in that mixture, and moiſten it very often with the ſame for nine days: after which, remove the compreſs, and cure the wound in the uſual way. During the time the vinegar is uſed outwardly, the patient muſt take it internally four times a day, in doſes of an ounce and a half of vinegar, warmed, with a little freſh butter; and his common drink for at leaſt 15 days muſt be pure water, with a little vinegar and juice of citron. Plethoric patients may be bleeded. Dr. de Moneta has uſed the ſame remedy againſt the bites of vipers, and always with ſucceſs. He has prevented the hydrophobia in more than 60 people.

For almoft every habit, however vile,
mankind have an excufe; and the
Poets have racked their invention to
multiply thofe in favor of drinking:
One of the laft century faid he had
five reafons for drinking, viz.
"Good wine—a friend—or being dry—
Or left he fhould be, by and by—
Or—any other reafon why."
But thefe excufes are not confined
to the fons of fcience;—the daugh-
ters of fimplicity have them at their
tongue's end as ready as other peo-
ple, as the following ftanza will
fhew:—*Col. Cent.*

THE ANGEL'S FACE.

Poor but he had John and Joan to board,
Plain folk in humble plight;
One only tankard crown'd their board,
And that was fill'd each night;

Along whofe inner bofom—ftretch'd
In pride of chubby grace—
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd
An angel's cherub face.

John fwallow'd firft a moderate fup;
But Joan was not like John—
For when her lips once touch'd the cup,
She fwill'd till all was gone.

John often urg'd her to drink fair—
But fhe ne'er chang'd a jot;
She lov'd to fee the *angel* there,
And therefore drain'd the pot.

When John found all remonftrance vain,
Another card he play'd;
And where the angel ftood in plain,
He got a *Fiend* pourtray'd.

Joan faw the harns, Joan faw the tail,
Yet Joan as ftoutly quaff'd;
And ever, as fhe feiz'd her ale,
She clear'd it at a draught:

John ftar'd with wonder petrified,
Joan flood on his pate;
Alas! "why doft gaunle now," he cried,
"At this enormous rate?"

"John," fhe faid, "am I to blame?
I can't in confcience ftop;
For then 'twould be a burning fhame,
To leave the *Fiend*—a drop.

THE IRISH DRUMMER.

A TALE.

A foldier, fo at leaft the ftory goes,
It was in Ireland I believe,
Upon his back was fentenc'd to receive
Five hundred gentle cat-and-nine-tail blows;
Moft fagely Military Law providing
The *lafh* alone fhall fuffer for *backfliding*.

Whether his crime was great or fmall,
Or whether there was any crime at all,
Are facts which this deponent never knew;
But tho' uncertain whether juftly tried,
The man he knows was to the halberd tied,
And hopes his readers will believe fo too.

Suppofe him, then, faft to the halberd bound,
His poor companions ftanding filent round,
Anticipating ev'ry dreadful ftnack;
While Patrick Donovan, from Wicklow County,
Is juft preparing to beftow his bounty,
Or *beat quick time* upon his comrade's back.

Of ftoics much we read in tales of yore,
Of Zeno, Poffidonius, Epictetus,
Who unconcern'd the greateft torment bore,
Or elfe thefe ancient ftories ftrangely cheat us.
My hero was no ftoic, it is plain;
He could not fuffer torments and be dumb,
But roar'd before he felt the fmalleft pain,
As if ten ruffy nails had pierced his bum!

Not louder is the terror fpreading note
Which iffues from the hungry lions throat,
When o'er Numidian plains in fearch of prey,
He takes his cruel, life *depoying* way.
The firft two ftrokes, which made my hero jump,
Fell right acrofs the confines of his rump;
On which he piteoufly began to cry,
"Strike high! ftrike high! for mercy's fake ftrike high!"

Pat, of a mild, obliging difpofition,
Could not refufe to grant his friend's petition.
An Irifhman has got a tender heart,
And never likes to act a cruel part;
Pat gave a good example to beholders,
Add the next ftroke fell on his comrade's fhoulders!
Our fuff'ring hero now began to roar,
As loud, if not louder, than before;
At which Pat loft all patience, and exclaim'd,
While his Hibernian face with anger flam'd,
"The devil burn you! can't your tongue be ftill?
There is no pleafing you, ftrike where one will!"

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be fold by Public Auction

By THOMAS MOSLEY, at his Auction Room,

☞ On Monday the 15th inftant, a variety of Houfhold Furniture, a Pleafure Sleigh, Wood Sleighs, Carts and Harnefs, Wearing Apparel, two barrels of good Spirits and fome Tobacco. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. York, October 2, 1805.

To be fold by Auction,

(By Order of the Proprietor.)

On Saturday the 19th inftant, at eleven o'clock,

On a Credit of Three Months,

A Handfome pair of four year old bay Colts, have been accuftomed to run in a Sleigh laft Winter; they will fuit any Gentleman wifhing to have a neat fpan to run together; likewife a ufeful Gelding, 7 years old, and an excellent Mare for breeding 8 years old. The Horfes are all good for draught or riding. Two milch Cows, one Cart and Harnefs, one Sleigh, two Corn Mills, well anfwer for breaking Corn or grinding Malt; alfo feveral other ufeful lots fit for Farmers. The property will be fhewn in my Yard two hours prior to the Sale. THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

N. B. Negotiable Notes with approved Indorfers, will be required. York, Oct. 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17, in the Township of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log Houfe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indifputable Title will be given and immediate poffeffion, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

October 10, 1805.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aflize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of Oct. inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take notice, and that they refpectively be then there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives notice to all perfons indebted to Serjeant B. Griffin, late Keeper of the Canteen for His Majefty's 49th Regiment, that unlefs they make payment to him by the 20th inftant, their refpective Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect: And all thofe to whom the faid Serjeant Griffin may be indebted, are requefted to prefent their Accounts to THOMAS MOSLEY for payment, who is duly authorized for that purpofe.

York, October 2, 1805.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subfcriber informs his Cuftomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seafon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enfuing Summer, in the courfe of next month—and pledges himfelf that more attention than ever fhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

N. B. Cafh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weft fide of Yonge ftreet, with good improvements and Dwelling Houfes, the property of Count de Puifaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpofe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juſt arrived from Montreal with a large aſſortment of Winter Goods, together with the following articles, viz.—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Callicoes, Wilbost, patent Cord, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Woollen and Cotton night Caps, Bed-tick, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all forts, Toys, Watches, pound and paper Pins, Thread of all forts, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemonpeel, Muſtard in bottles, Rockfalt, Liverpool do. Madeira, Port and Tenneriffe Wine, French do bottled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Windſor, white, fcented, Caſtile and turpentine Soap; Candles; fweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steel, Ploughſhares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, Braſs do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Teakettles of different forts, Pewter Bafons, Augurs, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hinges of different forts, Files, Braſs Cocks, Houſe-bells, Cow-bells, Horſe do Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Bullets, Clothbrufhes, Houſe do Chafing-dishes, Steel and Wood Coffee Mills, Baſting-ladles, Sieves, Glafs Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Tinder do Gunters, round jappan'd Sugar Canifters, Tea do Teapots, Sauce-pans, Blockin do Funnels, jappan'd Touſh-racks, Tea-kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Teamkets, Dilhes, Duſt-pans, Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclay, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all forts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Coolines, Hamborough do. Horſe Harneſs, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surfingles, Reins, Whips, Harneſs Buckles.—Eſſence of Muftard, and Pills at 6d. in ſmall boxes, good for the Rheumatiſm, empty Bottles, Trunks, and a good aſſortment of Glafs and Crockery Ware.

Flour, Peafe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheefe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

☞ He daily expects a freſh and large ſupply of Goods from New York.

N. B. To diſpoſe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Sept. 12, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereof, viz.

William Chewett, York,	Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider, Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraſer,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,

CHEWET & RIDOUT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1805.

☞ The Gentlemen reſident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will pleaſe take notice that their papers are now left at the houſe of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER ESQUIRE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 26.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 754. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1805. FOUR DOLLS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventeenth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firſt day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our Reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.

PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council thereto, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

SINGULAR STORY.

The following is related in a collection of letters aſcribed to the younger Lord Littleton.

"I obey your commands with ſome reluctance, in relating the ſtory of which you have heard ſo much, and to which your curioſity appears to be ſo broad awake. I do it unwillingly, becauſe ſuch hiſtories depend ſo much upon the manner in which they are related; and this, which I have told with ſuch forces, and to the midnight terrors of ſo many ſimple ſouls, will make but a forry figure in a written narration:—however, you ſhall have it.

"It was in the early part of ——'s life that he attended an hunting club at their ſport, when a ſtrong get of genteel appearance, and well mounted, joined the chace, and was obſerved to ride with a degree of courage and addreſs that called forth the utmoſt admiration of every one preſent. The beaſt he rode was of amazing powers; nothing ſtopped them—the hounds could never eſcape them; and the huntſman, who was left far behind, ſwore that the man and his horſe were both *devils from hell*. When the ſport was over, the company invited this extraordinary perſon to dinner. He accepted the invitation, and aſtoniſhed the company as much by the powers of his converſation and the elegance of his manners, as by his equeſtrian proweſs. He was an orator, a poet, a painter, a muſician, a lawyer, a divine—in ſhort, he was every thing, and the magic of his diſcourſe kept the drowſy ſportſmen awake long after their uſual hour. At length, however, wearied Nature could no more be charmed, and the company began to ſteal away by degrees to their repoſe. On his obſerving the ſociety diminiſh, he diſcovered manifeſt ſigns of uneaſineſs; he therefore gave new force to his ſpirits, and new charms to his converſation, in order to detain the remaining few ſome time longer.—This had ſome little effect—but the period could not be very long delayed when he was to be conducted to his chamber. The remains of the company retired all; but they had ſcarce cloſed their eyes, when the houſe was alarmed by the moſt terrible ſhrieks that were ever heard. Several perſons were awakened by the noiſe; but its continuance being ſhort, they concluded it to proceed from a dog who might be accidentally confined in ſome part of the houſe. They very ſoon, therefore, compoſed themſelves to ſleep, and were very ſoon awakened by ſhrieks and cries of ſtill greater terror than the former. Alarmed at what they heard, ſeveral of them rung their bells; and, when the ſervants came, they declared that the horrid ſounds proceeded from the ſtranger's chamber.—Some of the gentlemen immediately aroſe to inquire into this extraordinary diſturbance; and, while they were diſcuſſing themſelves for that purpoſe, deeper groans of deſpair, and ſhriller ſhrieks of agony, again aſtoniſhed and terrified them.

"After knocking ſome time at the ſtranger's chamber door, he anſwered them as one awakened from ſleep, declared he had heard no noiſe, and re-

ther in an angry tone, desired he might not be again disturbed. Upon this they returned to one of their chambers, and had scarce begun to communicate their sentiments to each other, when their conversation was interrupted by a renewal of yells, screams, and shrieks, which, from the horror of them, seemed to issue from throats of damned and tortured spirits. They immediately followed the sounds, and traced them to the stranger's chamber (the door of which they instantly forced open) and found him upon his knees in bed, in the act of scourging himself with the most unrelenting severity, his body streaming with blood. On their seizing his hand to stop the stroke, he begged them, in the most wringing tone of voice, as an act of mercy, that they would retire, assuring them that the cause of their disturbance was over, and that in the morning he would acquaint them with the reason of the terrible cries they had heard, and the melancholy sight they saw. After a repetition of his entreaties, they retired; and in the morning some of them went to his chamber, but he was not there; and, on examining the bed they found it to be one gore of blood. Upon further enquiry, the groom said, that as soon as it was light, the gentleman came to the stable booted and spurred, desired his horse might be immediately saddled, and appeared to be extremely impatient till it was done, when he vaulted instantly into his saddle, and rode out of the yard in full speed. Servants were immediately dispatched into every part of the surrounding country, but not a single trace of him could be found; such a person had not been seen by any one, nor has he been since heard of.

The circumstances of this strange story were immediately committed to writing, and signed by every one who were witnesses to them, that the future credibility of any one who should think proper to relate them, might be duly supported. Among the subscribers to the truth of this history, are some of the first names of this country.—It would now, I believe, be improper to add any thing more than that

"I am your's, &c."

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

He that is master of himself is king—Though his body should be in prison or in chains, his mind is free, and he exercises within himself a most noble sovereignty. On the other hand, the Monarch who glitters on his throne, & has power of life and death over a million of men, is himself a slave, if he submits his reason to the controul of passion and appetite.

Alexander, by common consent, has obtained the name of Great, because, forsooth, his sword had shed more blood than that of any other man. He was the great Butcher—not of herds and flocks, but of men. In reality, however, as to a most important point, he was Alexander the little. After all his conquests, he was a slave!—He was a miserable victim to drunkeness, and to violent anger; and, in the rage of passion, and inflamed by wine, he slew Clitus, his best friend and ablest general, with his own hand. The old philosopher was much more deserving of the title of great, who, when his servant had acted in a provoking manner towards him, said to the offender, "I would correct you, if I were not angry." No man is truly great who does not govern himself; nor is any man really little who uniformly and strictly maintains self-government.

Would you obtain the honor of a conqueror?—the field is open; conquer your own unruly passions and appetites, and lay those rebels prostrate at the feet of reason; It is a most noble conquest. Would you be a ruler?—govern yourself; be the commandant of your own garrison; this kind of authority (and it is in the power of every one to exercise it) is equally necessary, useful and honorable. Hence the wise man remarked, "he that ruleth his own spirit is better than the mighty.

[*Ballance.*

VIRTUE.

To Females.—Virtue is a word of such general acceptance, that it includes all those qualities which adorn the mind, improve the character, and add dignity to human nature. The virtue to which I here allude is formed of so fine a texture, that the breath of surmise would taint it, and the blast of suspicion would become its destruction. *Reputation* is a female's choicest treasure; and it is necessary to guard it with unremitting care. Let your manners to the other sex be open and unaffected—free from prudery or familiarity.—Yet do not suppose that I wish to prevent your receiving those little attentions which are the effects of good nature, or the efforts of politeness;—but beware of suffering the slightest deviation from respect, or the most trifling infringement upon delicacy. As your conduct is liable to the severity of the morose, and the criticisms of the illiberal, how necessary is it that your actions should be submitted to the guidance of caution—that they may never become the food of slander or reproach. Do not imagine that I am endeavoring to rob the season of youth of those joys to which it is entitled: For I think the innocent cheerfulness of heart, which is the natural attendant on youth, one of its greatest ornaments. Yet in the midst of gaiety I would have you attend to caution; and *surrounded by pleasure, be guided by propriety.*

A FRIEND TO FEMALES.

SLANDER.

Few persons are exempt from the tongue of slander. Though the virtues of man obtain general encomium, yet some will always be found ready to discover flaws in his character. Lucien has illustrated this propensity in the following words: "There is no more effectual instrument of calumny than the love of novelty, which is natural to all mankind, joined to the disguit arising from satiety and a passion for the marvellous and incredible: add to this that we are all fond, I know not why, of listening to private suspicions which are whispered to us. I know many whose ears itch with calumny; as if their ears were tickled with a feather. No wonder that with such assistance the persuades all, especially where the is in no danger of being confronted. The calumniated, like a city taken by night, are slain in their sleep."

Mr. Roberts has given us a whimsical elucidation of the above remarks of Lucien: he says, "A certain widow, tho' pretty much advanced in life, had a mind to marry again. As her fortune was very large, she thought herself entitled to a young husband; and accordingly fixed her eyes upon a handsome youth, who had nothing but his personal recommendation to depend upon. She plainly perceived that there would be no difficulty on his part, but she dreaded the censure and ridicule of her neighbours. In this perplexity she communicated her wishes and alarms to a maiden sister, who lived in her house, and who possessed an uncommon share of shrewdness and address for all such occasions. Sister, says the amorous widow, "what think you of Leander? it is surely the picture of my late husband! Alas! I should never have yielded my heart but to this irresistible resemblance. What shall I do? for I am in a dreadful consternation about what my neighbours may say of me, being well acquainted with their malice and cruelty:—the purest love is not sheltered from their ill-natured ridicule. Were it not for that this dear young man should—but—" "How absurd is all this, my dear sister!" replied the other. "Follow your own inclinations, and don't tell me of such foolish fears. You will be sung, hooted, hallooed after, and chalked up for eight days;—on the ninth they will think no more of you than one thinks of a friend one has quitted for three months. That Als, which you see yonder, shall, if you please, impose silence on the whole parish about you, the morning after your nuptials." "That als!" "Yes, that als. Marry, I say, and leave the rest to me and the a's." The widow was easily persuaded, and the marriage was concluded, on the credit of the als. Dreadful outcry in the parish—rough music before their doors—not a soft thing could be heard from the mouth of either party, for the noise of kettles and frying pans. In the mean time the sister painted the als as green as a parrot; and out rushed the phænomenon, with a triumphant bray, into the midst of the crowd. In an instant every kettle and pan was mute, and every soul in the parish crouded round to strange a prodigy. "A green als! Good heavens, who could have believed it! Well, wonders will never cease. How surprising is nature in all her operations!" "I dreamed," cries an old woman, "of this very als a week ago. I am sure it betokeneth some bad to our town. A number of white mice appeared in the same manner just before the plague that happened in my youth." Such observations and exclamations as these took the place of the clamour about the new married couple. The green als lasted its eight days, and there was no more curiosity about the green als than there had been about the new married couple the moment the als appeared."

Philad. Repository.

ON RAISING TURKIES.

The following curious method of raising Turkies to advantage, is translated from a Swedish book entitled *Rural Economy.*

Many of our housewives (says this ingenious author) have long despaired of success in rearing turkies, and complained that the profit rarely indemnifies them for their trouble and loss of time; whereas continues he, little more is to be done, than to plunge the chick into a vessel of cold water the very hour it is possible, but at least the very day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper corn; after which let it be returned to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it must be remembered that this useful species of fowls are also subject to one particular disorder, while they are young, which carries them off in a few days. When they begin to droop examine carefully the feathers on their rump, and you will find two or three whose quill part is filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers and after that requires no other care than what is commonly bestowed on poultry that range about the court yard.

The truth of these assertions is too well known to be denied; and as a convincing proof of the success it will be sufficient to mention that three parishes in Sweden have for many years used this method, and gained several hundred pounds by rearing and selling turkies.

[*Bee.*

GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

Take those trees whose stalks do not exceed an inch and an half in diameter, saw them off near the ground, and after preparing the stalk by paring off the tough surface, occasioned by the saw and splitting and clearing away the fibers, if there be any, set your scions; then raise a hill of clear earth, sufficient to cover well the stump, and to be 2 or 3 inches in depth around the scions; and nothing further is necessary, except placing stakes around them to prevent their injury from cattle. This method of grafting is attended with the following advantages:

1. Any lad of common ingenuity, who has learnt to make a pen, with a little shewing can perform it.

2. The scions inserted in this way seldom fail of living.

3. Their growth will be very rapid—they have been known to grow the height of four or five feet the first season where the soil is good.

4. The junction formed between the scion and the stalk in which they are inserted, will be as firm as though they were a natural growth.

5 Any apple tree that is a mere shrub will answer as good a purpose as the most thrifty, provided the stalk be clear from knots and winding, near the ground—and in this way, you may soon have the best of fruit from those trees which would otherwise be entirely useless.

This method of grafting may also be used to great advantage in a young nursery. But if you first transplant your trees, they must stand at least one year left you endanger their lives by the operation—In a forward spring, you may graft by the beginning of April, and it will answer till the bark begins to peal. But they are more apt to live before the buds are greatly expanded. It may be added, that the common method of grafting a limb of a tree will answer a good purpose, if the tree be small, and the limb which grows in a nearly horizontal direction, is in danger of breaking when it begins to bear, by the weight of the fruit. If you graft a limb, you must clear away the natural branches of the tree, if the scions succeed, or their progress will be so slow as to be sure of little or no service.

King William III had a Frenchman who took care of his Majesty's pointers, and whose business it was likewise to load and deliver his fowling pieces to the king. It happened, however, one day, that monsieur forgot to bring out any shot with him to the field. Not daring to confess his negligence to so passionate a man, and so eager a sportsman as the king, he gave his Majesty the gun charged only with powder. The King firing without effect, the cunning Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders, turned up his eyes, folded his hands, and extolling the king's skill in shooting, vowed he had never seen *le Mayste* miss his aim before in his life.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Curious fact in Natural History has been observed by D. Gabriel Antonini, professor of Anatomy at Turin. A Snake, called in Italy Serpe Nottola (the Bulsher, Natrix of Linnæus, is said to be extremely fond of milk; and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even affirm, that it is sometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, sucking their teats with such avidity as to draw blood when their milk is exhausted. Of this fact, which has many had been considered a popular tale, the Doctor has himself an opportunity of being an eye witness. "Walking, according to custom, (says he) one morning, on the road called the Park, bordered by pastures, containing a number of sheep and horned cattle, I observed an old but vigorous cow, seperate from the others, and lowing with her head raised in the air, her ears erect, and shaking her tail. Surprised at the noise she made, I feared myself on the bank of a stream, and followed her wherever she went with my eyes. After running some minutes, she suddenly stopped in a sequestered spot, and began to ruminate. Inquisitive to discover the cause, I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, she came out and waited on the brink for a black snake, which crept from among the bushes, and approaching her, entwined himself round her legs, and began to suck her milk. I observed this phenomenon two successive days without informing the herdsman.—The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that for some time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that she could not, without difficulty, be compelled to suffer it to suck. We took away the snake, which we killed. On the succeeding day the cow, after in vain waiting for her suckling, ran about the meadow in such a manner, that the herdman was obliged to shut her up." Dr. Antonini has discovered that if the teats of the cows be washed with a decoction of tobacco, the ravages of these extraordinary depredators may be effectually prevented.

LORD HALIFAX AND POPE.

WHEN I had finished the two or three first books of my translation of the Iliad, says Pope, that Lord desired to have the pleasure of hearing them read at his house, Addison, Congreve and Garth, were there at the reading. In four or five places, Lord Halifax stopt me very civilly, and with a speech each time, much of the same kind, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Pope; but there is something in that passage that does not quite please me. But so good as to mark the place, and consider a little at your leisure—I'm sure you can give it a better turn." I returned from Lord Halifax's with Dr. Garth, in his chariot; and as we were going along, was saying to the Doctor, that my Lord had laid me under a good deal of difficulty by such loose and general observations; that I had been thinking over the passages almost ever since, and could not guess at what it was that offended his Lordship in either of them. Garth laughed heartily at my embarrassment; said, I had not been long enough acquainted with Lord Halifax to know his way yet; that I need not puzzle myself about looking those places over and over, when I got home. "All you need do, (says he) is to leave them just as they are; call on Lord Halifax two or three months hence, thank him for his kind observations on the passages, and then read them to him as altered. I have known him much longer than you have, and will be answerable for the event." I followed his advice, wrote on Lord Halifax some time after; said I hoped he would find his objections to those passages removed;—read them to him exactly as they were at first; and his Lordship was extremely pleased with them, and cried out, *Ay now they are perfectly right: nothing can be better.*

Extraordinary Industry.—The account is given to the London Society for the Improvement of Arts, by a lieutenant of the navy, nearly in these terms:

I yesterday took a walk of about two miles, to satisfy myself respecting a remarkable instance of persevering and indefatigable industry, which I found as follows:

Twelve acres of barren downs had been taken from the common, seven or eight of which were in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder in a forward state of improvement. This space was divided into eight fields, seperated by 17 stone fences, put together in a masterly manner. The fields intersected with various drains, which empty themselves into the ditches that have been obliged to be dug round the margin of each field, both for this purpose, and in order to give greater height to the fences. On each side of every bank ditches are dug, and in the gateways ditches are made able to support a loaded cart, that the water may run freely off. The land produced in 18 s. ten Cornish bushels of barley, nine trusses of hay, two hogsheads of oats, and ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle.

This has been the labour of eighteen years, by one indefatigable man, who began it in the fiftieth year of his age. His dwelling-house and out-buildings, including the turf-walls of which they are compoied, the laying of the rafters, and the thatching, are all executed by himself, though he was only bred to husbandry.

This deserving character is William Pearce, near Helston, Cornwall, who, when he began his improvements, was possessed only of one mare, and the thilling per-day which he earned by hard labor. He has brought up seven children, of whom the sons volunteered into the service of their country; two were killed in the late war, and two were still employed in the same service when the account was received.

The society of arts awarded him their silver medal and fifteen guineas, as an encouragement of virtuous and distinguished industry.

[Pearce was equalled in astonishing industry by a printer who lived many years since in Connecticut. He published a weekly paper, for which he prepared the news, &c. set the types, and performed the press work; the papers, he carried round, or dispatched them by the mails; kept the accounts and collected the debts; without a single affidant old or young. In a word he did all the duties of editor, clerk, printer and "devil." So the story used to be told.]

PROVERB.

Giving presents to a woman to secure her love, is like filling a sieve with water.

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

A WORTHY 'squire, of sober life,
Has a contented boasting wife;
Of *how* the daily maids complains;
Herself the thought a very saint.
She lov'd to hand mankind with blame,
And on their errors build her fame.
Her favorite subject of dispute
Was Eve and the forbidden fruit
"Had I been Eve," she often cried,
"Man had not fall'n, not woman died;
I'd had kept the modern given,
Nor for an apple lost my Heaven;
To gratify my curious mind
I ne'er had ruin'd all mankind;
Nor from a vain desire to know,
Entail'd on all my race such woe."

The 'squire reply'd, "I fear 'tis true,
The same ill spirit lives in you;
Tempted alike, I dare believe,
You would have disobey'd like Eve."
The lady storm'd and still deny'd
Both curiosity and pride.

The 'Squire some future day at dinner,
Before'd to try his boasted sinner;
He griev'd such vanity puff'd her,
And thus in serious terms address'd her:
"Madam, the usual splendid feast
With which our wedding day is grac'd,
With you I must not share to-day,
For business summons me away.
O! all the dainties I've prepar'd,
I beg not any may be spar'd;
Indulge in every costly dish;
Enjoy, 'tis what I really wish;
Only observe one prohibition,
Nor think it a severe condition;
On one small dish which cover'd stands,
You must not dare to lay your hands;
Go—disobey not on your life,
Or henceforth you're no more my wife.

The treat was serv'd the 'squire was gone,
The murm'ring lady din'd alone;
She saw what e'er could grace a feast,
Or charm the eye, or please the taste;
But while she rang'd from this to that,
From vest'lian hamhich to turtle fat;
On one small dish the chance'd to light,
By a deep cover hid from sight:
"Oh! here it is—yet for me!
I must not taste, nay, dare not see;
Why place it there? or why lock'd
That I so much as lift the lid:
Prohibited of this to eat,
I care not for the sumptuous treat;
I wonder if 'tis fowl or fish,
To know what's there I merely wish.
I'll look—O no, I lose for ever,
If I'm betray'd, my husband's favor.
I own I think it vastly hard,
May, tyranny to be debarr'd.
John you may go—the wine's decanted,
I'll ring or call you when your'e wanted."***
Now left alone, the waits no longer,
Temptation prefies more and stronger.
"I'll peep—the harm can ne'er be much,
For though I peep, I will not touch;
Why I'm forbid to lift this cover,
One glance will tell, and then 'tis over.
My husband's absent, so's John,
My peeping never can be known."
Trembling she yielded to her wish,
And rais'd the cover from the dish:
She flares—for lo! an open pye
From which fix living sparrows fly.
She calls, she screams, with wild surprife,
"Haste, John, and catch those birds," she cries.
John hears her not, but to crown her shame,
In at her call her husband came.
Sternly he frown'd, as thus he spoke:
"Thus is your vow'd allegiance broke!
Self ign'rance led you to believe
You did not share the fin of Eve,
Like her's how bleft was your condition!
How small my gentle prohibition!
Yet you, though fed with every dainty,
Sat pining in the midst of plenty:
This dish, thus fingled from the reft,
Of your obedience was the teft;
Your mind, unbroke by self-denial,
Could not sustain this slender trial;
Humility from hence be taught,
Learn candor to another's fault;
Go, know, like Eve, from this fad dinner,
You're both a vain and curious sinner."

A Woman singing ballads for money to bury her husband has given rise to the following

JEU D'ESPRIT:

FOR her husband deceas'd, Sally chaunts the sweet lay,
And saith 'tis a singular sorrow;
But I doubt, since the *singe* for a *dead man*, to day,
She'll *cry* for a live one to-morrow.

To BONAPARTE.

"The English are nothing but a Nation of shop keepers, &c." Vide Moniteur

When the Corsican Chief with a view to degrade;
Says, we're nothing but shopmen, and sneers at our trade;
Let none to the obvious assertion object,
Nor a charge contradict so extremely correct;
'Tis true, Bonaparte and we with you to know,
That the sum of our partnership's, *One King and Co.*
Tho' our *profit* rare productions to us you accuse,
And always keep hurt when we lend you a line,
Yet try us for once, we're quite ready to deal,
With a Capital stock of iron, iron and steel:
And a warehouse long open'd and constantly fill'd,
With the *choicest* of Articles most ably distill'd;
Not smuggled from France, out according to my lenite,
Of bad *British proof*, which we *felt with a licence*,
Should some of these articles prove to your liking,
We can shew you some others tho' not to drinking.
Perhaps you've a wish for our virgins and wives;
But there if we fail, we muft fell with our lives;
And as for our lives, Bonaparte I muft hear,
The price that we ask, is a little too dear.
Ten French for one English—we cannot abate,
So high are the duties they owe to the ftate.
Thefe terms if you like, you are welcome to come,
Affur'd that you always will find us at home.
For the fale we're prepared when you pleale we'll begin it;
Upon honor we ferve, you fhall not wait a minute.

To be fold by Auction,
(By Order of the Proprietor,)
On Saturday the 19th inftant, at eleven o'clock,
On a Credit of Three Months,

A Handfome pair of four year old bay Colts, have been accuftomed to run in a Sleigh laft Winter; they will fuit any Gentleman willing to have a neat fpan to run together; likewife a ufeful Grey Gelding, 7 years old, and an excellent Mare for breeding 8 years old. The Horfes are all good for draught or riding. Two milch Cows, one Cart and Harnefs, one Sleigh, two Corn Mills, well adapted for breaking Corn or grinding Malt; alfo feveral other ufeful lots to be for Farmers. The property will be fhewn in my Yard two hours prior to the Sale. THOS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

N. B. Negotiable Notes with approved Indorfers, will be required. York, Oct. 5, 1805.

☞ The above Sale is unavoidably poftponed to Tuefday the 29th inftant. Oct. 19, 1805.

At fame time and place will alfo be Sold,

TWO fine COLTS, got by the Horfe Morgan Rattler; likewife an Iron Chefl, and a great number of FOWLS, conftiting of Geefe, Ducks and Turkies.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17, in the Townfhip of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log Houfe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indifputable Title will be given and immediate poffeffion, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,
October 10, 1805.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of Oct. inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, of which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife intereffed, are defired to take Notice, and that they refpectively be then there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, Inditements, and all other Remembrances, to do thofe things which to their leveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

THE Subfcriber hereby gives notice to all perfons indebted to Sergeant B. Griffin, late Keeper of the Canteen for His Majefty's 49th Regiment, that unlefs they make payment to him by the 20th inftant, their refpective Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect: And all thofe to whom the faid Serjeant Griffin may be indebted, are requefted to prefent their Accounts to THOMAS MOSLEY for payment, who is duly authorized for that purpofe.

York, October 2, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weft fide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houfes, the property of Count de Puifaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpofe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subfcriber informs his Cuftomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seafon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enfuing Summer, in the courfe of next month—and pledges himfelf that more attention than ever fhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

N. B. Cafh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE

Has juft arrived from Montreal with a large aſſortment of Winter Goods, together with the following articles, viz.—

TABLE CLOTHS, Diaper, Linens, Callicoes, Wilbort, patent Lace, Mens' brown and white Cotton Socks, Worfted and Cotton night Caps, Bed-tick, Womens' Kid Gloves, Dolls, Hats of all forts, Toys, Watches, pound and paper Pins, Thread of all forts, Lost and Mofkovado Sugars, Coffee, Capers, Olives, Lemonpeel, Mufiard in bottles, Rockfish, Liverpool do. Madeira, Port and Tenneriffe Wine, French do. Battled, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, London Porter; Window, white, fcented, Caftile and turpentine Soap; Candles; fweet, paint and lamp Oil; white and red Paint; Patent Yellow; Iron and Steel, Ploughfhares, Iron Pots, Copper Tea-kettles, Brafs do. Penknives, Knives and Forks, Jack-knives, Teakettles of different forts, Pewter Bafons, Augurs, Drawing-knives, Hammers, Hinges of different forts, Files, Brafs Cocks, Houfe-bells, Cow-bells, Horns do Curry-combs, Powder, Shot and Balls, Clothesbrufhes, Houfe do. Chafi-g-dishes, Steel and Wood Coffee Mills, Bathing-baiter, Slices, Glafs Lanterns, Lamps, Watering-pots, Flour-boxes, Tinder-do Graters, round jappan'd Sugar Canifters, Tea do. Teapots, Sauce-pans, Blocktin do. Funnels, jappan'd Toaft-racks, Tin Kettles, quart and pint jappan'd Mugs, jappan'd Tumblers, Dishes, Duft-pans, Gravy Strainers, jappan'd Tea Caddies, Pipeclay, Whiting, Chalk, Nails of all forts, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Codlines, Hamborough do. Horfe Harnefs, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Surfingles, Reins, Whips, Harnefs Buckles.——Eflence of Mufiard, and Pain of do. in fmall boxes, good for the Rheumatifm, empty Bottles, Trunks, and a good afiortment of Glafs and Crockery Ware.

Flour, Peafe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheefe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

☞ He daily expects a frefh and large fupply of Goods from New York.

N. B. To difpofe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thofe who wifh to purchafe, are defired to apply in time.

York, Sept. 12, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	Richard Cockrell,
York,	John Stoney,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider,
	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraler,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguftus Jones,	Joleph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sweezie,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.

For the Surveyor General,
CHEWET & RIDOUT.

☞ The Gentlemen refident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will pleafe take notice that their papers are now left at the houfe of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 755. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANNM

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, & be commenced, held, called and dated, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHERE S by our Proclamation bearing date the feventeenth day of September laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our faid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this prefent month of Octobet, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty fifth day of November next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

Vienna, July 17.

His royal highneſs, the archduke Charles is expected to ſet out immediately for Italy, accompanied by gen. Mack and monſieur de Fuſſbender. The union of the Genoeſe territory with France, and the new line of cuſtom houſes, which is to be eſtabliſhed along the frontier of the kingdom of Italy, will, it is feared, prove totally ſubverſive to the trade of Germany and Switzerland with theſe countries. The Swiſs government is well as that of Auſtria, is extremely diſſatisfied with the charge that have lately taken place in that quarter.

PLYMOUTH, Auguſt 8.

A ſloop is come up from Falmouth, by which is learnt that a packet arrived from Liſbon in ſeven days, and brings a report of a ſecond battle, and that one of the enemy's ſhips had taken fire and blew up. The Spaniſh priſoners ſay Villeneuve had ſent all his laſt failing cutters and convertes to the different French and Spaniſh ports, to appriſe the Port Admirals where he was, and in what latitude he might be ſpoken by any veſſels that could eſcape our blockading ſquadrons.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

We have reaſon to believe that the intelligence lately received by government is ſuch as to create a firm perſuaſion that the enemy will immediately make an attempt to invade this kingdom; their preparations are complete, and in the Texel the troops deſtined for the expedition are actually embarked, with all the artillery and ſtores, and we have no doubt are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to put to ſea. It was indeed yeſterday poſitively aſſerted, that the Dutch fleet had failed; but we have aſcertained that the report was wholly unfounded. Admiral Ruſſel failed on Thurſday to relieve his ſtation off the Texel. At ſo important a criſis we are happy to be enabled to ſtate, that Government have adopted every meaſure which prudence could ſuggeſt to defeat the daring deſigns of the enemy. Of the reſult of ſuch an attempt we never entertained a doubt;—at the ſame time we ſhould be ſorry if confidence led to any relaxation in the neceſſary means of defence. It would be idle to deny that we have a moſt active and powerful enemy to contend againſt—that his means of attack are great beyond all example—and that his enmity to this country is implacable. Our confidence is founded not upon any contempt of the enemy, but upon a knowledge of the ſkill, diſcipline and courage of our fleets and armies, and upon the loyalty, unanimity, and bravery of the people of theſe kingdoms.

The following circular letter, was yeſterday ordered to be ſent to the commanders of the different Volunteer Corps through out the kingdom:

(CIRCULAR.)

"Sir, in conſequence of intelligence received by government, of the embark-

ation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to fail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French at Boulogne, and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from his Royal Highness the commander in chief, to direct the General Officers, and Inspecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to these Corps, of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service: and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the harvest till further orders. I have the honor to be, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

" HARRINGTON.

" General Commanding the London District."

The Spaniards have begun forming two camps before Gibraltar, about three miles distant: they have pitched upwards of 500 tents, and they seem to have about 5000 men in their camps.

Government expect, by the next arrival from the Continent, intelligence which will ultimately determine the question of Continental peace or war, and perhaps the duration of the present parliamentary recess.

Salem, Sept. 17.

Capt. Shillaber, from Leghorn, informs us, that on the 17th July, a brig arrived there from Algiers, and brought accounts of an insurrection at that place, and that the Dey had beheaded 400 Jews. One Jewish family made their escape in the brig.

A letter from capt. Williams, at Leghorn, to the Editor of the Salem Gazette, *gives the following particulars of this event;*

" Yesterday arrived here an Imperial brig, in five days from Algiers. She informs, that the country was in dreadful confusion—that the Bedouin Arabs said to be headed by a Frenchman, had revolted, and marched towards Algiers—that the Dey, on their approach, detached 700 troops to attack them, but these, after a desperate battle, were defeated, and cut off to a man—that the Arabs then rushed on to the city, which they successfully attacked, and had taken a principal fort—that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Dey, he having received several stabs, and said to be mortally wounded—that he had cut off 400 of the richest Jew's heads, and that the bloody work was still going on when the vessel left that place. There were at this time three vessels at Algiers, a Ragusian, an Imperialist, and a Swede, who all cut their cables, and run away from the port, permitting as many Jews to come as could get on board.—The brig that has now arrived has 100 on board, and it is expected the Swede has at least 200 more.—Such is the news at Leghorn.

" The Algerines have a squadron now at sea, consisting of seven sail; they passed in sight of this port 18 days since, and were off *Civita Vecchia*, 4 days since. They consist of a stout frigate of 44 guns, built at Algiers a few years since; another of 44 guns, taken from the Portuguese six months since; the Crefent, of 32 guns a present from the U. States; 2 polacres, lately purchased from the Greeks, one of which mounts 26 guns, the other 18; the fine brig Bulkaw, of 22 guns, a present also from the U. States; and a xebeck."

We have received the following account of the conflagration of Detroit from an authentic source. It will be read with deep interest by our readers.—*Nat. Intel.*

Conflagration of Detroit.

This event happened on the 11th of June last. The flames commenced about nine o'clock in the morning, and within four hours the whole town was laid in ashes. Only two or three buildings, of little value, situated in the borders, were preserved. About 300 edifices of all kinds were consumed, among which were nearly an hundred dwelling houses, the church, several stores, the citadel, with officers and soldiers barracks, contractor's stores, United States store, &c. &c. The new fort and barracks, called Fort Pernault, a little back of the town, were not greatly endangered, and the old blockhouse, at the south end escaped. In a word, all that space enclosed with picquets, and denominated the town, presents nothing but a heap of ruins, consisting of naked chimnies and cinders.

The rapidity of the destruction was perhaps unprecedented, but will not appear surprising to any one previously acquainted with the place. The buildings were mostly old, all of wood, and dry as tinder—extremely crouded together, on an area of about three acres—the streets very narrow (the widest not exceeding 20 feet) intersecting rectangularly at small distances—and every square completely covered with combustibles. This mode of building the town originated, not merely from want of taste in the ancient settlers, but from the necessity of defence in war, as this settlement has for a long time been a frontier, peculiarly exposed to danger from the natives, and far removed from the means of external succour.—It has been found necessary, till very lately, to keep the picquets enclosing the town in repair, besides being under protection of the cannon of an adjoining fort and blockhouse.—The town was furnished with but one engine, which, with the prompt assistance of the troops formerly stationed here, had been sufficient to extinguish occasional fires upon their first appearance; but at present the troops on this station are few, and the want of aid from that source was severely felt on the late occasion.

By what means the fire was kindled, whether by accident or design, is uncertain—there are various conjectures, but no decided opinion. It began in a stable near the United State's stores, on the S. W. quarter, a light breeze blowing from the south. Its progress against and athwart the wind was astonishing, but in the direction of it the blaze darted with nearly the celerity of lightning, and reached the opposite extremity of the town in a few moments. The fire in no part had diminished till the whole was in a blaze, and one immense mass of flame was presented to the eye, having the appearance of proceeding from but one building of vast extent. The streets became impassable as the fire progressed, being filled from side to side with an impenetrable column of smoke and flame which wafted by the current of air thro' the north and south streets, streamed to a great distance beyond the limits of the houses. To the distant spectator, and to the wretched inhabitants, who after a short lapse of time could be no more than the spectators, the scene was at once sublime and painful, exceeding in awful grandeur perhaps almost any spectacle of the kind which has happened since the world began.

It was fortunate that the catastrophe did not take place in the night, as there must have been a greater destruction of goods and effects, and unquestionably of some lives. No lives were lost, and but one person (a poor woman) was badly injured. Means have been taken to ascertain correctly the amount of losses in property, and progress has been made to as to place it beyond a doubt that they exceed 14,000 dollars probably approaching near 15,000. The conflagration took place at a time of day that the inhabitants were generally near their houses, and were enabled to save more of their movable effects than could have been expected in so short a time as was allowed them; great quantities however fell a sacrifice, and individuals, whose estates consisted in buildings, were in one day reduced from eligible circumstances to poverty.—There is no citizen but has suffered more or less. At present, the people are scattered up and down the settlement, crowding the houses even to overflowing, occupying hovels and every thing having the shape of an edifice, and several families are encamped in booths upon the public common and the highways.

The sufferings of the people in the ensuing winter must inevitably be great; we tremble to anticipate them. Hemmed on every side by the wilderness, in some directions interminably, and in others extending too great a distance to admit of being passed by an impoverished people, they are restricted to this settlement, narrow in its extent, with indifferent cultivations, and the houses in bad repair. Not a farm is cultivated one mile from the river bank nor a building erected. There the wilderness commences which extends to the western ocean. The settlement up and down the bank of the river is but a few miles in extent, and taken up by farmers, who have no room to spare in their dwellings and raise barely a sufficiency for the suppy of their own wants. The houseless sufferers have little time, and still less means, to provide new accommodations for themselves before the approach of the cold season. Provisions of every kind are at an excellively high price. Thus circumstanced, what can be before these miserable people but a winter of rigorous suffering: If credit and charity should furnish them with food, yet there cannot be shelter and covering sufficient for their comfort. Applications for relief are sent and sending to various parts of the United States, and of Canada, which it is hoped and believed will not be sent in vain. We have lively expectations, founded on the tried and known benevolence of the people of both countries towards their fellow-citizens in cases of similar calamity; and a more distressful case, it is presumed, has rarely been submitted to their benevolent consideration.

In a distant and remote point of view, the conflagration of this town may be considered not unlike that which has happened to some other towns, whose first construction was unfavorable to convenience and health—it may ultimately be beneficial altho' at present to highly afflicting and deplorable. A plan is already devised and applied to the former scite of the town, which by extending it, and widening the streets, giving them different directions, providing public squares, &c. it is conceived will promote the health and convenience of the inhabitants, as well as improve the beauty of the place. The plan is nearly that of the city of Washington.

Extract from the Journal of a Balloonist.

" PASSING a cloud, I put out my hand, and took a piece of it, and squeezed it like a sponge, and the water ran out. The sun went north about; but never set. At the distance of about fifty leagues above the earth, we saw a white bird sitting on the corner of a cloud. We took it to be one of Mahomet's Pigeons. If we had had a gun we could have shot it. Passing by the moon we saw a fellow selling lard at auction. He wished us to give a bid; but we told him, we had not come to buy lands in the moon. We came across a comet, but it was asleep. It looked like a tarapine; but had a tail like a fox.

We came near a hail bank; and filled a hat to bring down with us. The hail stones were about as large as a pigeon's egg.

A thousand miles above the earth we passed through a field of turkey buzzards. This would seem to be their region, and accounts for the circumstance, that no one has ever found a nest of one of these. These rookeries are out of sight in the atmosphere.

As we approached one of the heavenly bodies, it appeared like an island. We struck upon a planet, but Blanchard got out and pushed off the balloon. We supposed it to be Mercury, as we heard orators harranguing, and a multitude of tongues.

There was marriages going on in Venus, & in Mars we heard the drums beat.

In Juniter we heard swearing—Oh, Jupiter! by Jupiter! &c.

We meant to have a pull at one of Satan's rings, but were blown off the coast, and found ourselves in the latitude of Herschel. Provisions failing, we thought to shape our course towards the earth again.

The first thing we saw was the forest of Ardennes, which appeared like a shamrock. The Pyrenian mountains seemed like a bed of parsley; and the Atlantic ocean about as large as Loch Swilly.

Within about a furlong of the earth, Blanchard gave me the parachute, and I came down.

Anecdote of Voltaire.

MADAM DE TOLMOND said to Voltaire, " I think, Sir, that a philosopher should never write, but to endeavour to render mankind less wicked and unhappy, than they are. Now you go quite the contrary. You are always writing against that religion, which alone is able to restrain wickedness, and to afford us consolation under misfortunes." Voltaire was much struck, and excused himself by saying, that he wrote only for those who were of the same opinion with himself.

The omission of the article sometimes renders a sentence ludicrous. We read in a late London paper of the *fasting* of *William Pitt*—when the writer was giving an account of the loss of the William Pitt, a ship of that name. The *fashion* of economizing in words is sometimes carried to an obscure length.

" Better is the end of a thing, than the beginning thereof."

ASSUREDLY, says I, with a desponding face, when I dipt my pen into my ink-horn, and expected to bring up a sermon from the bottom. My little flock of readers expect that the pastor will make his weekly visitations; and yet I feel too languid to excurse far. I wish the task was finished; verily, verily, Solomon, whether you muttered it when building the temple, or thinking of your concubines, you never muttered more wisdom, than, better is the *end* of a thing than the beginning thereof.

Without any invocation to the sons and daughters of indolence, for we all know what would be the language of that family, thou'd even the persevering and industrious be asked the question, they would refer the question to Solomon's works for an answer.

Beginning! continued I, is like Joshua Bunyan's hill, so *difficult* that it would embarrass even a christian to get fairly over.—Beginning! why is it the terror of school boys, and of pretty maids in her teens; it makes lawyers stammer and lovers timid. I haste to *begin* my sermon; and, quoth my grandmother, looking at her work, thro' her spectacles, I would rather foot ten pair of your blue stockings than *begin* one.

But of *ending*, how many fine sentences could I scribble, had I " the pen of a ready writer!" How exultingly the saint talks of " *finishing* the faith," how cheerfully the farmer swings his scythe, when hay making is done, and how briskly the bridegroom ascends three chamber flairs at once, when courtship is at an *end*. I married a good couple last week, and as usual, neglected the wedding sermon, till the eager twain came blushing into my study. When I joined their hands I felt their pulses beating high, through their white gloves, and saw eyes sparkle expressively, when I extemporized from " better is the *end* of a thing than the beginning thereof."

One of my parishioners, a very industrious and thriving cobler, who supports a wife, " *nine small children, and one at the breast*," by his labour of leather, I know, " even from his boyish days." At fourteen he sung wicked ballads to his fellow apprentices, drank raw rum, in a frolic, out of the old shoes in the shop, and burnt the shoes of the customers. At twenty one three benevolent maidens complained of him to the 'squire, and he was obliged to pawn his *freedom fuit*, to indemnify the parish.—He next commenced a roaring blade, drank flip before breakfast, laid out his heel tap money in tobacco, and the tavern clock struck one, when he told his last negro story. At length he picked up Dr. Franklin's " Poor Richard," and found that this was not " The way to Wealth." He broke his mug, threw away his box, bought stock, earned money, *kept it*, and married. I stopped at his shop, a few mornings since, at *sunrise* to try on a pair of shoes. As soon as I heard the noise of fix, his journeymen's hammer's ceased, I could not forbear comparing the past with the present. Ah, faid I looking wistfully at his last and the waxed thread he was twining, and thinking that St. Gregory, St. Austin, and all the fathers of the church have punned, ah, mr. Crispin how much more profitable is your *end* than your beginning.

Paley an archdeacon of the church, and what is much better a worthy man, tells us in his book of philolophy, there is a great difference between beginning with a thousand pounds, and ending with a hundred, and the reverse. It is of much more import, therefore, if we mean to end well, that we should begin tolerably. I know no better way for a young man, than a *piece* of honesty, prudence, and industry; it is better than stock in the shop, or a thousand pounds from a rich father. If a man should take it into his head to *begin* with knavery and theft, it cannot be discarded, though the words of Solomon are against me, that there was *ignominious ends*, and if hemp grew in Jerusalem, he ought to know it, or if not, I proceed to inform him that a *rope's end* is one of the most painful terminations in life. Neither " better," nor best can be predicted of such an " end," even by the accuracy of his logic. 'Tis a vile end; and your trickish jockies, be not in such haste to put off your spavened hoffes, for double their worth, to the believing buyer. Lame as they are you may be willing to avoid yourselves of their imperfect speed, to convey you to the Genefee. Better that the lake fever should be your *end*, than the gallows.

When spirits are the victims of the east wind, when one of my agonizing head aches disturbs " the palace of the soul," when my small falary is scantily and grudgingly paid, or when remembrances of false friends, ingratitude preffes strongly upon me, I then read the third chapter of Job, and exclaim, better is the end of life than the beginning. Some there are, who are perpetually *crowned with rofebuds of delight before they are withered*—who " eat and drink, and enjoy the good of their labour," and then " rile up to play." To this class existence has abundant charms, and their airy fancies pleafed with the " beginning" of life's day, put far away the " end." But it may be made a very ferious question, whether the majority would not pronounce the words of the text as a creed. He who is poor or miserable, blind or naked, will certainly with for better accommodations, where he could be well paid, fed, and enjoy " perfect vifion." To such an unfortunate, such a fmoky house, as he inhabits, muft be offenfive; and if you convince his reason that in a " houfe not made with hands," more airy and gladfome apartments are prepared, his feelings will rejoice when his mortal leafe expires, and he will apply and believe the above quoted words of Solomon.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From Simple's Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope.

" In one of our morning walks about the town, obferving a confiderable crowd before the door of a houfe, my friend and I went up and enquired what was going forward, and were informed, that it was a public fale of all the effects of a colonift deceafed.—Scarcely had we joined the crowd, when the auctioneer mounted upon a chair and ftruck for fome time upon a round plate of brafs, as a fignal that the auction was going to begin. Immediately all was attention. Numbers of articles were put up and difpofed of; till, growing tired of the fcene, we were going away; a fhort paufe, however, and then a murmur in the aflembly, announced that fomething elfe than it ftes was going to be produced. We accordingly waited a moment, and foon faw a black man coming forward through the crowd; " Ah!" faid Charles, " they are going to difpofe of the family flaves, let us ftop a little longer."

" The firft that was put up was a ftout native of the Mozambique coaft. His look was fad and melancholy, his hands hanging down clafped together as if they were bound, and his eyes fixed upon the earth. When he heard that his lot was determined, and that he was fold for 600 rix dollars, he raifed his eyes up heavily to look for his new matter, and followed him out of the crowd without fpeaking a word; but we thought that his cheek was wet

with tears, and perhaps we were right: for the purchaser told us with some expressions of compassion, that he had been a great favourite of his deceased friend. Many more were put up, the household of the deceased having been very numerous, but on the countenances of all of them, sorrow and the humiliation of slavery were the predominating features. At length an object was presented which almost made us weep; a mother was brought forward with a little girl of three years old clinging to her which they willed to tear from her, whilst she dreading the threats of her owners, feebly told her child to leave her, at the same time that she folded her arms round it. "Put them up together," said every voice; it was consented to, and the woman kissing her child and leading it by the hand, advanced to the spot appointed. Whilst they were bidding for her, she looked anxiously round in every countenance, as if imploring compassion. Her price was made up to seven hundred dollars, which the auctioneer repeated a long time without any body seeming willing to say more. "The man who has bought her and the child," said one who stood next to us, "has the reputation of being very cruel to his slaves." "Has he?" said Charles, whilst the blood rushed into his face, "but he has not got them yet." Seven hundred and ten, cried he, with a voice trembling with eagerness. Every body turned their eyes upon us, and the mother and the little child looked full in Charles's face. Seven hundred and twenty, said the man; thirty, cried Charles; fifty, said the other; eight hundred, said Charles: the man bit his lips; a long pause ensued, eight hundred and one, said a mild looking old man whose humanity I was well acquainted with, Charles drew back, and the poor slave was allotted to a mild master.

"When we had got into the street, I could not help remarking how lightly Charles walked along, and how his eyes glistened with the pleasing reflection of having done a good action. Every now and then also, he exclaimed to himself, "poor child! poor child! I have saved you some stripes, however," and then he would walk on so fast that I could scarcely keep up with him."

Wife, Children and Friends.

[This deservedly popular song is the production of Mr. SPENCER, *son of the Duke of Marlborough. It has been the effect of electricity on the minds of Englishmen; and the Government has found it a valuable auxiliary for rousing the people to military enthusiasm, by placing before them, in three words, a summary of all their blessings, for which they are now contending.*

Merc. Ad.

WHEN the black-letter'd list to the gods was presented,
(The list of what Fate for each mortal intends,)
At the long string of his a kind Angel re-seated,
And flipp'd in three bleſſings—*Wife, Children & Friends.*

In vain sagry Lucifer swore he was cheated,
For justice divine could not compass its ends:
The scheme of man's fall, he maintain'd, was defeated,
For earth becomes heav'n, with—Wife, Children and Friends

If the flock of our bliſs is in ſtranger hands veſted,
The ſtands ill-ſecur'd ort in bankrupcy ſtands:
But the heart offers bliſs which are never proteſted,
When drawn on the firm of—Wife, Children and Friends.

The' valor ſhinglows in his life's waning eve,
The death-wounded tar, who his colour defends,
Drops a tear of regret, as he dying remembers
How Bleſt was his home with—Wife, Children and Friends

The ſoldier whoſe deeds live immortal in ſtory,
Whom duty to far diſtant latitudes ſends,
With tranſport would barter whole ages of glory
For one happy day with—Wife, Children and Friends.

Though ſpice breathing gales o'er his caravan hover,
And around him Arabia's whole fragrance deſcends,
The merchant ſtill thinks of the woodbines that cover
The bower where he ſat with—Wife, Children and Friends.

The day-ſpring of youth, ſtill unclouded by ſorrow,
Alone on itſelf for enjoyment depends;
But dim is the twilight of age, if it ſorrow
No warmth from the ſmiles of—Wife, Children and Friends.

Let the breath of renown ever freſhen and nourish
The laurels which o'er her dead favorite bends;
O'er him wave the willow, which only can flourish
When 'dew'd with the tears of—Wife, Children and Friends.

Let us drink!—for my ſong, growing graver and graver,
To ſubjects too ſolemn inſenſibly tends;
Let us drink!—pledge me high!—love and beauty will flavor
The glaſs which I fill to—Wife, Children and Friends.

And if, in the hope this fair iſland to plunder,
The tyrant of France to invade us pretends,
How his legions will think, when our arm'd freemen thunder
The war ſong of—BALTOWS, Wife, Children and Friends.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26

MARRIED

On Wednesday the 23d of October, Mr. Peter Brooks of Markham, to Miss Sarah H. Stul, of Scarborough.

Quetton St. George

Has just received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raiſins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muſcovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Iſinglaſs,
Logwood, and
Glue.

And ſhortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Aſſortment.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

N. B. To diſpoſe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Reiſer,
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Fraſer,
Auguſtus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Fortune,	Joſeph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stevens,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.
	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

To be ſold by Auction,

(By Order of the Proprietor)

On Saturday the 19th inſtant, at eleven o'clock,

On a Credit of Three Months,

A Handſome pair of four year old bay Colts, have been accuſtomed to run in a Sleigh but Winter; they will ſuit any Gentleman willing to have a near span to run together; likewiſe a ſpecial Gelding, 7 years old, and an excellent Mare for breeding 8 years old. The Horſes are all good for draught or riding. Two ſmith Carts, one Cart and Harneſs, one Sleigh, two Corn Mills, will anſwer for breaking Corn or grinding Malt; alſo ſeveral other uſeful articles fit for Farmers. The property will be ſhewn to any Perſ two hours previous to the Sale. THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

N. B. Negotiable Notes with approved Indorſers, will be required. York, Oct. 5, 1805.

☞ The above Sale is unavoidably poſtponed to Tueſday the 29th inſtant. Oct. 19, 1805.

At ſame time and place will alſo be Sold,

TWO fine COLTS, got by the Horſe Morgan Rattler; likewiſe an Iron Cheſt, and a great number of FOWLS, conſiſting of Geeſe, Ducks and Turkies.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17, in the Townſhip of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log Houſe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indiſputable Title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

October 10, 1805.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of Oct. inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are deſired to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, *Sheriff.*

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subſcriber informs his Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seaſon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enſuing Summer, in the courſe of next month—and pledges himſelf that more attention than ever ſhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

N. B. Caſh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 28.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 756. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty first day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

BERLIN, May 23.

The King's courier, who left Milan on the 13th inſt. arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, and brought with him the French paſſports for M. Novoſiltzoff. They were requeſted by our Court, and moſt readily granted by the Emperor Napoleon, and appearances indicate an underſtanding that may lead to the wiſhed for event of peace. Theſe paſſports, together with other diſpatches, were forwarded to St. Peterſburgh by the Ruſſian Collegiate Aſſeſſor, M. Bazenoff. M. Novoſiltzoff will probably reach Paris about the middle of June.

PLYMOUTH, July 3.

The Glory, 98, Rear Admiral Stirling, had joined the channel fleet from Spithead. Hon. Admiral Cornwallis was hourly expected out. The Barfleur 98 Capt. Martin, ſailed the 27 inſt. from off Rochefort, to relieve the Royal Sovereign, 110, Rear Admiral Bickerton, which is to ſail for England the moment the Barfleur joins the Ferrol ſquadron, under Rear Admiral Sir R. Calder. The whole fleet, in conſequence of the arrival of the Indefatigable 44 off Breſt, with the account of the enemy being at Martinique (which news ſhe obtained from the Mercury, 32, Hon. Captain Bouverie, homeward bound) are on the alert; and the Lady Warren, 32, Capt. M'Keller, arriving laſt Saturday, with ten victuallers from thence, Admiral Lord Gardiner ordered every ſhip to be compleated with proviſions, &c. for five months.

Letters from the fleet off Breſt, dated the 18th inſt. ſtate them being all well—enemy as uſual.

DUBLIN, June 28.

On Monday laſt five perſons who had been confined under Secretary's Warrants were liberated from Kilmainham priſon. It appears from the recent liberations from the Provoſt and Kilmainham priſons, that it has not a partial but a general clemency, which it is the intention of Government to extend to thoſe confined on ſuſpicion of State offences.

LONDON, June 10.

A regular exchange of priſoners is to be adopted immediately between this country and Spain, for which purpoſe cartels are to be eſtabliſhed. The appointment of Capt. Piget, as Agent for priſoners of war in France, is done away in conſequence of the refuſal of Buonaparte to grant the neceſſary paſſports.

14. The arrangement of the Weſtern ſquadrons, by the direction of the preſent Admiralty, is as follows:—21 ſail of the line off Breſt, Admiral Lord Gardiner.—5 ſail of the line on the Coaſt of Ireland, Admiral Drury.—7 ſail of the line off Rochefort, Admiral Graves.—9 ſail of the line off Ferrol, Admiral Calder.—9 ſail of the line off Cadiz, Admiral Collingwood.—15 ſail of the line of the Weſtern fleet, all highly fitted, equipped for any ſervice.

By the laſt Hamburgh mail, information was received, that the intervention of Ruſſia had ſucceeded in preventing the differences between Pruſſia and Swe-

den from proceeding to extremities, & inducing Pruſſia to deſiſt from urging her pretenſions to reſtrain Sweden from ſending what troops the might judge neceſſary into Swediſh Pomerania.

His Majeſty has declined his intended tour through Oxford and the ſeveral midland counties, on account of the late period at which Parliament is likely to be prorogued.

Sir J. Craig's expedition, it is now aſcertained, was deſtined againſt Minorca, but the enterpriſe, it is ſaid, has been abandoned, in conſequence of the place having been ſo ſtrengthened as to render the ſucceſs of any attempt with ſuch a force doubtful.

Lord St. Vincent received a letter from his Majeſty, deſiring to ſee him. On Sunday morning, as early as half paſt 4 o'clock, his Lordſhip left town for Windſor, in a poſtchaiſe and four horſes. Arriving at Windſor about a quarter before ſeven, Lord St. Vincent drove up to the Caſtle, and was immediately admitted to a conference with the King, which occupied a conſiderable ſpace of time. His Lordſhip did not return to town until Friday morning.

28. We have ſeen a letter from a Gentleman on the Continent, on whoſe information we place great reliance, which ſtates, that Bonaparte, after receiving at Milan a diſpatch from Vienna, exclaimed,—"Well, Francis II. is tired of the German Imperial Crown; it formerly belonged to Charlemagne—it ſhall be added to mine." This violent and intemperate language is ſo conſiſtent with the general character of the man, that we have no doubt of his having uſed it; but it ſhould be obſerved, that although upon theſe occaſions he expreſſes himſelf intemperately, he does not do it lightly, but generally betrays ſome projects that he has long been brooding over in his mind. It has been openly ſaid at Milan, by thoſe who are conſidered as the confidants & favourites of Bonaparte, that he intends to be crowned by the Pope, as Emperor of the Roman Empire, as ſoon as he has dictated the terms of peace at Vienna.

The Ordnance Board have ſignified to General Lloyd, who commands the artillery at Woolwich, that the warren at that place is no longer to bear that name, but to be from this time denominated the "Royal Arſenal."

Lord Melville's trial will, we believe take place in the Houſe of Lords, and will commence immediately after the opening of next ſeſſion of Parliament. This important ſubject will now undergo a full and ſolemn inveſtigation before the higheſt tribunal in this country, and therefore all further comments upon the merits of the caſe will not only be improper but illegal.

July 1 to 3. The Eugenie ſloop of war, with the Creſcent, of Hull, Capt. Radſton, under convoy, arrived at Goree on the Coaſt of Africa, on the 28th of March. Theſe veſſels ſailed with Mungo Park, Eſq. the celebrated African traveller, who is about to penetrate if poſſible, ſtill further into the interior of Africa. On their paſſage there they touched at the Iſland St. Jago, where Mr. Park purchaſed 44 aſſes for his journey; and the Creſcent was to ſail on the 6th of April from Goree up the Gambia with that Gentleman and 40 ſoldiers, who are to accompany him; after proceeding as far up the river as poſſible, the Creſcent was to land Mr. Park and his ſuite, and return to Goree, whence ſhe was expected to ſail with the Eugenie the latter end of the month for England.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the official diſpatches from Lord Lake, giving an account in detail of the capture of the Fort of Deeg, and the unſucceſsful attempt upon Bhurtpore.

The malignant hatred of the Corſican has purſued the unfortunate French emigrants to Hamburgh, the departure of all of whom from that city has been peremptorily inſiſted on by the French Miniſter there, under penalty of being ſeized and ſent to France to ſuffer ſevere puniſhment.

Spain has drawn ſuch copious ſupplies of corn from the Greek iſlands & other parts of the Mediterranean, that the price of grain has conſiderably lowered, they have alſo the proſpect of an abundant harveſt.

In Portugal alſo the weather has been unuſually favourable, and a plentiful harveſt is conſequently expected; except in the Province of Alemtejo, where a ſcarcity of corn was felt for ſowing, owing to the inroad made in that quarter by the Spaniſh troops, towards the cloſe of the late war.

The following is the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh naval force:

There are 982 ſhips in commiſſion. Of theſe 112 are of the line; 221 from 50 to 44 guns; 132 frigates; and 418 ſloops and ſmaller veſſels. The number of veſſels in the Britiſh Channel amounts to 178; in the Downs and North Seas 159; in the Weſt Indies & on the paſſage 65, among which 17 are of the line; and on the Jamaica ſtation two of the line, and 55 ſmaller veſſels; in the Eaſt Indies and on the paſſage 40, of which eight are of the line; in the Mediterranean 26, of which only one is of the line.

The actual return of the troops now ſerving abroad is 69,300 men; in January, 1804, they conſiſted only of 49,000 men.

In addition to the incorporation of Genoa, we are told that Lucca has applied to the new King of Italy for a Prince of his Houſe, and a new conſtitution. The French laws are alſo to be introduced at Parma and Placentia. The States of the Church and Naples will, we ſuppoſe, ſoon likewiſe be melted down in the new Italian crucible, and indeed it is already reported that Rome is to be made the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

The ſeaſonable rains which have fallen during the courſe of the preſent month have very much improved the growth of the Winter and Spring Corn; the Wheat crops univerſally look well and improve much.

Government are taking every poſſible means to diſcover perſons who were concerned in ſetting fire to the Laboratory, at Woolwich. The Board of Ordnance has offered a reward of 500l. A Proclamation from His Majeſty is likewiſe about to be iſſued, offering a free pardon to any concerned in this horrid tranſaction who will give information of the perſon who actually ſet the place on fire.

Yeſterday morning, the Swediſh and Ruſſian Ambaſſadors tranſacted buſineſs at Lord Mulgrave's Office. At one o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at his Lordſhip's Office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Earls Camden and Weſtmorland, Viſcount Caſtlereagh, and Mr. Pitt.

Yeſterday, about twelve o'clock, His Majeſty arrived at the Queen's Houſe, from Windſor. His Majeſty was handed out of his Carriage by the Dukes of Glouceſter and Kent: The Princeſs of Wales, who had arrived a ſhort time before, had an interview with His Majeſty, in a ſhort time after, Mr. Phipps, the occuliſt, Dr. Heberdeen, and Mr. Dundaſs, of Richmond, viſited His Majeſty, and had a conſultation upon the ſtate of his eyes; and we underſtand the report to be, that they were better. We have the pleaſure to ſay, His Majeſty enjoys moſt excellent health.

A ſhort time before three o'clock His Majeſty held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montroſe, Marquis of Hertford; Earls Winchelſea, Camden, Chatham, Weſtmorland; Viſcounts Sidmouth and Caſtlereagh; Lords Hawkeſbury and Harrowby, Sir Charles Morgan, and Mr. Pitt. Sir Stephen Cotterell and Mr. Faulkener attended the Council as Clerks.

Siege and Capitulation

OF THE DIAMOND ROCK, MARTINIQUE.

BRIDGTOWN, JUNE 5.

ON the evening of the 26th ultimo, two ſhips of the line, a frigate, and a ſchooner, with eleven gun boats in tow, ſailed from Fort Royal, Martinique, and ſtood to the ſouthward, under eaſy ſail; and on the 30th, beat to windward, and ſtretched into St. Ann's Bay where they hove to, and remained during the night. The next morning having caſt their boats off, the whole ſquadron bore down for the Diamond—the Berwick, of 74 guns, taking the lead. In half an hour they were cloſe down under the Rock, when Captain Morrice, (commander of the Diamond,) finding the lower works commanded by the enemy's ſhips, and a great number of troops embarked in the boats for landing, judged it proper not to remain in them, and a quarter before 8 retreated with his men to the upper lodgments. Soon after this the Berwick commenced the attack upon the works, and in a few minutes the whole ſquadron opened their fire, and the boats landed their troops under cover of it. The object was immediately to have taken their boats off after their landing, but they were fruſtrated in this, by the galling and heavy fire from the ſeamen above, which, obliged the enemy to quit them, leaving only three men in charge of each boat; the whole of theſe were killed, and three of their boats went adrift, two of which were ſtranded on the ſhore of Martinique, and the other drifted to ſea. The enemy, however, kept up a conſtant bombardment during the whole day, which the brave garriſon returned with a ſpirited and well directed fire of muſketry, which obliged the troops to take cover under the lodgments below. At the approach of night, Capt. Morrice placed his whole force, ſo as to prevent the enemy from getting poſſeſſion of the ladders during the darkneſs; and alſo checked their receiving ſome ſupplies, and this day they were much diſtreſſed for want of water; by an unequalled perſeverance and boldneſs, a party however went down in the face of the enemy, and under cover of twenty two men, ſucceeded in getting four breakers of water. The following night the garriſon continued to barrals the enemy, and at day light next morning, the 2d June, their fire upſet a boat which was attempting to land ſupplies for them, and killed the officer commanding; a very galling fire was however kept up by them from about 500 men who had, during the night, got under the Rock; and Capt. Morrice having in the afternoon examined into the ſtate of his ammunition, and finding it inſufficient to laſt even until night his people being exhauſted, without one drop of water, and not the leaſt proſpect of ſuccour, he deemed it a duty which he owed to his brave and gallant comrades, whoſe privations and ſufferings he had partaken of, not to ſacrifice their lives; and he ſent down, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Lieutenant with a flag of truce to obtain terms of capitulation when the following were entered into:

1ſt. That the garriſon, with all its works, ſhall be delivered up entire.

2d. That the garriſon ſhall be allowed to march with their arms to the Queen's battery, with drums beating, and colors flying, and there lay down their arms.

3d. That all private property ſhall be ſecured to the officers and men.

4th. That the garriſon ſhall be ſent to Barbadoes, at the expenſe of the French nation, but not to ſerve until regularly exchanged.

5th. That the garriſon is capable of holding out a few days longer, and two hours given for an anſwer, when hoſtilities ſhall be recommenced.

When the officer went down with the capitulation, he found the enemy's troops to the amount of 1500 men, under arms, and La Fine ſchooner had juſt arrived with ſixty ſcaling ladders from Fort Royal, it being their intention to attempt the aſcent that night.

On the morning of the 3d, the garriſon marched from the ſummit of the Rock with the honours of war, and were embarked (the whole amounting only to 108, including Officers) on board the Berwick; and at two o'clock in the morning of the 4th, they were ſent on board La Fine, which ſailed direct for this iſland, where ſhe arrived on Thurſday laſt.

The unparalleled merit of Captain Morrice and his little band, cannot be better appreciated than by viewing the force which acted againſt them, and which they ſo gallantly oppoſed; it conſiſted of Le Phaeton 74, Commodore Caſſemont, Le Berwick 74—Le Sirene 40—and Le Argus brig 6—La Fine ſchooner, and eleven gun-boats, each mounting three heavy pieces of ordnance.

The loſs on the part of the enemy (according to their own admiſſion) amounted to 30 killed, and 40 wounded, on the Rock, beſides thoſe on ſhipboard.

ALBANY, Auguſt 15.

FIRE!—An alarming fire, at Woolwich arſenal (Eng.) on the 29th June, deſtroyed two long ranges of wooden ſtore houſes; and threatened the deſtruction of the Magazine, in which was between 2 and 300,000 barrels of powder. By great exertion it was ſaved; and the alarm excited by the danger ſubſided.

BOSTON, Auguſt. 20.

Auguſt 3, in lat. 22. long. 64. 45, was ſpoke an Engliſh fleet of merchantmen conſiſting of 370 ſail, for Europe, under convoy of 9 ſail of the line.

September 9.

Combined Fleets at Vigo.—Capt. Elwell, arrived here laſt evening, in 35 days from Liſbon, informs, that the day previous to his leaving, (Aug. 4) poſitive accounts were received at that place, that the French and Spaniſh combined fleets arrived at Vigo, a few days previous, ſafe and ſound!—An Engliſh frigate was lying at Liſbon at the time the news was received entirely ſtripped, but in eight hours ſhe was completely rigged and filled over the bar, to give the information to Lord Nelſon, who, but a few days before was at Tetuan Bay.

A letter received at New York, from a Mr. Hartford, of Darien, (Georgia) no date, ſays, "Intelligence has reached this place, that an Engliſh fleet of 9 ſail of the line, and frigates, &c. are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conqueſt of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is buſtle and confuſion.

A letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his correſpondent at Savannah, dated the 6th Auguſt, ſays. "That four days ſince, 13 ſail of the line were ſeen off here, but of what nation not known."

The two foregoing paragraphs requite further confirmation.

HALIFAX, Aug. 8.

We are extremely ſorry to learn that his Majeſty's packets Queen Charlotte, Capt. Mudge, and Lord Charles Spencer, Capt. Cottelworth, were both captured on their paſſage from this place to Falmouth.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.

By the Indus, 101 days from the Iſle of France, we learn, that H. M. S. Caroline of 38 guns, captured, on the 2d of April laſt, in the Bay of Bengal, after a very ſevere action, the French frigate La Peche, of 44 guns, commanded by Mons. Begaret.

The French Admiral Linois, with the Marengo of 80 guns, and the other ſhips of his ſquadron, was at the Iſle of France, when the Indus left it; cloſely watched by a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, and two frigates.

QUEBEC, September 16,

The following copy of a written paper, brought from Halifax by Capt. Ferguſon, of the ſchooner Jane, was publiſhed in hand bills at this Office ſhortly after the arrival of that veſſel on Friday morning:

"HALIFAX, Auguſt 27th.

"*News from England.*"—"A brig arrived in this port, at eight o'clock this afternoon, in twenty-nine days from Liverpool, informs that Lord Gardner had an engagement with the French fleet off Breſt; and had taken ſix ſhips of the line and ſunk three of the ſame."

"He likewiſe informs that the Cambrian frigate had a deſperate engagement with a French ſhip, the *Ville de Paris*, of 44 guns, off ſome of the Weſt-India Iſlands. She had diſpatches for the Combined fleet in the Weſt Indies; the Ville de Paris and diſpatches taken by the Cambrian, after a ſevere engagement with the loſs of a number of men on both ſides."

Since that time we have received no further information on the ſubject. We find however, that the paper was not *handed* to Capt. Ferguſon by an officer of the Centeur, as we then ſtated; but is the ſubſtance of the information Capt. Ferguſon received from an officer on board that ſhip; and it was written immediately after his return to his own veſſel.

There are apparent inaccuracies in this paper, which muſt have ſtruck every perſon of common information; but as the veſſel it ſtates to have arrived from Liverpool, muſt have brought later news than we have by any other conveyance, it is ſtill poſſible that the action alluded to may have taken place; and the ſailing of the enemy's ſquadron from Rochefort which according to the report under the Boſton head, muſt have taken place about the 22d July, renders it more probable, as we may conclude from thence that there was a general movement of the enemy's ſquadron about that time. We however conſider that the exiſtence of a report exactly ſimilar at New York, as early as the 14th Auguſt, has all along had the effect, with us, of diminiſhing our confidence in that under conſideration.

It will be ſeen, by the extracts in this days Gazette under the Boſton head, that hopes may be entertained of lord Nelſon's having come up with the enemies fleet from the Weſt-Indies. His Lordſhip had ſailed a-in to the weſtward from Gibraltar in purſuit of them before the 24th July; and they were ſeen on the twenty third of that month, nine degrees to the weſt of Ferrol; a diſtance, which would admit of the gallant Admiral being off that place about the ſame time as the enemy. The report of their having returned to the Weſt Indies, does not deſerve any credit. Some of the enemy's ſhips eſcaped out of the Ports of France or Spain may however have lately arrived in that quarter.

September, 28.

Capt. Doucett, who left Halifax the 7th inſtant, we are ſorry to ſay, brings no confirmation of Capt. Ferguſon's intelligence reſpecting the defeat of the Breſt fleet, he ſays he never heard a ſyllable on the ſubject. He ſailed 10 days after Capt. Ferguſon. The Halifax papers are totally ſilent on the ſubject, nor do any letters make mention of it.

SAWNEY AND BONAPARTE.

A DIALOGUE.

Sawney.—So Bonaparte, you ſay you're coming to Scotland.

Bon.—Yes; I mean to come to give you Liberty.

Sawney.—Liberty! I'll an ounce o' liberty is in France, an' if you are to gi'e it to us, you maun ſteal it frae ſome o'they body. The pooreſt man in Scotland has mair liberty than the beſt gentleman in France, if there be ony gentleman there now.

Bon.—Frenchmen are all Free.

Sawney.—If ye had nae told me that I wad na ha'e kent it. I tho' you could ſend them awa' in ſhip loads whan ye pleas'd.

Bon.—Poh, poh! that was a parcel of raſcals.

Sawney.—O but folk ſhou'd na be cal'd raſcals, till they'er pro'd raſcals. If ye come here, you may ca' us raſcals next, and then ſhip us off, and ſay *Fare ye well Sawney.*

Bon.—No, no, there is no treachery with Frenchmen, and I never break my word.

Sawney.—See I thought, but I read in the news about a man they ca'd Touſſaint, that came frae the Indies; The News ſaid the French were to be very good to him, and aſter a' he died in a Priſon.

Bon.—O Sawney you ſhould not believe your newſpapers; I'll ſend you the *Moniteur*—that's the paper you may believe. The man you ſpoke of was a raſcal, and wanted to take the Government of St. Domingo.

Sawney.—An' do you ca' him a raſcal for that: Faith I think if you took ane Government, he was right to take anither; and if he was a raſcal for that, faith I think there's a pair o'ye.—You'll excuſe me. (Here Sawney put his hand to his bonnet.)

Bon.—Come, come, Sawney, no more on that subject; my wish is to make all mankind happy and free.

Sawney.—De'il speed me if I believe ye.—What hae ye done to the Hollanders? They say ye hae sent your soldiers to live on the folk for nothing. Wha wad put up wi' that.

Bon.—No, no, Sawney I have given them liberty, and my soldiers are taking care of them.

Sawney.—De'il take sic liberty. Do you ca' it liberty to hae soldiers in folks houses to live on them for nothing.

Bon.—O, but they would differ among themselves.

Sawney.—An' what's that to you. I hae differ'd wi' my wife at times, but we' agreed again, and if one body had middled between us, they wad hae gotten fkaith and scorn frae us baith; and if I was the Hollanders, I wad do the same to you.

Bon.—O Sawney, Sawney, you have wrong opinions.

Sawney—De'il be on me but I think its common sense. I ne'er liste to read my mouth among ither folks kail.

Bon.—That may be your opinion, Sawney, but still I am determined to be in Britain, and shall pay a visit to Scotland.

Sawney.—Since you're sae plain, I'se be plain too. If ever ye send a Soldier to Scotland, De'il a ane o' them will be alive eight days after.—D'ye think we're like a parcel of Italian fidlers, to be frighten'd wi' you an' your pack?

Bon.—I'll send over my Invincibles, they'll make you tremble.

Sawney.—Invincibles! What come o' them ye sent to Egypt?—By my faith lad, ye was right to set aff before the Highland Watch ga'ed there. Did you ever see a Highlander?

Bon.—I have heard of them; but what will they do? I will send thousands against them.

Sawney.—Aye, ye may send tens o' thoufands; but they'll mak their heads flee aff as taft as they'd behead fybies.

Bon.—Sawney, ye speak very bold but you know I have conquered many countries, and will do the same with you.

Sawney.—You conquer us! It's mare than a' the flaves in France cou'd do. There's no' a man in a' Scotland but would fight to the laft drap o' his blood for the Land o' Cakes; and I'm sure I'm right, when I say the same for England. We hae a King we love, and a country we love, an' you'll speak of hurting our King, and taking our Country! I wonder what hads me frea kicking you, Gang hame and do your waift; I hae nae mair patience to speak to you.

Bon.—Well, Sawney, I'll come.

Sawney.—Come if you dare!.

Exit *Bonaparte*—*Sawney* solus—continues muttering!!

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

On Friday last the following Address from the Grand Jury of the Home District, was presented to the Honorable Justice Thorpe:

TO THE HONORABLE

JUSTICE THORPE.

WE the Grand Jury of the Home District, beg leave to return you our sincere acknowledgements for the most excellent Charge you were so good as to give us on this our first appearance before you on the Bench; a Charge delivered with such complacency and dignity, has excited in us the most lively sentations of satisfaction and pleasing prepossessions.

The energy and clearness with which you laid open to us our duties, has created in us a zeal and fervent desire to fulfil them, and must forcibly impress the Country at large, with that submission which they owe to those laws which are their protection, and the aiding and assisting those to whom the execution thereof is entrusted.

In a new Country like this, rapidly progressing in population, in improvement and prosperity, a Country where all ranks of Society should harmoniously unite for general and individual comfort and security, it has been afflicting to us to be under the imperious necessity of presenting to you at our first meeting, an indictment for riot and an assault on the legal constituted Civil Authority; but, we fervently hope, the clear explication of the Law, and the tender caution which you so impressively addressed to the Country, will prevent any, through the plea of ignorance or bad advice, from committing future outrage. And from the firmness we have witnessed in you, we rejoice in the anticipation of tranquillity from the effects thereof; confident that the Sword of the Law, while it protects the peaceable subject, will execute its just vengeance upon the Disturbers of the Public Repose.

WM. JARVIS, Foreman,
for himself and fellows.

York, 30th October, 1805.

To which his Honor was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

IN the discharge of my duty, to receive this kind, and truly flattering mark of your approbation is highly grateful.

A young Country particularly calls for care and attention; the bad habits of infancy, are the miseries of age: but nurtured by your energy and zeal, we will advance to maturity, laden with the blessings of Constitution and of Commerce; the best testimony of your services, the rich reward of your exertions.

As we love Liberty, we must uphold the Law, for liberty consists in freedom from all restraint, except such as established law imposes for the good of the Community; therefore, when the restraints of the law are overthrown, anarchy reigns, until the people in the lassitude of contention, succumb to tyranny, feeling the worst of governments better than none.

Be assured we will convince the public, we labor only for their happiness; disorder shall blushingly retreat to the barbarism from whence it sprung, leaving the sword of justice to rust in the scabbard, while the polish of tranquil civilization, will illumine the Province.

We must toil together in the vineyard, we must train, we must prune, the People will gather the fruit.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obliged & very humble Servant
ROBERT THORPE.

YORK, 18 Nov. 1805.

WM. JARVIS, Esq. Foreman of the Grand Jury, &c. &c. &c.

By Auction

Will be sold without reserve, on Thursday the 7th Nov. inst. at Thomas Mosley's Auction Room, the following articles, viz.

☞ Good Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedsteads and Curtains; Tables and Chairs, &c. &c. Likewise a large Iron Chest, and a good assortment of Mens' Wearing Apparel, consisting of Shirts, Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c. The whole to be sold for Cash only. THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, Nov. 1, 1805.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing 212 Acres 3 qrs 13 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; also an Orchard of young Bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the House; is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Gristand Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the First Concession of York, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House, and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder mostly Meadow.—Lot No 13, in the 2d Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Concession of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through those Lands, and have considerable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No. 5 and 7, in the Third Concession, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nearuns through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine situation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 23, in the Third Concession, and No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a small improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11, and East half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 1 in the Eighth Concession of Eamley, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Tatlard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon:—The before mentioned lands are in general so well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B GOUCH, residing on Lot No. 22, Yonge Street, by whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 1st Nov. 1805

CARRIED away from the Landing Place on the Beach, yesterday, supposed by mistake, a BARREL containing Muscovado Sugar, marked A. W. No 1. Whoever has taken the said Barrel will oblige the Subscriber by returning it to him. ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, Nov. 1, 1805.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 27th Oct. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 29.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 757. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this present month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty fifth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our Reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
GREETING.

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Elquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateft Intelligence.

PARIS, July 19.

A young man has lately been arrefted at Senfis, who has been traverfing the country ftark naked. He has declared that being the eternal Father he will not wear any cloath ng.

We learn by way of Hamburgh, that there has been fome difpute between the Courts of Copenhagen and London refpecting fome Danifh prizes; but tho' the Court interefted itfelf in the fate of the proprietors of thefe veffels, the anfwer of that of London has not been fatisfactory, and the coolnefs between the two Courts ftill exifts.

July 22.

"At the Palace of Milan, June 7th, year 13, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. "All privateers, the two thirds of whofe crews are not natives of England or fubjects of a power hoftile to France, and are Frenchmen, Genoefe or Neapolitans, &c. fhall be conidered as pirates.

Art. 2. "The officers fhall be fhot, and the other perfons compofing the crew fhall be condemned to the galleys.

Art. 3. The minifter of marine is charged with the execution of this decree, which fhall be printed, publicly affixed, tranflated into all European languages, and tranfmitted to all French Commiffaries of Commercial Relations.

"NAPOLEON."

LONDON, Auguft 14.

The combined fleet, during their flight from the Weft Indies, compelled every veffel they met with to ftand on their courfe, and detained it a day or fometimes longer, in order to prevent information of their track being given to Lord Nelfon.

It is aflerted upon the authority of private letters, that a treaty of alliance has actually been figned by the Courts of St. James, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Conftantinople, in which it is ftipulated that the Ruffian army in the Mediterranean, which is to be augmented to 80,000 men, is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

A large American fhip, detained by the Bonetta floop of war, on fufpicion of having French property on board, was brought into the Downs, and reported to Admiral Hallowav, who immediately ordered a detachment of men from his fhip to take charge of her till the was infpected, with orders that none of her hatches fhould be uncovered.—They had not been long on board when they obferved the mate go below with a lighted candle. He was inftantly followed by three feamen of the Utrecht, who detected him in the act of fetting fire to fome gunpowder, which was prevented only by the feamen knocking the candle out of his hand. On fearching farther, they found the veffel was laden with 16,000 barrels of gunpowder. Had the mate fucceeded in his purpofe, the mifchief both to the men of war and merchantmen in the Downs, would have been incalculable. The fellow has been fent in irons on board the flag fhip, and all enquiry will be immediately inftituted

into the cauſe of this diabolical attempt.

Auguſt 25.

Letters from our fleet off Breſt, dated ſo late as Sunday laſt, ſtate, that there is not a doubt of the ſquadron ſeen by the Naiad, off Ushant, having been that which eſcaped from Rochefort during the abſence of Admiral Stirling. We are ſorry to add, that it is ſaid the enemy have been able to return to Rochefort.

Auguſt. 19.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of Council for the prorogation of Parliament from the 22d inſt. to the 17th of October.

Yeſterday intelligence was received at the Admiralty, by the Telegraphe, that the Victory, Lord Nelſon, had arrived at Spithead about eight o'clock in the morning. The ſhip in which he came home is placed under quarantine, but permiſſion was given to his Lordſhip to come on ſhore.

Some further accounts from the coaſts were received yeſterday by government, which ſeem ſtill more, it is ſaid, to ſtrengthen the belief that the attempt of inva ſion will ſpeedily be made. —The troops continue embarked on board the fleet in the Texel. Their number is about 25,000.—Admiral Ruſſel being reinforced with two more ſhips of the line, has ſailed from Yarmouth Roads to proceed again to the Texel. The Boulogne ſquadron, however has returned to the Downs, but it will, no doubt, ſoon again reſume its ſtation.

A letter received by a reſpectable German houſe in this city, ſtates, that the enemy have actually paſſed the Rhine, and ſeized a quantity of Engliſh goods.

Auguſt, 24.

We have this day to announce the ſailing of the combined fleet. This event reſts upon the authority of the following bulletin poſted yeſterday at Lloyd's.

"ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Auguſt 23.

"Diſpatches from Admiral Cornwallis, dated the 19th inſt. received this morning, incloſe a report from Capt. Brace, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, of his having on the 13th, in the evening, ſeen the combined fleet of the enemy ourſide of Ferrol harbour—conſiſting of twenty nine ſail of the line, five frigates and three brigs—ſteering about W. N. W. and beating to windward. Capt. Brace ſuppoſes, from the confuſion they were in, that they muſt have come out of the harbour that evening.

Our expectations have certainly been much diſappointed by the quickneſs of the enemy's movements, which have deprived us of the advantages we muſt have otherwiſe gained by the blockade of ſo conſiderable a force in Ferrol harbor, nor is there, we apprehend, any probability that Sir Robert Calder will be able to overtake the ſhips which have thus ſucceeded in putting to ſea. His force conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, is, no doubt, adequate to obtain a ſplendid victory; but as he did not ſail for Ferrol until the 17th, and the enemy's fleet was ſeen on the 13th in the evening, we fear the chance of gaining upon them, with the ſtart of at leaſt three days in their favor, is not conſiderable. It is evident, from the number which left Ferrol, that the veſſels damaged in the action, of the 22d, remained in port to repair their loſſes, and were replaced by thoſe which had been ſo long blockaded by Sir Robert Calder.

The conjectures hazarded with reſpect to their deſtination, are ſo numerous as thoſe formerly thrown out when the combined fleet ſailed, after their junction with the Spaniſh Admiral Gravina. To intercept the homeward bound Eaſt India and China fleet, to raiſe the blockade of Breſt, and to reliefe the expedition in the Texel, to effect a decent in Ireland, and to proceed to the Mediterranean, have been all mentioned as their object, and each has its adherents and ſupporters. The laſt we ſtrongly ſuſpect to be the real deſtination of the enemy. A ſuperiority of force in the Mediterranean muſt be an event of the higheſt importance to the French government; and ſhould intelligence of the departure of Lord Nelſon from theſe ſeas, and of his return to England, have reached Admiral Villeneuve, that circumſtance alone may have decided him to repaſs the Straits. He could on his voyage ſtrengthen his fleet very materially. At Cadiz there muſt have been ſeveral ſhips of the line ready for ſea, the Carthegena ſquadron, which has been out of port two or three times, would immediately join him on his appearance off that harbor, and he could draw from Toulon a few veſſels more, ſo as to have under his command a total force of upwards of 40 ſail of the line.

Any arguments advanced upon the courſe of which the enemy was ſeen ſteering by Captain Brace, muſt be very inconcluſive,—As they were obſerved in ſome confuſion, apparently refulting from their having juſt come out of the harbor, the courſe which they fteered at that particular inſtant muſt have been a matter of little importance. It is alſo highly probable that, in order to clear the coaſt, and gain an offing, they held the courſe deſcribed by Captain Brace.

With regard to a conjecture which has been ſtarted, that the Combined fleet had not entered Ferrol up to the 13th; it will be ſufficient to remark that Captain Brace is too experienced and intelligent an officer, not to be capable of aſcertaining the difference between the arrival of a fleet off a port, and its ſailing out of it.

A rumour prevailed laſt night, and this morning, that the Combined fleet were ſeen on the 14th by the Naiad frigate, nearly in the ſame poſition in which they were left by the Iris the preceeding day.

Yeſterday the Funds experienced a very conſiderable riſe, and various reaſons were aſſigned for the ſudden and favorable change which took place in the market. It was known early in the morning that Mr. Elſworthy, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, had arrived at Lord Mulgrave's Office, in Downing-ſtreet, from Peterſburgh, and it was generally underſtood that his diſpatches were of a moſt ſatisfactory nature. But, in addition to this fact, there was a report that his Majeſty's miniſters, in conſequence of pacific overtures from Bonaparte, had thought it adviſeable, in concert with the cabinets of Peterſburgh, and Vienna, to propoſe to the French government the aſſembling of a general congreſs, to take into conſideration the intereſts of the different ſtates of Europe.

Lord Nelſon attended yeſterday morning at the Admiralty, where he had a long conference with Lord Barham. A great concourſe of people crowded about the place, anxious to ſee him.

Auguſt, 26.

The diſpatches brought laſt Friday by Mr. Elſworth, the Meſſenger, are now underſtood to be of the higheſt importance. They are ſtated to contain not only the ratification of the treaty between this country and the Emperor Alexander, but an account of the demand of Auſtria of the latter for aſſiſtance, and the determination of the Court of Peterſburgh to march a conſiderable army into the hereditary dominions, to co-operate againſt France. It is even mentioned in private letters, that 60,000 Ruſſian troops had, on the 30th ult. commenced their march for Brunn. The ſame accounts add, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has declared his unalterable reſolution to adhere to his favorite ſyſtem of neutrality, and that Ruſſia and Auſtria are not without hopes of prevailing upon him ultimately to join their confederacy againſt Bonaparte.

Government was occupied the whole of laſt week and is ſtill employed in taking up a great number of tranſports. They are probably intended for the conveyance of Ruſſian troops to the Mediterranean, or to any other point where their ſervices may be required; and we learn that a Ruſſian ſquadron, of ten ſail of the line, is ſhortly expected to co-operate with us in the North Seas The tranſports are to rendezvous at the Nore.

The moſt active exertions are making to reinforce our grand fleet, and Admiral Cornwallis will ſhortly have thirty ſail of the line, under his command, exclufive of the twenty diſpatched with Sir Robert Calder. Admiral Stirling ſailed on Saturday in the Glory, of 98 guns, from Plymouth, and five more line of battle ſhips were nearly ready to ſail from Cawſand Bay. At Portſmouth, the Victory, of 100, Bellona, Saturn, Hero, and Repulſe, of 74 guns, will ſail in the courſe of a few days. We underſtand that Lord Nelſon will proceed to Plymouth to hoiſt his flag on board the San Joſef, of 112 guns. His Lordſhip is to reſume his command in the Mediterranean, with unlimited orders.

The following letter, with which we were this morning favored from an experienced and intelligent officer belonging to our ſquadron off Boulogne, contains ſeveral intereſting particulars worthy of notice. It is dated New Romney, Auguſt 24.

"We arrived laſt evening from off Boulogne, where every thing remained ſtatu quo, except that about thirty of the enemy's veſſels under French colors formed a junction with the Boulogne flotilla on the 21ſt inſtant, from the eaſtward. Several neutrals which we have ſpoken corroborate each other in the report that eight line of battle ſhips are ready for ſea in the Texel, and 100 tranſports, with about 2000 cavalry already embarked. About 20,00 troops are alſo ready near Amſterdam and its vicinity. I really think a fleet ere a month is expired, will come up the Channel to give us a little glory, when, probably, the craft in Boulogne will attempt an invaſion. There are two or three difficulties however, that this attempt of theirs will moſt evidently have to contend with, be their attempt made when it may, to ſurmount which is not, thank God, exactly at their command. In the firſt place we have aſcertained that, with all their invention and cunning, they cannot bring out more than 900 veſſels from three harbors at Boulogne, at one tide, 300 from each; and there only at a ſpring tide. This is not one third of their number, and will be open to the attack of our ſquadron from the moment the ſecond diviſion of their flotilla begins to move out. Secondly—The tides are ſo various in the channel ſetting ſuch different ways, that it is impoſſible they can keep together; the attempt of keeping together will be the deſtruction of many of them; add to this the impoſſibility of their Landing on this ſhore the ſame tide. They muſt, therefore, in waiting the opportunity of landing, without a ſuperior naval force to protect them, run the riſk of total deſtruction ere they reach the Britiſh ſhores.

"I have been thus particular to give ſatisfaction to the numerous enquiries of our friends, and to ſhew you that every exertion and attention on the part of Government is exerted againſt the worſt conſequences. I aſſure you, that the ſquadron on this important poſt amounts to not leſs than ſeventy veſſels of war, of diffirent deſcriptions."

On Saturday the letters brought by the Gottenburgh Mail on Friday were delivered from the Poſt Office. The accounts of the defeat of the combined fleet had excited the moſt lively joy throughout Sweden. A Ruſſian corps, the force of which is variouſly ſtated, was, it is ſaid on the 30th July, on its march towards Auſtrian Poland.

INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Auguſt. 18.

Official accounts of the progreſs of the war in India have been received to the 9th March, by the Belle packet. The ſubſtance of them is as follows:—Gen. Lake, under date Jan. 12, before Bhurtpore, ſtates that having made a breach, he attempted to ſtorm the place, but found the ditch ſo broad and deep, as to prevent his progreſs. His loſs on that occaſion was—Total, 2 Captains, 2 Captain Lieutenant, 15 Lieutenants, 87 Serjeants, 24 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 233 Privates.—Natives, 6 Subadars, 5 Jemadars, 15 Havadars, 30 Naicks, 6 Drummers, 200 Sepoys, 3 Eheaſtees, 1 Tindal, 13 Laſcars, and 6 Bildars.

A letter of the 22d ſtates, that the enemy's cavalry having attacked a convoy of proviſions for the camp, about 5 cos from it, Capt. Walſh made a moſt gallant defence, until C. I. Don arrived with a reinforcement, when he attacked and totally routed the enemy, taking 40 ſtand of colours and 4 guns, with all their ſtores, &c.—Capt. Cordo of the 13th N. I. and Cornet Erſkine of the 1ſt N. C. were the only Officers wounded.—We had 2 privates killed and 20 wounded.

Gen. Lake, on the 20 Feb. made a 4th aſſault on Bhurtpore, and was again repulſed, owing again to the depth of water in the ditch—Our force was divided into three parties; one under Capt. Grant, ſucceeded in the ſervice aſſigned to it, and captured eleven of the enemy's guns. Another under Lt. Col. Don, which was to mount the breach, but unable to paſs the ditch, made a moſt gallant but ineffectual attempt to aſcend a high and ſteep baſtion; while the third party, under Lt. Col. Taylor, was from the miſtake of its guids, early expoſed to a deſtructive fire, and compelled to retreat.

On the 21ſt Feb. Gen. Lake made another aſſault with the whole of his European force, under the command of the Hon. Brig. Gen. Monſon.—Our troops commenced the attack with the utmoſt gallantry, and perſevered in it for a conſiderable length of time, with the moſt determined bravery, but their utmoſt exertions were not ſufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The baſtion which was the point of attack was extremely ſteep, the reſiſtance oppoſed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by ſmall parties, at a time, the advantages were great on the ſide of the enemy.—Diſcharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combuſtible materials, immediately knocked down thoſe who were aſcending and the whole party, after being engaged in an obſtinate conteſt for two hours, and ſuffering very ſevere loſs were obliged to relinquiſh the attempt and retire to our trenches.

The aggregate of our loſs before Bhurtpore, on the 9th March the date of Lord Lake's laſt diſpatches, compriſed in Killed and wounded, 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 1 Capt. Lieutenant 45 Lieutenants, 21 Adjutants, 1 Cornet, 2 Enſigns, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 173 Petty officers, and 782 privates European—294 Native officers, and 382 Sepoys, &c.—in all 1205 men.

Auguſt 27.

We ſtop the preſs to announce the following intelligence, which was received at Lloyd's at half paſt 2 o'clock.

"Admiralty Office, Aug. 27.

"A letter from Lord Cornwallis, dated 22d inſt. ſtates, that on the preceding evening the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 21 ſail of line of battle ſhips and four frigates, appeared ourſide of the harbour. The Admiral anchored the fleet off the Black Rocks, and in the morning endeavoured to bring the enemy, who were under way, to action; but when their headmoſt ſhip was within gun ſhot, ſhe fired a broadſide, and tacked; the reſt doing the ſame, took up their anchorage between the points at the entrance of Breſt.

"An attempt was made to cut off the ſternmoſt ſhips, but a heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells from the batteries prevented it."

A diſſolution of Parliament was again very ſtrongly reported yeſterday among the beſt informed adherents of Adminiſtration.

Bonaparte reviewed a diviſion of the army of England in the vicinity of Boulogne on the 12th, and continued at that place the following day.

DOVER, Aug. 17.

The brig Robert, which put in here ſome days ſince to take the Lady of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly Miſs Patterſon, to America, ſailed this afternoon for Baltimore, it being the intention of that Lady to winter in England.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 17.

Came in, John Bulkely, Moore, from Philadelphia for Amſterdam, detained by the Hero privateer.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

Our files of London papers, received by the Galen, are to Aug. 18, four days later than before received, from which we have been enabled to make a few extracts of ſome conſiderable intereſt.

It appears from theſe accounts, that the Engliſh Government, in the Eaſt Indies, have experienced a ſeries of ill ſucceſs in their warfare againſt the numerous and powerful friends of Holkar particularly in his ſtrong hold at Bhurpore. Terms of peace had been offered to the Britiſh; but refuſed, on any other principle than that of an unconditional ſurrender. To this, it is ſaid, the Rajah who had with him, in the fortreſs, his family and treaſure, had declared his determination of blowing up the whole place, ſhould they obtain a holding there. To this account, however, it is added, "That previous to the ſailing of the Packet, which brought the late diſpatches from India, a new negociation was underſtood to have been opened; that ſeveral communications had been interchanged, and it was ſuppoſed that ſome kind of treaty would at length be concluded. It is indeed reported, that the diſpatches to the Court of Directors contain intelligence either of the actual termination of the war in India, or that there was every probability of its being ſpeedily brought to a concluſion.

On the ſubject of an immediate coaliſion between Auſtria, Ruſſia and England, much ſpeculation is made. The laſteſt intelligence from the Continent, ſtates the increaſing activity of Ruſſia, who is aſſembling a large body of troops at Corfu for the purpoſe of making a deſcent upon Italy, under the protection of the Britiſh fleet in that quarter, though under the pretext of maintaining an independent and late neutrality. The eſtabliſhment of this formidable coalition, uniting all the northern powers except Pruſſia and Denmark, will bring againſt France a mighty force infinitely more powerful, vigorous, and better concerted, than any of the former aſſociations under that name.

It is correctly aſcertained, that the Grand Signor is augmenting and organizing his army; and that the moſt friendly intercourſe exiſts between his Government and the Miniſters of Ruſſia and England.

In addition to the general and uniform opinion, which prevails in all parts of Europe, that an alliance of almoſt all the Northern Powers has been eſtabliſhed againſt France, we are enabled to relate, on the authority of a private letter, received here from a high ſource of reſpectability to London, that "a ſubſidy of 3,500,0001. in ſpecie, was then packing up at the Bank, deſtined principally for the Continent; but to what power was not publicly known."

Letters from Madrid ſtate, that the moſt active preparations are going on in all the ports of Spain. At Cadiz new ſhips of the line, one of 136 guns were ready for ſea.

Sir Sidney Smith has within theſe few days had ſeveral interviews with the Board of Admiralty. He is to be immediately employed in an important command.

The Britiſh have 72 ſail of the line in Europe, in ſervice or ready for ſervice.

A late return of the French troops ſtates them at near 500,000.

Died in England, Auguſt 26, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King, aged 62.

ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG gentleman who had quarrelled with a lady to whom he paid his addreſſes, was ſo imprudent as to threaten that he would publiſh the letters that ſhe had written him. "That," ſhe replied, "would be really vexatious; for though I need not be aſhamed of their *contents*, I certainly ought to be aſhamed of their *direction*!"

Repartee.—When a gentleman took off his hat to a Quaker—"Friend, ſaid he, ſhall I pull off my coat?"

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.

Accounts from the West Indies were received by the late arrivals to the 31st ult.—But they no longer engage that attention, or excite that anxiety, so lately experienced, when the combined fleets were known to be in those seas. The ports and islands of the enemy can now only boast a frigate or two, and a few picaroonning privateers; except, we believe, one ship of the line at Saint Domingo.

The Assembly of Dominica have voted 1000l. sterl. for a sword and a service of plate to Maj. Gen. Prevost, for his gallant defence of that island in Feb. last:—A monument to be erected in memory of Maj. Nunn, who fell on that occasion—A sword of 100 guineas value to Maj. O'Connell—300l. sterl. for a service of plate for the Mess of his Majesty's 46th regt.—With the thanks of the House to the Major General, and all the Officers and men at that time under his command.

Sept. 14.

The 93d Regt. embarked at Portsmouth the 9th ult. for this place, and the 100th Regt. for Quebec.

EXTRACT.

[*The following piece of pleasantry, communicated in a letter from the poet, Cowper, to his friend Joseph Hill, Esq. was designed as a satire upon those "common law judgements, which, while they paid the utmost respect to the letter of a statute, have departed widely from the spirit of it, and, being governed entirely by the point of law have left equity, reason, and common sense behind them at an infinite distance,"*] *Edit. Bal.*

Nose, Plaintiff.—Eyes, Defendant.

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a fad contest arose,
The Spectacles fet them unhappily wrong;
The point in difpute was, as all the world knows,
To which the faid Spectacles ought to belong.

So the Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cauſe
With a great deal of ſkill, and a wig full of learning,
While chief Baron Ear, fat to balance the laws,
So fam'd for his talents at nicely diſcerning.

In behalf of the Nofe, it will quickly appear,
And your Lordſhip, he ſaid, will undoubtedly find
That the Note has had Spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to poſſeſſion, time out of mind.

Then holding the Spectacles up to the Court,
Your Lordſhip obſerves they are made with a ſtraddle,
As wide as the ridge of the Nofe is, in ſhort,
Deſign'd to ſit cloſe to it, juſt like a ſaddle.

Again, would your Lordſhip a moment ſuppoſe,
('Tis a caſe that has happen'd, and may be again)
That the viſage or countenance had not a Nofe,
Pray who would, or who could, wear Spectacles then?

On the whole it appears, and my argument ſhows,
With a reaſoning the Court will never condemn,
That the Spectacles plainly were made for the Nofe,
And the Nofe was as plainly intended for them.

Then ſtitting his face as a Lawyer knows how,
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes;
But what were his arguments few people know,
For the Court did not think they were equally wiſe.

So his Lordſhip decreed, with a grave ſolemn tone,
Deciſive and clear, without one *if* or *but*,
That whenever the Nofe put his Spectacles on,
By day-light, or candle-light—Eyes ſhould be ſhut.

CHARITY.

OH Charity! our helpleſs natures pride,
Thou friend to him who knows no friend beſide:
If there in morning's breath, or the ſweet gale
That ſteals o'er the tir'd pilgrim of the vale,
Cheering with fragrance freſh his weary ſtraits,
Aught like the incenſe of thy holy flame?
Is ought in all the heavens that adorn
The azure heaven, or purple lights of morn;
Is aught ſo fair in evening's lingering gleam,
As from thine eye the meek and penſive beam,
That falls like ſadder moon-light on the hill,
And diſtant grove, when the wide world is ſtill?
There are the ample views, that, unconfin'd,
Stretch to the utmoſt walks of human kind;
There is the ſpirit that, with wideſt plan,
Brother to brother binds, and man to man.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Conceſſion of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 15 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; alſo an Orchard of young Bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the Houſe; is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Groſs and Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the Firſt Conceſſion of York, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log Houſe, and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at preſent under Wheat, and the remainder moſtly Meadow.—Lot No 13, in the 2d Conceſſion of York, Weſt of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Conceſſion of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No 7, in the 8th, and Weſt half of No. 7 in the Seventh conceſſion of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through theſe Lands, and have conſiderable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No 3 and 7, in the Third Conceſſion, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine Situation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 23, in the Third Conceſſion, and No. 19 in the Sixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a ſmall improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 21, and Eaſt half of Lot No 12, in the Sixth Conceſſion of Oxford, and Diſtrict of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 1 in the Eighth Conceſſion of Elmſley, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log Houſe and Barn thereon:—The before mentioned lands are in general ſo well known as to make any further deſcription or encomium unneceſſary; they will be diſpoſed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaſer, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, reſiding on Lot No. 22, Yonge Street, by whom an indiſputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Eſq. York, 12 Nov. 1805.

CARRIED away from the Landing Place on the Beach, yeſterday, ſuppoſed by miſtake, a BARREL containing Muſcovado Sugar, marked A. W No 1. Whoever has taken the ſaid Barrel will oblige the Subſcriber by returning it to him. ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, Nov. 1, 1805.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to give in their Accounts regularly Atteſted, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.

York, 27th Oct. 1805.

Queton St. George

Has juſt received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raiſins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muſcovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Iinglaſs,
Logwood, and
Glue.

And ſhortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Aſſortment.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

N. B. To diſpoſe of ſpeedily to the Spring, a quantity of Grafted fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 14th April 1805.

THAT it may be known what are the intentions to ſurvey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, as ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, in the ſeveral ſhares thereon. Viz.

William Chewett, York,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,
Abraham Iredell,
Thomas Welch,
Auguſtus Jones,
William Fairfield,
Lewis Grant,
Richard Cockrell,
Henry Smith,
John Rolet,
Aaron Greeley,
Thomas Evans,
Reuben Sherwood,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Solomon Sexton,
Samuel S. Wilmot and
Samuel Ryckman.
Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17, in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Nugara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 20, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running the ſame and a fine Spring, a good Log Houſe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indiſputable Title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authoriſed for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

Brewing Buſineſs,

THE Subſcriber informs his Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Seaſon; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the enſuing Summer, in the courſe of next month—and pledges himſelf that more attention than ever ſhall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBr. HENDERSON.

N. B. Caſh paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made *Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.*

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 30.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 768. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANNM.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith;—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fifteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the ſeventeenth day of September laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the FIFTEENTH day of this preſent month of October, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty firſt day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEX. UNDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada, the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Lateſt Intelligence.

SEMLIN, July 10.

The Chriſtian inſurgents of Servia, have now colours and drums. They have in the chapel of their camp a bell weighing 70lbs. which has greatly increaſed the fury of the Turks againſt them. They celebrate Divine Service publicly, and have affixed tin croſſes on the belfries of their churches. Chriſtian families are every day arriving from Bulgaria and Albania, and ſome other Turkiſh provinces, who bring with them all they have, and join the inſurgents of Servia. The latter are continually becoming more formidable, and already extend to the lines of the Morea, which muſt neceſſarily ſoon produce the commencement of hoſtilities. So violent is the hatred of the two nations to each other, that the Turks cut off the noſes and ears of all the inſurgents that fall into their hands; and the inſurgents, by way of reprizal, cut off the right hands of all the Turks they take.

NAPLES, Aug. 3.

On the 28th of July, about 4 o'clock in the evening, we experienced a moſt violent earthquake. Its effects have been more terrible and univerſal than any one ſince the great earthquake of Calabria. In this city nearly 800 houſes have been deſtroyed, more than 4 ſo in ſome degree injured, and 40 churches ſhaken to their foundations. The number of people that have periſhed in the capital are comparatively few; but in ſome of the interior towns, that were totally levelled with the ground, the inhabitants have periſhed with hardly an exception. The little village of Iſernia, in the territory of Meſſina, is nothing but a heap of ruins, under which more than 1500 ſouls were buried. At Campo-Baſſo, and at Bojano, in the ſame province, a great number of the inhabitants were killed. Avellino, Monteforchio, Benevento and Averſa, have alſo ſuffered much. At St. Marien de Capoue, (anciently Capua), a whole company of cavalry were killed by the falling of the barracks. The upper apartments of Caſerta, are demoliſhed, and this beautiful palace is ſo much injured that its foundations are ſuppoſed to be weakened.

Letters from Ponille and Calabria, mention, that the earthquake was but ſlightly felt in thoſe provinces.

From the 7th of this month, Naples has preſented a moſt ſingular as well as terrible aſpect. All the inhabitants have deſerted their houſes, paſſing their days and nights in the public places, and in the roads in the neighbourhood of the city.—They have been obliged to ſleep all this time in carriages, or in the open air upon the ground. The terror with which every body is inſpired, is perhaps unreaſonable: but it is ſo, nevertheleſs certain, that if there had been another ſhock, the whole city muſt have been deſtroyed. The populace have been reſtrained within due bounds, in the midſt of ſo much confuſion; and too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on the Duke of Alopli, Superintendant General of the Police, who has prevented the Lazzeni from committing any exceſſes.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Lord Nelson arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, and will probably reach town this evening or early to-morrow. The Victory and Superb came into port with him; the remainder of his squadron joined Admiral Cornwallis on Thursday last. We regret to say, that his Lordship is but in indifferent health. The disappointment in not falling in with the enemy has preyed upon his gallant and enthusiastic spirit; but we trust a few weeks of repose will restore him to the service of his country.

Aug. 22.—Letters from Petersburgh of the 14th ult. received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, say that all English and Russian ships were then in a state of requisition, both at Petersburgh and Riga. This measure, as far as it related to English ships, was sanctioned by the British Ambassador to the Court of Russia, the avowed object of it being to provide the necessary conveyance of the Imperial troops destined to take possession of Swedish Pomerania, and for any future operations that may be concerted.

A Russian army of 118,000 men is said to be assembled at Dubno, in readiness to pass the frontiers at a very short notice.—Dubno is situated within about 20 miles of Austrian Galicia, and it was from that place the Russians under Suwarrow, commenced their march and operations against France in 1799.

Sweden has accepted that confidential alliance, in which the British Government wished to engage her young and high-spirited Monarch.

Two schuyts arrived at Harwich on Monday evening from Holland. One of them came direct from Rotterdam, which place she left on Sunday. She brings intelligence that French troops continue to pour in daily to the Helder, and that the most active and vigorous preparations are still carrying on for the menaced invasion of this country. The disaffection which was said to pervade the Batavian soldiers, is stated to have manifested itself in a greater degree among the sailors, who have positively refused to embark in the expedition. All their merchantmen are put in requisition, which, with other compulsory measures adopted by the French have occasioned the greatest disgust throughout Holland. They report also, that the French Commander did not consider it either safe or politic to enforce obedience on the part of the Dutch seamen, preferring rather a system of moderation to that of terror, hoping thereby to prevent insurrection which by a recourse to violent procedures, he was apprehensive might be excited.

By advices from the Channel fleet, we learn that Admiral Cotton, properly reinforced, has been ordered off Ferrol.

Two more ships belonging to Lord Nelson's fleet, the Belleisle and the Conqueror, have come into Plymouth to refit.—Sir Charles Cotton has now with him 20 sail of the line.

We are happy to say, that Lord Nelson looks remarkably well, and is expected to join his fleet in a few days off the North coast of Ireland, the place of its destination.

Admiral Stirling having relinquished the blockade of Rochefort, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with the Glory and Warrior line of battle ships.

By letters received this day from the Channel fleet, it appears that on Wednesday last the French fleet left Brest, and anchored in Camaret Bay. Our inshore squadron communicated the fact by signal to Admiral Cornwallis, who immediately led in the fleet to attack them. As soon as his intention was discovered, the French fleet got under weigh and scampered back to Brest; but they did not get in until 3 of the ships were completely mauled by a raking fire from some of the British ships. They were three in number inferior to Admiral Cornwallis, but the latter, under the present critical situation of the country, determined to try whether they were in earnest.

The British frigate *Phenix*, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Didon, of 44 guns and 300 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43, long. 12. The Didon sailed from Ferrol with the combined fleet, and had 150 men killed & wounded. The Phenix has been spoken, with her prize in tow.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Boulogne on the 3d inst. and the following day reviewed the infantry, which were drawn upon the beach, and extended from Cape D'Aspret as far as Cape Grinnez. The number of troops exceeded 112,000, and his Majesty was on horseback from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening.

After a short stay at Boulogne, Bonaparte will proceed to Helvoetsluys and the Holder, to inspect the formidable preparations making at both those places.

It was thought that Bonaparte, on his visit to Holland, contemplated to receive in that country, the same honours he obtained in Italy. Switzerland, it was also said, would share the same fate.

The French and Italian troops in Upper Italy, are estimated at 70,000.

Intelligence had reached England, that the whole of the French coast, from Morlaix to Boulogne, is lined with troops for the avowed purpose of invading England; that the cannon, camp equipage, ammunition, &c. provided for the grand expedition, is beyond all example; and that the soldiers speak of the invasion in strains of rapture and enthusiasm. Some letters from the continent state, that the expedition was to have taken place early in August, but a squadron of men of war which was expected from Rochefort or Brest (more probably the combined French and Spanish fleet had not arrived, but was momently looked for. No doubt appeared to be entertained, throughout the whole of the armed coast, which stretches from Brest to the Texel, but that the invasion of England would be attempted, and that too immediately.

Such thorough and effectual measures of defence have been adopted in England, that the public spirit, instead of fearing, appears to court the embrace of its invading enemy.

The combined French and Spanish squadron, after being joined by seven ships of the line, supposed to be the L'Orient fleet, entered Ferrol on the 8th or 9th of August, with a force of 37 sail of the line. Admiral Calder, with his fleet of nine sail, having been forced to quit the blockade of that port joined Admiral Cornwallis on the eleventh.

The escape of the combined fleets appears to have caused a great degree of dissatisfaction in England. The battle though a victorious one, seems to have been below the hopes of that nation: murmurs begin to arise, and to grow louder by repeating. It is in fact stated, that the Court of Admiralty have judged it necessary to be made known, that no investigation of the conduct of Admiral Calder would take place, agreeably to the provisionary articles of war.

A dissolution of parliament was expected to take place in the course of last month.

Three per cent. Consols 57 2 3.

BOSTON, October 11.

Capt. Boynton, who arrived yesterday from Bristol, sailed from that place on the 1st of Sept. and collected papers to the 29th Aug. but gave them to the commander of a British sloop of war, which he fell in with a few days since. Lord Nelson had arrived in England. Having had a communication with Gibraltar, he was subject to the quarantine regulations; but on giving assurance that his ship's crew was in perfect health, he was permitted to land; and was received with acclamations by the populace, as well at the place of landing, as wherever he was known on his way to London, and in that city. He left nine sail of his fleet with Admiral Cornwallis off Brest, on the 15th Aug. A respectable fleet was to be placed under the command of Lord Nelson, as a disposable squadron, to proceed wherever it might be required.

The preparations to repel the French should the invasion be attempted, were continued.

Lord Castlereagh has failed as a candidate in the election in Down county, Ireland.

Since preparing the above we have been favored by a respected friend with Bristol papers to Aug. 24, inclosed to him, and received by the ship United States. Extracts follow:

Peace in India.—The London "Oracle and True Briton," of Aug. 17, states, in positive terms, that a Peace advantageous to the British Government has been concluded in *India*.

On the 25th of June last, the first stone of a new exchange was laid at *St. Petersburgh*, by the Emperor! On that occasion a grand entertainment was given to the Emperor by the Russian merchants. The hall where the dinner was served up was decorated with the flags of all the European nations—*except France*.

The Emperor of the French is desirous of arranging his new establishment on the grandest possible scale. *France* he considers as his *dwelling house* and *family mansion house*, and his numerous enlargement of territory in Germany and the Low Countries are so many *enclosures* from the *public commons*. *Italy* is to be his *villa* for occasional spring and summer visits, whence he enjoys a wide view towards *Turkey* and *Egypt*; in the last of which he purposes, whenever "he can call the land his own," to erect a prospecthouse, commanding the interesting distant object of *Madrass* and *Calcutta*, and the whole *Hindostan* country. Spain and Portugal, and Etruria and Naples, &c. &c. are merely his surrounding *tenantry*. He wants *Sweden* very much for an *ice-house*. He has not, as yet, turned his Imperial mind to the erection of a *Mausoleum*. When he comes to *England*, he will, most probably, find *there* his Tomb, in which he may repose gloriously, in the midst of his gallant companions in arms.

The French *Journal des Debats* now bears the name of *Journal de l'Empire*. Debates, indeed, have long ceased to be the order of the day in France.

An unparalleled instance of the power of a horse, when assisted by art, was shown near Croydon, on Wednesday, the 24th ult. The Surrey iron railway being completed and opened for the carriage of goods all the way from Wandsworth to Merstham, a bet was made between two gentlemen, that a common horse would draw *thirty tons*, for six miles along the road, and that he should draw this weight from a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. The above day was fixed on for the trial, and a number of gentlemen assembled near Merstham to see this extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve waggons loaded with stones, (each waggon weighing above three tons,) were chained together, and a horse, taken promiscuously from the timber cart of Mr. Harwood, was yoked into the team. He started from the Fox public house, and drew the immense chain of waggons, with apparent ease, to near the turnpike road at Croydon, a distance of six miles, in an hour and forty-five minutes, which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of this time he stopped four times, to shew that it was not by the impetus of the descent that the power was acquired—and after each stoppage he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead test. Having gained his wager, Mr. Banker, the gentleman who laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and still further, to shew the effect of the railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, about fifty in number, to mount on the waggons, and the horse proceeded without the least distress, and in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught.—After the trial the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows:—

	tons. c. q.
12 waggons first loaded together weighed	38 4 2
4 ditto afterwards attached	15 0 0
Supposed weight of labourers	2 0 0
Total,	55 6 2

GREAT IRISH FAIR.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

The Clerk of the Fair's return of sheep at the late sales was as follows:—78,728; unsold 5,510; total in the park 84,229. The horned cattle amounted to 21,612, which were all disposed of in one day. There were a few peculiar circumstances, usually attendant on this great cattle mart of Ballinasloe, not generally known. The Clancurry's park are very skilfully kept in their almost numberless detachments by several chiefs of shepherds, with sticks, all without the use of a single dog.

Women, of whatever rank, are prohibited admission into either fair of sheep or cattle, on account of a disastrous occurrence many years past (both kind and stock being then exhibited together in the park) from the appearance of the red cloaks, at which the bullocks became so indignant, as it were by mutual antipathy, that they broke down a great part of the park wall, and extending their front in this wild career carried away other fences before them, to the great damage of the country for miles, and very considerable loss to the several proprietors of cattle. The flocks of sheep also formed en masse, and followed their horned leaders. From that period, if an unfortunate female strays into the park, a cry we believe unknown in Arcadia of "whore, whore," refounds from every quarter, until the fair offender flees the field.

The shepherds and attendants ranged with the various flocks on this occasion, generally amount to from 12 to 1500 men. Nothing can exceed the regularity of their conduct during the business of the fair; but that being over they seem to claim, as by prescription an inspiring libation of their favourite whiskey, and its indispensable consequence a *row*: with these genial rites, the last fair was daily closed. The shepherds who assembled at all the several public houses through the fair street, in proportion as they became whiskified, began brandishing their sticks, impatient for the signal of affray, about five o'clock, one of the most distinguished of this tribe of Pan sallied forth into the middle of the street and exclaimed aloud, "Blood and thunder who dare fruize?—Snuze." A knight of the Irish fleece no less valorous, instantly threw himself in front of the challenger, and as loudly replied—"By J—sus, I am the lad to fruize in your teeth!" Upon this the street was filled with uplifted sticks, and at it they set, regardless of whom they were smitten: till having a good belly-full of their *favourite row*, they left off by a kind of general consent and retired to their respective liquor houses to heal their wounds with never failing whisky. Fortunately no accident occurred beyond the customary return of broken heads and bloody noses.

London Paper.

ORIGINAL.

At a late funeral in the town of V—, after the Parson had performed the religious ceremonies and taken such refreshment as the house afforded, he departed, with a number of his parishioners to go to a neighbouring house. The ground was covered with ice, upon which, one of the company slipping, fell upon his back. The Parson turned towards him, and, thinking to joke him observed, "the wicked always stand upon slippery places." "If that be the case replied the other, I am one of the righteous, for I have fallen down."

EXTRACTS.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in Tuesby. Among which are, the busts of Anthalie and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lysimacus, and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients and the ancient Greek church, was discovered at the same time, another building has been dug out from the lava, which buried the city of Pompeii. In it have been found in good preservation, vases, coins and musical instruments, a beautiful brazen statue, representing Hercules killing the hind on Mount Menalus, and several paintings in fresco. At the town of Alefole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least 30,000 persons.

MAMMOTH TREE.

This remarkable Tree stands in the town of Jefferson, Cayuga county, on the land of John Swartwout, Marshal of the district of New York. It measures 47 and an half feet in circumference, and contains an hollow in which at least 17 men can march and stand in a circle. This enormous production of nature is said to be button-wood, and is supposed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at first a natural hollow, the inside is probably somewhat improved by art, having one side open as a door, the largeness of the hollow is astonishing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more singular is, that it is still green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come.

"How can you, my Lord, prefer *punch to wine?*"—"Because, my dear, it is so much like matrimony—such a compound of opposite qualities." "Aye my Lord, I am the *weak* part, I suppose." "No, my dear, you are the *fairer*, with a little of the *acid*, and no small proportion of the *spirit*."

Caution with respect to the violent treatment of CATS.

In the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, vol. 6th, is found a very interesting communication of Mr. Rolli, entitled, 'Observations, Reflections and Experiments on the Bite of enraged Animals.' One of the most important facts contained in it, is, that Cats may by ill treatment be rendered mad, and without having been themselves bitten, may, by their bite produce the most violent Hydrophobia. He relates the following instances:

A young man was bit by a Cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain, for some time; this ceased, and he became well. Every method of preventative for hydrophobia was used, cautery, caustic, alkalies, blisters, &c.—all in vain: the 49th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed in a piece of iron. It is remarkable that the Cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented.

A Cow feeder having remarked a cat often coming to steal the milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet. There was a considerable contest, until at last, the cat unable to avoid the approaching blow, leaped at the man and seized his chin, which there was no possibility of detaching it but by cutting off its head. The patient was carried to the hospital, and all the preventatives of hydrophobia, as cautery, purging, bleeding and mercurial salivation, applied. On the 26th day the fatal symptoms made their appearance; he experienced much difficulty in swallowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased, the wound became bad; the patient grew furious, endeavoured to bite every one that came near him, was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces—leaped from his bed ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite all he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with a shivering and fell down dead.

On dissection the appearances in both these cases were precisely similar to those of Hydrophobia.

The dreadful lesson taught by the cases here stated should be carefully kept in mind by all who are, from their tempers and habits of life, much exposed to the temptation of the necessity of using harsh methods with the most common of our domestic animals.

(Edinburgh Review, April, 1808.

The last post from Naples, brought the distressing tidings of a terrible earthquake which has destroyed a whole town in the neighbourhood of that city, and by which 2,000 persons were supposed to have perished; and that the signs of further shocks continued, so that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed in Naples, and the inhabitants had crowded on board the shipping from an apprehension that that city would be involved in the destruction: and the vessels from the

fame apprehension, had thought it prudent to haul off from the mole, and drop down into the bay, to be more safe from its effects.

[*Lon. Pap.*]

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

On Sunday last a boat from the River Credit for this place, containing four persons, and laden with salmon and country produce, overset near the Garrison, at the entrance of this harbour; and notwithstanding the most prompt assistance rendered by a boat from the Toronto yacht, we are sorry to add, that one person was unfortunately drowned, and considerable part of the cargo lost.

MARRIED.] On Monday the 28th ult. (by licence) by the Rev. George O. Stuart, Hiram Harrison of Markham, to Miss Elizabeth Hollinshead.

On Thursday the 31st ult. Anthony Hollinshead, to Miss Eleanor Crolsley.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. (by licence) Jesse Goodwin, mariner, to Miss Sarah Kendrick.

We publish the following Names of those persons for whom there are Letters, now in the hands of Mr. Peter Welch, who keeps the Ferry at Niagara, for the information of our Readers in York and its vicinity.

John Dexter, one letter; William Walker, one do. Thomas Brown, 1 do. Ruen Owen, 2 do. D'Arcy Boulton, 1 do. John Dexter, 1 do. and James Morgan, 1 do.

By Auction will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE,

On Saturday the Twenty-third instant, at THOMAS MOSLEY's Auction Room, the following Articles, viz.

GOOD Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Bedsteads and Curtains; Tables and Chairs, &c. &c. Likewise a large Iron Chest, and a good assortment of Mens' Wearing Apparel, consisting of Shirts, Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c. also, an elegant variety of the most Fashionable Crockery Ware, lately imported.—The whole to be sold for Cash only. Sale to begin at eleven o'clock. THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, Nov 15, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider,
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Fraser,
Augustus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Fortune,	Joseph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stevens,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman.
	Malkin Burwell.

C. B. WYATT, Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17, in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log House and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indisputable Title will be given and immediate possession, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; 15 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; also an Orchard of young Bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the House; as a regular Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Grist and Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the 1st Concession of York, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House, and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder mostly Meadow.—Lot No 13, in the 2d Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Concession of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through these Lands, and have considerable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No. 5 and 7, in the Third Concession, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine situation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lot No. 23, in the Third Concession, and No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a small improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 13, and East half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 2 in the Eighth Concession of Elmsley, and District of Johnstown, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Bastard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon:—The before mentioned lands are in general so well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, residing on Lot No. 23, Yonge Street, by whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 18 Nov. 1805.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 27th Oct. 1805.

Quetton St. George

Has just received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raisins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muscovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Isinglass,
Logwood, and
Glue.

And shortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Assortment.

Flour, Pease, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment. N. B. To dispose of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted fruit Trees of good quality. Those who wish to purchase, are desired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805.

☞ The Gentlemen resident in Niagara and its vicinity who receive this paper, will please take notice that their papers are now left at the house of Mr. Welch, who keeps the ferry there.

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN PENCIBLE REGIMENT.

ALL young men of good Character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to shew their loyalty and attachment to their

KING AND COUNTRY,

Have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by entering into *His Majesty's Canadian Fencible Regiment*, Commanded by

BRIGADIER GENERAL
THOMAS PETER,

Now raising in the two Provinces of Canada, to serve in America, and not elsewhere.

Every man who inlists will receive a Bounty of

FIVE POUNDS AND SIXPENCE,

Sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting Instructions.

No man will be taken who is above Thirty Years of age or under five feet three inches high.

Such men as are qualified to act as Non-commissioned Officers, and who prove themselves intelligent, and active, may expect speedy promotion to those situations, as a number will soon be appointed.

Application to be made to *Lieutenant Colonel Shaw* at Quebec, the different Recruiting Parties in the Country, or to Lieut. Mc. Gill at Niagara.

Brewing Business,

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Season; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the ensuing Summer, in the course of next month—and pledges himself that more attention than ever shall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROBT. HENDERSON.

N. B. Cash paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made *Printing Office, Sept. 5th 1804.*

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 34.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

ROYAL NUMBER 759. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1805. FOUR DOLLS PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, in the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of November, to be commenced, held, called and declared, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-first day of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Thirtieth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

GREETING.

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me; AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
Wm. JARVIS Sec'y.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

The following curious account of a pretended Dauphin of France is extracted from the Edinburgh Review of Kotzebue's Travels to Paris.

Jean Marie Hervagault is the son of a taylor at St. Lo, of a prepossessing figure and very like Louis XVI in the features of his face. He has no education, but great address. He is supposed to be a natural son of the Duke de Valentinois. In September 1795, he left his father's house, wandered about the country as a person of family seduced by the revolution, and procured every where a favourable reception. He then went to Cherbourg, where he was taken up as a vagrant, and visited in jail, and was extricated by his father, who found him possessed of money and jewels to a considerable amount. He once more eloped and finally absconded, sometimes as son of the Prince of Wirtemberg, sometimes as heir of the Duke d'Uzes. At last he passed for a relation of Louis XVI, and the Emperor Joseph, assumed woman's clothes, and said he had been sent to fulfil his real grant parents in England. He gained universal credit with persons of distinction; but was again imprisoned in Bayeux. His father once more relieved him, and has third time he landed. He now obtained money from different persons of rank, as a rich but unfortunate branch of the Montmorency family by and carried on his negotiations at Messrs. only eight leagues from Paris. At Chalons he was once imprisoned; and here he assumed a mark of grandeur and mystery, gave significant hints, and soon it was whispered about that he was the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI, who had not died at the time supposed. The jailor was the first dupe, and gave him money. The whole inhabitants of any rank of consequence at Chalons were deceived, became confidents of the secret, and advanced large sums of money. He kept a sumptuous table in prison, and was allowed to see all company. The police examined him rigidly; when he declared himself the son of a taylor at Bocé; as it to deceive them, and was let out after a trifling confinement. He was again imprisoned for two years at Vitré; but forcibly supported by his adherents at Chalons; and, on his liberation, received by them in triumph, had public entertainments in honor of his birth, and walked into the town over flowers strewed at his feet. He then was dissuaded from the town by the police; but wherever he went, he found friends and adherents among the higher orders, ready to sacrifice their whole fortunes in his cause, and to follow him as his servants about the country. In this way he went from one chateau to another; and at all was received with the highest pomp and veneration.

Hewas once at Rheims, (says our author) twice at Vitry le Francois, and often at different country seats where balls, concerts, and feasts of every kind were given in honor of him. At Vitry he was splendidly and conveniently lodged at the house of Madame de Rambecour, whose husband closely followed all his footsteps, waited upon him with the most attentive zeal, and served

him like a valet.—On St. Louis's day, a superb fete was prepared for him, it being the feast of the Saint whose name he bore. The ladies sung songs composed in honor of him. In the confidential circles which he frequented, they always called him *Mon Prince!* His portrait was handed about as that of the *Dauphin*, and it was reported, that the Pope himself had imprinted a mark on his leg to know him again by. Finally, a letter was handed about from a bishop. In which this deluded prelate writes in expressions of the profoundest respect for this young vagabond, and, by his examples, convinced many who were still wavering in their belief. Already was a court formed round Louis XVII: he had immediately his favorites, and was going to nominate those who were to hold the great offices of his household. Many names of consequence were to be found among them. They all glowed with enthusiasm, and prepared to make the greatest sacrifices. Men of birth and rank deemed themselves fortunate in being able to perform the meanest drudgery of menial service for him. Misers turned spendthrifts, that they might have the honour of entertaining him. It was very natural, that such proceedings should not escape the eye of a vigilant police. Fouche was informed at Paris of all that was going on at Nitry; and a warrant put an end to the farce."

'But even when taken into custody, Hervagault conducted himself with a loftiness and dignity that struck all present with a kind of dubious awe. His most downcast confidants surrounded him with the most heartfelt reverence. One of them, highly moved, begged leave to embrace him; and the taylor's son negligently tendered his hand to kiss. The very first night of his incarceration, a most splendid feast was given at the prison, and he was most sumptuously served at all times.—The notary called him in prison Monseigneur, and was most graciously rewarded with the appellation of *Mon petit page—Mon petit valet de chambre d'Antoine.* Thus he acted his part dispassionately, and with an air of the utmost importance;—going to mass, a servant carried his prayerbook and cushion. He appointed a secretary, and made him sign in his name that of Louis Charles: At last the mayor was forced to debar the multitude from access, and to intercept the enormous supplies of wine and good cheer sent for his use.'—Vol. III. p. 50.

At last his offence was tried, and he was sentenced, in 1818, to be imprisoned four years at Orleans. He appeared to the court at Rheims; and, before the cause could be judged, a new actor appeared on the stage.—The aged bishop of V——, a man unusually venerated for his integrity, learning, and austerity of life, declared himself convinced that Hervagault was the real Dauphin; that he had found, on examining the surgeons who dissected the pretended Dauphin at the Temple, that, instead of a suppositious corple; came to h[illegible]s, and, by many interviews with him, was quite confirmed; sent large sums for his service; and give up every pursuit, even his holy functions, for his sake.—He aided all his interest at Paris to obtain a mitigation of his sentence—corresponded in ciphers with the leading men, to whom he meant to entrust the secret—and a plan was formed to marry Hervagault to a distant relation to the royal family, and to make levies of men for his service. The trial was then concluded, by confirming the original sentence in spite of the unanimous outcries of the populace. In prison he was again treated as before. No one deserted him. The bishop, in particular, formed a plan for his rescue on the road to Soissons, and being discovered, was arrested, but pardoned. He immediately, however, formed a new junto of partisans, and the government were obliged to send him off.

'In order (adds M. Kotzebue, p. 57.) to render it conceivable how so many persons of rank and knowledge should have suffered themselves to be made the dupes of this raw youngster, people ought themselves to have heard him tell his story. With great emotion, he would remember how Louis XVI, his father used to give him lessons in history and geography in the Temple. In the tone of the most ingenuous simplicity, he would talk of a little bitch called Fidele, of which Maria Antoinette his mother was very fond. The most minute details he described with infantile vivacity, nor did he forget that Simon his jailor used to wake him of nights, to convince him that he had not been carried off.'

Our author next adds his account of his adventures, which cannot fail to strike every one with admiration of this singular young man's genious for the finer species of imposture. It is too long for insertion; but the purpose of our abstract is answered. If we have shown the extent to which the best educated persons in France, not immediately connected with either the new or the old court, were worked upon; they continue still to believe in his being the real Dauphin.

'His narrative,' they say, 'bears the stamp of truth; and if the Dauphin has not been entirely sent out of the world, he will some time or other appear again, bring back the golden times into our fields, and promote to high honours his faithful adherents.' p. 74.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

ON READING.

It is necessary not only to learn to read, but to love to read, while young; because a taste for reading is seldom acquired unless in early life. It usually springs more from habit than from nature; and from such a kind of habit too, as it is difficult and next to impossible to fix, after the season of youth is passed.

A love of books is a sort of acquired talent, that may be rendered a source of enjoyment, as well as a foundation for usefulness and respectability in society.—A reader of taste, who has a supply of proper books, can always have good company at hand. He is able to enjoy such vacant hours as are oppressive to others; and he has happily much fewer temptations to dissipation than usually befet persons, who, finding no pleasure in reading, know not how to pass away a leasure hour or a long evening, but in the bustle of a crowd. In short, a genuine lover of books has a peculiar source of innocent and rational enjoyment—an inlet to pleasure, of which other people have no conception.

Books are a wonderful solace, especially to old age. Life becomes a vacuity to old people who have no taste for reading. Bereft of most of the friends of their youth, and experiencing a destitution of enjoyment in many of the scenes which used to give them pleasure, they find that as the past has been vanity, the present is vexation of spirit. Their minds become forward and four, and they peevishly inquire, "What is the cause that the former times were better than these?" Their time for want of mental employment, hangs heavy upon them; and in the morning, they say, "when will it be evening"—in the evening, "when will it be morning."

Not to the virtuous old person who has a taste for books. While sensual desires fail, his relish for intellectual enjoyments increases.—His books, chiefly, are his company. They amuse, they sooth, they delight him; they light up a smile in his countenance, and aid in rendering him habitually contented and cheerful.

It is without all controversy, that, provided all other circumstances be equal, a bookish man has a greater sum of enjoyment than falls to the lot of one who has no taste for reading.—Along the journey of life, the former is daily plucking some fragrant flower, which the latter passed by unheeded; and especially when passing the vale of old age, the one finds therein many a diversified pleasing scene, while, to the other, the whole seems a dreary waste.

It is therefore important to inspire children with a love of books, not only for the sake of promoting their improvement in knowledge, and their usefulness in life, but also for the sake of multiplying their enjoyments.

I would not, however, advise any one to be a book worm. A person that should do nothing but read, would be a mere cypher in society. If one devotes to reading any part of the time which the evident calls of duty require for other purpoles, he is guilty of misspence of time.

It depends upon a great variety of circumstances, to determine how much time would be proper for every individual to spend in reading. Some persons are necessarily led to extensive reading from the nature of their callings; and others, though their business does not necessarily require so large an acquaintance with books, are enabled by their circumstances to turn a great portion of their time into this channel, without injuring their families or any of their social connections. Yet the great body of people are so much and so almost constantly engaged in the necessary business of their various occupations, that there is comparatively but little time left for books. There are very few, however, who might not, by early rising and other ways, so far redeem times as to afford an hour a day to reading: And even this, provided their books were well chofen) might, in the course of a considerable long life, raise them a valuable stock of knowledge as well as give them many rational pleasures.

Any one who would read to good purpole, muft think as well as read. The great advantage of reading is, that it affords materials for the mental exercise of the reader, and so enables him to unfold the faculties and expand the powers of his own mind. Whereas great readers who call into exercise no faculties of their minds, but their memories, are like great eaters who do not digeft their food: In the former instance there is brought on a mental, as in the latter, a corporal flatulence. A person, who merely reads and commits to memory, without employing the fubstance of what he reads, as tools (if may to fpeak) for his own mind to work with, might read to the age of Methuselah, and never be much the wiser. The heads of such readers resemble a lumber garret, ftuff'd full with useleis articles and with rubbish, all mixed and piled together in confusion.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

A brief account of the Life and Literary Character of

ARTHUR MURPHY.

On Tuesday at Knightsbridge, in the 78th year of his age, died *Arthur Murphy*, a gentleman who had long held a diftinguished place in the literary world, as an author, and particularly as a dramatift, has fhone with no common luftre.—Mr. Murphy was the laft of that famous Literary Club, which was eftablished by Dr. Johnfon, at the Turk's Head, in the Strand, near fifty years ago; he was the school fellow, and friend to Burk through life, and intimately connected with that brilliant fociety of wits and writers, who upon the accefsion of his present Majefty, were in the zenith of their reputation. Mr. Murphy was of Irifh extraction, and educated at St. Omer's, where he diftinguifhed himself as an elegant Latin Scholar. In the year 1746 he came to England, and finding his circumftances not very affluent, he engaged as a clerk in a mercantile houfe; but diflliking the drudgery of book-keeping, he quitted his ftation, and took chambers in the Temple, where he commenced the ftudy of the law. Finding that his profeffion was not the perfect *Cornucopia*, or immediately crowned with honors and rewards, he applied himself to the prefs, and projected and began a periodical paper under, the title of *The Gray's Inn Journal*, at the time that Johnfon's *Rambler* was publifhing.—It was fuperficial and juvenile, and did not much fucceed; but produced for the author an acquaintance with Johnfon by a very fingular occurrence.

Murphy was one day in the country with his friend Foote, when fuddenly ftarting up after dinner, he faid that he muft leave him, in order to furnifh for his printer a number of the Gray's Inn Journal. Foote told him he might fhorten his labor, "for there is," faid he, "a very pretty Oriental tale in a French magazine, which I have in my pocket; fuppofe you tranflate it; you ate the firft and it will do your work no difcredit." Murphy gladly a quiefced, and the tranflation was difpatched to London and printed. But what was his furprize, upon his arrival in town, to find that this fame Oriental tale, tranflated from the French, had its original in a number of the Rambler—that he had been tranflating from a tranflation, and committing a piracy upon Johnfon. Nothing remained but an apology, to which, from the character of Johnfon, Murphy was fomewhat averfe; however, he called upon him, explained the circumftances of the miftake, and was received with the greateft good humour. This introduction laid the bafis of a friendfhip which fubfifted to the Doctor's death, and Murphy found means to acquire the obligation by introducing Johnfon, fome years after, to the family of the Thrales, to whom he was fo highly indebted for the comforts of the latter part of his life.

A few years elapfed, Murphy appeared as a writer for the ftage; his firft piece was The Apprentice, to which Garrick contributed an admirable prologue, which is now always fpoken before this latter piece was deservedly fucceeful; and has an originality and invention which never after appeared in any other of Murphy's works.

His *Upholderer*, built upon the number of the Tatler, was his next, which is likewife a valuable ftock piece. The year 1760 was remarkable for the appearance of three of the moft diftinguifhed dramatic works on the ftage; Colman's *Jealous Wife* and Murphy's *Way to Keep Him* were produced this year. The Way to Keep Him was very fucceeful, chiefly by the excellence of its moral and the purity of the dialogue, for the characters are not very ftrong or comprehenfive, and the wit and humour but thinly fcattered. From this period, he almoft annually contributed to the ftage.—His *All in the Wrong*, his *Orphan of China*, his *Grecian Daughter*, *Know your own Mind*, *Citizen*, *Old Maid*, &c. &c. appeared at diftant intervals. By the Grecian Daughter, his moft fuccefsful piece, he cleared upwards of a thoufand pounds.—It could not be omitted that Mr. Murphy once attempted the part of Othello on the ftage, which, Churchill's fevere lines upon him are well known:

> —Who but remembers—how all mufh,
> When in the Moor he chang'd his tooth to dark,
> When o'er the ftage he ftalk'd a thousand feet,
> And common fenfe ftood trembling at the door!

In one part of his life Murphy engaged as a public writer in defence of Lord North; he produced *The Test* and *The Auditor*, which, with the ufual uncertainty of exiftence common to political writings, have long gone to the tomb of the Capulets.

Upon his attempt to be called to the bar, Mr. Murphy was rejected by the focieties of the Temple and Gray's Inn, upon the plea that he had been upon the ftage; in Lincoln's Inn, however to the honor of the members, this illiberal objection was not fuffered to prevail, and Mr. Murphy was not only called to the bar, but was long a *bencher* of the fociety. As a lawyer he did not figure himself; he frequented the circuit, but obtained little bufinefs and yet lefs in the courts of Weftminfter.—Upon the great reftion of literary property, he raifed fome expectations by an able fpeech as counfel before parliament, but his career was obftructed by a variety of cauf[illegible] and he foon quitted the bar. Upon the renunciation of this profeffion he was appointed a commiffioner of bankrupts, and held the office till his death. Mr. Addington procured him a penfion of 200l. per annum, and the produce of his works contributed to the comforts of his old age.

Befides his dramatic pieces, Murphy obtained 600l. from the booksellers for an edition of Johnfon's works, with his life; and 400l. for the life of Fielding, and an edition of his works, with notes. His tranflation of Tacitus was his greateft production; the fcholars object to it as too paraphraftic, and in wanting the clofenefs and fimplicity of Gordon's tranflation; but it is deservedly prized by the general reader, and it is a good *trade-book*. This work was dedicated to Burke, a circumftance very honorable to Murphy, for he was told that the dedication was defired by a nobleman, who might have compenfated the favor in a very magnificent manner—before his death, Murphy completed an octavo edition of Tacitus.—His laft work was the life of Garrick, and affords ftrong proof of a decrepid genius: it contained little but trite relations, Theodore criticisms upon old plays, and reiterations of exhaufted anecdotes. It was much inferior to honeft Tom Davies' life of Garrick and notwithftanding the weight of Murphy's name, has not fuperceded it in the public opinion.

The general character of Murphy's genius was elegance and fuperficiality, the pilots of his plays, except the Apprentice, and Grecian Daughter, were all borrowed; he was a moft intrepid plagiarift and in fome refpects, a diftingenious one. His poetry, for he was a verfe maker, was terribly redolent; but his profe was polifhed and pure. He will not remain as an Englifh Claffic, though his pieces are likely to keep poffeffion of the ftage. He had been a gay and free liver in the early part of his life, and had no particular meafure of feriouf nefs at its clofe; but he was efteemed as an honeft, good man, and will be lamented by a large circle of his acquaintance.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

The caprice which has every period attended the adoption of furnames, abundantly accounts for the difficulty that feems to arife in reducing them to a fyftem. And no doubt, the remark will extend to Chriftian names.

In the Regifter of Spalding Priory, are feveral inftances of two fons of a man having one name, both of them living at the fame time. In one inftance they were both Williams; in another the name was Thomas; and, in a third cafe, there is an inftance of women's having three of his fons called Robert. It will alfo be recollected that the famous antiquary, John Leland, had a brother John who took care of him in his infancy.

At Moulton, one of the rectors belonging to Spalding Priory, the name of Conan, as a Chriftian one, was by no means uncommon. It was evidently introduced by the Earls of Bretagne, who had large property in the neighborhood.

In fome parts of Huntingdonfhire, in the middle age, Emecina was a common name; and at Bleechely, in Buckinghamfhire, thirty years ago, fcarcely any name was fo common among the women as Juliana.

In the early periods of Engliih hiftory, Mary, is a name that, I believe, occurs very feldom. The great veneration the bleffed Virgin was held in at that time of day, fufficiently accounts for its unfrequency; but Luther and Calvin, by degrading her, made the name more common.

In particular diftricts, the ruin of fafhion of a certain favorite name may be even yet obferved. John, however, is by far the moft common. But a late curate of St. Giles's, aflured me that he had chriftened no lefs than three children by the name of Bonaparte; and I have been juft told by a phyfician to one of our difpenfaries, that at the prefent moment, Rofina, Rofetta, and Euphemia, are all inhabitants of Drury lane.—The affectation of fine names by people of interior rank was well noticed by the late Mr. Bifhop, in the following epigram:

> Who wants a wife? I know three fifters gay,
> Not vulgar Margerys, Janes, or Joans are they;
> No—they have names enough to fill a tub—
> Miss Barbara Juliana Margaretta;
> Miss Leonora Caroline Jonetta;
> And Miss Joanna Seraphina—Grubb.

An uncommon action of a Dog.

At the feat of the late Earl of Litchfield (fays an author of reputation,)

three miles from Blenheim, there is a portrait in the dining room of Sir Henry Lee, by Johnston, with that of a mastiff dog which saved his life. It seems a servant had formed the design of assassinating his master and robbing the house; but the night he had fixed on, the dog, which was never noticed by Sir Henery, for the first time followed him up stairs, got under his bed, and could not be got from thence by neither master nor man: in the dead of night, the same servant entered the room to execute his horrid design; but was instantly seized by the dog, and being secured confessed his intentions. These are ten quaint lines in the corner of the picture, which conclude thus:

But in my dog wherein I made no Boast,
I find more love than those I trusted most.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

☞ IT is requested that such Gentlemen as wish to become Subscribers to the YORK ASSEMBLY this Winter, will Meet at Cooper's Tavern, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday next the 25th instant.

York, Nov. 21, 1805.

WHEREAS my Wife Anna Christian, eloped from me on the first of May last, during my absence, without any just cause, and went off with a man of the name of James Gookins, with whom it is supposed she now cohabits at a place called Annandegen, in the United States; this is therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting; and I further caution all persons from harbouring her, as I am determined to prosecute as the law directs.

CHARLES H. VOGEL.

Markham, Nov. 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log House and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indisputable Title will be given and immediate possession, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz

William Chewett,	Henry Smith,
York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Dundas,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Forster,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sharpe,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot, and
Richard Cockrell,	Daniel Ryckman,
	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, 25 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; also an Orchard of young bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the House; it is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Three Miles from Gristand Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the 3rd Concession of York, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House, and upwards of 80 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder mostly Meadow.—Lot No 13, in the 1st Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18, in the third Concession of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; the Branches of the River Humber run through these Lands, and have considerable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No. 3 and 7, in the Third Concession, and Nos. 3, 5, and 4 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nettle runs through these Lands, abounding with Mill-Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine situation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being of a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 25, in the Third Concession, and No. 19, in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 300 Acres, having a small improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 12, and East half of Lot No. 13, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the Eighth Concession of Elmsley, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres: 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon:—The letters mentioned lands are in general to well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, residing on Lot No. 12, Yonge Street, by whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 18 Nov. 1805.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make Immediate Payment to the Subscribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be at the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.
York, 27th Oct. 1805.

Quetton St. George

Has just received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raisins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muscovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Ringlafs,
Logwood, and
Glue,

And shortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Assortment.

Flour, Peafe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

N. B. To oblige a Party in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted fruit Trees of a good quality. Those who wish to purchase, are desired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 west side of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houses, the property of Colonel the Honble. ——. Application to be made on QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co. who is authorised for that purpose.

Sept. 14, 1805.

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

ALL young men of good Character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to shew their loyalty and attachment to their

KING AND COUNTRY,

Have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by entering into *His Majesty's Canadian Fencible Regiment*, Commanded by

BRIGADIER GENERAL
THOMAS PETER.

Now raising in the two Provinces of Canada, to serve in Austrica, and not elsewhere.

Every man who inlists will receive a Bounty of

FIVE POUNDS AND SIXPENCE,

Sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting instructions.

No man will be taken who is above Thirty Years of age or, under five feet three inches high.

Such men as are qualified to act as Non-commissioned Officers, and who prove themselves intelligent and active, may expect speedy promotion to those situations, as a number will soon be appointed.

Application to be made to *Lieutenant Colonel Shank* at Quebec, the different Recruiting Parties in the Country, or to Lieut. Mc. Gill at Niagara.

Brewing Business,

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has commenced BREWING for the Season; and is now ready to deliver STRONG & TABLE BEER in barrels and half barrels of good quality, and intends to begin Brewing his KEEPING ALE for the ensuing Summer, in the course of next month—and pledges himself that more attention than ever shall be paid to the quality of his keeping beer.

ROB. HENDERSON.

N. B. Cash paid for Barley, Wheat and other country produce.

☞ An active Boy wanted.

York, Sept. 28, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Essence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

York, Upper Canada, Sept. 1st 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 32.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 760. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-first day of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Thirtieth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secry.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For such, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peafe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for must be made on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the receipt of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the forwarders Signature to be Attested by two subscribing Witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

WHEREAS my Wife Anna Christian, eloped from me on the first of May last, during my absence, without any just cause, and went off with a man of the name of James Gookins, with whom it is supposed she now cohabits at a place called Annandegen, in the United States; this is therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting; and I further caution all persons from harbouring her, as I am determined to prosecute as the law directs.

CHARLES H. VOGEL.

Markham, Nov. 21, 1805.

7th, 10th, 13th, 21ſt. Light Dragoons; 43d, 52d, and 95th; two Brigades of Foot Guards; a detachment of the Royal Waggon Train; all the Firſt Battalions of the Line; a large party of Artillery.

The Firſt Battallion of the Coldſtream, and the Firſt Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards, now lying at Deal, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs for embarkation. The officers belonging to the battalions who were employed on the recruiting ſervice, are ordered to join them immediately.

In this enumeration, we find materials for an expedition upon a very extenſive ſcale. Combining it with the breaking up of the camps at Boulogne, we may preſume that ſome great military enterprize are at hand. The preſumption, therefore is, that hoſtilities will immediately commence upon the Continent. In that event, the expedition now preparing in England, whatever be its immediate object, will operate as a powerful diverſion in favor of our Continental Allies. The invader will become the invaded, and all the boaſt and menace of the Corſican, will only recoil in diſgrace upon his own head. The particular enterprize in contemplation of the Engliſh government, we cannot be expected to know; nor, if knowing, to reveal.—There are many points between the Texel and the Gulph of Genoa, in which an Engliſh army may gather new laurels, and contribute its generous aid to the deliverance of Europe.

September 8.

Letters from Liſbon ſtate, that the French frigate Topaze, of 44 guns (one of thoſe which deſtroyed the Blanche) has been captured by the Raiſonable, of 64 guns, Capt. Rowley, and ſent into Liſbon.

September 9.

Nine ſail of the Eaſt India fleet have arrived ſafe. The remainder were parted with about a week ago, and are momently expected.

The Rochefort ſquadron returned to that port the firſt of September, after a ſhort cruize.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Duke of York, to be Colonel of the firſt repiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Duke of Glouceſter deceaſed. The Duke of Cambridge, 5th ſon of his Majeſty, to be Colonel of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards in the room of the Duke of York; and the Duke of Kent, 4 h ſon of his Majeſty, to be Field Marſhal of the forces.

It is reported that the Emperor of Germany in caſe of war, now inevitable, will take the field in perſon.—He will be accompanied by his brothers the Archduke Charles, and the Archduke John. The celebrated General Mack will alſo have an important command. Oppoſed to theſe will be the French Emperor in perſon, aſſiſted by Bernadotte, Angereaux, Maſſena, &c. but he will want a Moreau.

The viſit of Bonaparte to the coaſt was for the purpoſe of ſending off his troops towards Germany.

The language of Germany, tho' rather inconſiſtent with her conduct, is ſtill excuſable. She knows the policy of France; and though the ſtorm was inevitable, ſhe is not willing to commence hoſtilities until ſhe has a Ruſſian army at her elbow.

It is ſomewhat remarkable that the Paris papers, which a few days ſince chimed ſo muſically on the proſpects of peace, on the pacific diſpoſition of the Emperor of Germany, and the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between the two nations, ſhould all at once change their tone, and are now altogether warlike. Nothing is now heard but the din of warlike preparation, and the ſtudied exaggeration of all the accounts from Germany, as though there were a pretext wanting for ſome bold ſtroke which the Emperor Napoleon contemplates ſtriking.

Lord Nelſon's new appointment is, in ſome degree, unlimited; he is to act on emergencies according to the beſt of his judgment. He proceeds firſt to Cadiz, then to the Mediterranean over which his command extends. In certain operations he is to have the ſole diſpoſition & appointment of his favourite officers.

Several regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation; and veſſels are taken up to tranſport them to their deſtination:—Of them are the following, viz. King's Dragoon Guards, 4th dragoon guards; 4th, or Queen's own dragoons; 6th, or Enniſkillen dragoons; 7th, 10th, 18th, and 21ſt light dragoons; a detachment of the Royal Waggon Train; all the firſt battalions of the line, and a large party of artillery.

The cavalry will amount to 12,000 men.

CHARLESTON, October 14.

Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh ſloop of war Petrel, capt. Lamborge, and the American ſhip Two Friends, captain M'Neill, both from Kingſton, Jamaica. On Saturday, about one o'clock, off North Ediſto, the Petrel was engaged by the French privateer ſchooner, which has been cruizing off this port for ſome days paſt. The privateer ranalong-ſide, and attempted to board, when a broadſide from the Petrel was poured into her, which made a great havock among her crew.—The action laſted about twenty minutes, when the Frenchman wheered off, and ſet all ſail to eſcape.—The ſloup of war gave chaſe, which was continued for ſome hours, but by tacking and manoeuvering ſhe got the weather-gage of the ſhip and eſcaped. Lieutenant Maitland and one man, of the Petrel, were killed in the ſkirmiſh, and four men wounded—one of which ſuppoſed mortally. The remains of lieut. M. are now on board, When the privateer attempted to board, one Frenchman more forward than the reſt, ſprang into one of the port-holes, and is now a priſoner on board the Petrel.

The privateer is the Superb, capt. Dominique, the ſame that captured the brig Jane of Baltimore, a ſhort time ſince. They took the Petrel for a Guineaman, nor did they diſcover their miſtake till they had got along ſide.—When they found her to be a ſhip of war, one of the French officers attempted to haul down the privateer's colours but the Captain inſtantly blew out his brains. The privateer received much injury in the action, and her larboard bow beat in, and had a great number of her men killed and wounded.

From the Boſton Centinel of Oct. 25.

By ſeveral arrivals, yeſterday, we were favored with Dutch papers to the 1ſt, French papers to the 5th, London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th Sept.—Several days later than before received. They contain the appearance at leaſt of highly intereſting intelligence.

WAR.—A long and bloody war was on the point of commencing between France, aſſiſted perhaps, by Pruſſia and Bivaria, on one ſide; and Ruſſia and Auſtria, backed by Great Britain and aided by Sweden, on the other. This event was placed beyond doubt.

The French army lately embodied near Boulogne; and the French and Dutch troops embarked in Holland, had actually debarked, and had marched towards the Rhine. A few diviſions were left at Boulogne; but every battalion had left the Texel. In every part of France, all the energy of war was in operation. The French funds had experienced a great fall.

Two Ruſſian armies were, it was confidently ſaid, on the march for Germany, and Auſtrian officers had actually been diſpatched to conduct them. The Ruſſian forces at Corfu were ready for immediate action.

The accounts from Auſtria are not explicit. One day they talk of peace and negociation; but on the next preſents us with whole columns of accounts of marching armies—new formed camps—the moſt efficient preparations for inſtant war; and the advance of vaſt bodies of veteran troops to the very frontiers of France and Italy.

There are reports that hoſtilities had commenced in Suabia, and that Venice had been taken by the French. Neither of them do we credit. Time had not been given the French to reach Suabia, or Venice. We doubt not, that theſe poſſeſſions of the Emperor of Germany will experience the firſt effects of the new war.

New expeditions were fitting out in England; and the expectation of invaſion was no more. No naval affair of conſequence, had taken place; and the blockades of Breſt and Cadiz were continued. The Engliſh had been extremely fortunate in the arrival of their colonial fleets.

The expedition at Malta, under Sir James Craig, was expected to ſail ſhortly, with 2000 of the garriſon; probably to join the Ruſſians at Corfu, to act againſt the French in Italy.

We have been pretty copious in our extracts from the papers; and have therefore abridged our uſual ſummary.

FROM FRANCE.—Capt. Blunt, arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux. Our correſpondent there, under the date of Sept. 5 ſays, "The laſt accounts from Boulogne ſtate, that the Emperor has detached one hundred thouſand men, towards the Rhine. A continental war ſeems unavoidable.

"The combined fleet of 34 men of war (including the Rochefort ſquadron) reached Cadiz in Auguſt.—It is preſumed they will enter the Mediterranean. Three ſail of the line from Toulon, and two or three from Genoa will join them. Sixty thouſand men are to be levied for the conſcription of the 14th year, which begins the 23d of Sept. next."

FROM HOLLAND.—Captain Parſons, from Amſterdam, confirms the intelligence of the debarkation of the French and Dutch troops in the Texel; and of their having marched towards Germany. All the talk was of a continental war.

A gentleman from Marblehead yeſterday, informs of the arrival there of ſchooner Hiram, Capt. Hooter, from Bilboa, 33 days; and that the Captain ſaw paſſed at Bilboa, an order forbidding Spanith privateers to moleſt American veſſels.

The Britiſh navy, in commiſſion, on the 1ſt September, was compoſed of 699 veſſels—of which 119 are of the line, 19 fifty gun ſhips, 140 frigates, and 412 ſloops.

In addition to our Foreign News, we extract the following from the *Mercu-*

Lateſt Intelligence.

PARIS, Aug. 29.

Letters from Naples, dated Aug. 2, eſtimate the damages in that city, by the late earthquake, at 84,600,000 francs. The following are extracted from returns made to the Government by commiſſioners.—In Iſernia the commotion was terrible, the ground opened and vomited forth flames, and 239 families were ſwallowed up.

In Caſtel Petroſo there periſhed 132 families,

Maſſino	84
Frefolone	393
St. Angelo in Coila	45
Barramilo	180
Cantilupo	142

Lorenzano and St. Angelo-in Lombardi, have been entirely deſtroyed.

A letter from Rome mentions the whole number of families which periſhed at 1750—that 11 villages were deſtroyed—and 4000 houſes at Naples more or leſs injured.

The Emperor has given Blanchard, the aeronaut, a penſion of twelve hundred livres.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

The affair of the 22d, between Admiral Cornwallis, and the French fleet, was more ſerious than the Bulletin, publiſhed by Government, led us to ſuppoſe. The gallant Admiral himſelf, in the Ville de Paris, led the van, and had nearly cut off the French Rear Admiral. He was nobly ſupported by Sir R. Strachan, in the Caeſar, who requeſted permiſſion, by ſignal, to range next to him in the line. The other ſhips principaly engaged were, the Nomur, Captain, and Montague. The Captain had recently joined the fleet, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf very much. Her fire was the moſt tremendous ever witneſſed. She appeared an entire blaze. Part of a ſhell ſtruck Admiral Cornwallis upon the breaſt, but fortunately it did him no injury. The Caeſar had three men killed and ſeven wounded. The Ville de Paris and the Namur had ſeven wounded but none killed. They received ſeveral ſhot in their hulls and ſails. The French fleet only advanced juſt outſide of their batteries when the action commenced; yet, had they not tacked and ran back ſo ſoon, a general engagement muſt have enſued or ſeveral of them muſt have been taken. The enemy no doubt ſuffered ſeverely, as our fleet were enabled to take them. The Montague, captain Otway, followed cloſe in under their batteries, conſtantly exchanging ſhots with them.

The Didon frigate, which Capt. Baker ſo gallantly fought and defeated, is known to be one of the quickeſt ſailing veſſels in the French navy. It was the Didon that ſailed from L'Orient to Martinique in 26 days, with intelligence of Lord Nelſon's having paſſed the Straits, and on her return ſhe was diſpatched from Ferrol, on the day the combined fleets reached that port, in ſearch of freſh intelligence reſpecting the movements of our fleets. On this ſervice ſhe was met by the Phoenix and the ſharpneſs of the action that enſued, may be gathered from the numbers of her killed and wounded, which is ſtated at 160, while her antagoniſt had but 30. The Didon was moreover diſmaſted, and left in a moſt diſabled ſtate, which muſt retard the progreſs of the Phoenix that has her in tow. Indeed this circumſtance together with their being to near the combined ſquadrons, yeſterday gave riſe to ſome apprehenſions that both might fall into the hands of the enemy.

Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.—It is with extreme concern we announce to the public this long expected event, which took place late on Sunday night. His Royal Highneſs has been laboring under a moſt ſevere indiſpoſition for a conſiderable time, which he has borne with exemplary patience and reſignation.—He was born November 24, 1743—married September 5, 1766, Maria, Counteſs Dowager Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has iſſue, Sophia-Matilda, born May 29, 1773, and William Frederic, born January 15, 1776. His Royal Highneſs was created Duke of Glouceſter on the 17th of November, 1764. He was of moſt unaffuming manners, amiable domeſtic character. His Royal highneſs was a liberal promoter of charitable and uſeful inſtitutions. He was the patron of the Free Maſons Charity, and of the Naval Aſylum, and Preſident of the London Hoſpital. He was his Majeſty's only remaining brother.—The Melancholy event of his diſſolution took place a few minutes before eleven o'clock, after ſeveral hours of excruciating pain. His Royal Highneſs receive the ſacrament in the morning. Her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs, Prince William and Princeſs Sophia, took their final leave of his highneſs after he had received the ſacrament. He was ſpeechleſs three hours before his death. His diſorder we underſtand was the ſtone.

LONDON, September 2.

STAR OFFICE.—We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of a ſecond expreſs at the Admiralty, with diſpatches ſtating that the Combined fleet, after arriving at Cadiz, had again put to ſea, following a northerly courſe. As we more than once had occaſion to notice, the courſe ſteered, on leaving ports, proves, nothing reſpecting the real deſtination of a fleet; it is in every caſe neceſſary, to gain an offing, and, beſides, a falſe courſe is often followed to deceive an adverſary, till darkneſs enables them to alter it with leſs chance of detection.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning. It brings the following ſhort but important letter. If the latter part of it be correct, a ſerious miſunderſtanding muſt have taken place between the Courts of St. Peterſburgh and Berlin:

"*St. Peterſburgh*, Aug. 15.

"The greateſt warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Ruſſian Empire. A meſſenger left this city yeſterday for England, who it is reported, is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Ruſſia, Sweden and England. It is alſo ſaid that the Pruſſian miniſter will leave this capital to-day or to morrow. Mr. Nowzilzoff is not yet arrived."

Lord Kleth has returned from the Texel, in the Edger, of 74 guns. It is ſaid that there is leſs appearance than formerly of an intention on the part of the Dutch fleet to put to ſea.

The following is an exact copy of the orders iſſued by the gallant Admiral Cornwallis, at 11 o'clock on the evening preceding the late movement of the enemy in Breſt:

"MEMO.

"The Commander in Chief means to attack the enemy to-morrow morning, and will himſelf lead the line of battle in the Ville de Paris. Each ſhip is to attack or board that ſhip of the enemy which appears moſt advantageous for the general defeat of their fleet, and of bringing them out.

(Signed) "F. NUGENT.

"*Ville de Paris*, Aug. 21, 18—."

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3.

A letter has juſt been received from Capt. Burton, of the Goliah, dated Auguſt 18, informing of the capture, on the 16th. of La Torche, a French national corvette, of 18 guns, and 196 men, commanded by Capt. Duhen, having on board 52 of the late Blanche's crew. She was one of the ſquadron that deſtroyed the Blanche.

Diſpatches have been received from Adm. Collingwood, informing of the arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz the 20th Aug. conſiſting of 28 ſail of the line. Sir Robert Calder and Admiral Cornwallis had been made acquainted with the fact.

Advices from Admiral Cornwallis, mention that a ſquadron of ten ſail of French ſhips (four of the line) had chaſed the Melampus frigate, on the 30th Aug. off the Penmarks. They are ſuppoſed to be the ſhips left at Vigo, and bound to L'Orient.

The homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 156 ſail, has arrived without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip, or at moſt but one.

Our letters from Falmouth ſtate that the homeward bound Eaſt India fleet were in ſight.

The Rochefort ſquadron it is ſaid, ſlipped into Breſt, when Cornwallis had hauled off to intercept the combined ſquadron.

Cowes, Sept. 3.

Arrived here this morning, the American ſhip Cordelia, Wall 800, from Alexandria, laden with tobacco. Sailed the American ſhip American, Taber, for Temmingen. The Lady Delaware tranſport, lately arrived here with recruits for the army depoſit, was taken poſſeſſion of at ſea, by about 50 of the recruits, but by the very reſolute and extraordinary exertions of the crew, were prevented, and the whole of them ſecured below until her arrival at this port. A General Court Martial is to be held on the mutineers this day.

LONDON, September 7.

Boulogne Army, &c.

The report of the breaking up of the camps at Boulogne, and of the diſmantling of the flotilla in that harbour, which we ſtated yeſterday, has obtained univerſal credit. For ſome time paſt, an inactivity has been obſerved to prevail in that quarter, that did not well accord with the menace of immediate invaſion; and a ſuſpicion began to prevail, that the attention of the enemy was diverted to ſome other object.

On Wedneſday all the flotilla were inſide the harbor; not one was outſide the pier—the heights were defended—not a tent nor a ſoldier was to be ſeen on them. Our Deal correſpondent adds, that the troops on board the flotilla were diſembarked on Tueſday and Wedneſday, and immediately began their march from the coaſt.

EXPEDITION.

We yeſterday ſtated that orders were received by the 5th, 42d, 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, and the 4th and 6th, Inniſkillen dragoons, to prepare for embarkation for foreign ſervice. Similar orders from the war office were alſo received on Tueſday laſt at the head quarters in Canterbury, from the ſecretary at war, by the ſeveral undermentioned regiments:—King's Dragoon Guards; 4th Dragoon Guards;

the Advertiser under the London head of Aug. 28.

A paper of this morning aſſerts in very poſitive terms, that the Britiſh army deſtined to act on the Continent, in conjunction with Auſtrian and Ruſſian forces, is to conſiſt of 50,000 effective men, men under the following commanders, &c.

Lieut. General His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, Commander in Chief.

Lieut. General Sir James Pulteney to be ſecond in Command; and

Major General His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, to have the command of the Swediſh Army, with the German Auxiliaries to be thereunto attached.

We will be ſurprized indeed to find that ſuch an arrangement has taken place.

Private accounts from France ſtate that the French and Spaniſh fleets are to co-operate in the expedition againſt England; and that a ſquadron of five ſail of the line and four frigates, with ſeveral tranſports, are now ready for ſea at Toulon, having 10,000 troops on board. This force is ſuppoſed to be deſtined to attack the Ruſſians at Corfu.

There is a letter in the French papers dated, Madrid, which, if it be correct, ſhews that there has been an action in the Mediterranean between the Spaniſh fleet from Carthagena and a Britiſh ſquadron; probably the one commanded by Sir R. Bickerton, in which the former were defeated. It ſtates that information having been received by ſignal that ſome Engliſh ſhips were on the coaſt, Admiral Don Juan Martines ſailed with the fleet from Carthagena to intercept them; but after engaging them for ſome time, the fire of the Engliſh was ſo inceſſant, that the Spaniſh Admiral found it expedient to haul his wind, and return to port with all poſſible expedition.

Some time ago, a ſailor happened to be in a tavern in London, when the bells were ringing for church, aſked what it was for? For church anſwered the landlord. "I believe I'll go, replied the ſailor, but how muſt I behave?"—You muſt ſet down in the firſt vacant ſeat you ſee, and not ſpeak until it is out, or they will turn you out. He walked up the aiſle, leading to the pulpit, and ſeats himſelf along ſide of the clerk—who, as uſual, when the firſt part of ſervice was over, cried out *amen*. "Huſh! huſh! ſhipmate," whiſpered Jack, "or they'll turn us both out."

THE YOUNG ROSCIUS RIVALLED.

A few days ago we gave an account of a young Actreſs only ſeven years old, but *half* the age of the young Roſcius! who has lately appeared in Dublin, attracting crowded houſes, and aſtoniſhing the theatrical amateurs of that city. The Dublin Evening Poſt, received this morning, introduces the following lines upon her, by obſerving that they are written by "one of the beſt, as he is the moſt amiable of our modern Iriſh Poets, whoſe Perſian ſignature is known in every part of the empire, and whoſe lays have extended to the weſtern hemiſphere."

Lon. Pap.

TO THE YOUNG PHENOMENON.

FAIR little form of Nature's moulding,
To charm all hearts, delight all eyes!
Aſhouth'd taſte, thy powers beholding,
Extols thy merits to the ſkies.

MELPOMENE, with ſolemn graces,
Thy intent mind has richly dreſt:
THALIA, too, mirth's magic traces
Upon thy countenance impreſt.

Could GARRICK from the grave ſurvey thee,
Treading, with fairy ſtep, the ſtage,
What joy he'd feel—what homage pay thee,
Thou little wonder of the age.

As rolling eyes extend thy figure,
May tarring health thy courſe attend—
Virtue and fame, and mental vigour,
Be thy companions to the end.

HAFIZ.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, 4 good Log Houſe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indiſputable Title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion, on payment. York, Oct 9, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rider,
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Fraſer,
Auguſtus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Fortune,	Joſeph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stevens,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.
	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 27, in the Townſhip of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. For further particulars apply to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Oct. 10, 1805.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1ſt Conceſſion of York, on the Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 15 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; alſo an Orchard of young Bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the Houſe; is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Groſt and Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the 1ſt Conceſſion of York, on the Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log Houſe, and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at preſent under Wheat, and the remainder moſtly Meadow.—Lot No. 12, in the 2d Conceſſion of York, Weſt of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Conceſſion of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and Weſt half of No. 7 in the Seventh Conceſſion of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Heber run through theſe Lands, and have conſiderable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No. 3 and 7, in the Third Conceſſion, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres: the River Nen runs through theſe Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a moſt ſituation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 23, in the Third Conceſſion, and No. 19 in the Sixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a ſmall improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11, and Eaſt half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Conceſſion of Oxford, and Diſtrict of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the Eighth Conceſſion of Elmſley, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log Houſe and Barn thereon:—The before mentioned lands are in general ſo well known as to make any further deſcription or encomium unneceſſary; they will be diſpoſed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaſer, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, reſiding on Lot No. 22, Yonge Street, by whom an indiſputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Eſq. York, 28 Nov. 1805.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, of their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.
York, 27th Oct. 1805.

Quetton St. George

Has juſt received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Green and Bohea Tea,
Raiſins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muſcovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Iſinglaſs,
Logwood, and
Glue.

And thortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Aſſortment.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

N. B. To aſſure certainty in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who with to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

ATTENTION.

HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN FENCIBLE REGIMENT.

ALL young men of good Character, Canadians or others, who are inclined to ſhew their loyalty and attachment to their

KING AND COUNTRY,

Have now an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by entering into *His Majeſty's Canadian Fencible Regiment*, Commanded by

BRIGADIER GENERAL
THOMAS PETER,

Now raiſing in the two Provinces of Canada, to ſerve in America, and not elſewhere.

Every man who inliſts will rece ve a Bounty of

FIVE POUNDS AND SIXPENCE,

Sterling, appropriated according to the recruiting inſtructions

No man will be take who is above Thirty Years of age or under five feet three inches high.

Such men as are qualified to act as Non commiſſioned Officers, and who prove themſelves intelligent, and active, may expect ſpeedy promotion to thoſe ſituations, as a number will ſoon be appointed.

Application to be made to *Lieutenant Colonel Shank* at Quebec, the different Recruiting Parties in the Country, or to Lieut. Mc. Gill at Niagara.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 33.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 761. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7. 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANNUM

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-firſt day of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the ſixteenth day of October laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-firſt day of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Thirtieth day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the eſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and ...ere to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.
Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leaſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land referred for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Surety, who, together with the perſon ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 9th. Nov. 1805.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour, Pork, or Peaſe at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds, or two hundred and twenty-four pounds neat; and to be of the firſt quality properly packed in good and well ſeaſoned Caſks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ſtated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September 1805.—The Peaſe to be white prime Boilers, and packed in Caſks; the whole warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For ſuch, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peaſe wanted; the delivery of the quantity of either ſpecies of Proviſions agreed for, muſt be made on or before the firſt day of July one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the ſubſcribing Witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

WHEREAS my Wife Anna Chriſtian, eloped from me on the firſt of May laſt, during my abſence, without any juſt cauſe, and went off with a man of the name of James Gobbins, with whom ſhe is ſuppoſed for now cohabits at a place called Aquadagan, in the United States; this is therefore to caution all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting; and I further caution all perſons from harbouring her, as I am determined to proſecute to the law directly.

CHARLES H. VOGEL.

Markham, Nov. 21, 1805.

Lateſt Intelligence.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.

Our Sovereign has received a letter written with the French Emperor's own hand, which has occaſioned very important deliberations.

Auguſt, 24.

Our Court has received another Courier from Paris; and as the preparations for war are continued with redoubled activity *ſince* his arrival, it is concluded that the plan of mediation propoſed by our Court, is not accepted by the French Emperor.

A great number of Ruſſian troops, with a numerous artillery, have already marched through the Bukowina, to the ſouthern frontier of Poland.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 30.

Intelligence is received here, that two columns of Ruſſian troops, making together about 120,000 men, are actually arrived in Gallicia, and continuing their march to Moravia, and other Auſtrian provinces, to aſſiſt that power.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1.

Things are aſſuming a more warlike appearance every day. The camps aſſembled at Minkenſdorf and in Bohemia, have now alſo received orders to break up and to join the camp at Linta nearer to the frontier, which will be exceeding ſtrong; they talk of 80 or 100,000 men.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN Sept. 1.

The King of Pruſſia has given orders to eſtabliſh a ſufficient military force in Pomerania, to protect the frontier in that quarter from every attempt againſt his adopted ſyſtem of Neutrality.

There is much talk of a league of armed Neutrality, which, in the event of an actual rupture between France and Auſtria, will be eſtabliſhed between Pruſſia, Denmark, and ſome German Princes.

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

Confederacy againſt France.

Some private letters have within theſe few days been received from Paris, which ſtate, that ſcarcely a day has paſſed for ſome time back, in which a courier has not been diſpatched for Germany, or arrived from that country. Conferences have repeatly been held between Talleyrand and the Auſtrian, Pruſſian, and Bavarian Ambaſſadors. It is confidently ſaid, that the language of Talleyrand towards Count Cobentzel, approaches nearer to the tone and ſtyle formerly uſed in negociations between independent and civiliged ſtates. It is not, however, ſuppoſed that the Uſurper abſolutely fears a conteſt with Auſtria and Ruſſia excluſively, but that he has ſtrong reaſons for apprehending that the firſt cannon fired againſt the Emperor of Germany, will be the ſignal for the formation of a more extenſive confederation againſt France than in 1798.

Offers of the moſt tempting kind have, it is underſtood, been made to Pruſſia and Bavaria; but have not only been received with coldneſs, but declined with a firmneſs that was by no means expected; and hence it has been ſuppoſed, that Talleyrand has grounds for ſuſpecting that theſe States have actually entered into ſome ſecret engagements of a conditional nature, but which are certainly not very favorable to the view of France.—It is well known that great diſcontents prevail in Spain, as well as in Italy, Switzerland and Holland. But what is ſtill more alarming to the Uſurper, Moreau does not appear to be ſo entirely forgotten by the French armies as Bonaparte ſeemed to ſuppoſe; they pity the fall, and lament the diſgrace of a General whoſe military talents they revere; and they certainly begin to be weary of their preſent ſtate of incertitude; yet, notwithſtanding all theſe reaſons for reflection, if not for alarm, the Uſurper has 486,000 troops, according to the laſt quarterly report, completely armed and ready to march, and he perhaps would be ready to riſque a continental war. If he had commanders in whom he could abſolutely confide, and who poſſeſſed the confidence of the troops in general, but, except Jourdan and Bernadotte, whoſe Jacobinical fanaticiſm is well known, almoſt all his principal Generals are *novi homines* in the military annals of France, having, at the utmoſt, only headed diviſions and brigades.

Auguſt 29.

A report, to which much credit is attached, that Ruſſia, Auſtria and Sweden, have determined to demand an unequivocal declaration of his Pruſſian Majeſty of the part he means to take in the war, and in the event of his refuſing or of his adhering to his ſyſtem of neutrality, to march an army through his dominions, is unſupported by any ſatisfactory authority. It appears, on the contrary, to be directly oppoſite to every ſound principle of policy which ſhould regulate the conduct of the confederated powers. The marching an army by force through the Pruſſian territories would inevitably compel the cabinet of Berlin to join France with the whole of its ſtrength, while under all apparent circumſtances, the neutrality of Pruſſia muſt be a meaſure highly favorable to the ſucceſs of the intended operations of Bonaparte. It is not at all improbable that a formal explanation either has been, or will be ſhortly demanded of the King of Pruſſia; but we can diſcover no reaſon for thinking, ſhould he decline any explicit declaration, or communicate his reſolution to remain neutral, that therefore he will be forced to take part in the war. The threat itſelf would totally alienate Pruſſia from the common cauſe, if ſhe really wiſhes well to it, and the execution of it could only tend to render France, by the junction of the Pruſſian army, ſo very formidable, as to defy the greateſt poſſible efforts of the confederacy.

Lord Nelſon is immediately to reſume his command in the Mediterranean with increaſed powers. His Lordſhip's command is now to extend to Cadiz Bay.

Lord Gardner ſhortly returns to Ireland in the Topaze frigate, to reſume his command in that ſtation.

September 1.

It has been reported, that a neutral veſſel had arrived from Holland, with the intelligence that Auſtria had already declared war againſt France; and that a number of French troops who had been embarked in the Dutch ports, had, in conſequence of the hoſtile aſpect on the continent, been relanded, and marched to reinforce the army in Hanover. Though hoſtilities may be immediately expected, we are not inclined to believe that any certain account of their having commenced, or of war having been declared, has yet been received. Hoſtilities will, moſt likely, take place without any formal declaration of war.

It is a curious fact, that the natives of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook loſt his life, have, ſince the æra of the well known voyage of Capt. Vancouver, made aſtoniſhing advances in dexterity and ſkill in our moſt uſeful European arts. Thamahama, the King, is another Peter the Great. Capt. Vancouver laid down the keel of his firſt veſſel in 1792. He is now maſter of more than twenty veſſels, ſome even copper bottomed, of different ſizes from 25 to 50 tons. He encourages Europeans to ſettle in the iſland provided they be induſtrious and acquainted with the arts which may be of uſe to him. He has a company of body guards, whom he makes to imitate the European diſcipline. He has a palace, built in the faſhion of Europe, of brick, with glaſs windows. His ſubjects have learned to make trading voyages as far as the northweſt coaſt of America. He has accumulated large ſtores of firearms, gun powder, hard ware, and cloth of different ſorts, more than he has occaſion to conſume. And it is a truth, however ſurpriſing it may appear, that he and his ſubjects already meditate a deſign of a trade with China, to be carried on in veſſels of their own conſtruction, navigated by their own people.—The population of Owhyhee, and the other Sandwich Iſles has increaſed conſiderably ſince they were firſt diſcovered. On the contrary, that of Otaheite has, in between 30 and 40 years, been diminiſhed, by diſſoluteneſs, idleneſs, child-murder, ſmall-pox and a certain odious diſorder, from 200,000 ſouls to little more than 5000!

Sept. 17.

Lord Nelſon ſailed on the 14th inſt. to join the fleet off *Cadiz*, which is to be augmented to 32 ſail. Calder, is to return to *England*.

Three frigates and two ſloops, intended for ſecret ſervice, have been ordered off *Liſbon*, under capt. Lobb.

A Copenhagen article of Aug. 27, ſtates, that a Ruſſian fleet of 13 ſhips, including 4 of the line, were coming down the Baltic, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Mediterranean.

A letter from an officer belonging to Admiral Ruſſell's fleet, off the Texel, dated Sept. 8, ſays—"The tranſports began on Saturday to diſembark their troops; they are now all on ſhore, and have marched into the interior for Nimeguen. Many of the tranſports have ſailed back for Amſterdam. Admiral De Winter has ſtruck his flag, and his ſhip's ſails are unbent; alſo the topſails of Admiral Rickert; ſo there is little probability of their making any attempt to come out."

The amount of property brought home on account of the E. I. Company, in the fleet juſt arrived, is nine million ſeven hundred thouſand pounds; the private property, trade and ſhips, about four million ſix hundred thouſand pounds; and the duty to Government, five million ſix hundred thouſand pounds.

The enumeration which we gave in our laſt of the regiments deſtined for foreign ſervice, was from official ſources; the number of regiments of Cavalry is 26; 8 of heavy Cavalry, and 18 of Dragoons; and 33 battalions of Infantry, containing a total force of 46,000 men. Conſiderable detachments of Engineers and Artillery are alſo under orders to embark in the expedition.

That part of the expedition which is to embark in the Downs, will embark this week. Embarkation orders have been already received by General Moore's brigade.

It is now ſaid, that Lord Cathcart will command the Cavalry, and Gen. Moore the Infantry, under one of the Royal Dukes, the Duke of York or the Duke of Kent.

The Britiſh frigate Lively, captain Hammond, for the capture of the four Spaniſh Frigates with Specie, has been awarded for her ſhare 200,000l. ſterling.

PIG HUNT.

MARGATE, (Eng.) July 31.

The long expected Pig Hunt took place yeſterday evening on the Strand, and afforded very high gratification to an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators. At ſix o'clock a flag was diſplayed on a ſtand erected for the occaſion, which quickly aſſembled the Swinith multitude, and crowded the pier, balconies, windows, and heights which command a view of the hunting ground, with our faſhionables. All was expectation and anxiety, till the waving of the flag communicated the grateful intelligence that the pig had arrived at Woods, and might be viewed for an hour. Huzza, buſtle, and confuſion immediately enſued. The ſtrong and the ſwift paid no regard to the feeble and ſlow, but made the beſt of their way in every direction. The gentlemen, however, were diſappointed, and the ladies only were admitted to take a peep at the little pig. Here it is neceſſary to obſerve, that this animal's pedigree can be traced from generations, even up to its illuſtrious anceſtors, ſent from the Eaſt Indies to Mr. Fox, when he did us the honor to live in our iſle. The breed is ſmall and ſlender, and particularly remarkable for having a tail ſtrait with a turn at its extremity. The curioſity of thoſe who wanted to get in was heightened by thoſe coming out, who conſtantly exclaimed, "O the ſweet pretty pig, what a little funny tail!" Eight o'clock at length arrived, when the multitude was formed into two ranks of conſiderable length and depth, with ſpace enough between them for twelve men, dreſſed in check ſhirts and white trowſers to purſue the pig, which was to be won by him who could hold the tail, well ſoaped, and give the animal a Somerſet caſt over his ſhoulder.

Acclamations of joy rent the air when the prize was led to the ground, and continued till it ſtarted, when the moſt boiſterous uproar commenced, and the ranks were broken. Such ſhouting, tumbling, crying and bawling, were never before ſeen or heard at Margate, but all to no effect, for the pig outſtripped the purſuers and made towards the water, as if on purpoſe to have hundreds rolling in the mud, and nearly ſuffocated by others, who could not help falling over them, ſo eager and ardent was the contention. Suddenly, however, it wheeled about, and darted through them, roſing and ſquaring at every effort to toſs it, but in vain, till a reſpectable blackſmith tried, and proved ſucceſsful.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, Aug. 24.

MRS. THORNTON'S MATCHES.

In conſequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton walked, or rather cantered, in a moſt excellent ſtyle, over the courſe, accompanied by Colonel Thornton, agreeable to the terms, of the Match, for four hundreds of Gotti Rotti, 20 ſtones, h. ft. and for 600 gs. pp. bet by Mrs. Thornton.

Afterwards commenced a match, in which the above lady was to ride two miles againſt Mr. Buckle, the Jockey, well known at Newmarket and other places of ſport, as a rider of the firſt celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dreſſed for the conteſt, in a purple cap and waiſtcoat, nankeen coloured ſkirt, purple ſhoes, and embroidered ſtockings; ſhe was every way in health and ſpirits, and ſeemed eager for the deciſion of the match. Mr. Buckle was dreſſed in a blue cap, with blue bodied jacket and white ſleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9ſt. 6lb. and Mr. Buckle, 13ſt.—At half paſt three they ſtarted: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which ſhe kept for ſome time; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockeyſhip, and paſſed the Lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the moſt excellent, we may truly ſay—*horſemanſhip*—puſhed herſelf forwards, and came in a ſtyle far ſuperior to any thing of the kind we ever witneſſed, gaining her race by half a neck.

The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is certainly of the firſt deſcription; indeed her cloſe ſeat and perfect management of her horſe, her bold and ſteady jockeyſhip, amazed one of the moſt crouded courſes we have for a long time witneſſed; and on her winning, ſhe was hailed with the moſt reiterated ſhouts of congratulation.

Mrs. Thornton rode Louiſa, ſiſter to Kitt Devil, by Pegaſus, out of Nelly. Mr. Buckle rode Allegro, by Pegaſus, out of Allegranti's dam.

We have authority to ſtate, that if it was much againſt Mrs. Thornton's inclination to ride over the courſe for the match, had ſhe not been obliged to do ſo, agreeable to the conditions of the articles with Mr. Bromford.

A duel took place at Wurtzbourg, between the young Baron De Hart, Canon of the Cathedral, and a Bavarian Officer, of the name of Zandt, attended by very ſingular circumſtances. Young De Hart was playing at the Hotel of Bavaria with lieutenant Prince De Lowenſtein, lieutenat of the light horſe, Zandt, and M. Kleinemuetg, a native of Courland, and a ſtudent at law. In the midſt of the game Mr. De Hart reminded lieutenant Zandt that he owed him 13 crowns; the others anſwered, that he had diſcharged the debt. De Hart inſiſting in his aſſertion, Prince De Lowenſtein interfered, and ſaid, that a bullet, alone could terminate the difference. They agreed to fight, and the ſabre was choſen to decide the quarrel. The duel took place in the apartment of Prince Lowenſtein, who had provoked it.

The two adverſaries made 16 thruſts; Zandt received two ſlight wounds. The Prince exclaimed that it would be a ſhame for an officer to fight thus. They reſolved to continue the Combat, and, as the ſabres were blunted, they ſent for a cutler to renew the edge. In the interval, De Hart and Zandt aſſailed each other with ſo many invectives and opprobrious expreſſions, that it was clear that they muſt fight until one of them was killed. At the firſt thruſt Zandt was again wounded, but being animated by the Prince's voice, he fell to with redoubled vigor. At length, at the 31ſt aſſault the baron De Hart received a cut from the ſabre, which pierced the breaſt, and penetrated into the lungs. He died the next day, after ſuffering the greateſt agonies. Zandt has preſented, as well as his ſecond, the Prince De Lowenſtein, and Kleinemuetg, the ſecond to the unfortunate Hart. The latter is related to an illuſtrious and reſpectable family on the left bank of the Rhine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Captain Coe, arrived at Norfolk from Bermuda, gives the following circumſtantial account of an enterprize of which the outlines only were given in the Mercantile Advertiſer of Monday:

"A government ſchooner of 14 guns compleatly fitted, and provitioned for a cruiſe of ſix months, was laying in the port of Saint Georges. On account of ſome circumſtance, it became neceſſary to put the maſter of a French privateer and about 45 of his men on board the ſchooner; they were not confined in irons, and only a corporal's guard put over them. The Officers of the ſchooner were moſtly on ſhore, and the Lieutenant commanding dined on more.—The maſter of the privateer took this occaſion to overpower the guard, whom he confined below, and then dreſſing himſelf in the uniform of the Lieutenant, and diſguiſing his men, he got the ſchooner under way, and effected the batteries without interruption, and giving three cheers when he turned the point out of reach of the guns, he proceeded on a cruiſe with a ſtronger veſſel than he had loſt, and one more completely fitted.

"The ſituation of the harbor, on account of the number of forts and cannon mounted in the different parts of the harbor, and the difficulty of the navigation of the channel, in ſome places not more than 200 feet wide, rendered this a hazardous undertaking in the open day. The Frenchmen owes, we underſtand, his ſucceſs to the ſtrict diſcipline of the guard having charge of a piece of cannon at one of the alarm poſts. One perſon only had diſcovered the Frenchman in this buſineſs, who went with all ſpeed to the guard and told them the circumſtances, requeſting them to fire and alarm the forts below; but this the guard refuſed, alledging that they were ordered never to fire, but by the orders of the Commandant or ſome before the Commandant could be found, the Frenchman was clear of the ports."

The following extraordinary inſtance of fecundity in an individual, is extracted from a recent publication in Dublin: Dennis Carrubie, of Athenrie, Ireland, died 1804, aged 117 years. He married 7 times, had 48 children; 308 grand children; 944 great grand children; 25 great great grand children; making a total of 1253 deſcendants!!

Deaths.—At Duffy-hall, Ireland, at the ſeat of Cæſar Colclough, Eſq. at the advanced age of 96, near 60 years of which he paſſed in the Colclough family, Owen Carrol, the celebrated Iriſh huntſman. Being originally a ſtranger, he had ſuch an inclination for hunting, that he always kept a horſe of his own, and hunted with the hounds of Cæſar Colclough for many years. During the rebellion in 1798, he and his family acted with uncommon fidelity to their employers; as one of his ſons, when the rebels, came down and remained to protect the houſe and property, and he never quitted his poſt. Another of his ſons brought off horſes and clothes to his maſter, at the riſk of his life, when he was informed where to find him; and during that period the old man buried a large quantity of plate, which he afterwards conveyed to a place of ſafety. Until the laſt year of his life he regularly went out with the hounds, and his voice retained its clearneſs and ſweetneſs. He was well known to every ſportſman in that part of Ireland; and Mr. Kelly, the late Judge, about his own age, made the laſt ſpent a day at Duffy Hall, for the purpoſe of loſing

and hunting with a person he had heard so much of. At one period, his and his horse's age amounted to 106 years, and yet neither could be beat by the youngest sportsman. As the custom in Ireland is to attend funerals, for seventy years he never missed one within many miles.

At London, after a long and painful illness, the Bishop of Downe. He was the son of a dignitary of the church in Ireland, who sent him to Eaton school for his education. There he became acquainted with Mr. Fox, and an intimacy formed, which riper years cemented into the warmest friendship, and ceased but with the life of the Bishop. At an early age, he married a Miss Symmes, a lady as amiable as she was beautiful, and with whom he enjoyed the most enviable state of conjugal felicity. This amiable woman has now to mourn, with a numerous family, the best of fathers and husbands. He was a man of the most elegant and refined manners; a Statesman of the most independant principles; as a Scholar he had few equals.

Pugilism extraordinary.—A singular display of pugilism was yesterday afforded to a concourse of spectators, in Copenhagen Fields. Two porters, of the names of Wigmore and Johnson, having had a quarrel on Monday evening, at a public house in Tottenham-court-road, they agreed to settle the dispute by a fight, at the above mentioned spot. After they had contended together a quarter of an hour, Johnson was proclaimed the victor, without either skill or courage. The wife of the unsuccessful hero seconded her husband, and a second fight took place between her and a fellow of the name of Leveret, who had favored Johnson. They set to in great style, and the wife galled her opponent handsomely. She fought fourteen strait-forward rounds, and so completely disfigured the head of Leveret, that he yielded to her superior science in the pugilistic art, amidst the shouts of the mob. The second was by far the best fight, and the *delicate lady* challenged her husband's rival on the spot.—*Lon. Pap.*

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.

Last week, Mr. Lancaster, the ingenious author of the new plan of education established in the Borough, had the honor of being introduced to their Majesties, at Weymouth. The King having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the new scheme, by which thousands of children may at one and at the same time be taught reading, writing and arithmetic, at an expence inconceiveable small, his Majesty was pleased to express his anxious and paternal define that the benefits of the system might be extended to every part of his United Kingdoms, by the establishment of Schools on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. His Majesty subscribed 100l. for this purpose; the Queen subscribed 50l.; the five Princesses 10l. each, and the Duke of Kent 10l—making together 210l. which was transmitted to Mr. Lancaster, with an intimation that the same sum should be paid *annually*. We rejoice to find, that from this auspicious beginning considerable progress is already made, for several stations in the west of England were fixed on for the appointment of Schools; and Mr. Lancaster is to send youths who have been taught his method to superintend their outset.

York Assembly.

☞ THE First Meeting of the YORK ASSEMBLY is appointed to be held on Tuesday the 10th day of December, instant; and Tickets of Admission are ready for delivery at the Treasurer's, Wm. ALLAN, Esq.

Dr. Thomas, 41st Regt. }
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. } Managers.

Rooms to be opened, and Tickets drawn *precisely* at 7 o'Clock.

December 5. 1805

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST or Stolen, on or about the 25th ult. from the House of C B WYATT Esq. Surveyor General, three SILVER TEA SPOONS. Any person who will cause the Spoons to be returned, and give information against whoever may have stolen the same, so as that he or they may be prosecuted to conviction, shall, on application to Mr. Wyatt, or to the Printer hereof, receive a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS. York, Dec. 5, 1805.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,
29 and 30 in the fifth Concession of Beverly,
19 in the second Concession of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby.

Also, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those inclined to purchase will please apply to QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5. 1805

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession of York, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 15 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; also an Orchard of young Bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the House for a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Grist and Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the First Concession of York, on the East side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House, and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder mostly Meadow.—Lot No 12, in the 2d Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Concession of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through these Lots, and have considerable quantities of interval Land.—Lots No. 3 and 7, in the second Concession, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nenamis through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine Situation for the Erection or a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 23, in the Third Concession, and No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a small improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 12, and East half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 1 in the Eighth Concession of Elmsley, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon.—The before mentioned landsare in general so well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, residing on Lot No. 22, Yonge Street, to whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 1st Nov. 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 west side of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houses, the property of Count de Puisaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorised for that purpose.

Sept. 14. 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereto. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	John Rians,
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Frater,
Augustus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Fortune,	Joseph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stephens,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Ryckman.
	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log House and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indisputable Title will be given and immediate possession on payment.

York, Oct. 9, 1805.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 27th Oct. 1805.

Quetton St. George

Has just received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raisins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muscovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Isinglass,
Logwood, and
Glue.

And shortly expects to receive the remainder of his Winter Assortment.

Flour, Pease, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.

N. B. To dispose of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Those who wish to purchase, are desired to apply in time.

York, Oct. 25, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Reviled Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such applications will be made *Printing Office, Sept. 3rd 1804.*

YORK: REPRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 34.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 762. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-first day of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you.—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-first day of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Thirtieth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREETING.

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, November 23. 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Pease at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour, to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, or, two hundred and twenty four pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September 1805.—The Pease to be white prime pease, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For such, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Pease wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers Signature to be Attested by two subscribing Witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

WHEREAS my Wife Anna Christian, eloped from me on the first of May last, during my absence, without any just cause, and went off with a man of the name of James Gookins, with whom it is supposed she now cohabites at a place called Anandagon, in the United States; this is therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting; and I further caution all persons from harboring her, as I am determined to prosecute to the law directs.

CHARLES H. VOGEL.

Markham, Nov. 22, 1805.

IT is hereby notified to fuch perſon or perſons, as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſoes of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid regulations and proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur the reſpective penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan, Eſquire, at York; for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Grapahe; For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming, Eſquire, at Kingſton; For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Ewerts, Gentleman, at Auguſta; For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil McLean, Eſquire, at Cornwall; For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Iſaac Swayzy, Eſquire, at Niagara; For the Diſtrict of London, to William Spurgin, Eſquire, at Charlotteville; For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to Samuel Culbertſon, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN McGILL,
Inſpector Gen. of Pub. Priſ. Accts.

YORK, 21ſt November, 1805.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A combination among the journeymen clothiers of Leeds has taken place, no leſs than 400 having refuſed to work, in conſequence of a refuſal from their maſters to advance their wages.

COMBINED FLEET.

Six and twenty years are now elapſed ſince the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to 66 ſail of the line, 33 frigates and corvettes, appeared off Plymouth harbour, with 15,000 troops on board: they lay too on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of Auguſt, in the Eaſt-down channel, without performing a ſingle action worthy of record, except taking the Ardent of 64. Captain Boteler, who gallantly fought three 74's and two frigates before he ſtruck, in ſight of the combined fleets. In the mean time the Cork convoy, of 100 ſail, paſſed within 3 leagues of the van diviſion of the enemy, without moleſtation, and ran into Plymouth ſound, Hamoaze, and Cutwater, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip. The combined fleets, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority, were offered battle for two days, by the gallant Admiral Hardy, who lay too off the Lizard for them on the 23d and 24th of Auguſt, with only 37 ſail of the line. The object of the enemy was to make a combined attack upon the citadel, arſenal, and dock-yard of Plymouth; but they were panic-ſtruck at the idea of being blocked up in the Sound by Admiral Hardy, whilſt they were landing the troops.

Account of the opening of the Coffin of EDWARD I. *King of England.*

From the London Courier, Aug. 30.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR intention of the manner in which the body of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester, will be prepared for interment, is accurate as far as it goes. If you are diſpoſed to lay before your readers an account of the effect produced by the mode of preſervation, which, for many centuries, has been uſed upon the bodies of royal perſonages, the following lines will not be unacceptable to you. They are extracted from Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's account of the opening of the tomb of Edward the firſt, in Weſtminſter Abbey, four hundred and ſixty ſeven years after its interment; a narrative which I can never read without ſtrong emotions of awe, and melancholy admiration. After deſcribing the manner of opening the tomb and coffin, which was done with the utmoſt care, in the preſence of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, then Dean of Weſtminſter, of two of the Rev. Prebendaries, and of the Preſident of the Society of Antiquarians, the writer ſays.

"On lifting up the lid, the royal corpſe was found wrapped up within a large ſquare mantle of ſtrong, coarſe, and thick linen cloth, diapered, of a dull, pale, yellowiſh brown colour, and waxed on its under ſide.

"The head and face were entirely covered with a ſudarium or face cloth, of crimſon taffnet, the ſubſtance whereof was ſo much periſhed as to have a cobweb-like face, and the appearance of fine lint. The ſudarium was formed into three folds. When the folds of the external wrapper were thrown back, and the ſudarium removed, the corpſe was diſcovered, richly habited, adorned with inſigns of royalty, and almoſt entire, notwithſtanding the length of time it had been entombed. Its innermoſt covering ſeemed to have been a very fine cerecloth, dreſſed cloſe to every part of the body, and ſuperinduced with ſuch accuracy and exactneſs, that the fingers and thumbs of both the hands had each of them a ſeparate and diſtinct envelope of that material. The face, which had a ſimilar covering cloſely fitted thereto, retained its exact form, although part of the fleſh appeared to be ſomewhat waſted. It was a dark brown or chocolate colour, approaching to black, as were the hands and fingers. The chin and lips were entire, but without any beard; and a ſinking, or dip, between the chin and under lip, was very conſpicuous. Both the lips were prominent; the noſe ſhort as if ſhrunk; but the apertures of the noſtrils were viſible. There was an unuſual fall, or cavity, on that part of the bridge of the noſe which ſeparates the orbits of the eyes; and ſome globular ſubſtance, poſſibly the fleſhy part of the eye-balls, was moveable in their ſockets under the envelope. Below the chin, and under jaw, was lodged a quantity of black duſt, which had neither ſmell nor conſiſtence; but whether the ſame had been fleſh, or ſpices, could not be aſcertained. One of the joints of the middle finger of the right hand was looſe, but thoſe of the left hand were quite perfect. The corpſe, from the waiſt downward, was covered with a large piece of rich figured cloth of gold, which was looſe over the lower part of the thighs, legs and feet, and tucked down behind the ſoles of the latter. There did not remain any appearance of gloves; but on the back of each hand, and juſt below the knuckle of the middle finger lay a quatre foil of the metal as thoſe on the hoſe*. The feet, with their toes, ſoles and heels, ſeemed to be perfectly entire, but whether they have ſandals on them or not, is uncertain, as the cloth tucked over them was not removed. On meaſuring the body by a rod, quadrated into inches, divided into quarters, it appeared to be ſix feet and two inches in length."

* Of ſtraight wood, ornamental gilt, elegantly chaſed in figures.

View of Spain.—An article in a Cork paper received in London, communicates the following intelligence. It ſtates, "that at this moment the Spaniſh Monarchy ſhakes to its foundation. The ſeries of circumſtances which immediately rouſed all thoſe ſymptoms indicative of the approaching decadence of this ancient Monarchy, we cannot now develope for ſeveral reaſons; but we can aver that the utmoſt conſternation prevails in the Palace of Madrid, as well as in the Cabinet and Councils of the ſtate. The arrogance and tyranny of the Prince of Peace has rouſed the indignation of the higher orders, as well as ſome of the moſt ancient public inſtructions, acknowledged by the laws of Spain. He has had the temerity of interfere with the public juſtice of the country, by prevailing upon the king to ſuſpend the functions of the Supreme Council of Caſtile, that he had confirmed an appeal from a Provincial Tribunal, adverſe in its effects to one of his favourites, who was a party in the cauſe. The Council have addreſſed the King in terms becoming the ancient Spaniſh character; they have admoniſhed him of the conſequences of ſuch an untoward mediation; they have reminded him in bold and manly language, of the dependency of his predeceſſors upon the laws of Spain, and upon the determination of the Supreme Council of Caſtile in former times; and they have ſuggeſted the temerity of putting a daring favorite above the laws, and intimated the probable conſequences in times ſo eſpecially marked by ſuch viciſſitudes in human authority." "The Court is in diſmay," ſays our Correſpondent—"but ſullen and diſtruſtful—their meaſures are obſtinate in ſome reſpects and wavering in others. The Prince of Peace breathes vengeance; and the Supreme Council of Caſtile avows reſiſtance, & ſeems to be the popular party. The Provinces are ſo in diſorder; and the large cities are turbulent. Bonaparte has offered the King a large army to cruſh the ſpirit of rebellion, as it is called; and if the impotency of the Court accept the offer, Spain will be engulphed in his obvious project of extending the French Empire."

The Young Roſcius. (ſays a London paper,) has been followed at Newcaſtle with as much eagerneſs as in every other place where he has exerted his powers. The following is an account of the receipts of the Theatre on every night of his appearance——He commenced his engagement on Monday the 19th inſt.

Monday,	Douglas,	£147 19 6
Wedneſday,	Tancred,	139 11 6
Thurſday,	Hamlet,	110 19 6
Friday,	Achmet,	131 7 6
Saturday,	Douglas,	117 13 0

The Saturday's performance took place at Sunderland; and, according to his engagement with the Manager, his profits for the week were near 350l. Mrs. Stephen Kemble performed Sigiſmunda and Opheſia, with him; and the boy was, it ſeems, not a little gratified in playing with ſo excellent an actreſs.

Amuſing Invention.—The *chef d'oeuvre* of mechanics in the nick nack way, is a carriage made by Charles Etienne Louis Camus, Mechanic in Ordinary to Louis XV. and Author of a work entitled "*Elemens de Mechanique.*" The following is a deſcription given by himſelf, of this little vehicle:

"The ſpace intended for this carriage to run, was the table of the Council of Verſailles. It was placed at the end oppoſite to where the arm-chair of the King ſtood. In an inſtant the carriage ſet off of itſelf; the horſes moved their limbs, raiſed them and walked forward, like other horſes. Arrived at the other extremity of the table, the coachman who held the reins, drew them ſo as to make them turn. The carriage proceeded thus the length of the table a ſecond time; but in turning round, the coachman paſſed between the *ecrutoire* of the King and the paper which was on the table; he found the ſpot preciſely oppoſite his Majeſty, and then ſtopped. Immediately the footman, who was behind the carriage, leaped off; a page, dreſſed *en huzzard*, alighted—ran to the door, and opened it; a lady deſcended from the carriage, advanced towards the King, made him a profound reverence, and preſented a petition, equally natural and graceful. She waited juſt long enough for an anſwer; during which interval the little page played with the door, which he opened and ſhut alternately.—Afterwards the lady, making a ſecond reverence to the King, aſcended her carriage, ſeating herſelf on that ſide from which ſhe could ſee his Majeſty. The *huzzard* ſhut the door, remounted his ſtep, and ſeated himſelf as before; the coachman gave a ſtroke of a whip to the horſes. The lacquey, who had not yet mounted, ran after the carriage, and leaped behind with much activity. The horſes turned a third time round the corner of the table, again made a tour, ſtill guided by the coachman, who whipped them from time to time. At laſt the carriage ſtopped of itſelf, in the ſame ſpot from whence it ſet out, as if it was about to enter the coach-houſe, after having finiſhed its journey.

A Gentleman Biſhop, who was alſo a temporal prince, being much addicted to ſwearing, was reproached by his confeſſor for the practice of a vice ſo peculiarly diſcreditful to an eccleſiaſtical character.—The prelate, however, excuſed himſelf by ſaying, that he ſwore "as a prince, and not as a biſhop." "All that may be very true, (replied the confeſſor) but I ſhould be very glad to know when the *prince* goes to the devil for ſwearing, what will become of the *Biſhop?*"

Oil of Olives, commonly called Sweet Oil.

This ſalutary medicine no family ought ever to be without. While perfectly harmleſs, it is extremely powerful in its effects. In burns or ſcalds, it is unequalled. Bathing the wounds often with it, and binding on a rag moiſtened with it, will very ſoon and certainly effect a cure. There are few if any more potent antidotes to poiſon. In caſes of bites by ſnakes or mad dogs, bathing the wounds continually with it, and taking ſome occaſionally internally, has never been known to fail to cure the perſon ſo bitten.

A new proceſs for watering hemp in two hours time, without injuring its quality, has been diſcovered by Mr. Belle of Amiens, and publiſhed by order of the miniſter of the interior. A quantity of green hemp equal to the forty-eighth part of the weight of the hemp to be ſteeped is diſſolved in water heated to the temperature of from 72 to 75 of Reaumur, or 200 of Fahrenheit. When the hemp is immerſed in the fluid, the veſſel is cloſed, and the fire extinguiſhed; and after continuing in a ſtate of maceration for two hours, the bundles are taken out and covered with a layer of ſtraw, ſo as to cool gradually without loſing their humidity. Next day they are ſpread on a floor, the bands puſhed to the top of the ſtem, and a heavy roller paſſed ſeveral times over them, in order to cruſh them, and diſpoſe the tow to be eaſily ſeparated from the reed, which is effected by beating. The weight of the hemp ſhould be to that of the water as 48 to 650; and after another proviſion that at each new immerſion, a quantity of ſoap water, is added to replace what was abſorbed by the preceding parcel.

A cow, the property of Mr. Thomas Bridſhaw, of Gauthorpe, in this year bringing up ſix calves; three of them were put to her the beginning of April, and were weaned July 17, and the other three put to her, which are in a very promiſing ſtate. The cow alſo brought up two calves laſt year.

The Chineſe phyſicans never preſcribe bleeding, but allay the heat of the blood by abſtinence, diet, and cooling herbs; ſaying, that if the pot boil too faſt, it is better to ſubduct the fuel than lade out the water.

The London papers mention that the Marquis of Wellſley, on his return to *England* from the Government of India, will have ſeveral charges againſt him exhibited to Parliament.

The French will perhaps pretend that the Combined Squadron was eager to attack us. The Spaniards certainly did *fence firſt.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Man political-arithmetically conſidered.

Suppoſing the earth peopled with 1000,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000—of each day, to 82,135—of each hour, to 3,442 7 24.

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 30 to 32, there are born every year, 36,000,000—every day, 98,569—every hour, 4,107 1 24.

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at preſent, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this caſe, there would ſtill have been 9110 ſquare feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and ſuppoſing at the ſame time, that the world has only exiſted 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 134 ſince the deluge, and 53 ſince the chriſtian æra; now as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the moſt ancient houſes cannot reckon more than thirty generations, and very few, if any can go ſo far back; but ſuppoſing it to be the caſe, what is but 1000 years illuſtrious, againſt 4 3 0 years of obſcurity.

Out of every thouſand men, 28 die off annually. The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every 30 years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not ſo we 300 die; but of the ſame number reared by wet nurſes, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the preſent luxurious age: convulſions and teething kill the greater number of them.

The natural ſmall pox uſually carries off 8 in every 100 attacked by it; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the regiſters that there is only one perſon of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated places, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but at that period, the calculation is more favorable to them than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country the ſpring is the moſt fatal period, but in the cities it is the winter.

One half of thoſe who are born, die before they attain the age of ſeventeen.

The number of old men who die in cold weather, is to the number of thoſe who die in warm weather as 7 to 4.

According to the obſervation of Boerhaave, the moſt healthy children are born in the months of January, February and March.

The married women are to the unmarried in the ratio, of 9 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of ſingle children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriges is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are about 4 children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 in 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form the 4th part of the inhabitants of a country.

From the Connecticut Courant.

MESSRS. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

The following Letter of an elderly man to his Nephew beginning buſineſs, I have peruſed in manuſcript, and copied for your paper. If you think it worthy of publication, I requeſt you to publiſh it.

DEAR NEPHEW,

As you are beginning buſineſs in trade, I am induced by perſonal affection and moſt ardent wiſhes for your welfare and proſperity, to offer you my advice. I well know that advice is ſeldom welcome: but to you I tender mine in confidence that it will be well received, in aſmuch as ſince the mournful period when it pleaſed heaven to bereave you of your excellent father, I have in a manner ſtood in that endearing relation towards you, and have hitherto received from you the conſtant tokens of filial gratitude and love.

In the firſt place, deal fairly and hold faſt integrity. Let no temptation of gain, on the one hand, nor any embar-

nallments, on the other, ever lead you to step aside from the path of ſtrict honeſty. For aſide from the conſideration of a ſolemn reckoning hereafter, "honeſty is the beſt policy;" it is the ſureſt way to worldly thrift and proſperity.—But to honeſty there muſt be added a great degree of caution, leaſt you become a dupe to the arts of the knavith. Many a hopeful young man has been led, by the conſcious integrity of his own heart, to ſuch an overweening confidence in mankind, as rendered him an eaſy prey to cunning ſharpers and ſwindlers.

Unite care with diligence. Care preſerves what induſtry gains; but the man who attends to his buſineſs diligently, but not carefully, throws away with one hand what he gathers with the other. A man in buſineſs ſhould as much as poſſible, make uſe of his own eyes; at leaſt, he ſhould have a conſtant overſight of all his concerns; for if he leave this chiefly to others, it is ten to one, that he will ſoon find his circumſtances embarraſſed.

Endeavour to poſſeſs at all times a critical knowledge of your real circumſtances. For this purpoſe, and indeed in every reſpect, exact order or method in buſineſs is highly neceſſary. Men who do buſineſs without method, act in the dark; they plunge along at random, not knowing where they place their ſteps. They quickly find themſelves bewildered and embarraſſed; and there are many chances againſt them for one in their favor.

Prudently beware that your expenditures do not outrun your incomes. The ſtyle of living ſhould conform to one's perſonal circumſtances, and ſuch expenditures as can be well afforded by a man of fortune, might be inevitably deſtructive to him who has his fortune yet to make. "Money, ſays the old proverb, makes money. When you have got a little and carefully ſaved it, it is often eaſy to get more. The greateſt difficulty with a beginner, is to get that little." But if frugality does not ſtore up what induſtry acquires, there can be no increaſe of capital.

Take heed of overtrading. If you adventure, beyond your depth, if depending upon a fictitious capital, you extend your buſineſs very far beyond your real capital, the hazard of bankruptcy will be great. Indeed in this caſe you would hazard not only your own property, but that of your creditors; which is hardly reconcileable with honeſt principles. "When the profits of trade happen to be greater than ordinary, overtrading becomes a general error both among great and ſmall dealers," and a ſudden ſhift in the ſtate of commerce, (ſuch as frequently happens) produces general diſtreſs.

Reckon nothing your own, that you owe for; it is a depoſit placed in your hands by your creditors; which it would be fraudulent for you to uſe in ſuch a manner as to endanger their intereſts. Debts are ſacred; and every honeſt man will do his endeavours to diſcharge his *bona fide* debts with punctuality and honor.

Be ever cautious of running deeply into debt. Flattering projects of great gain in this way ſometimes occur, but they often prove deluſive, and leave the too raſh adventurer under an inſupportable load.

Beware of entangling yourſelf by imprudent ſuretiſhips. There are diverſ extracts in the ſacred volume againſt this kind of adventure; and its fatal conſequences have been often witneſſed in our own times and in almoſt all parts of this country. Eſpecially beware of dealing too largely in *accommodation paper*; for as in ſuch a caſe, you muſt borrow the names of others as endorſers, you would frequently find yourſelf under the neceſſity of lending your own name, in return, further than prudence could dictate.—And as a large number becomes linked together in this way, the failure of a few of them ſhocks the whole.

Perſuaded that you will take theſe friendly hints in good part, and give them their due weight in your mind and practice, I only add, my dear Nephew, the ſincere expreſſion of my ardent wiſhes that your honeſt and laudable efforts may be crowned with the divine bleſſing.

A MODERN TALE.

There was a man of Adam's race,
A man was he, indeed ſir;
Who tumbled down, upon his face,
Which cauſ'd his noſe to bleed, ſir.

His noſe it bled—it bled full ſore,
It bled an hour or two, ſir,
It bled an hour or two, or more;
Upon my word is true, ſir.

Meanwhile his friends, and neighbors dear,
Poſt-Haſte, for ſurgeons flew ſir;
They ſent for ſurgeons, far and near,
To ſtop the bloody vent, ſir.

The ſurgeons came, with look demure,
Each panting hard for breath, ſir,
Each puzzling hard, they came to cure,
The *eaſe of life or death*, ſir.

Doctor Grimalkus firſt came in,
With magic trackers arm'd, ſir,
He view'd the patient—gave a grin,
Which muſt have death diſarm'd ſir.

He ſtroke his noſe full oft, full well,
Still dropp'd full many a drop, ſir,
He ſtroke his noſe—but ſaid to tell,
The blood he could not ſtop, ſir.

With *aloe*—*Silver* next approach'd
Galvin, the blood to ſtill, ſir;
Doctor Grimalkus, he reproach'd,
Reproach'd for want of *Skill*, ſir.

With much parade,—parade and ſhew,
He ſtock'd the bleeding man ſir,—
But ſtill the fluent blood did flow,
The fluent blood ſtill ran, ſir.

Next came an host of *patent* quacks—
Of *patent* quacks a ſtuff, ſir,
Of *patent* noſtrums, in their backs,
They proudly diſplay their bluff, ſir,

Each *patentee*, with hopes elate,
His ſovereign cures did try, ſir—
But Each, alas! was "*call'd too late*,"
"*The may maſh—ſurely die, ſir.*"

Upon his back, cold keys were laid—
Cold keys upon his back, ſir;
Until, at length, the blood was ſtay'd—
The blood at length, did ſtack, ſir.

An Iriſh paper very ſagaciouſly calculates the number of *ſuicides* in England during one week in the following manner:—

"One week's ſuicides in England, extracted from a London Weekly paper:—Hanged themſelves 3; ſhot himſelf 1; *ſhot by accident* 1; *died by boxing* 1: *drowned by perſons unknown* 1; drowned themſelves 3; *killed by a horſe* 1; *cruſhed to death* 1; cut their throats 2; *dropped dead ſuddenly* 2; *child ſmothered* 1—Total 17."

The Pariſian belles wear no ear rings in the morning, or have them ſo ſmall as not to be perceived. In the evening, except in very full dreſs, they wear ear-rings of a large circumference, reſembling a ſerpent in a circle, with an apple in its mouth: So that in looking on a well ſketched *naked* belle, one ſees at the ſame time, the *woman*, the *ſerpent* and the *apple*! and cannot avoid exclaiming "*Thoſe Pariſians do indeed are the firſt women of the world.*"

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch,
29 and 30 in the fifth Conceſſion of Newry,
19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby.

Alſo, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe apply to
QUETTON St. GEORGE.
York, Dec. 3, 1805.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt Side of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON St. GEORGE at York who is authoriſed for that purpoſe.
Sept. 14, 1805.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are only licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereon. Viz.

William Chewett,	Henry Smith,
York,	John Ruttey,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
	Thomas Frazer,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joſeph Forman,
Auguſtus Jones,	Solomon Stevens,
William Fortune,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman.
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log Houſe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill Seat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indiſputable Title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion on payment.
York, Oct 9, 1805.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to give in their Accounts regularly Atteſted, on or before the tenth day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.
York, 27th Oct 1805.

Quetton St. George

Has juſt received from New York the following Articles:

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas,
Raiſins in Boxes,
Cognac Brandy,
Sherry Wine,
Muſcovado Sugar,
Almonds,
Mace,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Lemon Peel,
Saltpetre,
Segars,
Soap,
Iſinglaſs,
Logwood, and
Glue.

Flour, Peaſe, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Furs, &c. will be taken in Payment.
N. B. To diſpoſe of early in the Spring, a quantity of Grafted Fruit Trees of good quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, are deſired to apply in time.
York, Oct. 25, 1805.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED AT JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 35.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 763. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-firſt day of November, to be commenced, held, called and dicted, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October laſt. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-firſt day of November, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Thirtieth day of December next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed;—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-ſixth year of our Reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.
Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leaſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land referred for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Surety, who, together with the perſon ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour, Pork, or Peaſe at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds, or, two hundred and twenty four pounds nett; and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſubſtantial Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ſtated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September 1805.

The Peaſe to be white prime boiling, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the Kings Stores. For ſuch, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peaſe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either ſpecies of Proviſions agreed for, muſt be made on or before the firſt day of July one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the laſt mentioned Signature to be Atteſted by two ſubſcribing Witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm at Petterſfield, by Mr. John Donniſon, in any quantities not leſs than two Buſhels, at four Shillings York Currency the Buſhel, if delivered at the Purchaſers Houſes, or other things the Boat that if taken by them from the Farm.

IT is hereby notified to fuch perſon or perſons, as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſoes of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid regulations and proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur the reſpective penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan, Eſquire, at York; for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe; For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming, Eſquire, at Kingſton; For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Auguſta; For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean, Eſquire, at Cornwall; For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Hiram Sweazey, Eſquire, at Niagara; For the Diſtrict of London, to William Spurgin, Eſquire, at Charlotteville; For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to Samuel Culbertſon, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inſpectr. Gen. of Pub. Prov. Accts.

YORK, 2nd November, 1805.

Lateſt Intelligence.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.

By virtue of an order iſſuing from his Majeſty, 100,000 men have been directed to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

A grand council of ſtate was held here the day before yeſterday, at which all the miniſters and the principal generals attended. For ſeveral days back couriers have been diſpatched to Saint Peterſburgh and Vienna.

The miniſter of ſtate and of the cabinet, Count de Haugwitz, is arrived in this capital. It is believed he will be ſent to Paris.

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, 28th Aug.

From the 30th July to the 12th Auguſt 49 veſſels of different nations arrived in the port of Cronſtadt, laden chiefly with foreign merchandize. In the ſame time 142 veſſels cleared out from that port, laden with territorial productions or articles manufactured in Ruſſia. Of theſe 82 were Engliſh and 12 Americans.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 28.

The troops of our garriſon, and the horſe and foot guards, making in the whole about ten thouſand men, marched from this city on the 23d inſtant. There remains here three battalions of foot guards for the ſervice of the winter palace and other public edifices.

The preſent ſituation of affairs, and above all the recent departure of the troops, have influenced the courſe of exchange. The ducat of Holland valued at 3 rubles 80 cop. is riſen to 4 rub. 50 cop. and the ſilver ruble has riſen from 85 cop. to 34.

We are aſſured that the Emperor will depart for Wilna about the 26th Sept.

Thirty thouſand men embarked here for Revel this day, in conſequence of the treaty entered into with Sweden. This body, under the order of Lieutenant General Tolſtoi, is deſtined, they ſay, for Swediſh Pomerania; but well informed politicians think that the King of Pruſſia will never conſent to it.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 12.

They write from Copenhagen, under date of the 7th, "The Ruſſian ſquadron which is expected here has not yet arrived, by which it is preſumed it has taken another direction."

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia is now cauſing to be built on the Spea, a new ſtore which will be 300 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and 6x ſtories high. It will contain a quantity of grain ſufficient to provide for the whole capital during three years.

According to the lateſt accounts from Ruſſia, the merchant veſſels which had been freighted at Riga, by order of the government, for the tranſportation of troops, have been diſmiſſed, on account of its being almoſt impoſſible, in the preſent ſeaſon, to attempt any grand expedition by ſending theſe veſſels through the Baltic.

September 14.

M. de Knobleſdorff, major general in the ſervice of Pruſſia, arrived at Hanover in the night of the 9th inſt. and the following morning had a conference with Marſhal Bernadotte at Herrenhauſen.

STUTGARD, Sept. 15.

With the intelligence of the march of the Ruſſian troops, we have received the following news in letters from Lemberg in Gallicia, dated the 25th of Auguſt:

"Generals Strauch and Whyrotter, have been ſucceſſively ſent here by the court of Vienna to direct the march of the Ruſſians. Their army is divided into two bodies, one of which takes its route through our city by eaſtern Gallicia, and the other by the northern, towards Lublin and Cracow; the laſt body has not yet entered Gallicia. The firſt arrived on the 20th of Auguſt, at Brodt; it marches in ſix columns. It is confirmed that a third body of Ruſſian troops are actually concentrated at Wilna, in Lithuana, and is to be followed by ſeveral others. The court of Berlin having refuſed a paſſage through its ſtates, the corps of the army of Wilna will continue its march through Gallicia.

September 16.

The Auſtrians have already taken poſſeſſion of a great part of Bavaria. All the country ſituated between the Inn and the Iler is over-run with their troops. General Kienau, who commands the corps of the army which paſſed the Inn on the 8th September, is about to tranſfer his head quarters to Munich. The principal cities near the Danube or on the borders of the river, between Straubing, Paſſau, Landeſhut, Wilhoven and other places, have already an Auſtrian garriſon.

HANOVER, Sept. 19.

There has been publiſhed on the 13th inſt. an arrete of the executive commiſſion, to the following purport:

"By virtue of an order of the Marſhal of the Empire, the exportation of horſes out of the country is prohibited until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered."

The whole French army is at preſent concentrated in the environs of Hanover, but its future deſtination is ſtill unknown. The garriſon of Harburg has been reinforced within a few days.

Marſhal Bernadotte arrived at Gottingen on the 7th inſt. to review the troops lately cantoned in that principality.

VIENNA, Sept. 9.

His Imperial and Royal Highneſs the Archduke John, ſets out this day for Inſpruc to preſide in the name of his Majeſty, over a Diet which is to be holden in Tyrol, and at which buſineſs relative to the preſent ſituation of affairs is to be diſcuſſed.

Upon the firſt news of the approach of the Ruſſian troops to the Auſtrian territory, the French Ambaſſador diſpatched a courier to Paris. Meanwhile that Miniſter does not yet make any preparations which indicate a ſpeedy departure.

The Auſtrians were to enter Auguſburg yeſterday. Their project is to advance through Suabia on the rear of La Foreſt Noire, and to occupy the poſitions which lead to the Val-de Rhin.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 11.

Our laſt letters are of the 3d of Sept. they give the news that on the 3d a general order of the day announced to the army that the new commanders of the troops have been officially nominated. It is therein ſaid, that the Emperor will repair in perſon to the army, having under him Gen. Mack and the Count de Grenville. His Majeſty will ſet off for Lintz on the 30 Sept. On the ſame day the Archduke and the other Generals are to repair to the armies in which they are employed. The Archduke Charles is appointed Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian army in Italy and in the Tyrol. The Archduke John, his brother, as his aſſiſtant in the command, and Baron de Zuch is to perform the functions of chief of the General Staff, a poſt which he has already occupied in the army of General Melas, under whom he ſerved in the battle of Marengo, where he was taken priſoner; the General Baron de Huffenburg is alſo to have a ſuperior poſt in the army of the Tyrol, under the orders of the Archduke Charles.

The chief command of the army in Upper Auſtria is given the Archduke Ferdinand, the ſon of the preſent Sovereign of Brifgaw and of the Artenru, couſin german to the Emperor. General Mayer is chief of the ſtaff of his army.

During the abſence of the Emperor, the Elector of Salzburg, his brother is charged with the direction of buſineſs.

September 14.

Letters from Vienna announce, that a part of the baggage of his Majeſty the Emperor and their Imperial and Royal Highneſſes the Archdukes, is already ſent off for the army. The Monarch will firſt repair to the camp of Wells.

AUGSBURGH, Sept. 20.

The deputation from the Senate, which had been ſent to Munich, the Auſtrian head quarters, is returned, and reports the pleaſing intelligence that the neutrality of our city, eſtabliſhed by ſolemn treaties, will be reſpected by the French Emperor. Poſts were this day erected on the frontiers of our little territory, bearing this inſcription:—"neutral territory of the free Imperial city of Auſburg."

FRIBURG, (in Brifgaw) Sept. 16.

On the 9th inſt. the Auſtrians croſſed the Inn at Burhauſen.—One column took the road to Mulndorf, and directed its march towards Landſhut, where it arrived on the 10th. No intelligence has yet been received of its further progreſs; but it is conjectured that it will march, or has already marched, towards Ingolſtadt, thence to proceed to Donawert, where it will take poſt.—The other column marched by the way of Waſſerbourg towards Munich. It is thought that its motion is to take the poſitions of Lalifhow and Fribourgh, upon the Lech, poſitions which it occupied in the laſt war. This army, deſignated, until its entrance into Bavaria, under the name of Army of the camp of Welns, and which appears to have now taken that of Army of the Rhine, will be commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, having under his orders the Quarter Maſter General Mayer; but no other commander in chief directs it at this moment, and each column makes its movements according to particular orders. Its force appears to be between 45 and 50,000 men. Another body of troops of about 20,000 men, making a part of the army of Tyrol, is now at Brexentz under the command of General Huffenberg, having under him the Generals Rohan and Alpemont. This body, hitherto inactive, has juſt made a movement; two thouſand of the advanced guard have marched towards Ravenſbourg in Swabia; other corps are following them and are marching towards Ulm, under the orders of General Wrade; but the Auſtrians miſſed their blow, and General Wrade was able to retreat towards Franconia, and form his junction with the other Bavarian troops, which are already aſſembled there, or on their march thither, and which will then form an army of 40 or 50,000 men.

BASLE, Sept. 18.

We really believe in this country that it will be very difficult for the Helvetic confederation to maintain its neutrality in the new continental war which is about commencing.

The greateſt activity prevails in all the cantons for raiſing the quota of men deſtined to protect the armed neutrality and to occupy the frontiers. The grand councils of moſt of the cantons have been convoked to deliberate on the circular letter of the Landamman relative to this object, and to determine the number of troops of which it ſhall be compoſed.—The Landamman has given orders to draw the exact limits of Switzerland by the eſtabliſhment of poſts throughout all the country of the Griſons, from whence he will iſſue ſmall detachements to the frontiers of Tyrol, Voralberg and Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The official journal of this day announces that "the Emperor of Germany, without any previous negociation or explanation, and without a declaration of war, has invaded Bavaria. The Elector has retired to Wirtzburg, where the whole of the Bavarian army is aſſembled."

September 26.

Cardinal Feſch, our miniſter plenipotentiary at Rome, has preſented to the Holy Father, in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, eight magnificent pieces of tapeſtry repreſenting ſcenes from the New Teſtament, two ſuperb carpets of exquiſite workmanſhip, two chandiliers of the greateſt beauty, and a ſervice of plate for the table.

September 27.

Marſhal Maſſena, General in Chief of the army of Italy, arrived on the 10th of Fructidor at the head quarters of Villa France: the day following he viſited the fortifications of Mantua, and in the evening departed for Valleggio, where he will eſtabliſh his head quarters.

General Jourdan paſſed lately thro' Lyons without ſtopping, on his way from Italy to Paris.

STRASBURGH, Sept. 23.

Yeſterday the fine body of grenadiers of the army arrived here, and was billeted on the citizens. To day it was reviewed by Prince Murat and the other generals now here. They ſay it is to be under the orders of general Lafnes. Our neighbourhood is filled with an immenſe quantity of troops, both infantry and cavalry.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Strong expectations were entertained at Hanover, that a corpſe of Pruſſian troops would ſhortly occupy that Electorate. It was nevertheleſs reported, that a conſiderable number of French troops were coming thither from Holland. Hanover was ſtill to furniſh 900 horſes and 300,000 francs.

Private letters from Berlin ſtate, "That M. Duroc propoſed to the King of Pruſſia to ſend auxiliary troops to the aſſiſtance of the French; and that the application was peremptorily refuſed; and his Majeſty has given orders for 70,000 of his troops to occupy Hanover, and that he is determined to remain neutral, if poſſible; but if he ſhould be preſſed, or obliged to take a part in the war, he would join the Allies againſt Bonaparte."

Intelligence of the commencement of hoſtilities in Italy may be daily expected. It was ſuppoſed that the Auſtrian army would croſs the Adige ſhortly after the arrival of the Archduke Charles to aſſume the command of it.

Duroc continued at Berlin ſo late as the 13th inſt. This intelligence in a letter from a Gentleman at Hamburg, to a reſpectable merchant in the city, in which he alſo ſtates, "That he had juſt arrived from Berlin, after paſſing the Electorate of Hanover, in which not a ſingle French ſoldier was to be ſeen. He alſo aſſerts it, as a poſitive fact, that ten thouſand Ruſſians had landed at Stralſund."

A letter from St. Mary's Sciſſy, puts us in poſſeſſion of the moſt recent accounts from our fleet before Breſt. It is date the 19th inſt. and ſays:

"This forenoon put in here the cutter Elizabeth and Phillis, of Penzance, left the Channel fleet laſt night at nine o'clock, about eight leagues ſouth of Uſhant, then about ſeventeen ſail of the line, five ſail having been diſpatched towards Ferrol. The French fleet were all ſnug in harbor, having made no further attempt to come out."

Notwithſtanding what has been ſtated in the newſpapers reſpecting the arrangements of the expedition, not a ſingle regiment has yet been appointed, nor have any orders been iſſued to the Royal Artillery relative thereto.

There are accounts from General Lake, ſome weeks ſubſequent to the date of the laſt of his diſpatches to the public. No freſh attack has been made on Bhurtpore.

General Gardner has ſucceeded Gen. Bowyer in the command of Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick.

A letter from Harlaem, of the 16th, ſays, that a new military conſcription has been ſecretly ordered, and is executing in France, comprehending all perſons capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 17 and 25, and from which neither artiſts nor profeſſors, or ſtudents of the ſciences, are exempt.

It is ſaid that the French Miniſter at Caſſel, after ſome unſucceſsful applications to the Electoral court, for the diſmiſſal of the Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Taylor, early in Auguſt, declared that, unleſs the wiſhes of Bonaparte, on this head, were immediately complied with, a French army would enter Heſſia, and that Marſhal Bernadotte was already inſtructed on the ſubject. It is added, that the Elector returned a temperate, yet decided anſwer, and ſent off a courier to Berlin, to communicate the threat. On the return of the Meſſenger, the French agent was informed, that the Elector would not comply with the demand which had been made to him, and that ſhould a French army enter his dominions, he would not be wanting in energy or preparation to meet it. Mr. Taylor at the ſame time, received aſſurances of protection, and the moſt marked attention and civilities. We are further aſſured, that the King of Pruſſia, in the moſt unequivocal terms, expreſſed his diſapprobation of the conduct of the French Agent at Caſſel, and declared himſelf bound in honor and by treaty to ſupport Heſſia in the event of being attacked.

The fact of the Ruſſian troops having entered the Auſtrian territories, is placed beyond all doubt. The corps which entered Gallicia was commanded by Gen. Kutuſoff, and conſiſted of 80,000 men. Another army of 60,000 men was actually collected in the neighbourhood of Watſaw, we believe, under Marſeverin Mitchellon; and the headquarters of the third army, which was to be commanded by the emperor in perſon, were eſtabliſhed at Wilna, whither his Imperial Majeſty meant to proceed at the latter end of laſt month. To addition to theſe inſtances of extraordinary activity, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that Ruſſia is determined to occupy Swediſh Pomerania.—30,000 men were to embark at St. Peterſburgh and Revel on the three laſt days of Auguſt; and M. Alopeus, the Ruſſian ambaſſador to the court of Stockholm, (brother to the ambaſſador at Berlin) has landed at Stralſund, accompanied by two Ruſſian Generals. As the Ruſſian troops will be landed in the Swediſh territories, under the terms, as it is ſaid, of a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the two Courts, the proviſions of which have probably been communicated to Pruſſia, any remonſtrance or oppoſition on the part of the Court of Berlin will require extreme delicacy or determination.

Whatever reſolution has been adopted by the Pruſſian Monarch, he ſeems to omit no precaution to enable him to meet with dignity and effect either alternative. The magnitude of his military preparations is fully equal to cauſe his neutrality to be reſpected, or to give him a conſiderable preponderance in the war, ſhould he engage in it. He has given orders for the eſtabliſhment of two armies of obſervation, the united force of which is from eighty to one hundred thouſand men.

If this formidable force is to be aſſembled for the purpoſe of ſecuring to a ſmall circle of Germany the advantages of neutrality, his Pruſſian Majeſty may well deſerve to be conſidered as one of the chief protectors of that conſtitution, which Bonaparte has been ſo intent upon undermining. He has invited Denmark, and the Electors of Saxony and Heſſe, to arm and join in the league. Having given ſuch intelligible intimations of her determination, it is probable that the 17,000 French, who are collected in the Gottingen country will not force a paſſage through the State of the Elector of Heſſe, as they were ſuppoſed to have intended. The aſſurance of protection from the court of Berlin to that State, which was on the point of being inſulted and devaſtated by the legions of Bonaparte, has already had the effect of reſtoring Mr. Taylor, the Engliſh Envoy, to the exercife of his functions at the Electoral court. We

can conceive that these occasional interferences, on the part of Prussia, must be extremely mortifying to Bonaparte. What becomes of his avowed determination of excluding the Ministers of Great Britain from the Continent, if he is to be thus met and disconcerted, at every turn, by the magnanimous interposition of his Prussian Majesty? General Kalkreuth, who settled the terms for the evacuation of the French territories, in the campaign of 1792, by the Prussian troops, and who is at present Governor of Dantzic, has received notice to prepare for service.

We had yesterday an opportunity of seeing a letter from Amsterdam of the 18th instant, addressed to a respectable house in the city. It states, that an express has just arrived from Paris, with several letters from the merchants there, which, as the writer expresses himself, "takes away the last hopes of peace." The continental war is considered inevitable, and under this apprehension, large purchases have been made in this country, of such articles of merchandize as were most likely to be assisted by the event.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 21.—The armed brig. Paramatta, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last, with a mail and dispatches, in ten days from Lisbon. By her we learn, that Admiral Calder had arrived off Cadiz on the 29th of August, where he remained blockading the combined French and Spanish squadrons in that port. We are assured that these squadrons are in the greatest distress for the want of stores and provisions. Bread they have none; nor is there any to procure at Cadiz, where the greatest scarcity prevails even among the inhabitants. The British fleet, in the mean time, so strictly blockades the port, that no supplies can enter from the sea. Much jealousy and discontent consequently prevails between the French and Spanish officers; and this, perhaps, has given rise to the rumour which had reached us, said to be brought by the Paramata, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from their alliance with France, and declared against her. Admiral Villeneuve has been recalled to Paris, to have his conduct on the 22d July, investigated by a court martial. The Rochefort squadron, which lately took a cruize, with the probable intention of intercepting our homeward-bound convoys, has returned disappointed to port."

Letters from Cadiz of a still later date, confirm the above intelligence, and mention that grain has considerably advanced in price since the French arrived.

Letters from Madrid, of the 28th ult. prove the misery which the unfortunate Spaniards endure owing to their alliance with France. Payment in specie is stopped, and the merchants are unable to honour their bills when they become due. The paper termed Dinero, which has been always considered as cash, is now at three per cent. discount.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 20.

We have been favored with a sight of a Spanish letter dated Vigo Bay, July 28th, and written by an officer of high rank in the Spanish division of the combined fleet. This letter the authenticity of which is undoubted, states, that the Spanish ships suffered very much, and would all have been taken, had it not been for the timely assistance given them by the Pluton, whose brave captain Colmas must be excepted from the general charge of cowardice so justly brought against the others—that the whole of the 22d passed in a state of uncertainty; and that it was not till late in the evening of that day, that Villeneuve sent notice to the several commanders, of his intention to renew the engagement on the morrow: a very material circumstance, which is in direct opposition to the assertion in the official accounts, "that the 22d was spent in unavailing exertions to overtake the English fleet"—that they heard at the same time, of the Firme and San Rafael having fallen into the hands of the enemy; though so late as the 29th, the commander in chief, "could not yet understand how these ships happened to be missing"—that the conduct of the French division in the action, was a disgrace to their nation; that they hurried the Spaniards into an engagement; and, after exposing them to the most imminent danger, left them to shift for themselves. (Here the writer confidently appeals to the French themselves to bear witness to the conduct of his countrymen, placed in the van, with six ships badly armed, of unequal strength, and the crews of which were exhausted by excessive labor, hunger, and thirst)—that the whole 130 boxes of coined silver, found on board a rich Spanish ship recaptured by the combined fleet, had been conveyed on board Villeneuve's flag-ship, as well as the remainder of her cargo—and finally that the French admiral was expected soon to be removed from his command, as one of the Emperor's aides de camp, who went with the fleet to give private account of its operation to his master, had written him word that the Spaniards alone had done their duty.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH'S GUNBOATS.

The one is called the Cancer, the other the Gemini. The Cancer is formed of a galley, about 42 feet in length, cut exactly in two, from stem to stern; those two parts are joined to the ends of five pieces of timber, which cross them and are made secure by braces of iron; upon those five beams is raised a platform, in the centre of which stands a three pounder, ready mounted, with ammunition, boxes &c. The wheels of this cannon stand in a groove, upon a sort of a frame work which runs out some feet beyond the bows, so that the moment the vessel is run ashore, the cannon can be landed, and instantly put in use. At the centre of each of the two extreme beams which join the two hall galleys, mark are fixed, each of which carries a large square sail, with proper rigging. A lore sail projects from a boom, which is fixed to the frame. There are four rudders, one to each extremity of the hall galley, two only of which are worked at a time, by a cord connected with a large one in the centre, and managed by a person on the platform. These rudders can be shipped or unshipped in a moment, and the hall galleys being equally sharp at both ends, the can be run backward or forward at pleasure. The hall galleys are decked, with eight holes cut along each, large enough to admit a man's body, to the mouth of each of which is fixed a canvas bag, painted so as to prevent the water penetrating, with a running string in the top; in these bags the fifteen men, who pull at the oar first themselves and tie them above their ships; this sufficiently lashes them to the boat, and prevents their being washed overboard. Besides these fifteen oars, and the other persons who manage the sails, &c. this vessel is capable of holding fifty soldiers. Her sides are entirely lined with cork, so that it is impossible to upset her; and in a heavy sea, it passes over her without doing any injury, except giving the men a wet jacket.

The other boat, the Gemini, is of the same construction, but much larger, with this difference—she is formed of two entire galleys, fastened together as the Cancer, with fifteen holes in each galley, for the rowers are inside the other; the fifteen outside men row with oars, while those of the inside are furnished with a sort of spade, in the shape of a paddle of an Indian dance, the blade made of iron; and a space is left between the platform and the galleys for the men to work those paddles. This instrument is useful also in clearing away the sand or gravel, to facilitate the landing of the cannon. The Gemini also carries a fig pounder, and a proportionate number of men more than the Cancer. These vessels when heaviest laden, draw only eighteen inches water.

Lands for Sale,

LOT No. 23, in the 12th Concession of York, on the West Side of Yonge Street, containing 219 Acres 3 18 Acres of which are well improved, and under Crop, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, both framed thereon; also an Orchard of young bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water contiguous to the House; it is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Gore and five Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the Fifth Concession of York, on the East Side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House and upwards of 20 Acres well improved, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder under Timothy Meadow.—Lot No 13, in the 1st Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Both No. 24 and 18 in the third Concession of Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh Concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through these Lands, and have considerable Flats or Interval Land.—Lots No. 18 and 7, in the Third Concession, and No. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nonsense through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine Situation for the Erection of a Merchants' Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lots No. 23, in the Third Concession, and No. 19 in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a small Improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11, and East half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 320 Acres.—Lot No. 2 in the Eighth Concession of Elmsley, and District of Johnstown, containing 220 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Isham, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon.—The before mentioned lands are in general so well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on reasonable terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GISBORNE, residing on Lot No. 12, Yonge Street, by whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 30 Nov. 1805.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession at Whitchurch,
24 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly,
19 in the Second Concession at Whitby,
and 29 in the third Concession of Whitby.

Also, Lot No. 17, in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those inclined to purchase will please apply to QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 764. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1805. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To the Honourable and Right Reverend Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, to all to whom these presents shall come, and to all and every other our Loving Subjects in the said Province, to the Presidents, Members of our Councils, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers, and Ministers of Justice, and all others whom it may concern, GREETING!



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and welfare of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the First day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-fifth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth of our reign. A. C.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
GREETING!

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER, Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December, 1805*, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

"A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been on the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be sold at Mr. Ruffell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr John Doughton, in any quantities not less than ten Bushels, at four Shillings, York Currency the Bushel, if delivered at the Purchasers House, or given Shillings the Bushel if taken by them from the Farm.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons, as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of January next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall sell any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said regulations and provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of January, shall for every such offence incur the respective penalties inflicted by the said Acts on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan, Esquire, at York; for the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe; For the Midland District, to John Cumming, Esquire, at Kingston; For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Ayers, Gentleman, at Augusta; For the Eastern District, to Neil McLean, Esquire, at Cornwall; For the District of Niagara, to Hate Swazey, Esquire, at Niagara; For the District of London, to William Spargin, Esquire, at Charlotteville; For the Western District, to Samuel Culbertson, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN McGILL,
Inspector Genl. of Pub. Provr. Accts.

YORK, 2nd November, 1809.

Latest Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.

India.—By the latest dispatches from Ulligurgur, we are informed that Holkar had taken the precaution to supply the magazines of Bhurtpoer with military and other stores, sufficient to maintain a siege of two years; perhaps this report has been exaggerated, and purposely disseminated by several deserters from the enemy's army. During the last attack of the English on the above fort, a number of old guns were brought for ward, on the first firing of which no less than five of them burst, killed 20 men, and wounded several others. The troops were struck with a sudden panic, and the artillery corps refused, for a moment to do their duty: Holkar flew to the spot, attended by the Killader, and harangued the garrison with great firmness and spirit. This measure had the desired effect, and the troops returned to the charge with redoubled vigor.—It is more than probable that this single circumstance contributed materially to the salvation of the place.

The fortress of Bhurtpoer is memorable for having been a place of refuge for the chieftains of the Deccan, in seasons of extraordinary trouble and distress. It was built by Cubaramana, a Jaut, of the Sewenee tribe, in the time of Aurungzebe, for an asylum for himself and family, after having plundered the rear of the Imperial army, on its march through the neighbouring country. Here a powerful banditti enlisting under his banners, he robbed such travellers as pelled, acquired incalculable wealth, remained a vertor to the country, and enjoyed his authority till the time of his death.

A favorite son of Holkar was killed in the last attack of the British on Bhurtpore;—the event has greatly affected Holkar, and had rendered him, when the account came away, incapable of public business. He has ordered a public ceremonial to be held annually to commemorate his loss.

One of the last French papers contains the following article, dated Algiers July 24:—"It is difficult to form an idea of the horrors of the dreadful sacking to which 15 or 18,000 Jews were given up during three or four hours. A general massacre, with the exception of women and children, was determined on by the troops. A number of ferocious soldiers rushed tumultuously from their barracks, each armed with a pistol and sabre; all the barbarous rabble of the town joined them; they were cheered by the exclamations of women, or rather furies, who crowded the streets and terraces. Fortunately it was Saturday, a Jewish festival, when but very few of that persuasion were abroad. But soon the soldiers burst open the doors of the houses; the riches which struck their view were the means of preserving the Hebrew nation; they discontinued the carnage to think only of plunder; the trinkets, with which the women were adorned, were torn from them and they were exposed to all kinds of outrage. The plunder then became general; ferocious cries were followed by a death like silence—the streets were filled with men and women, passing in all directions with their booty; and in the course of three hours there was not the house of a Jew which was not stripped to the bare walls."

Vice Admiral Rainer, just arrived from an eight years chief command in the East Indies, is so extremely corpulent, that it is with difficulty he feeds himself, and he sleeps always in an easy chair, instead of reclining on a bed, to prevent suffocation.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following miraculous circumstance took place on board his Majesty's ship *Leopard*, at Dungeness, on Monday last: One of the carpenter's crew, went down in the pump well to sound while the ship was pumping out, who was perceived by two others to have been longer down than necessary, and the light extinguished, one of them followed to find the cause, who also did not return, upon which the other attempted, but fortunately, finding himself suffocating, and the light he had with him put out by the confined air, returned with the greatest difficulty almost senseless, and gave the alarm to Mr. Abraham Preston, the Purser, and Mr. Dutton, the former of whom with a commendable spirit and determination to save his fellow creatures, descended (while the alarm to the whole ship was given by the latter,) and succeeded in raising the head of the first, apparently lifeless, sufferer from the water, and placing it on the keelson, when himself swooned away in the act; a man who followed him with a light fell down from the ladder like a stone on the top of the others. The alarm was now general, and every one anxious to give his assistance to the relief of his ship mate. Three more entered the well after the other, but did not return. It was now perceived to be foul air collected, and the best means thought to get the sufferers up was to tie a rope round one to descend, with another rope, and to hoist them up. The first who went down felt himself to well, that he untied himself, and tied it upon another, who was hoisted up; but when the rope was put again down, he was heard groaning in the other. All the scuttles had been opened, and wind sails by this time had been hoisted, when two more men descended, and succeeded in getting every one on deck. Of Mr. P. and the two first there appeared but little hopes of recovery; but from the attention of Capt. Ruggett and Mr. Buchan, the Surgeon, I am happy to say every one is restored to his duty in good health and spirits. Great praise is due to Mr. P.

QUEBEC, 28, October.

On Saturday morning, by an overflight of the Gunner, a 24lb. shot was fired from the Pallas frigate, it passed thro' the house of Mr. Forton, Blockmaker in the Cul de Sac, struck a stone out of the door frame of the house of Mr. W. Hamilton in Champlain Street, and after rebounding to the opposite side, it fell to the ground. Happily no damage was done but what may be repaired.

Yesterday, shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. the inhabitants round the Parade were alarmed by an unusual noise when, on looking out, they discovered the west end of the new Union coffee-house and assembly room in ruins. About a fourth part of the building had suddenly fallen. Fortunately it was Sunday and no workmen or other persons present. The walls were nearly finished. In addition to their having been run up in haste, the weather has been unfavorable to the drying of the mortar. The wags attribute the fall to certain neighbourly *benedictions*. Some damage is done to the premises of O. Perrault, Esquire.

DIED, of a cancer in his throat, Mr. Charles Bennet, upwards of forty years Organist of Truro church. This gentleman was reputably descended; but being in childhood deprived of his sight, by the bursting of a wooden gun, he was put under the tuition of the celebrated organist Stanly, with whom he continued seven years. He was soon after appointed organist of Truro; and during the earliest part of his life, taught his professional science thro' a great part of this his native country. His sprightly wit and convival temper made him a welcome visitor wheneve he went, and often has he "set the table in a roar." Although blind he delighted in amusements which would appear to give pleasure chiefly to the light. He was partial to horticulture; and so exquisite was his touch, that he could distinguish and describe all his flowers, and even the different weeds, which occasionally mixed them. Although he had reason to lament the effects of gun powder, yet he has been known to walk above a mile to hear fireworks let off, perfectly distinguishing between good and bad. He enjoyed a game at whist and played with skill and precision having previously marked his cards with a needle, so ingeniously, that the punctures were imperceptible to his associates; nor was he long in thus preparing the cards for his use.

He attended the Truro Theatre when honored by the performance of Mrs. Siddons. He scarcely ever failed to recollect any one whole voice he had once heard. He was the author of many musical compositions. Having a son a Lieutenant in the Navy, who was with Capt. Sir Edward Pelew and Captain Reynolds, in several of their engagements he employed his poetical talents in celebrating their achievements. His memory remained unimpaired to the last; and an infance of

which, he recollected that a considerable sum of money was due to him from a person who had no security for it given which account he had it paid off immediately. He was ever punctual in his attendance at Church, and never allowed a slight illness, or any other consideration, to interfere with his public duty in that place.

THE STORY OF EPONINA.

THE following little history has in it something so peculiarly interesting and affecting, that it can scarcely be read without the most lively emotion.

During the struggles of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, for the sovereignty of Rome, and in the unsettled state of the empire, Sabinus, a native of Langres, an ambitious and wealthy man, of high quality, put in his claim, among others, to the possession of the throne. Encouraged by his countrymen in this bold undertaking, he presumed, by casting an imputation on the chastity of his grandmother, to trace his lineage from Julius Cæsar. Having revolted against the Romans, he caused himself, by his followers, to be saluted emperor.

But his temerity and presumption quickly received a shock: his troops, who were defeated and scattered in all directions, betook themselves to flight; while, of those who fell into the hands of the pursuers, not one was spared.

In the heart of Gaul, Sabinus might have found safety, and his tenderness of his wife permitted him to seek it. Espoused to Eponina, a lady of admirable beauty and accomplishments, from whom he could not prevail upon himself to live at a distance, he retired from the field of battle to his country house. Having were called together his servants, and the remnant of his people, he informed them of his disaster, and of the miscarriage of his enterprize; while he declared to them his resolution of putting a voluntary period to his existence, to escape the tortures prepared for him by the victors and avoid the fate of his unfortunate companions. He proceeded to thank them for their services, after which he gave them a solemn discharge: he ordered fire to be set to his mansion, in which he shut himself up; and, of this stately edifice, in a few hours nothing remained but a heap of ashes and ruins.

The news of the catastrophe, being spread abroad, reached the ears of Eponina, who, during the preceding events, had remained at Rome. Her grief and despair on learning the fate of a husband whom she so dearly loved, and who had fallen a victim to his tenderness for her, were too poignant to be long supported. In vain her friends and acquaintance offered her consolation; their efforts to reconcile her to her fate served but to aggravate her distress. She determined to abstain nourishment, and to re-unite herself in the grave to him without whom the felt existence to be an intolerable burthen.

For three days she persevered in her resolution. On the fourth, Martial, a freeman, who had been a favorite domestic in the service of her husband, desired to be admitted by his mistress to a private conference, on affairs of the utmost importance.

In this interview, Eponina learned, with an emotion that had nearly shaken to annihilation her languid and deliberated resolve, that Sabinus, whom the so bitterly lamented, was still living, and concealed in a subterraneous cavern under the ruins of his house, where he waited with impatience to receive and embrace his beloved & faithful wife. This scheme had been concerted in confidence with two of his domestics, in whose attachment Sabinus entirely confided. It had been hitherto concealed from Eponina, that through her unaffected grief on the supposed death of her husband, greater credit might be given to a report on which his preservation entirely depended. To these welcome tidings Martial presumed to add his advice, that his lady should still preserve the external marks of sorrow, and conduct herself with the utmost art and precaution.

Eponina promised, with transport, to observe all that was required of her, however difficult might be the task of dissimulation: and to endure yet a short day, lest suspicion should be awakened, for the meeting the anticipated with so much tenderness and joy.

After eight devoted by a mutual anxiety, this affectionate pair could no longer sustain a separation. By the management of the faithful freeman, Eponina was conveyed in the darkness of the night to the retreat of her husband, and brought back, with equal secrecy, to her own house, before the dawning of the ensuing day. These visits were repeated with the same precautions, and with great peril, during seven months, till it was determined, as a plan which would be attended with less inconvenience, and even with less danger, that Sabinus should be conveyed by night to his own house, and kept concealed in a remote and private apartment. But this project, in its execution, was found to abound in unforeseen difficulties: the extensive household and numerous visitants of Eponina, who feared to change her manner of life, kept her in a continual terror of a discovery, and harrassed her mind with unsupportable inquietude. Sabinus was therefore again removed to his subterranean abode, whose darkness love illumined.

The intercourse between the husband and wife thus continued for nine years, during which interval the pregnancy of Eponina offered them at one time the most cruel alarm. But this interesting and amiable woman, by a painful but ingenious stratagem contrived to elude suspicion and verify inquiry. She prepared an ointment, which by its external application, produced a swelling of the limbs, and dropsical symptoms, and thus accounted for the enlargement of her shape. As the hour of her delivery drew near, she shut herself, under pretence of a visit to a distant province, in the cavern of her husband; where, without assistance, and suppressing her groans, she gave birth to twin sons, whom she nurtured and reared in this gloomy retreat.

Conjugal and maternal affection, thus united while time and impunity had in some measure allayed her fears, drew her more frequently to the place which contained the objects of her cares, till her absence gave rise to curiosity and suspicion. She was at length traced to the cavern of the ill-fated Sabinus, who, being seized and loaded with irons, was, with his wife and children, conveyed to Rome.

Eponina, distracted at the consequence of her imprudence, rushed into the presence of the emperor Vespasian and presenting to him her children, prostrated herself at his feet. With the eloquence of a wife and mother, she pleaded the cause of her husband, and after having extenuated his fault, in proceeding from the disorders of the times rather than from a personal ambition, from the calamities of civil war, and the evils of oppression, she thus proceeded to address the emperor: "But we have waited, Sir, till these boys shall be able to join to those of their mother their sighs and tears, in the hope of disarming your wrath by our united supplications. They come forth, as from a sepulchre, to implore your mercy, on the first day in which they have ever beheld the light. Let our sorrow, our misfortunes, and the sufferings we have already undergone, move you to compassion, and obtain from you the life a husband and a father." The spectators melted into tenderness and pity at the affecting spectacle, every heart was moved, every eye was moist, but that of a pitiless tyrant, deaf to the voice of Nature, and inaccessible to her claims.

In vain did this heroic and admirable woman humble herself before a monster, whose heart ambition had festered, inexorable in cruelty and firm in his resolves. To political security the rights of humanity were sacrificed, and the husband and the father coldly doomed to death.

Eponina, determined to share the fate of her husband, wiped away her tears and, assuming an air of intrepidity, thus addressed the emperor: "Be assured," said she, in a firm and dignified tone, "that I know how to contemn life. With Sabinus I have existed nine years in the bowels of the earth, with a delight and tranquility unrivalled by tyrants amidst the splendors of a throne: and with him I am ready to unite myself, in death, with no less cheerfulness and fortitude."

This act of ill-timed severity threw a stain upon the character and memory of Vespasian, whose temper in other respects had not been accounted sanguinary. The generous affection and heroism of Eponina were consecrated in the admiration of future ages.

St. Domingo.—The following is the mode of rearing Blood-hounds in Saint-a Domingo, and the manner of exercising them by the Chasseurs:—

The moment the blood hounds are taken from the dam they are confined in kennels, with iron bars to front, like the dens used by showmen for confining wild beasts, where they are sparingly fed on the blood and entrails of animals. As they grow up, their keepers frequently expose in the front of their cage a figure resembling a negro, male or female, and of the same colour and dress, the body of which contains the blood and entrails of beasts, which being occasionally suffered to gush out, the figure attracts the attention of the dogs as the source of their food. They are then gradually reduced in their meals, till they are almost famished, while the image is still more frequently exposed to their view; and when they struggle with redoubled ferocity against their confinement to come at their prey, the image is brought nearer at intervals, till at last it is abandoned to their hunger, and being of wicker work, is in an instant torn to pieces, and thus they receive at a copious meal. While they gorge themselves with this, the keeper and his colleagues caress and encourage them. By this execrable artifice, the white people at once ingratiate themselves with the dogs, and teach them to regard a negro as their proper prey.—As soon as the young dogs are thus well

habituated, they are taken out to be exercised on living objects and are trained with great care, till they arrive at the necessary nicety, and exactness in the pursuit of the poor wretches they are doomed to destroy. The common use of the dogs in the Spanish islands, was in chase of runaway negroes in the mountains. When once they got scent of the object, they speedily run him down, and devoured him, unless he could evade the pursuit by climbing a tree, in which case the dogs remained at the foot of the tree yelping in the most hideous manner till their keepers arrived. If the victim was to be preserved for a public exhibition of a cruel punishment, the dogs were then muzzled. If the prisoner loaded with chains. On his neck was placed a collar with spikes inward, and hooks outward, the latter for the purpose of entangling him in the bushes if he attempted to escape. If the unhappy wretch proceeded faster than his guard, it was construed into an attempt to run from them, and he was given up to the dogs, who instantly devoured him. Not seldom, on a journey of considerable length, these causes were feigned by their keepers to relieve them of their prisoners; and the inhuman monster who perpetrated the act, received the reward of ten dollars from the colony, on making oath of his having destroyed his fellow creature. The keepers, in general, acquire an absolute command over these dogs; but while the French army used them in their late war against St. Domingo, while they had possession of the Cape, the dogs frequently broke loose in that neighbourhood, and children were devoured in the public way; and sometimes they surprised a harmless family of labourers (who had submitted and furnished the French themselves with necessaries) at their simple meal, tore the babe from the breast of its mother, and involved the whole party in one common and cruel death, and returned, when gorged, with their horrid jaws drenched with human blood! Even the delicate huts of the negroes have been broke open by these dreadful animals, and the sleeping inhabitants have shared a like miserable fate!

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

A Meeting of the Lieutenancy for the West Riding of the County of York, was held on the 25th inst. in Flamboro' West, at which all the Officers of the Battalion were present. After having finished the business of the day, they sat down to a very good dinner, prepared by Capt. Mills; and in the course of the evening were favored with the Songs, "*God save the King*," *Rule Britannia*," &c.—after which the following loyal Toasts were drank, viz.

Our gracious King.

The Navy and Army of Great Britain.

Our late Lieutenant Governor.—May his indefatigable exertions to promote the welfare of this Province, eminence his forefathers to a continuance of them.

The President of the Province of Upper Canada.

The Executive, and the Legislative Councils.

The House of Assembly.—May they never want firmness to contend for, nor energy to enforce and preserve every privilege.

The Lieutenant of the County of York.

The Militia of the West Riding.—May unbroken loyalty guide their every action.

The fair Sex.—May their virtues ever be equal to their charms.

The new Judge.

The Colonel left the Chair; during his absence the following Toasts were drank:—

The Colonel of the West Riding.—May he wield the sword committed to his charge with justice and wisdom.

The Magistracy of our infant Province.—May wisdom dwell in their Councils, and justice dictate their decrees.

Agent for Purchases Office,

York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Pease at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, or, two hundred and twenty four pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Pease to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For such, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Pease wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers Signature to be Attested by two subscribing Witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at York, December 27, 1805 —

Elizabeth Bryant; Steven Bosher, 2 letters; Albare Burdon; Henry Burgess; Francis Dunn; Pat. Donnho; Ignace Eberts; Thos. Forrar; Levi Fuller; William Hunter; Mr Hipburn; Augustus Jones; John Kincaid; John M'Gill, Distiller; Mrs. Muir, 3 letters; Thomas Madden; Mrs. J. Morrey; Donald M'Callum; Ephraim Purdee; D. William Smith; John Sisle; Jacob Truman; Andrew Thomson; Alexander Thomson, 2.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 26th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York.	Henry Smith,
Thomas Smith, Bandwitch,	John Rider.
Abraham Iredell,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Frater,
Augustus Jones,	Reuben Sherwood,
William Purvess,	Joseph Fortune,
Lewis Grant,	Solomon Stevens,
Richard Lockrell,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
	Samuel Pyckman.
	Mahlon Burwell.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES RUGGLES, of the Township of York, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those who have Demands against the said Estate, are desired to give in their Accounts regularly Attested, on or before the 25th day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1806.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 25th Oct. 1805.

Lands for Sale.

LOT No. 22, in the 1st Concession of York, on the West Side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 25 Acres of which are well improved and under good Fence, with a new TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, both framed thereon; also a Orchard of young bearing Apple Trees, and a Well of never-failing Water contiguous to the House; it is a capital Stand for a STORE or TAVERN, being Ten Miles from the Town of York, and Two Miles from Gristand Saw Mills.—Lot No. 24, and half of No. 25, in the First Concession of York, on the East Side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log House, and a warranted 20 Acres well fenced, 7 Acres of which are at present under Wheat, and the remainder mostly Meadow.—Lot No. 18 in the 2d Concession of York, West of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 17 and 18 in the third Concession, in Vaughan, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 7, in the 8th, and West half of No. 7 in the Seventh concession of Vaughan, containing 300 Acres; two Branches of the River Humber run through these Lands, and have considerable Flats or interval Land.—Lots No. 3 and 7, in the Third Concession, and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 in the Fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1080 Acres; the River Rouge runs through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats, and their contiguity to Lake Ontario makes them a fine Situation for the Erection of a Merchant's Mill, being in a Neighbourhood abounding with Grain.—Lot No. 23, in the Third Concession, and No. 23 in the Sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres, having a small improvement on each; all the foregoing are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11, and East half of Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of Oxford, and District of London; containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the Eighth Concession of Elmsley, and District of Johnstown, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 9, in the Sixth Concession of Bastard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres; 40 Acres of which are improved, with a Log House and Barn thereon.—The before mentioned lands are in general so well known as to make any further description or encomium unnecessary; they will be disposed of on advantageous terms to the Purchaser, and a long & liberal Credit will be given, if required.

☞ Application to be made to the Proprietor THOMAS B. GOUGH, residing on Lot No. 22, Yonge Street, by whom an indisputable Title will be given, or to RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq. York, 28 Nov. 1805.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,
29 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly,
19 in the second Concession of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby.

Also, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those inclined to purchase will please apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Dec 9, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

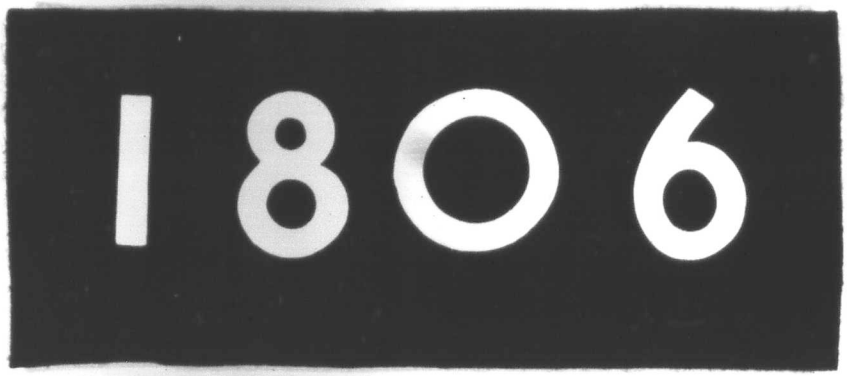
☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a Single Copy*:—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance,

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.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VOLUME XV. NUMBER 37.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 765. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirtieth day of December, or he commenced, held, called and dealed, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convene our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the safe and welfare of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the First day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, then to take into consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-sixth of our reign.

&c. &c.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
GREETING.

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of His Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21st Nov. 1805.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, w[illegible]side in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently* to the *24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form.

DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 30th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr. John Donellon, in quantities not less than ten Bushels, at four Shillings York Currency per Bushel, if delivered at the Purchasers Dwelling, or three Shillings the Bushel if taken by them from the Farm.

IT is hereby notified to fuch perſon or perſons, as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern, or Still LICENCES, according to the regulations and proviſions of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid regulations and proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur the reſpective penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts on ſuch perſons as commit the ſames.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan, Eſquire, at York; for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe; For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming, Eſquire, at Kingſton; For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Auguſta; For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean, Eſquire, at Cornwall; For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Hugh Bowary, Eſquire, at Niagara; For the Diſtrict of London, to William Spencer, Eſquire, at Charlotteville; For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to Samuel Culbertſon, Gentleman, at Malden.

JOHN M'GILL,
Inſpector Genl. of Pub. Prov. Acctn.

YORK, 2nd November, 1809.

Lateſt Intelligence.

GREENOCK, October 20.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived on Friday. The following is the ſubſtance of the very intereſting intelligence communicated by it.

The French troops under Bernadotte and Marmont, with the Bavarian auxiliaries, marching apparently towards Bohemia, had turned ſuddenly round, and proceeded in three columns towards Nuenberg, Dunawert, and Ingolſtadt, with a view to turn the flank of the Auſtrians To reach his deſtination with the greater celerity, Gen. Bernadotte, acting by previous inſtructions, proceeded on his march through the Pruſſian territory of Anſpach. The Pruſſian Commandant proteſted, but in vain—Bernadotte alledged his poſitive orders—and the Pruſſians were forced to retire before a ſuperior force. This outrage was next day renewed by the paſſage of 20,000 Bavarians through the ſame territory, in a parallel line. Againſt this violation of neutrality, the Pruſſian miniſter at Anſpach alſo proteſted, and his diſpatches, narrating the tranſaction exciting the ſtrongeſt ſenſation at the Court of Berlin.—A Council of State was immediately held, and the reſult ſent off to the King. His Pruſſian Majeſty arriving the ſame evening at his capital, held a ſecond Council, after which diſpatches were ſent to the Generals in all parts of his dominions, and to all the Courts in Europe. Some private letters ſay that his Pruſſian Majeſty has, in conſequence, declared, "That he would allow a free paſſage to the Ruſſian troops through his dominions—and that he would not in any way oppoſe the entrance of the allied forces into Hanover." But ſhocking as it is, this is not the only act of violence and injuſtice which this mail enables us to record. The Uiturper has again violated the rights of the diplomatic character, and the law of nations, by iſſuing orders for the arreſt of two foreign Miniſters, their four Secretaries of Legation, and a Charge d'Affaires, at Stutgard?—orders given at the time when he was hoſpitably entertained at the palace of Louiſburgh, belonging to the Duke of Wurtemberg, whoſe capital he has ſo groſsly inſulted. Amongſt the perſons thus arreſted, with every circumſtance of nattineſs and publicity, were the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Miniſters. The whole were put into cloſe confinement.

The only intelligence from Italy by this mail is that the Auſtrian troops are concentered on the Adige; and the Archduke Charles has removed his headquarters from Padua to Vicenza.

The diſembarkation of 30,000 Ruſſians at Stralſund is fully confirmed. They are to be joined, in Pomerania, by 14,000 Swedes, and the junction of our German Legion will render them an effective force of more than 40,000 men.

Dutch papers of ſo late a date as the 13th inſt. were received on Saturday morning.—Some extracts from the Paris papers of the 11th are contained in theſe journals, by which we have the ſatisfaction to find, that the French are ſtill unable to boaſt of any greater ſucceſs in Germany, than the evacuation of three towns near Ulm; and even this ſcrigrave anxiety as a report. The Auſtrians are, in the mean time, concentrating their forces; without, however, abandoning any fortified place, or ſtrong poſt. The arrival of the Archduke will, it is hoped, ſoon enable them to enter upon a more brilliant career. To haſten this, no leſs than three thouſand waggons are employed upon the transportation of ſick and wounded, conſiſting of forty-four battalions of chaſſeurs ſeriously.

The Hamburgh papers are ſilent reſpecting the return of the French troops to Hanover, mentioned in our laſt. We however, are poſitive of the fact, and that the Emperor Napoleon, under which thoſe papers are printed, to conſider this as any retractation of the report.

The ſcarcity of money at Hamburgh is ſuch, that commercial diſcounts there, have inſtances to ten per cent, and ſome of the greateſt houſes are expected to ſtop payment.

October 23.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Sunday.—Its chief details thoſe movements of the Ruſſian armies, of which, from other ſources, we have been already informed. One letter, however, dated Stockholm, ſtates poſitively, that Sweden will not conſider the invaſion of any part of the Pruſſian territory as violated by the troops of either of the belligerent powers, the armies of his majeſty would be put in motion to chaſtiſe ſuch violation. It did not appear to be known at the time this letter was written, that the French had forced their March through the diſtrict of Anſpach.

A ſecret Expedition will, it is ſaid, leave this country in the courſe of the enſuing week. A detachment of the Guards is to ſail, it is ſaid, with the German Legion, the greater part of which has already embarked. It is alſo ſtated that Sir Sidney Smith is to have the naval command.

From the Quebec Mercury of N. 9. 4.

We have been favoted with the peruſal of late Glaſgow papers, from which we have ſelected the following paragraphs.

DEAL, Sept. 9.

Arrived the Uranie friguate, with 12 ſail of the homeward bound Quebec fleet under convoy; the reſt of which, conſiſting of 15 ſail, went into the weſtern ports. On board the Uranie was his Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, late Governor of Quebec, his family and ſuite, paſſengers. Sir R. came on ſhore about ten o'clock this morning, and went to Croſs's hotel, where he at preſent remains. The Uranie ſailed from Quebec the beginning of Auguſt, and has had a very favourable paſſage.—The Lord Biſhop of Quebec came paſſenger in the Anne, Capt. Boyd, under convoy of the Uranie, and landed here this morning, and immediately took poſt chaiſe for London.

The Jamaica fleet arrived in the Downs this day. It conſiſted of one hundred and forty ſail.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Government have received accounts of great deſertion having taken place in the French army in Italy, they have been ſo great, that the camp at Mirengo has been in conſequence broken up. Bands of 4 or 300 deſert at a time with their arms. Not that they deſert for the purpoſe of going over to Auſtria, but for the purpoſe of avoiding all military ſervice altogether. As the deſert in ſtrong bodies, the out-poſts and patroles are unable to reſiſt them, they haſten to the Alps and there ſeparate. The deſtruction of a continental war is deep and general throughout France.

The day before the Beſſey left Greenock, a ſhip arrived there with the maſters of eight veſſels that had been captured by a French privateer, chiefly in Lat. 58. long. 35. among them were the maſters of the Integrity and John, two of the Quebec fleet, under convoy of the Uranie, that left this in Aug. laſt. The Union, Tulloch, one of the ſame fleet, had arrived at Greenock.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, in thoſe gardens the caterpillar was beginning its ravages, has got rid of that deſtructive vermin by the following ſimple expedient.—He took the advantage of a rainy morning, when the leaves were wet, to ſprinkle the bulbes, eſpecially the young ſhoots and the under part of the bulbes, with fine ſand. The effect of this was, that theſe inſects, intangled with the ſand, which adhered to them, dropped off, feemingly in agony—and there has not ſince been the leaſt appearance of their coming again. If the weather ſhould be dry the bulbes ought to be well ſprinkled with a watering pot.

It is found that the beſt method of preſerving eggs conſiſts in plunging them, for two ſeconds in boiling water, —they may be then kept for many months, if depoſited in a cool place, or in ſalt.

An inſtance has lately been given by Mr. J. Heath, of Grocers' Hall Court, of a young gentleman in the laſt ſtage of the typhus fever being cured by the uſe of yeaſt.

Oil of Amber ſtrongly recommended for the Ague.—When the fit is on, 9 drops are to be taken in a little tea: the quantity is to be increaſed a drop morning and evening, and to be continued till the complaint is removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days.

At Lyons in France, is a newly invented knitting loom, by means of which four hundred threads are interwoven with the greateſt exactneſs, by merely turning a winch.

THE TRAVELLER.

During the ſummer of laſt year, occaſion—no matter what—called an honeſt Engliſh ſquire to take a journey to Peterſburg, Ruſſia.

Untravelled and unknowing, he provided himſelf with no paſſport—his buſineſs concerned himſelf alone, and what had foreign nations to do with him?

His route lay through the ſtates of different powers;—he landed in Holland—paſſed the uſual examination; but inſiſting that the affairs which bro't him there were of a private nature, he was queſtioned and detained a ſhort time; but appearing to be incapable of deſign, was at length permitted to purſue his journey.

To the officer of the guard who had detained him, he made frequent complaints of the loſs he might ſuſtain by delay;—the officer, after a long pauſe, ſlowly drew the pipe from his mouth, and emitting the ſmoke; "Mynheer," ſays he, "When you firſt ſet your foot on the land of the Seven United Provinces, you ſhould have declared you came hither on affairs of commerce," and replacing his pipe, relapſed into immoveable taciturnity.

Releaſed from his unſocial companion he the next day arrived at a French poſt, where the centinel of the advanced guard requeſted the honor of his perſmiſſion to paſs for his paſſport;—on his failing to produce any, he was entreated to pardon the liberty he took of conducting him to the commandant; but it was his duty, and he muſt, however reluctantly, perform it.

Monſieur le Commandant, received him with pompous politeneſs; he made the uſual inquiries, and our traveller, determined to avoid the error which had produced ſuch inconvenience, replied, "that commercial concerns drew him to the continent."

"*Ma foi,*" ſays the commandant, "*c'eſt un negociant, un bourgeois*;—take him away to the guard-houſe, we will examine him to morrow—at preſent we muſt drefs for the *Comedie*; *Allons.*"—Our traveller ſwore it was uncivil, and unfriendly, and ungenerous; five hundred Frenchmen might travel through Great Britain without a queſtion; they never queſtioned any ſtranger in Great Britain, nor ſtopped him—nor impriſoned him, nor guarded him.

"Monſieur," ſays the centinel, as he conducted him to the guard room, "you ſhould not have mentioned commerce to Monſieur le Commandant—no gentleman in France diſgraces himſelf with trade—we deſpiſe traffic. You ſhould have informed Monſieur le Commandant, that you entered the dominions of the King of the French, to improve in ſinging or in dancing, or in dreſſing; arms are the profeſſion of men of faſhion." He had the honor of paſſing the night with a French guard, and the next day was diſmiſſed.

Proceeding on his journey, he fell in with a detachment of German Chaſſeurs—they demanded his name, quality and buſineſs,—he came, he ſaid, to dance,—to ſing, and to dreſs. "He is a Frenchman," ſaid the corporal; "a ſpy," cries the ſergeant!—he was directed to mount behind a dragoon, and carried to the next Municipal town.

There he was ſoon diſcharged, but not without a word of advice. "We, Germans," ſaid the officer, "eat, drink, and ſmoke; theſe are our favourite employments,—and had you informed the dragoons you followed no other buſineſs, you would have ſaved them and yourſelf infinite trouble."

He ſoon approached the Pruſſian dominions, where his examination was ſtill more ſtrict;—and on anſwering that his only deſigns were to eat, and to drink, and to ſmoke,—"To eat! and to drink! and to ſmoke!" exclaimed the officer with aſtoniſhment, "Sir, you muſt be forwarded to Potſdam—there is the only buſineſs of mankind."

The King having learned the character of the traveller, ordered a paſſport to be made out for him, obſerving, 'It is an ignorant, an innocent Engliſhman! the Engliſh are unacquainted with military duties, ſo let him paſs on.'

Being arrived on the frontiers of Poland, he flattered himſelf his troubles were at an end; but he reckoned without his hoſt. 'Your buſineſs in Poland?' interrogated the officer. 'I really don't know, Sir.—' Not know your buſineſs, Sir,' returned the officer, 'I muſt conduct you to the Staroſt.'

'For the love of God,' ſays the wearied traveller, 'take pity on me; I have been impriſoned in Holland for being deſirous of keeping my own affairs to myſelf.

'I have been confined all night in a French guard houſe, for declaring myſelf a merchant.

'I have been compelled to ride ſeven miles behind a German dragoon, for profeſſing myſelf a man of pleaſure.

'I have been carried fifty miles a priſoner in Pruſſia, for owning my attachment to eaſe and good living.

'If you will have the goodneſs to let me know how I may render ſuch an account of myſelf as not to give offence, I ſhall ever conſider you as my friend and protector.'

The Editor of an Engliſh work lately publiſhed for the uſe of Farmers and Gardeners, by foretelling changes in the weather, &c. obſerves, that

"When the Swallows fly high after their prey we think ourſelves ſure of a ſerene ſky; but when they fly low and brush the ſurface of the water with their wings, we judge that rain is not far off.

"When the Gnats collect themſelves before the ſetting of the ſun, and form a ſort of vortex, in the ſhape of a column, it announces fine weather.

"The earth, after a very long and abundant rain is ſometimes ſeen to be almoſt dry, and the roads quite free from dirt. This is a ſign that the rain has not altogether ceaſed; and denotes a continual efflux of electric matter, which being renewed, carries with it, in the form of a vapour, all the moiſture that falls on the earth.

"There is ſometimes a great deal of dirt after a moderate rain: this is a ſign of fine weather; becauſe it indicates that evaporation has ceaſed.

"There is no ſuner ſign of rain than two different currents of clouds, eſpecially if the under current flies faſt before the wind.—And if two ſuch currents appear in hot weather, they ſhew that a thunder ſtorm is gathering."

In wet and dry ſeaſons, the following rules are laid down:—"When there has been no ſtorm before or after the vernal equinox, the enſuing ſummer is generally dry, at leaſt five times in ſix.

"When a ſtorm happens from the eaſt, either on the 19th, 20th, or 21ſt of March, the ſucceeding ſummer is dry, four times in five.

"When a ſtorm ariſes on the 25th, 26th or 27th of March, and not before, in any point, the ſucceeding ſummer is wet four times in five.

"If there ſhould be a ſtorm at ſouth weſt, or weſt ſouth weſt, on the 19th, 20th, 21ſt or 22d, the ſucceeding ſummer is generally wet, five times in ſix. It rains leſs in March than in November, in the proportion of ſeven to twelve.

"It rains generally leſs in April than in October, in the proportion of one to two; and leſs in May than September, in the proportion of three to four.

"When it rains plentifully in May, it generally rains but little in September; and the contrary.

"Out of 41 years there will in general be 24 dry ſprings, ſix wet, and 13 variable ones; alſo 20 wet ſummers, 16 dry, and five variable ones, and probably 11 dry ſummers, 11 wet, and 19 variable ones.

"The quantity of rain which falls in nine ſucceſſive years is nearly equal to that which falls in the next following nine, and every 19th year is generally ſimilar. This ſimilarity was very ſtriking between the temperature of the years 1721, 1720, 1739, 1758, and 1777."

From the Utica Patriot,

ADVICE.

WE ought to be willing and ſometimes forward to give *advice* to others relating to the affairs of life and conduct. In ſome caſes it is a ſolemn and unavoidable duty to counſel a friend, whether he deſires it or not. In travelling together the journey of life, we often have an opportunity to ſhow a perplexed proſpect the way out of his entanglement, and to ſtep up to him who has loſt his road and wants a guide ſaying, "this is the way, walk in it." By properly embracing ſuch occaſions, they particularly, whom abilities, attention or experience have made faithful judges of what is good and evil, ſafe and dangerous, will be inſtrumental, in many inſtances, or directing the ignorant and putting the miſtaken and deluded right. They will often do the greateſt ſervice to the young, whom by this method, they will reſcue from many a ſnare and ſave from many a pang.

There is indeed much ground for complaint that advice is generally thrown away.—Thoſe we would influence from decency perhaps conſent to hear us, and then do as they pleaſe: never diſpleaſing "that their feelings blunt their judgement and that the paſſions are then the moſt to be deſtrouded when they appear moſt reſponſible."

But the little effect of good advice is not always owing to the refractory diſpoſition of the receiver, but is often partly the conſequence of the impoſper motives and manner of the giver. It would ſpring from love and be guided by prudence. To ſhow ourſelves ſuperior or wiſdom, it is frequently offered—at unſuitable times, and in a haughty and provoking manner. We have ſeen thoſe who appear'd willing that their counſel ſhould not be followed, that they may afterwards triumph in publiſhing the conſequences of neglecting it. But if there are any ſincerely deſirous to be uſeful in this way and who will uſe, as much pains to perſuade others to act wiſely and virtuouſly as we are ready to do in bringing them over to ſerve our own intereſts, it is certain that much good may be done by judicious and friendly approof.—When our opinion is directly and ſucceſsfully aſked on a point of conſequence, it is both unjuſt and unkind to refuſe it, as it is to give it with an artful reſerve. When not aſked by thoſe who need it, the omiſſion may proceed from ignorance or timidity; from not knowing that they need it and not perceiving their fault or their danger. In ſuch a caſe we muſt not wait to be conſulted. "Not every by-ſtander indeed is authorized to intermeddle in other men's affairs and conduct." But they who know the circumſtances and poſſeſs weight muſt be cautioned againſt being too backward to this benevolent office, through fear of loſing labor or giving offence. A few words in ſome inſtances may prevent great miſchief; poſſibly ruin; and if they are ineffectual at firſt, there may be much room for hope and much encouragement for benevolence to perſevere. Where authority is joined to earneſtneſs and affection, there is ground to expect much ſucceſs. By rational inſtruction and unwearied perſuaſion a parent may acquire a controul over the heart of his child and lead it to virtue and to heaven. He may render his offspring a ſervice, in comparion with which wealth is a bauble. The poor man upon his dying pillow, who has fulfilled his duty, is able to ſay, "Al-

ver and gold I had none, but such as I had, gave I unto my child, I have given you good counsel enforced by good example; I have taught you to obey the dictates of conscience and seek the favor of God." This reflection is a reviving cordial in this extremity of nature. May it be yours in the same awful hour.

IGNORANCE OF OURSELVES.

HOW strangely are we lanaered in this mortal state! We open our eyes, we employ our senses, and take notice of a thousand things around us; but we see and know almost nothing of ourselves. We are confessors indeed of our being, and therefore we are sure that we are; but what we are, lies deep in darkness. We see and feel these limbs, and this flesh of ours; we are acquainted at least with the outside of this animal machine, and sometimes call it ourselves, though philosophy and reason would rather lay it in our houses, or tabernacle, because we possess it or dwell in it; it is our engine, because we move and manage it at pleasure. But what is this brief which dwells in this tabernacle, which possesses this house, which moves and manages this engine and these limbs? Here we are much at a loss, and our thoughts generally run into some airy forms of being, some empty refinement upon sensible images, some thin rarified shape and subtile constitution. We know not this self of ours, which is conscious of its own existence, which feels to near a union of the flesh and limbs, and which knows a multitude of things within and without us. A furprising phænomenon in nature is this, that the soul of man, which ranges abroad through the heavens, and the earth, and the deep waters, and unfolds a thousand mysteries of nature, which penetrates the systems of stars and suns, worlds upon worlds, should be so unhappy a stranger at home, and not be able to tell what it is, or what it is made of.

And as we are ignorant what ourselves are in a natural sense, so as we are as little acquainted with ourselves in a moral respect. Self-love, and pride, and various passions, throw an everlasting cloud upon our own temper and conduct. Whether we have any lovely qualities in us or no, yet we fondly love ourselves, and then we readily believe all lovely qualities belong to us.

It is hard, exceeding hard, to convince a lover that his blemishes are to be found in the dear centre of his affections; but we are warm and zealous lovers of ourselves in all the ages of life. Youth is wild and licentious; but in riper years, we perfuade ourselves that we are only making a juft ufe of our liberty. In that fcene of folly we are light and vain, and let no bounds to the ironic humour; yet we fancy it is merely an innocent gaiety of heart, which belongs to the feelings of nature, and the blooming hours of life. In the age of manhood, a rugged or a haughty temper is angry and quarrelsome; the brisk and the peevish in order years, if not before, are ever kindling into paffion and refentment; but they all agree to pronounce their furious or frantic conduct a mere neceffary reproof of the indignities which were offered them by the world. Self-love is fruitful in fine names for its own iniquities. —Others are fordid and covetous to a ftonifhi degree, uncompaffionate and cruel to the miferable; and yet they take this vile practice to be only a juft exercife of frugality, and a careful care of their own houfhold. Thus every vice that belongs to us, is conftrued into a virtue, and if there are any fhadows or appearances of virtue upon us, thefe poor appearances and fhadows are magnified and reckoned into the divine qualities of an angel. We who pafs thefe juft cenfures on the follies of our acquaintance, perhaps approve the very fame things in ourselves, by the influence of the favourable partial principle of flattery and felf-kindnefs. So different is our judgement of the fame weaknefs when we fee them in ourfelves, from the fentence we pronounce upon them if we fee them in our neighbour.

Thus we begin to learn and practife early this art of felf-deceiving; we grow up to difguife it felf-ftarcely, and we live unknown to ourfelves. Happy for us, if our eyes are opened to behold the impofture before we go off the ftage; for fuch grofs miftakes will then be fatal, or at leaft extremely dangerous, when it is too late to correct them.

Teach me, O my Maker, the knowledge of myself; the moral or divine knowledge, which is neceffary to correct my errors, and to reduce my feet to the facred paths of virtue. Let me fee fo much of my folly, vice, and vanity, as to be fond of this wretched feif no longer. Let me grow fo out of love with myfelf, as to fly from myfelf, to the arms and mercy of my God. There mould and fafhion me alone thine own image in all the moral qualities of my love, and let me find in myfelf thofe divine features which will be ever beautiful in thy eyes! Grant me this bleffing, O Father of fpirits; nor I cannot reft till I feel and know myfelf made like thee. When this is found I can bear the reft of my ignorance with humble patience, till I put off this vail and drapcrie of flefh; I am yet to learn what ftrft of being my foul fhall I arrive at the world of jpirits.

ANCIENT LIVING.

Part of the Journal of the Celebrated ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, previous to her Marriage with Lord Grey, her ever after words Queen to Edward the IVth, and died in confinement at South-wark, under Henry the VIIth, in 1488. This was extracted from an ancient Manufcript, preserved in Drummond Caftle, and communicated to the public by Lady BURDETT.

"*Monday morning.*—Rofe at four o'clock, and helped Catherine to milk the cows; Rachael, the other dairy maid, having ficknefs her hand as fo bad a manner the night before. Made a poffet for Rachael, and gave Robin a penny to get himfelf from the apothecary.

"*Six o'clock.*—The buttock of beef too much boiled, and have a little of the fide.—Note—To talk to the cook about the firft fault, and to mend the fecond myfelf, by tapping a frefh cag of ale.

"*Seven o'clock.*—Went to walk with the Lady my mother in the court-yard: faid by mine and women; chid Roger feverely for expecting fome ill will at accounting to with brothers beer.

"*Eight o'clock.*—Went into the paddock behind the houfe, with my maid Dorothy; caught Thump, the little pouery myfelf, and rode a matter of an hour without bridle or bridle.

"*Ten o'clock.*—Went to dinner—John Grey a moft comely youth—but what is that to me? A virtuous maiden fhould be entirely under the direction of her parents. John can but little, and fhe is a great many tender looks at me—faid women would never be handfome in his opinion who were not good tempered. —I hope my temper is not intolerable, as thofe fmall fault with it, but Roger, and he is the moft obfervefly fawning man in our family—John Grey likes whom he will; my mouth are of a pretty good fize, I think; and my face is as black as jet, though I fay it; and John, if I miftake not, is of the fame opinion.

"*Eleven o'clock.*—Rofe from the table—the company all defirous of walking to the fields—John Grey would lift me over every ftile, and twice he fqueezed my hand with much vehemence.—I cannot fay I fhould have any objection to John Grey—he plays at prifon bafe as well as any of the country gentlemen; is remarkably dextrous in his pattents, my Lord and Lady, and never miffes Church on a Sunday.

"*Three o'clock.* Poor farmer Johnfon's houfe burnt down by accident firft.—John Grey propofed a fubfcription among the company for the reliefe of the farmer, and gave no lefs than four pounds with this benevolent fpeech.—Mem.—I never law him look fo comely as at that moment.

"*Four o'clock.*—Went to prayers.

"*Six o'clock.*—Fed the dogs and poultry.

"*Seven o'clock.*—Supper on the table: delayed till that hour on account of farmer Robinfon's misfortune.—*Mem.*—The goofe-pye too much baked, and the pork roafted to rags.

"*Nine o'clock.*—The company fall afleep; their late hours very difagreeable.—Loft my prayers a fecond time; John Grey diftracted my thoughts too much the laft time.—Felt afleep, and dreamed about John Grey.

A gentleman who had been commiffioned by his wife to make a purchafe for her at a milliner's, being accofted by a friend on his return, begged to be excufed from ftopping, as he had bought a bonnet for his wife "and was afraid *the fafhion might change before he got home.*"

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, January 4, 1806.

On Wednefday laft departed this life after a fhort illnefs, much regretted by all who had the pleafure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Shaw, confort of the Honorable Æneas Shaw, one of the Members of his Majefty's Executive and Legiflative Councils.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subfcriber having left the *Yellow Houfe* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen and the public that he has fitted up faid Houfe in a more fuperior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—Its ftock of the beft Liquors, &c. and ftrict attention to the comfortable of thofe Gentlemen who may be pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, to merit a fhare of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horfes

January 1, 1806

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weft fide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houfes, the property of Count de Puifaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpofe.

Sept. 14, 1805

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

January 1, 1806.

Home Diftrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diftrict on Tuefday the fourteenth day of January inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, *Sheriff.*

Agent for Purchafes Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnifh a fupply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the ufe of his Majefty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-fix pounds, or, two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the firft quality, properly packed in good and fufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ſtated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Peafe to be whit; prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For fuch, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peafe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either fpecies of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July one thoufand eight hundred and fix.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Claufe, Efquire, Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form hereto fore tranſmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the furniſhers Signature to be Atteſted by two fubfcribing Witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz.

William Chewett,	Henry Smith,
York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frazer,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sevenſ,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot and
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman.
	Malhias Burwell.
	C. B. WYATT,
	Surveyor General.

FOR SALE,

A Farm Lot four miles and a half from Town, well watered, having a branch of the Don running through it and a fine Spring, a good Log Houſe and fourteen Acres of Improvement, and a good Mill ſeat thereon. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. An indifputable Title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion on payment.

York, Oct. 28

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 38.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 766. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on the thirteenth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November laſt. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Twenty-fifth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and welfare of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby commanding and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Fifth day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-ſixth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty ſixth of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secty.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leaſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land reſerved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Surety, who, together with the petitioner ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
O. M. SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards,
28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December* 1805, will not be paſſed as at a Quarter Seſſions, Office's Place of Reſidence, and ſhall be County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Puiſne Judge of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, viz. with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "behalf," viz. "or any Ecclaſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavits.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm at Petet-Gill, by Mr. John Donaldſon, in any quantities not leſs than ten Buſhels, at four Shillings York Currency per Buſhel, if taken out at the Purchaſers Houſes, or three Shillings the Buſhel if taken by them from the Farm.

Lateſt Intelligence.

MADRID, September 15.

Admiral Gravina, who had given in his reſignation as commander, in conſequence of the differences which had taken place between him and Admiral Gravina, commander of the ſquadron at Ferrol, has not only reſumed the command, but has been appointed commander in chief of all the Spaniſh ſea forces united in Cadiz.

The following is an exact ſtatement of the maritime forces in the port of Cadiz:

1. *Spaniſh ſquadron*—Don Frederico Gravina commander in chief: the Prince of the Auſtrians of 120 guns; the Argonaut and the Neptune of 80; the Terrible, the Montanez, the Monarca, the St. John of Nepoſmiceno, the St. Auguſtine, the St. Aldephonſo, and the Francis d'Aſſize of 74; the St. Pulgerapio of 64; the frigate Flora of 44; the Corvette L'Indigadera of 24.

2. *French ſquadron*—Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief: the Bouccentaure, the Formidable, the Neptune, and the Indomptable of 80 guns; L'Aigerivas, the Plato, the Mont Blanc, the Swiſſure, the Scipio, the Berwick, L'Intrepide, the L'Aigle, the Hero, the Furgueux, the Duguay, the Trouin, the L'Argonaute, the Terrible, and L'Achille, of 74; frigates, L'Hermoine, L'Hortenſe, La Cornelie, La Themis, and the Rhine of 40; brigs L'Argus et d'Observateur of 16 guns; the Curieux of 18.

3. Veſſels which were previouſly in port under the orders of Lieutenant General Don Ignacio de Alvara; the Saint Ann of 110; the Rage of 100; the Bahama and the Giuſto of 74, and the St. Leandet of 64 guns.

LONDON, October 4.

The following Bulletin was this morning iſſued from the Admiralty, and poſted at Lloyd's.

Admiralty-Office, October 4.

"Extract from the log-book of his Majeſty's ſhip Haddock. Friday, Sept. 27, lat. 49, 8, long. 9, wind variable E. N. E. at half paſt two ſeveral guns fired in the N. W. at three obſerved his Majeſty's ſhip Calcutta, haul out of the convoy; at half paſt three a heavy cannonading commenced between the Calcutta and a very large ſhip; obſerved another ſhip coming up, firing her bow chaſers, and two more ſhips following her. At half paſt 4 obſerved the large ſhip to haul from the Calcutta and heave to. At dark ſpoke the Indus Indiaman, who informed me that the ſhip which engaged the Calcutta, was a large frigate, and the ſhips in chace of her were line of battle ſhips. At half paſt nine heard a very heavy cannonading in the S. W. ſuppoſed to be between the Calcutta and the enemy. At half paſt ten the firing ceaſed. At day light four ſail in ſight. At noon freſh breezes and cloudy; three ſtrange ſail in ſight. It is perfectly underſtood at the India Houſe, that none of the Calcutta's convoy were regular Indiamen.—They conſiſted, in all probably, of the Indus extra ſhip from Madras, and ſome South Sea Whalers and Swedes. When Admiral Rainier ſailed from St. Helena, he left the following veſſels there—the Indus; Maria Caroline (a Swede) from China; Alexana, from the South Seas; and a Dutch ſhip, priſe to the Calcutta.

October 5.

In addition to the Bulletin which we gave yeſterday, ſtrengthening his Majeſty's ſhip Calcutta and her convoy, we have now to communicate the following extract of the log book of the African South Sea Whaler, tranſmitted to the Admiralty:—

"Thurſday, the 26th Sept. lat. 40, 20, N. long. 8, 40, W. the Calcutta made a ſignal for a ſtrange fleet, and in the courſe of the day another for the enemy, and for the convoy to diſperſe. Obſerved a ſhip of the line and four frigates, with about twenty ſail of merchant ſhips, ſuppoſed to be Weſt India men, which they had captured. Two French frigates in chaſe of the African, coming up faſt, hauled to the windward.

"Friday 27th—French frigates ſtill in chaſe; at about 4 P. M. ſaw one of the enemy open her fire upon the Calcutta, which was returned from the fleet chaſe guns of the latter. Apprehend that the whole convoy, except ourſelves, fell into the enemy's hands. At ſun-ſet heard the report of many guns, and obſerved flaſhes in the W. S. W."

Upon this intereſting ſubject no official account has yet reached the Admiralty; but it is aſcertained, by diſpatches brought from Admiral Cornwallis, by the Adrian cutter, Lieut. Forbes, that on Friday ſe'nnight, a ſquadron had been ſent from the Channel fleet in queſt of the enemy. The morning of that day Rear Admiral Stirling, with five ſail of the line rejoined Admiral Cornwallis, after an unſucceſsful cruize in purſuit of the Rochefort ſquadron, which was known to be out a month. Such has been the anxiety of Admiral Cornwallis for the ſecurity of our trade, that when the Adrian left the fleet he had not a ſingle frigate with him, having diſpatched them all on the look-out for the enemy.

HALIFAX, November 19.

Arrived a ſmall ſchooner from Arichat, in twelve days:—we are ſorry to learn by this veſſel, that the ſhip Two Friends, with troops from Portſmouth for Quebec, was wrecked between Gabeouche and Louiſbourg Points (Cape Breton) on the night of the 22d ult. and that Enſign Avelyn, of the 41ſt regiment, one private of do. one private of the 100th regt. and one child were drowned.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

The Engliſh Eaſt and Weſt India convoys, of 140 ſail, with eight 54and 74 gun ſhips, 3 Frigates, 2 cutter brigs, and a number of tranſports, ſailed from Madeira on the 3d of October, in great haſte, with 12,000 troops on board, under the Command of Sir Home Popham and General Baird, on a ſecret expedition, ſuppoſed for the Cape of Good Hope, the Spaniſh Colonies in America, or for ſome other very important object.

By the arrival of the ſhip Ardent, Captain Croſthwaite, in 38 days from Greenock, we are furniſhed with London dates ſeveral days later than before received. We are unable this day to give more than a brief ſketch of the leading articles.

Hoſtilities had not commenced in Germany, nor had they in Italy on the 3d of Oct. which is the date of the laſt accounts from thence. The Auſtrian army is ſtated to amount to 140,000 men, whilſt that under Maſſena does not exceed 85,000.

The Auſtrians had collected their forces in the Adige, and were waiting the arrival of the Ruſſians.

The French and Bavarian army had violated the neutrality of the Pruſſian territory; and this circumſtance, it was ſuppoſed, would have the effect of inducing Pruſſia to join the coalition.

A letter received in Glaſgow from London, ſays, "I have this moment been informed by a gentleman (who ſays he had it from authority) that the king of Pruſſia had put Dutoc, the French Ambaſſador at Berlin, into confinement. If this be true, it is of importance."

Bonaparte has arreſted the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Miniſters, with their Secretaries of Legation, &c. at Stutgard.

The whole of the Eaſt India fleet, which it was reported, had been captured by the Rochefort ſquadron, have ſafely arrived in the Britiſh ports. The only veſſel loſt is the Calcutta, by whom the fleet was convoyed.

Peace is concluded in India between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

ALBANY, December 13.

By the arrival at Portland (Maine) of the ſhip Frederick, Capt. Moore, from Liverpool, and the ſhip Ardent, Capt. Croſthwaite, at New York, from Greenock, London dates to the 25th October are received—from which the following are ſelections.

SWABIA, Oct. 3.

On the 18 Oct. the firſt act of hoſtility took place at Valhingen, in the territory of Wertemburgh. An Auſtrian patrole of cavalry being ſurmounted by a French detachment to retire, and refuſing, were obliged to ſurrender priſoners.

MENTZ, Oct. 5.

In a few days, the ſix principal corps of the great army, which is rapidly advancing towards Swabia and Bavaria, in the direction of Newburgh and Ingolſtadt, will have formed a junction; they amount in the whole to 140,000.

It is reported to-day, that Count Philip Cobentzel has paſſed thro' Straſburgh, on his return from Paris.

The Electors of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, have joined their troops to the French.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

His Pruſſian Majeſty propoſes to ſet out in a few days, to comply with the requeſt of the Emperor of Ruſſia. The interview of the two Sovereigns was to be at Pulwi; but it appears that the departure of his Majeſty is deferred.

Major Hake is returned, and has brought to our Sovereign a letter, from the Emperor Alexander, in the handwriting of that Monarch.

ROVEREDO, Sept. 27.

The ſpirit of the Auſtrian army in Italy is excellent; the regiments have mutually ſworn to each other, not to retreat before the enemy; but to conquer or die.

Extract from a private letter, dated St. Peterſburgh, Sept. 24.

"On Thurſday laſt, the Emperor accompanied by the Prince Czartoriſky, Gen. Novoſhitzoff, &c. ſet off to join the army on the frontiers, (the place of rendezvous is Breſtlitoffeky) whither it is ſaid, the Britiſh and Auſtrian Miniſters will ſhortly follow. The Ruſſian army already marched amounts to 340,000 men, the army of reſerve conſiſts of 300,000, and a general recruiting has taken place, which is to produce 250,000 more.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

This day a meſſage ſent by expreſs from the Emperor, was read in the ſenate informing that he had appointed the Grand Electot Joſeph, (Bonaparte's brother) to preſide over the civil adminiſtration during his abſence.—The Senate voted thanks to the Emperor, and ſent a deputation to Joſeph Bonaparte expreſſive of their ſatisfaction at his nomination.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

His Excellency Count Haugwitz, the Pruſſian Miniſter, arrived here on the 26th of Sept. It is known that the object of the journey of his Excellency is to maintain the tranquility of Europe, and to conciliate, by the means of mediation, the powers which are on the brink of a rupture. It is ſaid, that our court is much inclined to this reconciliation, under certain conditions, and eſpecially if ſecurity can be obtained.

It is believed that the Emperor will be preſent at the approaching interview between the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Pruſſia.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The American brig Harry and Jane, which arrived at Falmouth on Wedneſday laſt from Senegal, reports that ſhe heard a heavy firing which continued ſeveral hours, on the morning of the 26th and the night of the 27th, in long. 22. This was near the time and place of the Calcutta's action.

October 21.

It is ſtated on the authority of private letters from Holland, that Pruſſia and Denmark have entered into a convention with Saxony, Heſſe and ſome of the ſmaller ſtates, for preventing the landing of all foreign troops upon the part of Germany, and their paſſage thro' their territories and dependencies.

A Ruſſian ſquadron, conſiſting of five ſhips of battle ſhips, paſſed the back of the Goodwin Sands yeſterday. They were probably on their way to Portſmouth.

The Secretary of State has directed that notice be given to America, Denmark, &c. that Britiſh veſſels captured by the enemy, and purchaſed by Americans, Danes, &c. cannot be admitted to enter into any of the ports of this kingdom.

According to letters from Liſbon, tranquility has been reſtored at Madrid, and ſome of the perſons who had been obliged to leave the capital were allowed to return.—The ſame letters add that the camp before Gibraltar has been conſiderably reinforced.

Some veſſels have cleared out for Hamburgh direct, in conſequence of the ſuſpenſion of the blockade of the Elbe.

The territory of Anſpach, which the French troops have invaded, ſo contrary to the faith hitherto invariably kept by Belligerent powers with Neutral States, is the Margraviate of that name, which the former King of Pruſſia purchaſed of his Highneſs the Margrave of Anſpach, now reſident in this country, for a life annuity of 400,000l. ſterling.

Extract of a letter received from St. Pierres, (Mart.) dated October 26.

"We yeſterday received the melancholy news of the capital town (Fortheres) of St Lucie, being entirely deſtroyed by fire——the loſs has been very great; the flames ſpread with ſo much fury and quickneſs, that moſt people loſt all their furniture, not even having their cloaths."

From a London Paper. 1805

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Deal, October 16.—On Monday morning Mr. Francis, who laſt year contrived the Expedition and manufactured the machines which Sir Home Popham ran among the enemy's fleets at Boulogne, arrived here from Dover; and a rumour was ſoon ſpread that he was going to make an experiment, to blow up a brig of 300 tons, with one of his new invented Catamarans. Curioſity was ſoon alive, and about four P. M. great crowds of people aſſembled on the beach, from Deal to Walmer Caſtle, oppoſite which the brig lay. A few ſeveral people working about her, and much movement of boats, but till dark the brig remained unhurt: and the people much diſappointed thinking the experiment had failed, very liberally curſed Mr. Francis, and his Catamarans. On Tueſday, however, about three P. M. he again appeared on the beach, where I and many a few, whilſt curioſity had not abated, were aſſembled; we followed him to the water's edge, oppoſite Walmer Caſtle, where he was met by a Lady, who, I was told, was Lady Esther Stanhope, and ſeveral others. After walking ſome time, he took a white pocket handkerchief to the end of his cane, and made a ſignal to the brig, which lay about half a mile from the ſhore; and immediately a long pendant quickly darted by the bow of the brig, and threw ſome thing into the water, which I preſume was the catamaran. Mr. Francis then threw his watch, and turning to the Lady, I heard him ſay, "fifteen minutes is her time." I was now all anxiety for the reſult, and held my watch, counting the minutes. In fifteen minutes the explaſion took place, not much louder than a ſmart gunpowder; an immenſe column of water and ſmoke was thrown up, which almoſt obſcured the veſſel; ſhe appeared to be lifted out of the water, and heeling to larboard, ſhe ſeparated in the middle, and the two ends immediately went to the bottom, in one minute nothing was to be ſeen as her laſt moments of diſtreſs wreck; the fight was the moſt awful and grand I ever witneſſed. She was riding at anchor, maſts bare, new painted, and ſeemingly prepared for a voyage; and as if by a craſh of nature, in one minute ſhe diſappeared and went to the bottom. The wreck was quickly ſurrounded by the boats of the cuſtoms, and I among others, went to view her remains. Her fore-caſtle and main deck were ſtaved in, ſhe was bilged coming in two, the planks of her deck and ſides were ſplit in a thouſand pieces, the fore maſt was broke in two, the main-maſt and pump were blown out of her, and the mizen topſail yard was blown up to the croſs-trees; her knees were torn from her ſides, and the beams of the deck broke in ſeveral pieces; in ſhort, it is impoſſible to deſcribe a more complete deſtruction of a veſſel, or a more dreadful craſh of materials. It was perhaps one of the moſt curious experiments which had been made in modern times, for who would not be convinced that the powder would ſpread its force on the water, which is moveable, and not paſs through the ſtrong-framed bottom of a veſſel! Why was the report a reaſoning from the explaſion ſo inconſiderable, when the effect was ſo great?

It is ſaid Mr. Francis is a celebrated foreigner who is coming to this country; he is a tall perſon man, about thirty, ſpeaks good Engliſh, with rather a German accent, and is perhaps a Hanoverian.

The following curious anecdote is taken from Scott's Minſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border.

"A law ſuit, of importance to Lord Traquair, was to be decided in the Court of Seſſion; and there was every reaſon to believe, that the judgement would turn upon the voice of the preſiding judge, who has a caſting vote in caſe of an equal diviſion among his brethern. The opinion of the Preſident was unfavorable to Lord Traquair; and the point was, therefore, to keep him out of the way, when the queſtion ſhould be tried. In this dilemma, the Earl had recourſe to Chriſtie's Will, whole real name was William Armſtrong, who, at once, offered his ſervice to kidnap the Preſident. Upon due ſcrutiny, he found it was the judge's practice frequently to take the air on horſeback, on the ſands of Leith, without an attendant. In one of their excurſions, Chriſtie's Will, who had long watched his opportunity, ventured to accoſt the Preſident, and engage him in converſation. His addreſs and language were ſo amuſing, that he decoyed the Preſident into an unfrequented and ſurzy common, called the Frigate Wins, where, riding ſuddenly up to him, he pulled him from his horſe, muffled him in a large cloak, which he had provided, and rode off, with the luckleſs judge truſſed up behind him. Will croſſed the country with great expedition, by a by-path only known to perſons of his deſcription, and depoſited his weary and terrified burthen in an old caſtle, in Annandale, called the tower of Graham.* The judge's horſe being found, it was concluded he had thrown his rider into the ſea; his friends went into mourning and a ſucceſſor was appointed to his office. Meanwhile, the poor Preſident ſpent a heavy time in the vaults of the caſtle.

He was impriſoned for a day, receiving his food through an aperture in the wall, and never hearing the ſound of a human voice, ſave when a ſhepherd called his dog, by the name of Barry, and when a female domeſtic called upon Maudge, the cat. There he concluded were inveterate lords of ſpirits; for he believed himſelf to be in the dungeon of a ſorcerer. At length, after three months had elapſed, the law ſuit was decided in favor of Lord Traquair, and Will was directed to ſet the Preſident at liberty. Accordingly, he entered the vault at the dead of night, led the Preſident, muffled him once more in the cloak, without ſpeaking a ſingle word, and, uſing the ſame mode of tranſportation, conveyed him to Leith Sands, and ſet down the aſtoniſhed judge on the very ſpot where he had taken him up. The joy of his friends, and the leſs agreeable ſurpriſe of his ſucceſſor, may be eaſily conceived, when he appeared in court, to reclaim his office and honors. All embraced his own perſuaſion that he had been ſpirited away by witchcraft; nor could he himſelf be convinced, until many years afterwards, happening to travel into Annandale, his ears were ſtunned once more with the ſounds of *Maudge* and *Barry*—the only notes which had ſoothed his long confinement. This led to a diſcovery of the whole ſtory; but, in this diſorderly times it was only laughed at, as a *fait de guerre*."

Wild and ſtrange as this tradition may ſeem, there is little doubt of its foundation in fact. The judge, upon whoſe perſon this extraordinary ſtratagem was practiſed, was Sir Alexander Gibſon, Lord Durie, collector of the reports, well known in the Scottiſh law, under the title of *Durie's Deciſions*. He was advanced to the ſtation of an Ordinary Lord of Seſſion, 10th July, 1621, and died at his own houſe in Leith, July, 1646. Between theſe periods his whimſical adventure muſt have happened; a date which correſponds with that of the tradition.

SINGULAR FACT.

A few nights ago, a reſpectable inhabitant of Chunard, county of Meath, was alarmed in his bed by the whiſkers of a perſon apparently in diſtreſs. With a view to ſave, if poſſible, the life of a fellow creature, he haſtily aroſe, took his mouſquet, and endeavoured, by following the direction from whence the cries proceeded, to aſcertain the object in affliction. After ſome time, he arrived at a ditch, full of water, on the ſurface of which he perceived ſomething white; on taking hold of, and removing it to the bank of the ditch, he found himſelf in poſſeſſion of a young woman almoſt lifeleſs, her hands bound with a towe, and her feet with a table cloath; he then took her to his houſe, where the experienced the utmoſt humanity from his family, through whoſe unceaſing exertions ſhe recovered in the courſe of the day following: prayers, threats, or entreaties were uſed in vain to procure an explanation from her, as to the circumſtance which led to the ſingular ſituation in which ſhe was found. She remains obſtinate, and except in this particular, conducts herſelf with great propriety.

Eating Tea is ſaid to have been found to cure the Dropſy. A letter from the Governor of the Houſe of Induſtry, Farrington, Berks, (England) ſtates, that a woman, aged 62, under his care, has been perfectly cured of a dropſy, deemed incurable by the ſurgeon, by ſimply eating the leaves of boiled tea.

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* It ſtands upon the Water of Eryie, not far from Moffat.

Last week David Price was committed to the Herefordshire Gaol, for breaking into the house of David Jones, of the parish of Michael church, Ekkley. The circumstances attending the apprehension of this man are rather curious: Mr. Jones returning home from Hereford, missed his watch from the mantle-piece and on finding his wife had not got it, they proceeded to inspect the house, when they discovered a window open, by which the depredator had gained admittance; Jones then desired his wife to go up stairs, and examine a large chest in their bed chamber, to ascertain whether any cloaths it contained had been taken out; she returned in a few minutes trembling, and informed him a man was in the chest, on which, with admirable prefence of mind, he instantly ran up stairs, followed by his wife, and getting on the lid of the chest, kept it down, whilst his wife placed upon it whatever things of weight presented themselves to her, and thus they kept watch over their prisoner till an opportunity occurred of apprehending him. During the time they were watching over their prisoner the friendly ticking of the watch informed them their property was safe, and the whole was found upon him.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, January 11, 1806.

☞ The judgment of the Court relative to the Question whether *Lands in this Province are liable to be taken in execution for debt*, will be delivered on Monday next.—As the decision of this question cannot fail of being interesting and satisfactory to the public at large, we infert this notice for their information.

[As the public curiosity has lately been confiderably excited by a report of Lord Nelson's having fallen in with, and obtained a victory over the combined French and Spanish fleet, with the loss of one line, we publish the following letter, with which we have been politely favoured, (dated 19th Dece.) received by a gentleman in Niagara—but according to our latest accounts of the position of this fleet, and considering the repeated reports of his Lordship's death, we cannot vouch for its authenticity, and are confequently difinclined to place any confidence in it. Our readers will, however, form their own opinion thereupon.]

"I haften to let you know that we have received direct information from Albany, that Lord Nellon has fallen in with the combined fleet, taken 19, funk 2, blew up 1, and 7 got away. Two Admirals (French) and one Spanish taken prifoners. Lord Nelfon was fhot with a mufket ball through the breaft, and killed. No other officer of diftinction on either fide was loft. It was feared that the feven fhips which made their efcape would come acrofs the captured fhips; if they did, it is certain many will be retaken, the captured fhips being in a very fhattered condition.—Lord Nelfon's fleet conffifted of twenty feven.

"The Eaftern mail is not arrived, and the news of courfe cannot go on until next week.—It was fp.ken of as certain in Albany."

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

MATT. 7th Chap. 12th verfe.

"Whatfoever ye would that men fhould do to you, do ye even fo to them."

PRECEPT divine! to earth in mercy given;
To facred rule of action, worthy heaven;
Wrath purrying ordain'd the beft command
To bind our favors in a former hand:
Enforce each human laft rer's ftrong appeal,
And teath the feeble breaft what others feel;
Were thou the guide of men, mankind might know
A fafe exemption from the woeft of woe;
No more the powerful wound the weak oppreft,
But tyrants learn the luxury to blef;
No more worn flavery bent a hopelefs train
Of human victims to her galling chain;
Mercy the hand, the cruel heart would move
To fofter woe by the deeds of love;
And ev'ries from his horrid confines gave,
Unoft'd, the liberft boon, that want might live;
The empyrean tongue of falfehood then would ceafe
To bruft, with dark fuggeftions, virtuous peace;
No more would fplenes or pafftion hearth reft,
And plant a pang in fond affections breaft;
By one harft word, our arrer's fock endroy,
Her peace, and wither ev'ry op'ning joy;
Scarce can her tongue the capricious wrong explain
The flight offence which gives to grief a pain;
Th' affection eateth flights her ftarving rest,
The words whole coldnefs kills from lips fo dear;
The hand fhe loves, alone can point the dart
Whole hidden fting could wound no other heart,—
Trufts, at all pains the fharpeft we endure,
The breaft which none unfeels, would fpring to cure—
No more defeited genius then would fly
To breaft-in fainude his hopelefs figh;
No more would fortune's partial favor delude
The fpirit, rich in intellectual grace;
Who views removed the fcenes where pleafures bloom,
The fame or genius funk to mo'ry's gloom;
The fool heaven form'd to lofe, by wans deprefs'd—
Nor heed the wrongs that pierce the kindred breaft.
Thou righteous law, whole clear and ufeful light
Shede on the mind a ray divinely bright;
Concentr'ing in one rule, whate'er the page
Has proudly taught, in many a labor'd page;
Bid every heart thy hallow'd voice revere,
The juftice fecure, and to nature dear.

ANECDOTE OF FOOTE.

An eccentric *Barber*, fome years ago, opened a fhop under the walls of the King's Bench prifon. The windows being broken when he entered it, he mended them with paper, on which appeared "Shave for a penny," with the ufual invitations to cuftomers; and over his door was drawed the following poetry;

Here lives Jemmy Wright,
Shaves as well as any man in England,
Almoft—not quite.

FOOTE, (who loved any thing eccentric) faw thefe infcriptions, and hoping to extract fome wit from the author, whom he juftly concluded to be an odd character, he pulled off his hat and thrufting his head through a paper pane into the fhop, called out, "Is Jemmy Wright at home?" The Barber immediately forced his own head through another pane into the ftreet, and replied, "No, Sir, he has juft *fopt* out."—Foote laughed heartily, and gave the man a guinea.

A country girl lately riding paft a Turnpike Gate without paying tribute, the Tollman haited her and demanded his fee—the affed him by what authority he demanded half of her—he informed her his wife would convince her that the law allowed fix cents for a man and horfe.—Well, (replied the girl) this is a *Woman and Horfe*, therefore you have nothing to expect—and fhe rode off, leaving him to the laughter of the byftanders.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Locate Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, by Surveyor Gen. Hurris. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Kerby, Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraser, Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell, Thomas Welch, Angelus Laws, William Parfons, Lewis Grant, Richard Cockrell, Henry Smith,	Joseph Fortune, Solomon Stevens, Samuel S. Wilmot and Samuel Ryckman, Mahlon Burwell, Adias Mariet.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Agent for Purchafes Office,
York, November 25, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnifh a fupply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, for the ufe of his Majefty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-fix pounds, or, two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the firft quality, properly packed in good and fufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ftated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep found and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For fuch, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peafe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either fpecies of Provifions agreed for, muft be made on or before the firft day of July one thoufand eight hundred and fix.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes on producing the receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Efquire, Deputy Commiffary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the furnifhers Signature to be Attefted by two fubfcribing Witneffes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

Toronto Coffee-Houfe.

THE Subfcriber having left the *Veffete Houfe* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up faid Houfe in a more fuperior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the beft Liquors, &c. and hopes, by his affiduity, and attention to the commands of thofe Gentlemen who may be pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, to merit a fhare of the public confide

BENJ. N GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horfes.
January 1, 1806.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

January 1, 1806.

Home Diftrict, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for the Diftrict on Tuefday the fourteenth day of January inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Governors Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe whom it may concern, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

TO BE LET.

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weft fide of Yonge Street, with good improvements and Dwelling Houfes, the property of Count de Puifaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON St. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpofe.

Sept. 14, 1805

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 39.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 767. SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirtieth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and dected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November laft. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our faid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conffideration, the eafe and welfare of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the Firft day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Defpatch of Public Buffnefs, then to take into conffideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Efquire, our Prefident Adminiftering the Government of our faid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-fixth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and forty-fixth of our reign. A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Efq.
PRESIDENT,
Adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Efquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiftration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceffary for the Peace and Good Government of the faid Province, that all His Majefty's Officers within the fame, fhould continue in their feveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and confent of His Majefty's Executive Council therein, to iffue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid Officers to continue in their faid Offices and Employments, of which all Perfons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majefty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Prefident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS Secy.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that fuch perfons, who fhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leafe or Leafes of any Lot or Lots of Land referved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of prefenting fuch Petition, fhall refpectively give in the Name of one good and fufficient Surety, who, together with the perfon fo petitioning, fhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for fuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner fpecified in the faid Leafe or Leafes; and alfo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
O N SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ft. Nov. 1805.

Publifhed by Authority.

Province Houfe Council Chamber,
20th March 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, retiring in the Britifh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymafter General of his Majefty's Forces, that the Allowance of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reffde in the Britifh Colonies and Plantations, commencing fubfequently to the 24th Day of December 1805, will not be paffed at this Office unleft the Officer's Place of Refidence, and alfo the County, Diftrict, or Place for which the Magiftrate acts, before whom the faid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muft be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juftice, Senior Refident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iffand,) are therein fpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he hid not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majefty, befides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or the Military Allowance, as the cafe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to fign his name here, together with his Place of refidence.

The Magiftrate to fign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muft infert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majefty and "Forces," viz. "or any Eccleffiaftical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any fort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th Dece. 1805.

POTATOES

TO be fold at Mr Ruffell's Farm at Petre Bay, by Mr. John Davidfon, in any quantities not lefs than one Barrel, at four Shillings York Currency the Bufhel delivered at the Purchafers Houfe: or three Shillings the Bufhel if taken by them from the Farm.

FROM A LATE LONDON MAGAZINE.

Cafe of a perfon who during twelve years was in a ſtate of complete lu-naria.

The following well-authenticated cafe is of ſo remarkable, one I imagine, of ſo ſingular a nature, that I even ſuſpect the faculty would find it difficult to give a name to it. Hiſtory has indeed recorded a curious ſtory concerning the Seven Sleepers, who awoke after having ſlept during many years, and then returning to their native city, found themſelves ſo many ſtrangers at home. In the cafe I lay before you you will ſee a man who during twelve years, appeared not to have exiſted; and though his eyes were open all that time, he had loſt their uſe, with the reſt of his ſenſes, till he as ſuddenly recovered the uſe of them.

This ſingular and terrible diſorder, in which the ſoul ſuddenly loſes the full exerciſe of its faculties, has I think, been called by phyſicians by the Greek name *katochus*. In this ſtrange diſorder the patient remains in the ſame poſition on of his members in which he happens to be when all his intellectual and corporeal powers have been ſuddenly interrupted. He remains with his eyes open, but without ſeeing; he has neither perception nor hearing during this ſtate; and frequently it is only a few drops of blood which produce theſe terrible effects, unleſs they occaſion ſudden death.

In the Memoirs of Stockholm, of October, 1764, Mr. Arvid Faxius has deſcribed the following caſe; and perhaps, being written in the Swediſh language, it may come with ſome novelty to your readers.

"Olaf Olufſon, a peaſant, in the parish of Rosneby, in the province of Bletting, now aged 41, had been a ſailor in his youth, was of a ſtrong conſtitution, and had once nearly periſhed in a ſtorm. He was ſeized with a fever in June, 1771, which appeared by pains in his body, great heats, and violent headache; he ſoon loſt his ſpeech, and ſhortly after, his internal and external ſenſes.

"About a month afterwards, the fever and heats abated; but he had become ſo lean during this malady, that it was difficult to diſcover in him a ſtefhy ſtate.—His body reſembled that of a ſkeleton covered by a ſlight ſkin.

"He remained lying on his back conſtantly, and immoveable; his hands on his breaſt, his legs ſtretched out, and his eyes generally cloſed. He paſſed *eleven years* in this helpleſs ſtate, till the ſummer of 1782. Except a little milk inſuſated between his lips, and ſometimes a ſpoonful of wine or brandy, and at the ſame time, a pinch of ſnuff, he abſolutely took no other food. No one can recollect, during all this time, that he ever expreſſed a wiſh for food. He could paſs over four days, and ſometimes a week, without taking milk. As he had neither fleſh nor fat, this conſtant poſition did not occaſion him any ulcers in his back.

"His brother, Anders Alufſon, ſhewed every fraternal affection for him, and, during theſe tedious and melancholy years, he fought every means to reſtore him to life, (for his preſent ſtate could ſcarcely be called life,) which the moſt tender friendſhip ſuggeſted. He boiled ſome plants, with which he fomented his head frequently. Olaf appeared to recover a certain degree of ſenſation, regain a little ſtrength, and ſeeming gradually reſtored, but he gave no mark of perception nor reaſoning. He appeared in a helpleſs ſtate, and full of alarm, in the preſence of any perſon.

"In this ſtate he remained a conſiderable time before he would taſte nouriſhment to be obſerved ſtepping out of his bed, which therefore, he generally did in the night, or when the family were out in the fields; then would he ſtraggle himſelf to the ſpot where he could take a little milk; but frequently, by the unexpected entrance of any one, he was ſeized with great trepidations, and conſequently remained ſtretched out on the ground without the leaſt capability of motion.—At length his brother, reſolved to make him quit his ſolitary abode would take him out, give him other nouriſhment (though he ever preferred milk,) among ſome ſtrengthening ſubſtances, bathed his head with cold water, by a ſpring at ſome diſtance from the houſe. Although the patient had recovered his hearing and feeling, he ſtill remained extremely feeble and meagre, without power of articulation, and with ſcarcely any trace of reaſon; habit, however, made him capable of going himſelf to draw water from the ſpring to bathe his head.

"Twelve years had paſſed ſince the commencement of this malady; and he aſſoniſhed the village when they ſaw him ſuddenly recover the uſe of his phyſical faculties. This happened on the 8th of Auguſt, 1783, when he returned with water, in the preſence of his brother, of his two ſiſters, and the ſervants, as they were preparing to riſe for church. It was then he was ſeized with ſhiverings, tremors in his arms and legs, and ſaid, in a hurrying voice, "Lord God! this is amazing! Where have I been all this time?"

"At this moment a vein in the crown of his head opened of itſelf, and there fell out about ſix drops of blood; another vein opened at the extremity of the right noſtril; another at the chin; and there ran, as it from both ears, nearly as much blood.

"Nearly about this time he recovered his ſpeech, ſpoke what he wiſhed, had his perfect underſtanding, called by their names all thoſe who were in or out of the houſe, and whom he had known before his malady, and was aſtoniſhed to find them grown ſo old; but he did not recognize one of thoſe whom he had not known before his diſcaſe, although they had appeared daily before him during its prolonged ſtate.

"Olaf conſidered this accident as a mere dream, without knowing whether it had laſted a long or a ſhort time. But what is more remarkable is, that he did not ſeem ſenſibly to have loſt his memory during theſe twelve years, and did not recollect any thing which has paſſed during his malady.

"The people of the houſe ſeating themſelves at table for ſupper, he deſired to read the ordinary prayers and grace, and he performed it without much heſitation. Some days after he deſired to perform his devotions, and according to the account of Dr. Henſchens, he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the articles of his faith.

"The opening of the veins mentioned, which followed by ſlight ſcars on the crown of his head, as alſo on the noſe, and a red ſpot on his chin; the wound in the middle remained open a longer time, and the ſcar gave the noſe an obliquity it had not before.

"When the patient had recovered the uſe of his ſpeech, he ſpoke for ſome time with precipitation; but at the preſent moment in the moſt orderly manner.—His eyes appeared ſomewhat diſfigured; but that ariſes from his ſquinting.—In all other reſpects he is in good health, gains corpulency and performs his daily labors.

"Scarcely had Olaf Olufſon recovered his health, than I was informed of his extraordinary malady; but his ſingularity induced me to take the moſt minute and well authenticated information ere I laid it before the royal academy. Theſe details, therefore, are equally remarkable and true."

Such is the faſt, of which we ſhall no probably meet with a ſimilar caſe. However, the natural means by which the ſudden cure was accompliſhed, is not ſo inconceivable. Hippocrates had foreſeen the probability to head pains of an analogous kind, although not followed by that ſtate of ſtupor or abſolute inertia.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A fight took place ſome days ſince in Wentworth ſtreet, Spital-fields, between two women of the town; a ſailor who witneſſed the conteſt was ſo pleaſed with the dexterity of one of the pugiliſts, that he offered to marry her provided the would accompany him to ſea; at the ſame time grounding to get a huſband for her antagoniſt. Jack had above 100l. in ſpecie money, and engaged a poſt chaiſe and four to convey his bride and his two fair companions to Portſmouth, followed by a chaiſe and pair, with a couple of fiddlers, whom he had hired for the trip.

September 12.

On Sunday laſt, a child, named Sufan Bullock, between two and three years old, fell out of a garret window, three ſtories high into the ſtreet of St. Lawrence, Norwich; when, extraordinary to relate, it was found not to have broken any of its limbs, and great hopes are entertained of its recovery.

NAPLES, Aug. 13.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Yeſterday (ſays a letter) at ten o'clock at night, the eruption of Veſuvius, of which the earthquake ſeemed to be the forerunner, took place.—We were going to viſit the crater, when the cries of the people, and a volume of flames informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itſelf in three ſpecimens from the laſt peak of the Mountain, and took a direction towards the valley ſituated between the Torre del Greco and Torre del l'Annunziate, two towns of the ſea coaſt beyond Portici, and 7 or 8 miles from Naples.

"We let off immediately to ſee this wonderful and tremendous phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure, we ſaw the whole courſe of the lava, which extended almoſt two miles from the crater to the houſes that join the two towns. The ſight was the moſt magnificently frightful that could be ſeen. I contemplated the cafcades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain and ſhuddered at ſeeing an immenſe torrent of fire ravage the fineſt fields, overthrow houſes, and deſtroy, in a few minutes, the hopes and reſources of a hundred families.

"A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain; a cloud of ſmoke, which ſeemed to ſend forth from time to time, flaſhes of lightening, hung over the ſcene, and the moon appeared to be pale.—Nothing can adequately deſcribe the grandeur of the ſcene or give an accurate idea of the horror of it. As we approached the ſpot ravaged by this river of hell, ruined inhabitants having quitted their houſes—deſerted families trying to ſave their furniture or proviſions, faſt and feeble refugees—an immenſe crowd of curious perſons, retreating ſtep by ſtep from the advancing lava, and teſtifying, by extraordinary cries, their wonder, fear, and pity—the frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent explaſions which burſt from the boſom of the torrents, the crackling of the trees devoured by the flames, the noiſe of the walls falling, and the lugubrious ſound of a bell, which the religious of the Camaldules, iſolated on a little hill, and ſurrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their diſtreſs:—ſuch are the details of the frightful ſcene to which I was a witneſs.

"The moment we arrived, the lava was croſſing the great road below Torre del Greco. To ſee it better we got into a beautiful houſe on the road ſide—from the terrace we ſaw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us—in a minute we deſcended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the houſe but three large walls. Approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it—I could only do it by tying it to my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves; it reſembles an immence quantity of coals on fire, which an invincible ſtrength had heaped up and puſhed on with violence. When it met with a well, it collected to the height of ſeven or ten feet, burnt it and overthrew at once.

I ſaw ſome walls get red hot, like iron, and melt, if I may uſe the expreſſion, into the lava. In its greateſt ſpeed, and on a horizontal road, I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of 18 inches a minute. Its ſmell reſembled that of iron red hot."

QUEBEC, December 9.

We hear that a Schooner, belonging to Capt. Doucet, was ſtranded, this week, between St. Thomas and Kamouraſka, on her voyage from Halifax. Fortunately ſhe was in ballaſt. She left Halifax the 29th Oct. ber, when, at the evening before four tranſports arrived there with troops.

The amount of property brought home on account of the E. I. Company in the fleet juſt arrived, £ 9,700,000; the private property, ſtore and ſhips, about £ 4,600,000; and the duty to Government, £ 3,600,000.

A REASONABLE WOMAN.

The following curious letter is taken from the Harleian collection of Manuſcripts, No. 7103, fol. 105.

LADY COMPTON TO HER HUSBAND.

My deare Life,

Now I have declared to you my mind for ſettling of your eſtate, I ſuppoſe that it were beſt for me to betrunk and confider within myſelf what allowance were meeteſt for me; for confider what care I ever had of your eſtate, and how reſpectfully I dealt with thoſe which, both by the laws of God, of nature, and civil policy, wit, religion government, and honeſty, you my deare are bound to.—I pray and beſeech you to grant to me, your kind and loving wife, the ſum of two thouſand ſix hundred pounds quarterly to be paid. Alſo I would, beſides that allowance, have ſix hundred pounds, to be paid quarterly for the performance of charitable works, and thoſe things *I would not*, neither *will be* accountable for. Alſo, *I will have* three horſes for my own ſaddle, that none ſhall dare to lend or borrow but you.—Alſo I would have two gentlewomen, left one ſhould be ſick; or have ſome other let paſs, becauſe it is an indecent thing for a gentlewoman to ſtand mumpling alone, when God had bleſſed their lord and lady with a great eſtate. Alſo, when I ride a hunting, or a hawking, or travel from one houſe to another, I will have them attending; ſo for either of thoſe ſaid women *I muſt and will have* for either of them a horſe. Alſo, I will have ſix or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myſelf, with four very fair horſes, and a coach for my women lined with cloath and laced with gold; the other with ſcarlet, and laced with ſilver, with four good horſes. Alſo, I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, and the other for my women. Alſo, at any time I travel, I will be allowed not only carriages, and ſpare horſes for me and my women, but I will have ſuch carriages as ſhall be fitting for all, orderly, not peſtering my things with my women, nor theirs with either chambermaids, nor theirs with waſh-maids.

Alſo for the loandreis, when I travel, I will have them ſent away before with the carriages to ſee all late. And the chambermaids I will have go before that the chamber may be ready, ſweet and clean. Alſo, for that it is indecent to croud up my ſelf with my gentlewomen in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horſe to attend me, either in city or country. And I muſt have two footmen. And my deſire is that you deſtray all the charges for me. And for myſelf, beſides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, ſix of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and ſix others of them very excellent good ones. Alſo I would have to put in my purſe, two thouſand and two hundred pounds, and ſo you *to pay my debts*. Alſo I would have ſix thouſand pounds to buy my jewels, and four thouſand to buy me a pearl chain.

Now ſeeing I have been, and am ſo *reaſonable* unto you, I pray you to find the children apparel, and their ſchooling, and all my ſervants, men and women, their wages. Alſo, I will have all my houſes furniſhed, and my lodging chambers to be ſuited with all ſuch furniture as is fit; as beds, ſtools, chairs, ſuitable cuſhions, carpets, ſilver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and ſuch like. So for my drawing chambers, in all houſes, I will have them delicately furniſhed, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glaſs, carpet, chairs, cuſhions, and all things thereunto belonging. Alſo my deſire is, that you would *pay your debts*, build up Aſhby houſe, and purchaſe lands ſend no money, as you love God, to the lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps you life from you. Remember his ſon, my lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me, when you were at Tilt yard. If you were dead, he ſaid, he would be a huſband, a father, a brother, and ſaid he would marry me. I proteſt I grieve to ſee the poor man have ſo little wit and honeſty to uſe his friends ſo vilely.—Alſo he ſed me with untruths concerning the charter houſe; but that is the leaſt, he wiſhed much harm, you know him. God keep you and me from him, and any ſuch as he is! So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what I would not have, I pray when you be an earl, to allow me two thouſand pounds more than I now deſire, and double attendance.

Your loving wife,

ELIZA COMPTON.

MISTAKE ON BOTH SIDES.

A TALE.

AMONG the giddy circles of faſhionable life, the youthful and gay lord Orwell ſhone conſpicuous. Eagerly formed, of an amiable diſpoſition, accompanied by the moſt pleaſing manners, which had received the higheſt polith of politeneſs, and diſtinguiſhed for his unaffected vivacity and genuine wit, he was the ſoul of every company in which he appeared. Endowments of this brilliant nature, it will naturally be ſuppoſed, rendered him a favorite with the fair ſex, who vied with each other in attempts to impoſe on him their chains, and lead him in triumph a willing captive.

But the female whoſe fair exterior was unanimated by underſtanding, or in whom levity and frivolity extinguiſhed good ſenſe, could make little impreſſion on the heart of Frederick Orwell. His natural diſcernment ſoon diſcovered whether vanity conſtituted the whole of the character, or whether real intelligence and merit were apparent through the exquiſite of modern manners.

His attention was attracted, his admiration excited, and his heart more ſenſibly affected that he was at firſt conſcious of, by the unrepulſed beauty, intelligent ſprightlineſs, and amiable manners of lady Anne Penthievre. The ſpark of love, which the firſt view of her had kindled in his boſom, was by frequently indulging in the pleaſure of her company fanned into a flame, and he ſoon found an opportunity of avowing to her the impreſſion ſhe had made on his heart. The unaffectedly modeſt and delicate, yet evidently favorable manner in which ſhe received his declaration, riveted his pleaſing chains, and from that time he became her acknowledged and approved ſuitor, and moſt ardent lover.

After having enjoyed for ſome time the unruffled tranquility of undiſtributed confidence in each other, the fiends Jealouſy injected a drop of her gall into each of their hearts, and rapid and tormenting were the effects of the hateful poiſon.

At a ſplendid ball given by a lady of diſtinction, and to which Lord Orwell and lady Penthievre were invited, the latter danced with a young nobleman of equally diſtinguiſhed by his perſonal accompliſhments, the ancient honors of his family and his extenſive eſtates. Her lover, whoſe eye was attentively fixed on them, though he perceived that his lordſhip was too aſſiduous to the beauties and elegant carriage of his partner; and that ſhe, in her turn, diſplayed too great a degree of gratification in having thus excited his attention. Not a little piqued at this, he in his turn, ſelected for his partner a young lady of great beauty, and retired to an immenſe diſtance, to whom he paid the moſt flattering attention, which he on her part ſeemed moſt willingly to receive. His behavior he rendered purpoſely ſo conſpicuous that it could not eſcape the notice of lady Anne; and the ſame evening a viſible coolneſs took place between them, though not a word was ſaid by either with reſpect to the tranſaction which had given each offence. They ſeparated without the leaſt explanation, and their buſy imaginations, brooding over what had paſſed, twiſted the trifling incidents which had given birth to their idle jealouſy into undeniable proofs of the ſuggeſtions of groundleſs ſuſpicion, and inſurmountable obſtacles of their union.

For two whole days the hearts of the lovers were a prey to acute pains which they had never broken before. At length lord Orwell found that he obtained not only ease, but that his sufferings was changed into ecstatic delight, by admitting the idea that he had been mistaken, and that his dearest Anne had not swerved in thought from her fidelity to him. He immediately started up, and hastened to the house of her aunt, with whom she resided. He puffed into the garden where she was sitting alone, indulging, in fact, the melancholy disposition of mind into which the rupture that had taken place between her and her lover had plunged her. The moment she saw him approaching, the first sensation of her heart was an exultation of joy, the expression of which however the check-ed, conceiving it more suitable to the dignity of her sex, and her conscious innocence, to treat with careless levity and disregard the man who could so readily admit suspicions which she esteemed derogatory to her honor, and so easily permit himself to take a mean revenge. She received him, therefore, with an air of the greatest indifference, which, however, it cost her not a little painful exertion to assume. Her careless manner and apparent levity, revived in the heart of lord Orwell all his former suspicions with redoubled force. He endeavored, at first, to answer her with equal levity and indifference, but in this attempt he failed. The mingling flames of love, and jealousy blazed too fiercely in his heart for him to resist their united power. Abruptly he assumed a serious air——

"I must," said he, "I must put an to this trifling. I wish to know what I am to think of what I lately saw. If rank and wealth have such superior attraction in your eyes, I am ready—I am willing—yes, I am willing to resign——"

"No apology, I entreat you," replied lady Anne, with a scornful smile, "If the fortune of an heiress be an object much preferable, you might certain at least from endeavouring to invent accusations which you know have no foundation."

"Madam," returned he "that insinuation is but a poor subterfuge. Let me have—and I think I am entitled to demand it of your candor,—let me have," added he, raising his voice, "an explicit declaration—and explanation."

"My lord," answered she, "this certainly, is language I cannot understand. I know not what I am to explain: at any rate, such an explanation as you seem to require is beneath me."

"My lady," rejoined he, "hastily turning round, and taking out his watch, "if you had been disposed to give it, I have not time to hear it; for now I recollect I have a particular engagement."

Thus saying, he made her a formal obeisance, and abruptly left her.

The rupture between these two mistaken lovers was now become wider than ever, and the difficulty of a reconciliation apparently much greater. Both, at the same time, secretly blamed themselves for the manner in which they had acted, that the had treated him with such affected levity and indifference, which did not accord with the real feelings of her heart; and he, that he had expected himself in a manner hasty and peremptory.

At length, the aunt of lady Anne, an elderly lady of the most friendly and generous disposition, discovered, from the melancholy and visible uneasiness of her niece, and the absence of lord Orwell, that there was some difference between the lovers. She questioned lady Anne on the subject, and was soon satisfied that the most groundless suspicions had misled to severe pains on two excellent hearts: and if a remedy were not timely employed, might separate forever two amiable persons who appeared born for each other. She accordingly sent for lord Orwell, and, in the presence of her niece, thus addressed him:—

"So, I find the common case has happened: you have quarrelled with one another you know not for what. But so it always is: you people of understanding when you are in love, have no more wit than the toothless country boys and girls. Here are nothing but *mistakes on both sides*, and faults on both sides. I am sure you love her, and I know she loves you; so take her hand, and be happy in defiance of jealousy and all her imps."

Lord Frederick gladly obeyed the advice of the good old lady, and took and ardently pressed the hand of lady Anne, who, bursting into tears, tiently and tenderly avowed the truth and warmth of her affections: while her lover, throwing himself at her feet, solicited her forgiveness for having once questioned her disinterested fidelity. Their mutual confidence in each other was never after disturbed by suspicion, either previous to or after their union for life, which soon took place; and their affectionate gratitude to the good old lady who had thus extricated them from their difficulties, and reconciled them by her candid and friendly interference, knew no bounds.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, January 18, 1806.

The Judges of the Court of King's bench gave their opinion last Saturday, on the question thrown in the case of King Vs. Webster. *Lands and Tenements holden in fee and common passage reside, for the payment of Debts, be fees under an Execution of the Crown?*——

Mr. Justice Powell being of opinion that the writ ought to issue, and Mr. Thorpe against it—the Plaintiff took nothing by his motion. We observe Read that an appeal is intended to the King and Council. As the question involves matters of much in the United in the Commercial interest; a number of the most respectable persons in the Town and its vicinity, intended to hear the judgment of the Court, and Mr. Justice Thorpe on delivering the instrument, entered into the considerations at length, at large, and the experience of the Statutes, in a manner, which afforded the highest gratification to every admirer of the English language and the Law.

Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Solicitor General were Counsel for the writ issuing for the last at Leeds.

Mr. Weekes and Mr. Stewart against it.

We understand that the case will be reported by a gentleman of the bar.

I WOULD IF I COULD;

OR, CHLOE'S COMPLAINT.

HOW I'm perplex'd by two sad, in a thousand ways shapes,
They take of thole wares, and of trading of apes;
It every conclusion my heart I should not be their figure,
I was never at a loss to woo, had a maid mad not court.
Then why an I true a man in love I'm misbelieved?
By the head of my grandsire—I would if I could.
Young Dick Thicket say, when my slow-thing was broke,
Again made it fall with a laugh and a joke;
Oliver I expected for a beginning to lay,
But he just doff'd his hat, and wish'd me good day.
Then why an I true'd, that in love I'm misbelieved?
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

The wind but this morn blew me Southerly wind,
And our ships from St. Michael I reckoned a thousand;
I thought he'd be pleasant, but oh! he pounds,
He hung down his head, and wept—I such a wind,
Then why an I true'd, that in love I'm misbelieved?
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

The next will be Lent—nor our calendars show,
When maidens have leisure a courting to go,
For Fasting, or Whitsuntide, bring in the new-year,
And no more are we wooed to the ale and the beer,
In affairs of weddock I long to be schooled,
By the beard of my grandsire—I would if I could.

For parents who preach from the evils of life,
Soon find me the man who dares make me a wife;
The while he is combant, so him I'll be true,
Give him love for his love, do the best I can do?
In affairs of weddock I long to be schooled,
For by all that is modest—I would if I could.

When Hopkins, the Drury-line Prompter, once recommended a man to be engaged as a mechanic in preparing the scenery of an new pantomime, Garrick made the following objections to employing him; "1st, that man will never answer the purposes of the theatre, for in the first place he cannot make a moon. I would not give him three pence a piece for all the moons he shewed me to day. He's *four ser.*, if possible, worse than I have given him directions about the *clouds*, and told him *heavy clouds* were never seen since the *flood*. Desire the carpenter to knock the *rainbow* to pieces, and nail up the *blue sky* for we cannot hang it up in our *firmament*.

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peafe at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Ambersburg, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, or, two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly picked in good and sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as Rated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Peafe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For such, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peafe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, shall be made on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers to attend to be Attested by two subscribing Witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchases.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

EXTRAORDINARY!

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 40.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 768. MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

From the Mercantile Advertiser of December 17.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Neptune, which arrived here last evening in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favored with London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 7th of November, and Liverpool papers to the 9th, inclusive.

They are principally occupied with the operations of the French and Austrian armies in Germany.

The intelligence of the defeat of the combined squadron before Cadiz, in which the gallant NELSON lost his life, is of so much importance, that we have almost excluded every other article news to lay before our readers the official details of this very interesting subject.

O. Marshal Bernadotte nothing further is known than that on the 19th of October he occupied a position between Munich and the Inn, the Austrians there being on their own side of that river. Bonaparte, with the whole of the army would join him about the 25th or 26th, when the further operations against the Austrians and Russians would be commenced.

The army of Italy, under Massena, passed the Adige on the 18th of October, after an action in which the Austrians had 1500 killed and as many taken prisoners. The report of Massena's defeat of the Archduke Charles was received in London by the way of Catalonia, and refled on no official authority.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The vanguard of the second Russian army, amounting to 20,000 men, arrived at Bohemia the middle of last month, and there is every reason to believe, that a few days afterwards they formed a junction with the troops on the Inn. The remainder of the second Russian army might be expected to have wholly joined the troops on the Inn by the latter end of last month.

Captain Langford arrived at the Admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a Russian officer, bringing with him most important dispatches from the Elbe.

These dispatches bring a treaty of alliance which has been concluded between this country and his Prussian Majesty, whose army of eighty thousand men was actually on its march against the common enemy, when the dispatches were sent off.

The Emperor of Russia had been to Berlin to hold a conference with his Prussian Majesty.

The same Emperor is hurrying to the scene of action, at the head of an army of fifty thousand men; and his Imperial brother of Germany is also marching at the head of another army.

Government yesterday morning received the interesting intelligence that the combined Russian and Prussian forces have entered Hanover, where every thing is again put upon its former footing. Six thousand French have thrown themselves into the fortress of Hamelin, where it is supposed they will be blockaded.

The number of Prussian troops which were to be assembled at the Hildesheim by the 26th ult. is stated in a letter from that place at 8,000 men; and the number of those which were to repair to the Provinces of Franconia at 50,000.

The Prussian troops on their march to Franconia and Westphalia are to be joined by 24,000 Saxons and 20,000 Hessians.

Price of Stocks.

Consols 58 1-2 5-8. Red. Ann. 58 3-8 1-2.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 6.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day at one o'clock A. M. from Vice Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Sir, [Oct. 22.

The ever to be lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea, as they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights' entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, 3 of them 64's, when his Lordship was informed by Capt. Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straights.

—On Monday the 21st inftant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by E. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered five or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light: the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of sailing, a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner.—The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships, (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish) Commander in Chief Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards under the direction of Gravina, were, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the diversity of their line was new; it formed a crescent convening to lee-ward, for that, in leading down to their centre, it had both their van and rear abaft the beam, before the fire opened every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a head and a stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve main the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear: but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

At the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander in Chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the 12th from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied to the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts aftern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honorable to their

officers, but the attack on them was irrefiftible, and it pleafed the Almighty Difpofer of all events to grant His Majefty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's fhips having ftruck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten fhips joining the van, got to leeward, fhod towards Cadiz. The five headmoft fhips in their van tacked, and ftanding to fouthward, to, windward of the Britifh line were engaged, & the fternmoft of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majefty's fquadron nineteen fhips of the line (of which two are firft rates, the Santifima Trinidad, and the Sant Anna) with 3 fine officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief; Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral, and the Spanifh Rear Admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cifuentes.

After fuch a victory it may appear unneceffary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the feveral commanders; the conclufion fays more on the fubject than I have language to expreis; the fpirit which animated all was the fame; when all exert themfelves gloriouffy in their Country's fervice, all deferve that their high merit fhould ftand recorded; and never was high merit more confpicuous than in the battle I have defcribed.

The Achille (a French 74) after having furrendered, by fome mifmanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up. 200 of her men were faved by the tenders.

A circumftance occurred during the action which fo ftrongly marks the invincible fpirit of Britifh feamen when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot refift the pleafure I have in making it known to their Lordfhips: The Temeraire was boarded by accident, or by defign, by a French fhip on one fide, and a Spaniard on the other; the conteft was vigorous, but in the end the combined enfigns were torn from the poop, and the Britifh hoifted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without fuftaining a great lofs of men. I have not only to lament in common with the Britifh Navy, and the Britifh Nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the lofs of a hero, whofe name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his Country; but my heart is rent with the moft poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which infpired ideas fuperior to the common race of men, I was bound by the ftrongeft ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occafion in which he fell does not bring the confolation which perhaps it ought—his Lordfhip received a mufket ball in his left breaft about the middle of the action, and fent an officer to me with his laft farewell, and foon after expired!

I have alfo to lament the lofs of thofe excellent officers, Captains Duff of the Mars, & Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none other.

I fear the number that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever fince the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the fhips.

The Royal Sovereign having loft her maft, except the tottering foremaft, I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued which fhip lying within hail, made my fignal, a fervice captain Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action I fhifted my flag to her that I might more eafily communicate my orders to, and collect the fhips, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to fea ward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous fituation many difmafted; all fhattered in; thirteen fathoms water off the fhoals of Trafalgar, and when I made the fignal to prepare to anchor, few of the fhips had an anchor to let go, their cables being fhot; but the fame good Providence which aided us through fuch a day, preferved us in the night, by the wind fhifting a few points, and drifting the fhips off the land, except four of the captured difmafted fhips, which are now anchored off Trafalgar, and we hope will be fafe until thofe gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occafion, I beg leave to congratulate their lordfhips on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majefty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.
—I am, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

Wm. Marfden, Efq.

The order in which the fhips of the Britifh fquadron attacked the combined Fleets, on the 21ft Oct. 1805.

VAN.	REAR.
Victory,	Royal Sovereign,
Temeraire,	Mars,
Neptune,	Belfie,
Conqueror,	Tonant,
Leviathan,	Bellerophon,
Ajax,	Colloffus,
Orion,	Achile,
Agamemnon,	Dolphemus,
Minotaur,	Revenge,
Spartiate,	Swiftfure,
Britannia,	Defence,
Africa,	Thunderer,
Euryalus,	Defiance,
Sirius,	Prince,
Phœbe,	Dreadnought,
Naiad,	
Pickle Schooner,	
Entreprenante cutter.	

(Signed)

C. COLLINGWOOD.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Euryalus, October the 22d, 1805.

The ever to be lamented death of Lord Vifcount Nelfon, Duke of Bronte the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the 21ft, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whofe memory will be ever dear to the Britifh navy, and the Britifh nation, whofe zeal for the honor of his King, and for the intereft of his country, will be ever held up as a fhining example for a Britifh feamen, leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right honorable Rear Admiral, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines, ferving on board his Majefty's fquadron now under my command, for their conduct, on that day; but where can I find language to expreis my fentiments of the valor and fkill which were difplayed by the officers, the feamen, and marines, in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of his country depended; the attack was irrefiftible, and the iffue of it adds to the page of naval annals a brilliant inftance of what Britons can do, when their King and their country need their fervice:

To the Right honorable Rear Admiral the Earl of Northefk, to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, and to the Officers, Non commiffioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my fincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured fhips out of the perilous fituation in which they were, after the furrender, among the fhoals of Trafalgar, in boifterous weather.

And I defire that the refpective Captains will be pleafed to communicate to the Officers, feamen, and royal marines, this public teftimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed)

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the Right hon. Rear Admiral the Earl of Northefk, and the refpective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whofe arm is ftrength, having of his great mercy been pleafed to crown the exertions of his Majefty's fleet with fuccefs, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21ft of this month;—and that all praife and thankfgiving may be offered up to the throne of grace for the benefits to our country and to mankind;

I have thought proper, that a day fhould be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thankfgiving for this his merciful goodnefs, imploring forgivenefs of fins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his conftant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmoft efforts of man are nought, I direct therefore that be appointed for this holy purpofe.

Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22d October, 1805.

(Signed)

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To the refpective Captains and Commanders.

N. B. The fleet having been difperfed by a gale of wind, no day has yet been able to be appointed for the above purpofe.

Euryalus off Cadiz, Oct. 24, 1805.

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majefty's fquadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it, fince which I have had a continued feries of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not poffibly provide againft, or my fkill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning a ftrong fouth-erly wind blew fqually weather, which however did not prevent the activity of the Officers and feamen of fuch fhips as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen) and towing them off to the weftward where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale encreafed, and the fea ran fo high, that many of them broke the tow rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again, and fome of them taking advantage in the dark and boifterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the fhore and funk; on the afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, ten fail of fhips, who had not been much engaged, ftood up to leeward of my fhattered and ftraggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the leaft injured fhips, and to form to leeward for their defence: all this retarded the progrefs of the hulks, and the weather continuing, determined me to deftroy all the leeward moft that could be cleared of the men, confidering that keeping poffeffion of the fhips was a matter of little confequence compared with the falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous talk in the high fea which was running.

I hope, however, it has been accomplifhed to a conficerable extent; I entrufted it to fkilful officers, who would fpare no pains to execute what was poffible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune, cleared the Trinadad and funk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of deftroying four others. The Redoubtable funk aftern of the Swiftfure while in tow. The Santa Ann, I have no doubt, is funk, as her fide was almoft entirely beat in; and fuch the fhattered condition of the whole of them, that unlefs the weather moderates, I doubt whether I fhall be able to carry a fhip of them into port. I hope their Lordfhips will approve of what I (having only in confideration the deftruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a meafure of abfolute neceffity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this fhip; Vice Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can fpare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, & Naiad; the Melpomene joined the 22d. and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d,) I fhall collect the flag officers, and fend to England, with their flags, (if they do not all go to the bottom) to be at his Majefty's feet.

There were four thoufand troops embarked under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentare.—I am Sir, &c.

(Signed)

C. COLLINGWOOD.

We are enabled to add the following particulars refpecting the departed Hero, (Lord Nelfon.) When his Lordfhip found that by his fkilful manoeuvres he had placed the enemy in fuch a fituation that they could not avoid an engagement, he difplayed the utmoft animation, and his ufual confidence of victory; he faid to captain Hardy, and the other officers who furrounded him on the quarter deck, "Now they cannot efcape us; I think we fhall at leaft make fure of 20 of them. I fhall probably lofe a leg, but that will be purchafing a victory cheaply." About two hours before the clofe of the action, his Lordfhip received a wound in his fhoulder from a mufket ball which was fired from the tops of the Santiffima Trinidad, with which fhip fhe was clofely engaged. The ball penetrated his breaft, and he inftantly fell, he was immediately carried below, and the furgeons pronounced the wound mortal. His Lordfhip lived about an hour, during the whole of which time he remained perfectly collected, and difplayed the fame heroic magnanimity in his death that had marked his conduct in every action of his glorious life. A few minutes before he expired he ordered captain Hardy to be called to him: when the captain came, he afked him how many of the enemy's fhips had ftruck; the captain replied as nearly as he could afcertain, 15 fail of the line had ftruck their colours. His Lordfhip then, with that fervent piety which as ftrongly marked his character as fkill and courage, returned thanks to the Almighty; then turning to captain Hardy, he faid, "I know I am dying. I could have wifhed to furvive to breathe my laft upon Britifh ground, but the will of God be done." In a few moments he expired!!!

The following intereffing intelligence has been received from a refpectable gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bordeaux. The day before this gentleman failed, private letters from Paris were received at Bordeaux, announcing, that (a few days fubfequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of Gen. Mack and his troops) the Ruffian army, having proceeded by forced marches, came up with the columns under the command of Prince Murat and Marfhal Bernadotte—that a fevere action enfued—that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; as gener al officers either killed, feverely wounded, or taken prifoners; and the whole of the French troops defeated with immenfe flaughter.—Such was the information received at Bordeaux, and believed, by the beft informed gentlemen of that place.

The intelligence produced an immediate and confiderable effect on the funds at Bordeaux.

On a review of the intelligence received from Philadelphia, we find an article under the Frankfort head, (Oct. 15) ftating that the firft divifion of the Ruffian army, (conveyed in carriages) reached Quaim in Moravia on the 29th of September—that on the 4th of October they were near the frontiers of Lower Auftria—that they were preffing forward to the fcene of action, and that another divifion was following at fome diftance in the rear.

Among the important news received, an article under the head of Frankfort (Oct. 20) ftates that on the 12th of Oct. 45,000 Ruffians, under the command of general Kutufows, formed a junction with 20,000 Auftrians under general Kienmayer. The Junction is faid to have been formed on the Inn, whence they had fufficient time to march to Weifsheim, where (according to article from the vague of the 25th) Bernadotte was ftationed at that time.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK.—MONDAY, January 20, 1806.

Saturday laft being the anniverfary of her Majefty's Birth Day, the fame was obferved here with the ufual demonftrations of joy.

A STRING OF PUNS.

CRAMBE, in the memoirs of Martinus Scribletus, faid he was every day under the dominion of certain words; fuch for inftance as the word *led*, which not only governed him but all the world befides. For, faid he, noblemen and drunkards are *pimp-led*, phyficians and pullies are *fee-led*, the pot cents and oranges are *pil led*, a new married man and a alehoufe *bride led*, an old married man and a pachhoufe *jail led*. Cats and dice are *rat led*, twine and nobility are *fly led*, a coquette and a tinderbox are *ftark led*, a lover and a blunderer are *grow-led*.

From the National Intelligencer.

SIR,

By publifhing the enclofed in your next paper, you will oblige.

A LOVER OF BEEF.

Admiral Pocock's celebrated pickle for meat.

To 4 gallons of water add 1 lib. brown fugar, 2oz. falt-petre, boil them together in an iron pot or kettle, and fkim it repeatedly as long as any fcum rifes, then take off the pot and let ſtand till the liquor is cold. The meat being placed in the veffel meant to hold it, pour the cold pickle on it until it is covered, and put fomething on to keep it in the pickle, and thus keep it for family ufe. When it is intended to keep it for a length of time,

the pickle muſt be boiled once in ſix weeks or two months at farthest, adding, during the boiling, a-lb ſugar and half a pound of ſalt, ſcumming as before directed. By this management the pickle will keep good 12 months, and is always ready for a freſh ſupply of meat.

N. B. The foregoing method is equally excellent for Bacon and Beef.

A Spaniſh Poet, celebrating the *black* eyes of his miſtreſs, declares in the quaint ſtyle of his age, that they were "*in mourning*, for the *murders* they had *committed*."

CURIOUS BARGAIN.—A gentleman laſt week bought from a dealer in Manchester 200 ſquare yards of ſalt for 200 guineas. On being aſked the price of it per ſquare yards, the owner anſwered, "a guinea," and made a contract accordingly. The money paid bears no proportion to the value of the quantity ſold.

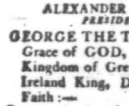
PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and choſen, and to every of you—

GREETING :



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and welfare of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Firſt day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twenty-fifth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth of our reign. A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me : AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leaſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land reſerved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Surety, who, together with the perſon ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Do. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been abſent from the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of in any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, eſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour, Pork, or Peaſe at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds, or, two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the firſt quality, properly packed in good and ſufficient Caſks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as ſtated in my Printed Notice of the 19th September, 1805.—The Peaſe to be white prime boilers, and packed in Caſks: the whole warranted to keep ſound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For ſuch, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Peaſe wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either ſpecies of Proviſions agreed for, muſt be made on or before the firſt day of July one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the Officer Commanding, to Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the Inhabitants Signature to be Atteſted by two ſubſcribing Witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 41.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 763. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirtieth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and choſen, and to every of you—

GREETING :



WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of November laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our ſaid Provincial Parliament to meet us on the Thirtieth day of December, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and welfare of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Firſt day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

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By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Publiſhed by Authority.

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No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm at Petteſfield, by Mr. John Dickſon, in any quantities not leſs than one Buſhel, at four Shillings York Currency the Buſhel, if delivered at the Purchaſers Houſe, or three Shillings the Buſhel if taken by them from the Farm.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

We find by letters from Madrid, of the 12th of October, that 8000 Spaniſh troops, under the command of General O'Farrel, are to be ſent to Italy to join the French.

An intereſting paper has been iſſued by Count Hardenburg, dated the 14th of Oct. on the ſubject of violation of the neutrality on the Pruſſian territory. It ſpeaks in ſevere terms of the unexpected meaſure of the forcible violation of the Pruſſian territory, and announces that precautions are to be taken for the future protection of the neutrality of the Pruſſian dominions.

A Deal letter of this morning announces the ſailing of the expedition from the Downs, with a favorable wind.

Our Dover letter ſtates that a great number of veſſels are collecting there for the purpoſe, as it is ſuppoſed, of making an attack upon ſome of the enemy's ports.

We find the following important article under the Berlin head of Oct. 12, "It would certainly be doing the greateſt injuſtice to the juſt and generous character of our King, to ſuppoſe for a moment, that he would not oppoſe the audacious progreſs of the French."

November 7.

The public rejoicings laſt night were partial—Lord Nelſon's death had impreſſed every heart with grief. At the theatres tributes were paid to his memory—there were but few illuminations—to night, we underſtand, there will be a general one.

An impreſſion of 30,000 of laſt night's Gazette Extraordinary were ſent down to Yarmouth, in order to be tranſmitted in a faſt ſailing cutter to the Continent.

Admiral Collingwood's conduct has obtained the fulleſt approbation; and laſt night diſpatches were ſent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him by the Acaſta, containing a commiſſion, which appoints him to the command of the ſhips in the Mediterranean, with the ſame powers as Lord Nelſon had.

Lord Nelſon had accompliſhed the 47th year of his age—having juſt equalled in the amount of his years, the number of ſhips of the line he had taken from the enemy.

The ſquadron commanded by Sir R. Strachan is ſtill off Cape Finiſterre, where they had received intelligence of the Rochefort ſquadron, which on the 30th ult. was not in port, and was ſuppoſed to be afraid to make land.

November 8.

The junction of the Pruſſians with the Ruſſians, is fully confirmed by the Dutch Journals of the 4th inſtant. We have alſo received Paris papers to the 31ſt ult.

The intelligence from Berlin is of the moſt important nature. The political ſyſtem of the Pruſſian cabinet has undergone a complete change in the courſe of laſt month. Inſtead of placing her immenſe armies upon the war eſtabliſhment, merely to reſiſt the paſſage of a foreign force through her territories, and maintain her neutrality, Pruſſia has conceded full liberty of tranſit to the Ruſſian forces, and is marching her armies to Franconia, to the Banks of the Rhine and to the borders of the Bavarian republic.—Three armies, amounting in the whole to 150,000 men, are actually on their march for the ſeverel points we have mentioned. A fourth army of immenſe force, is aſſembled in Brandenburgh, to ſupport the three firſt. 24,000 Saxons and 20,000 Heſſians, are to be united to the armies on the march to Franconia and Weſtphalia.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.

The theatre of war being removed from the banks of the Iller to Bavaria, the uſual courſe of the mails has been reſumed, by which we have received letters direct from Ulm, which do not give a very favorable account of the Auſtrian Generals, and it appears there have been great diſagreements among them; in particular there has been a violent diſpute between the Archduke Ferdinand and Gen. Mack, becauſe the former wanted to quit Ulm and give battle to the enemy; but the General ſhewed his orders to the Prince, which placed the chief command entirely in his own hands, and he choſe to remain at Ulm, where his conduct became more incomprehenſible every day, eſpecially when it is obſerved, that on the 16th, being two days before he ſigned the capitulation, he iſſued the following order: "In the name of his Majeſty, I hold all Generals, Officers, and Subalterns, reſponſible upon their honour, duty, and welfare, not to mention the word SURRENDER, nor think of any thing elſe than the moſt vigorous defence; a defence which cannot be of long duration, as the van of the two great armies, Auſtrian and Ruſſian, will arrive in two days at Ulm to deliver us. If we ſhould fall ſhort of proviſions, we have ſtill 3,000 horſes left for our food. I ſhall be the firſt to eat horſe fleſh, and every man will be ready to join me, which I alſo expect of the good citizens to whom I repeat my promiſe, that they will be fully paid for all."

DEAL, Oct. 28.

We are ſtill in a ſtate of uncertainty reſpecting the expedition. Various conjectures are afloat. It is to-day ſaid, that the 4th regiment are to be diſembarked, and it is yet uncertain whether the Guards will go.

The German Legion are under ſailing orders, and will ſail as ſoon as the wind is fair.—Gen. Moore's brigade were under orders to join the armament and I am told, were actually on their march for Deal; but it is now ſaid, counter orders have been ſent down, and that the brigade has halted for the preſent.

King's meſſengers, are daily arriving, and all is hurry, buſtle, and uncertainty: the weather continues very boiſterous, and the tranſports ride hard—but as yet no damage has happened. We are in hopes of the weather moderating for at preſent, all intercourſe with the ſhipping is totally at a ſtand.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

As the publication of the *Mercantile Advertiſer* will be ſuſpended to morrow, (this day having been ſet apart by the Clergy and the Corporation, to be obſerved as a day of Humiliation, thankſgiving and prayer) we have "labored with all diligence" to preſent our readers at one view, a connected ſeries of the operations of the French army in Germany, from the date of the fifth bulletin (which was tranſlated for this paper a few days ago,) to the iſſuing of the tenth, which comprehends the laſt advices received from that quarter.

Theſe details will be found worthy the attention of the politician; of the news brought by the Neptune, they are ſecond in importance only to the gallant achievement before Cadiz.

We learn, from other ſources, that a ſecret expedition, conſiſting of the Coldſtream regiment, the 3d guards, the 4th or king's own, the 14th and 23d regiments, the 95th rifle corps, the German legion, and the artillery, ſailed from the Downs for the Continent on the 5th of November. The Duke of York, who was to have had the command, will join them in the ſpring; the Duke of Cumberland and Cambridge, Generals Burrard, Moore, and Lord Chatham, accompanied the troops as commanders of columns.

The advanced guard of the Ruſſian troops entered Boitzenburgh, on the Elbe, on the 27th of October; the Pruſſians entered Hanover on the day following.

The armies of Pruſſia, are diſpoſed into four diviſions; one of theſe, reinforced by 24,000 Saxons, and 20,000 Heſſians, is to cover the frontiers of Franconia; a ſecond has proceeded to Hildeſheim, a third is to march to the Rhine, and a fourth to remain in Brandenburgh. The Duke of Brunſwick, commands the army in Lower Saxony, which is to be joined by the Ruſſians, Swedes, and the Britiſh expedition above noticed. There is a probability that one of the Pruſſian armies will invade Holland; to defend which, French troops were on the point of marching into the republic.

The Dutch Miniſter quitted Hamburgh on the approach of the Ruſſians, and the French Miniſter was preparing to follow him.

Sir R. Strachan was off Finiſterre, and had intelligence that the Rochefort ſquadron had not got into port on the 30th October.

The Ottoman troops at Cairo have obtained a complete victory over the refractory beys; the heads of ſeven of them, in conformity with the uſual practice of Turkey, were publicly hung up on the gates of the ſeraglio at Conſtantinople, among whom was ſaid to be the celebrated Eſſi Bey.

THE MANAGERS appointed for the SUBSCRIPTION BALL on Monday Evening next, give notice that the Tickets will be drawn for by the Ladies, preciſely at a quarter after ſeven o'clock, from Number one to the actual number then preſent.

York, 24 January, 18-6.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,
YORK, 22d January, 18-6.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Freſh BEEF of good Quality, to the Troops ſtationed at Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 18-6, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York, on or before the firſt day of April next.

Propoſals will in like manner be received for ſupplying the above mentioned Poſts with Freſh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 18-7.

The loweſt Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated, in anſwer to each of theſe Propoſals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

REMARKS on the Culture and Preparation of HEMP in CANADA: Communicated at the deſire of the Lords of His Majeſty's Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

BY CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

ON THE CHOICE OF SEED.

HEMP is produced from an Annual Plant called the Cannabis Sativa by Linneus. It riſes in height from Four to Eight Feet: It flouriſhes in Soil which is good, light, and moderately humid. Warm weather agrees with it, but not great heats.

In the culture of Hemp, the choice of Seed is an important object, it ſhould, if poſſible, be of the preceding year's growth; but on no account more than that of two years, as Hemp Seed has a ſingular tendency to grow rancid. To judge of its quality, take ſome of the Seed promiſcuouſly from the Heap, and with the fore Teeth cruſh the outward Shells and ſeparate them from the Kernel. If the Seed is good, the Kernel ſhould then be mild to the taſte, and in flavour reſemble the Hazel Nut.

The Huſk or Shell contains an eſſential Oil which communicates its taſte to the Kernel, if eaten along with it. If the Kernel taſtes rancid the Seed will not vegetate.

All the Seed, of which the ſhell is a pale white or pale green colour, is bad, and the Kernel not well grown. If the ſhell ſhines and is of a brown colour, it is a ſign that the Kernel is well formed, and proper Seed to ſow. If, in rubbing it betwixt the palms of the hands, the Hemp Seed does not break, but, on the contrary, the ſhell becomes more clear and bright, it is a good ſign. If it becomes dufty by rubbing, it is unfit for growth.

Hemp Seed is apt to ferment and heat, if packed in large quantities together on ſhip board. It will anſwer to pack it in old American Flour Caſks, or other packages not containing more than three hundred weight in each, but it will be ſafer if only half that weight is packed together.

I have been more particular in giving minute inſtructions in the choice of proper Seed, as it is an important point in the commencement of the undertaking; and without proper attention thereto, the attempt to grow Hemp is labour loſt. Much of the Hemp Seed ſold in England is kiln dried, which prevents its future vegetation.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE HEMP PLANT.

THE natural Soil on the banks of the Creeks and Rivers in Canada is ſuitable for the growth of Hemp. The land ſhould be previouſly loughed in the preceding Autumn, and twice in the following Spring, as ſoon as the froſts will permit, it ſhould then be harrowed extremely fine with iron toothed harrows, in order to leave the earth as well pulverized as poſſible. It ſhould then be levelled with a light buſh harrow, and ſown broad caſt, at the rate of two and a half buſhels of Seed per Arpent (about four fifths of an Engliſh ſtatute Acre.) The Seed ſhould be harrowed in immediately after being ſown, by a Harrow with ſmall iron teeth ſet pretty cloſe. In ſowing the Land, the Seed ſhould not be covered deep, otherwiſe it will not grow, but periſh. Great care ſhould be taken to prevent the Land being injured, by being treſpaſſed upon, or the Seed being deſtroyed by Birds before it is firmly rooted in the ground.

On the early trials of cultivating Hemp in Canada, it will be proper to ſow ſome by every Farmer, in ſmall incloſures near the Houſe, either in beds or in ridges of about four feet wide, with intervals of two feet between, to allow room to weed or pull the Hemp, when ripe, and to make the Farmers gradually acquainted with the properties of the Plant.

Hemp Seed ſhould be ſown in Canada as early in the month of May as the weather will permit; but if the weather is bad, the ſowing may be poſtponed 'till any time before the ſecond week in June. It has been ſuppoſed advantageous to allow the Hemp Seed to be laid upon a cloſe boarded Cellar floor, for two or three weeks previous to its being ſown, in order to prepare it to germinate ſooner. After the young Plants are juſt riſen above ground, they ſhould be carefully weeded; they will afterwards be ſufficiently luxuriant to prevent the growth of Weeds.

The Hemp Plants are of two kinds, Male and Female, which riſe promiſcuouſly. The male yields a Farina or Powdery matter; the Female bears the Seed; the production of good Seed depends upon this Farina being diffuſed by the air upon the Female Plants; its effects may be promoted by Artificial agitation, at the time when the Male Plants are plucked or drawn from the others, as hereafter mentioned.

The male Hemp Plants will be ready to pull about the ſecond week in Auguſt; their ripeneſs may be known from the duſty or powdery matter (Farina) they yield when ſhaken by the wind, or agitated with a ſtick, alſo from their leaves turning yellow, and their ſtems a white-iſh colour.

As the raiſing of a conſiderable quantity of Hemp Seed is at preſent of conſequence, I recommend the following plan to be adopted now for that purpoſe. It may be deviated from at a future period, when Seed becomes more plentiful there.

When the Male Hemp is well ripened, let the perſons who pull the Hemp, clear paſſages or alleys through the field of about two feet wide, and ſix feet diſtant from each other, by pulling up promiſcuouſly the male and female Hemp plants, which grow within the ſaid ſpaces; and let the Hemp thus plucked, be removed to other ground in the neighbourhood, and laid thereon ſtraight, about an inch thick. After it has been thus placed for two or three days expoſed to the Sunand Air, turn it, and let it lie a day or two more, then make it up in Bundles about the thickneſs of your thigh, by two legatures with ſome of the Hemp ſtalks; one of which ſhould be near the root ends, and the other at two thirds of the length of the bundle. In this ſtate you may either proceed to Water Steep it, as hereafter directed, or houſe it from rain, 'till a more convenient opportunity offers for the purpoſe.

I have before obſerved, that beds of the Hemp about ſix feet wide ſhould be left growing until an intermediate ſpace of two feet wide had been cleared, and the Hemp which grew thereon carried away, you muſt then proceed to pull up the male Hemp which was left growing amongſt the female Hemp on thoſe beds, taking care not to damage the female Hemp; but, on the contrary, leaving it to grow with as little injury as poſſible, until the ſeed is ripe. The male Hemp which was plucked out may be dried in the intermediate alleys above mentioned, and made up in bundles, as the former.

METHOD OF COLLECTING HEMP SEED.

THE female Hemp ſhould remain growing upon the Land 'till the Seed is fully ripe; the ſigns of which are the opening of the Pods wherein the ſeeds are lodged, ſo much that you may juſt perceive the ſeeds therein, they will have a brownish appearance. It may probably be the firſt or ſecond week in October before the female Hemp ſhould be pulled; it ſhould then be carefully drawn to avoid ſhedding the ſeed, and ſhould be laid on cloths in carrying, to prevent the ſeed being loſt in moving; it ſhould be bound up in ſmall bundles, and ſet to dry, with the root end downwards, in bunches made of three ſmall ſheaves, placed in a triangular form with the heads together, ſo as to ſupport each other.

Be careful not to looſe the ſeed, and when the bundles are dry, you ſhould have a wooden ſtool with a ſheet of blanket under it; by ſtriking the Hemp againſt the ſtool, you will beat out the beſt of the ſeed into the ſheet or blanket, breaking your Hemp as little as poſſible. After you have ſeparated the ſeed from the Hemp, either by beating it as above or by threſhing it ſubſequently, the ſeed ſhould be winnowed, and laid on a dry floor where there is a free current of air, turning it over repeatedly with a ſhovel to dry it, and to prevent fermentation.

I have been very minute in giving directions about preſerving the Seed, in order that it may be procured in Canada, without the neceſſity of ſupplies from England,

and to avoid the risk of bad Seed being sent. I shall now return to the Relation of the method of preparing the Hemp, which had been previously plucked, and was ready for the water steep.

ON WATER STEEPING OR BOUISSAGE OF HEMP.

THE French recommend to cut off the roots and tops of the Hemp plants previous to this operation, which they say improves the quality of the remainder. For the water steep, the Hemp which had been previously dried and made up in bundles, as above directed, should be laid in a pond containing about five or six feet deep of water, and free from mud; the bundles of Hemp should be laid therein across each other, and close together, part of the heads one way and part the other, the whole covered with water and kept underneath it by stones, weights or levers, till properly steeped, which may be known by taking out a bundle and washing it; if the leaves come off freely, the fibres open and easily separate from the rind or stalk, it is in good order, if not, it must lie longer under careful observation, till ready.

IT will take a longer or shorter time in steeping according to the heat of the weather; for instance, six or seven days at the latter end of August; in September eight or ten, and in October or the beginning of November from twelve to twenty days, sooner or later, as the weather is naturally warm or cold.

IF convenience would admit that the pond of water in which the Hemp is steeped could be filled with water, or emptied at pleasure, it would be best to pile the Hemp therein dry; then to let the water upon it, to continue till it is properly steeped, afterwards to draw off the water, and when the Hemp is well drained take it out.

WHEN there is no convenience of a pond of water for steeping the Hemp, it may be managed in a brook or river, but there is danger in such case of its being carried away by the stream or damaged by the sand and mud.

THE Female Hemp, after seeding, requires a few days longer steeping than the other, owing to the thickness of the Rind, and the glutinous Substance being more adherent from its longer standing.

THE intent of the Process of water steeping, is by a gentle fermentation to separate the gummy and Mucilaginous matters from the Fibres of the Hemp, with which they are intermixed, and to occasion the Bark or Rind on the outside of the Fibres to be afterwards more easily detached by the Break.

WHEN the Hemp is found to be sufficiently steeped, the Bundles must be taken out one by one, and washed to separate the Filth and loose particles; it should then be set on the root ends to drain, the bands be untied, and the Hemp placed against a fence exposed to the sun and air, that it may be thoroughly dried.

ANOTHER mode of preparing *Hemp* after steeping, is to take it after washing, to a dry piece of ground, to open the bundles carefully, and spread the Hemp about two inches thick, it should remain about a week in this state, then be laid with care the other side uppermost, and in about eight days tied up in straight bundles and removed under cover till there is leisure time to break and swingle it.

IN Russia, Sweden and Livonia, where there is much snow, they ferment or steep the Hemp in winter in the snow, by spreading the Hemp (which had been previously dried) upon the first snow that falls, and leaving it there to be covered with other Falls of snow, until spring, when it is usually found to be sufficiently fermented, it is then collected into small Bundles ready for the Break. It appears to me that this mode would answer well in Canada, for the Female Hemp which has borne Seed, and save considerable trouble at that time of the year.

OF THE MANAGEMENT OF HEMP BY THE BREAK.

AFTER the Hemp has been washed and well dried from the water steep, it is fit for the break; if it has not been sufficiently dried in the open air, it may be done, by laying it carefully upon sticks placed across about four feet above a gentle fire; the Hemp may be laid thereon about six inches deep, and turned from time to time to be equally dried. In those countries where Hemp is grown in large quantities, wind and water Mills with particular machinery for the purpose are contrived, to break and prepare the Hemp in a more cheap and expeditious manner; but in a country where the preparation of Hemp is in its infancy, the most plain and simple methods must be first practised, and such machinery used as the Farmer can make in his own house. I have therefore added Drawings and Descriptions of such Implements as will answer the purpose in Canada, and at the least expence. In using the Hand Break, Fig. 1, the person employed takes in the left hand a handful of Hemp and in the other the upper jaw of the Break; the Hemp is laid across at B between the two jaws, and by raising and pressing down the upper jaw several times with great force upon the Hemp, it breaks the dry stems and rind, which contain the fibres of the Hemp. By this means the gummy matter and rind are made to quit the fibres, and the operation is continued 'till the whole handful be perfectly crushed by the machine; the Hemp is then stretched out on the ground or a table, and when about two pound weight is thus prepared, it is made into a parcel by doubling and twisting it slightly, and is then called a Head of Hemp, or undressed stuff. A woman may break from twenty to forty pounds weight of Hemp in this manner in one day.

ON SCUTCHING HEMP.

AFTER the Hemp has passed the Break, it must be Scutched in the following manner. As much Hemp must be taken in the left hand as can conveniently be held, and with the right hand having broken the straw of the Hemp, lay it over the edge of the Scutching Board, Fig. 5, with the root ends foremost; it must be beaten downwards with the Scutcher, Fig. 4, or Fig. 3, and the Hemp turned or winded with the left hand, as it is Scutched, 'till most of the straw and dirt is beat out. When that end is done, the other must be turned and Scutched in a similar manner; then that handful is laid aside and another proceeded with, 'till the whole is finished; the Hemp is then tied up in Bunches and laid in a place moderately dry until there is occasion to use it. The Intent of this operation is to beat out and detach the Rind and dirt previously loosened by the Break.

METHOD OF HECKLING OR HACKLING HEMP.

WHEN Hemp is intended for coarse yarn, it need only be heckled with a large tooth'd Heckle; but if for finer uses, it must be begun with a coarse Heckle, and afterwards passed through one or more finer ones, as occasion may require.

THE business of the Heckler consists in separating throughout the whole length the fibres of the Hemp which the Break and Scutcher have divided only in part. The teeth of the Heckles, see Fig. 6 and 7, are of iron with sharp points. The common coarse Heckle is about twenty one inches by seven, the teeth in the rows are about one and three-fourths of an inch asunder, and extending in height above nine and a half inches from the board in which they are fixed; they are placed in a *quincunx* order, so that the teeth of the second row are in the centre of the space of the first row. By drawing the Hemp through the Heckle, the teeth carry off a part of the gummy matter contained amongst the fibres of the Hemp in the form of dust, and by dividing the filaments separate entirely the heterogeneous matter contained amongst them. To effect this purpose, the Heckle being firmly screwed upon a plank or solid piece of timber, one side of which inclines from the workman, he takes a handful of the Hemp, see H. Fig. 6, which grasping in his right hand he draws through the Heckle, holding the other part of the Hemp in his left hand to prevent its being entangled. After one end of the Hemp is sufficiently heckled, the handful is reserved, and the same operation performed on the other.

(For the remainder see Supplement.)

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

REFERENCE TO THE ANNEXED ENGRAVING OF THE IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF HEMP.

FIG. 1. represents the Hand Break for Hemp with a portion of the Hemp Plant placed at B, supposed to be held by the left hand across the three under teeth or lower jaw of the Break, the two upper teeth and handle which are moveable on the hinges A A, are with the right hand quickly and often raised up and forced down upon the Hemp placed at B, which Hemp is frequently shifted and turned with the left hand; its rind is by this operation broken, and part thereof detached from the filaments.

Fig. a is a cross section of the two heads and jaws of the Break; C is the handle; D the two upper teeth; E the three lower teeth.

Fig. 3 and 4, represent two different kinds of Scutchers or implements for further clearing the Hemp from its dirt and rinds after it has passed the Breaker, the person who scutches the Hemp, holds the Hemp in the left hand, and lays part of it over the stock, or upright plank Fig. 5, fixed firm in the floor, and with the right hand strikes or scutches the Hemp with one of the Scutchers, either of which may be used for this purpose, but that of Fig. 3 gives a more regular and firm stroke; the wing F fixed upon the back of it equalizes the motion, prevents the Hemp from entangling on the Scutcher, and the space betwixt the hook I wing F and Scutcher G, is useful in straightening the Hemp by drawing the bunch occasionally through it.

Fig. 6 and 7 are two Heckles fixed firmly on a Bench before the workman, who strikes the Hemp H upon the iron teeth of the Heckle, and draws it through them to open the filaments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FROM accounts lately received from good Authority in Canada, it appears that an Acre of good Land in Corn will not yield half the profit to the Planter that the same Land will yield there in Hemp, and that Hemp may be grown successively on the same Land many years to advantage, when Corn will not. An Acre or two of Land it is agreed may be planted with Hemp on each Farm there, without interfering with other business. With respect to the quantity of Hemp raised on an Acre of Ground, it varies from six to twelve hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the Soil, and the manner of preparing it. A great part of the business is done at leisure, and when the time can best be spared. The consumption is certain, the present demand of Hemp for England being upwards of thirty thousand Tons per annum. His Majesty's Ministers are endeavouring to render the necessary facilities to the Inhabitants of Canada, by furnishing Hemp Seed, employing Agents to purchase, with ready Money, the Hemp when prepared for Sale, so that the necessary means are already taken to ensure success, in an Object of consequence to the Prosperity of Canada, and of immense importance to the United Empire.

(Signed) CHARLES TAYLOR.

Society of Arts, &c.
Adelphi, London,
Aug. 19th, 1805.

☞ *N. B. Engravings of the Implements used in the Preparation of Hemp, referred to in the foregoing Remarks, together with an explanation how those Implements are to be used, will be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in each of the Districts of this Province, for the inspection and information of the Public.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
York, November 23, 1805.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour, Pork, or Peale at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds, or, two hundred and twenty-four pounds nett; and to be of the first quality, properly packed in good and sufficient Casks.

The Pork to be cured and packed in the manner as stated in my Printed Notice of the 14th September, 1805.—The Pease to be white prime boilers, and packed in Casks; the whole warranted to keep sound and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores.—For such, Sealed Tenders are now ready to be received at this Office in any proportion for the quantity of Flour, Pork or Pease wanted: the delivery of the quantity of either species of Provisions agreed for, must be made on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and six.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the Officer Commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Elquire, Deputy Commissary General at Quebec; the Accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers Signature to be Attested by two subscribing Witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frater,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilcox and
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryerson.
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell.
	Adrian Marx
	Samuel Robertson.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitemarsh;
18 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly,
19 in the second Concession of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby.

Also, Lot No 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those desirous to purchase will please apply to QUETTON St. GEORGE.
York, Dec 5, 1805.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber having left the *Yellow House* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up that House in a more superior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the best Liquors, &c. and hopes, by his affability, and attention to the commands of those Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.
Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horses.
January 1, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all publishing at the Printer's giving credit for a single Copy—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

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G. R

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 42.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 770. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the first day of February, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty fixth day of December last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Convoke our said Provincial Parliament to meet us on the First day of FEBRUARY, for the actual dispatch of *Public Business*, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the fourth day of February, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this thirty-first day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-fixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secty.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr. John Denniston, in any quantities not less than ten Bushels, at four Shillings York Currency the Bushel, if delivered at the Purchasers Houses, or three Shillings the Bushel if taken by them from the Farm.

Lateſt Intelligence.

From the New York Herald of Dec. 25.

The following account of the deſtruction of the combined French and Spaniſh fleet after the late engagement off Cadiz was received by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Conſul at Malaga, from his correſpondent at Cadiz, and brought here yeſterday by Captain Chew, from Gibraltar. From this ſtatement it will be ſeen that the Britiſh were unable to ſecure more than 14 of the enemies ſhips, although a much greater number ſtruck to them.—Eleven eſcaped.—Three daſhed on the rocks and were entirely loſt, together with moſt of their crews.—One was ſo crippled as to be unmanageable and was deſtroyed, and one blew up in the engagement.

An account of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, that ſailed from Cadiz on the 19th and 20th of October, 1805, and fought the Britiſh Fleet on the 21ſt of the ſame month.

SPANISH SHIPS.

Principe d'Auſturias, 112 guns.—Returned to Cadiz Bay on the 21ſt Oct. very much damaged, and a great number killed and wounded—among the latter Admiral Gravina and his Major General Piſcano, however not dangerous; on the night of the 22d her mizen and main maſts were ſo crippled that they rolled overboard.

Santa Anna.—Struck to Admiral Collingwood, who manned her and took out her captain, Admiral Haba being wounded was left by his own choice on board; being entirely diſmaſted and ungovernable, ſhe fell ſo near the fort of Cadiz that ſhe was re-taken on the 23d by the ſquadron that went to ſea for that purpoſe, and brought into Cadiz harbour.

Bargo, 100 guns.—Was much damaged in the action, but came into port on the night of the 21ſt; on the 23d in the morning, ſhe got under way with ſeveral other ſhips, to retake the Santa Anna, which the Britiſh were towing off; and on the night of the 23d, not being able to make the port, ſhe anchored about ſix leagues diſtant, and it blowing very hard ſhe rolled her maſts (which were very much damaged) overboard; and was taken next morning by the Britiſh in ſight of Cadiz.

Monarca, San Juſto, and San Leandro.—All arrived at Cadiz on the night of the 21ſt, and next morning, the San Leandro, while at anchor in the mouth of the Bay, rolled away her main and mizen maſts.

San Francisco d'Aſſa.—Came in the night of the 22d, drifted aſhore in Cadiz Bay, near Fort St. Catalina, and is totally loſt; the part of the crew that was on board when ſhe went aſhore were ſaved, having an Engliſh prize officer and men on board.

Neptune.—Came in the morning of the 22d diſmaſted, and drifted aſhore on the night of the 23d near St. Catalina, and was totally loſt, crew ſaved, having an Engliſh prize officer and men on board.

San Juan Nepomiceno, San Ildephonſo, Argonauta, and Bahama.—All totally diſmaſted and ſunk in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh on the 22d.

Miſſing, though the tower gave notice of one more Spaniſh ſhip being in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, but do not mention her name, ſuppoſed to be the Santiſſima Trinidad, of 144 guns.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Pluton.—Came in the night of the 21ſt.

Algeſiras.—Came in the night of the 22d, having ſtruck to and been manned by the Engliſh, but being totally diſmaſted and ungovernable in the gale of the night, the Engliſh gave the command to the French on condition they ſhould not be priſoners of war; this ſhip had above 300 killed, and among them Admiral Magon.

——, totally diſmaſted, ſtruck to and was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, but ſtruck the ſhore and went to pieces near St. Peter, on the night of the 23d and every ſoul except about 25 are ſaid to have periſhed.

Swerapeille, Neptune and Hero, all came in on the night of the 21ſt much damaged, and are calling for ſuccour at the mouth of the Bay.

Le Achille. Blown up during the action, the major part of the crew ſaved.

L'Argonaute. Came in on the night of the 21ſt.

L'Aigle. Diſmaſted, and in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, but in diſtreſs near Tonne Gorda, ſaid to be got off and coming in.

Bucentaur. Admiral Villeneuve wounded, totally diſmaſted, and ſtruck to Nelſon. The Admiral and his Captain were put on board a frigate, and the ſhip manned by a lieutenant and eighty men. On the night of the 22d, the ſhip being totally diſmaſted, was blown by the violence of the wind towards the ſhore, and anchored near the Caſtle of St. Sebaſtian; next day about an hour after the people were taken out, the went down. Major General Prigny, who was left on board by Nelſon, is ſlightly wounded. At Cadiz, 400 men are reported killed on board this ſhip, and moſt of the officers wounded.

Intrepid, Redoubtable, Monte, Blanco, Dugaytouin, Formidable, Scipion, Berwick and Swiftſure. Theſe ſhips are miſſing, but as it is known that ſeveral of them had ſtruck to the Engliſh, it is ſuppoſed they are in their poſſeſſion.

A report however prevails, that Admiral Duquenond has eſcaped with four frigates.

The bodies of Admiral Magon and Captain Villigris are reported found, driven on the Playa between Cadiz and St. Patrick, where above 1000 bodies have been driven on ſhore. The whole beach is covered with the wrecks of ſhips.

The five frigates and brigs are returned without any material damage.

L'Aigle is ſaid to have got off and anchored in the Channel.

Cadiz, 25th October, 1805.

IMPORTANT.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

New-York, 4 o'clock P. M. 4th January, 1805.

The arrival of the Britiſh Packet Manchester, Captain Davies, in 44 days from Falmouth, enables the Editors of the New York Gazette to give to their readers another IMPORTANT NAVAL VICTORY, by the Britiſh Admiral Strachan. There is no other news of moment. It was hourly expected, that the King of Pruſſia would join the Coalition.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 11.

The letter, (and its encloſure) of which the following are copies, were received at this office laſt night, from captain now Rear Admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Cæſar, addreſſed to William Marſden, Eſq.

SIR, *Cæſar, November 11.*

The accompanying copy of a letter, addreſſed to the honorable Admiral Cornwallis, I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the haſty manner in which it is written. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Cæſar, Weſt of Rochefort, 264 miles, Nov. 4, Wind S. E.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, working to the weſtward with the wind weſterly, on the evening of the 2d, we obſerved a frigate in the N. W. making ſignals. I made all ſail to join before the night, and followed by the ſhips named in the margin * we came up with her at eleven at night, and at the moment ſhe joined us, we ſaw ſix large ſhips near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chaſed by the Rochefort ſquadron, then cloſe to leeward of us. We were delighted. I defired him to tell the captains of the ſhips of the line aſtern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæſar for the purpoſe, making all the ſignals I could to indicate our movements to our ſhips; the moon enabled to ſee the enemy in a line abreaſt, cloſely formed; but we loſt ſight of them when it ſet, and I was obliged to reduce our ſails, the Hero, Courageaux, and Æolus, being the only ſhips we could ſee.—We continued ſteering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning obſerved the Santa Margarita bear us; at nine we diſcovered the enemy of four ſail of the line at N. E. under all ſail.—We had alſo every ſoing ſet and came up with them laſt: in the evening, we obſerved three ſail aſtern; and the Phœnix ſpoke me at night. I found that active officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I ſent him to aſſiſt the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy.—At day light we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was ſoon rejoined by the Phœnix.

A little before noon the French finding an action unavoidable began to take in their ſmall ſails, and form a line, bearing on the ſtarboard tack; we did the ſame, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to captains, "that I ſhould attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a ſhort time the van ſhip of the enemy tacked, which almoſt made the action cloſe and general, the Namur joined ſoon after we tacked, which we did as ſoon as we could get the ſhips round, and I directed her by ſignal, to engage the van; at half paſt three the action ceaſed, the enemy fought to admiration, and not ſurrendering till their ſhips were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ſhips of the line, and the frigates, and they ſpeak in high terms of approbation of their reſpective officers and ſhips' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæſar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have ſuffered much, but our ſhips not more than is to be expected on theſe occaſions.—You may judge of my ſurpriſe, ſir, when I found the ſhips we had taken, were not the Rochefort ſquadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. J STRACHAN.

Hon. W. Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

* Cæſar, Hero, Courageaux and Namur, Britiſh, Æolus, Santa Margarita, (at 10 leeward in the forenoon.

FIRST LINE.

LARB AND TACK.

British Line.

Cæſar, of 80 guns.
Hero, of 74 guns.
Courageux, of 74 guns.

French line.

Duguay Trouin, of 74 guns, Capt. Trouffer.
Formidable, of 80 guns, Rear Admiral Dumanoir.
Mont Blanc, of 74 guns, capt. Villegrey.
Scipion, of 74 guns, Capt. Baronger.

SECOND LINE (when the Namur joined.)

LARB-BARD TACK.

British line.

Hero, of 74 guns, Hon. Capt Gardner.
Namur, of 74 guns, Capt. Halſted.
Cæſar, of 80 guns, Sir R. J. Strachan.
Courageaux, of 74 guns, Capt. Lee.

French line.

Duguay Trouin.
Formidable.
Mont Blanc.
Scipion.

N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion totally diſmaſted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremaſts ſtanding.

Our frigates—Santa Margaritta, Aeolus, Phœnix and Revolutionaire.

The Revolutionaire joined at the time the Namur did, but, with the reſt of our frigates, in conſequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy.

I do not know what is become of the Bellona, or the other two ſail we ſaw on the night of the 2d inſt.

The reports of damage, killed and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have ſuffered much.

The London Courier of the 15th obſerves, "We ſtated yeſterday, that a TREATY of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance had been concluded between Ruſſia and Pruſſia.—By this Treaty Pruſſia engages to make a COMMON CAUSE with England, Ruſſia and Auſtria, if Bonaparte does not accede to the terms of Peace which have been propoſed to him. The object of Duroc's miſſion to Berlin was to invite Pruſſia either to join France immediately, or in the event of her not joining her, to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality.—The firſt propoſition was immediately rejected. When Pruſſia evinced an intention of no longer remaining neutral, and tranſmitted a Note on the 14th ult. to the French miniſters La Foreſt and Duroc, Bonaparte in anſwer to that note demanded peremptorily, THAT PRUSSIA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY DECLARE FOR OR AGAINST HIM.—The King of Pruſſia inſtantly communicated this peremptory demand to the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the two Monarchs in concert returned an anſwer, in which they propoſed—

"That Naples ſhould be evacuated by the French troops; that the Treaty of Luneville ſhould be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland ſhould be declared Independent; and that the regal dignity of Italy be for ever ſeparated from the Imperial dignity of France.—If theſe propoſitions were acceded to, Ruſſia promiſed to evacuate Corfu; but if they were rejected, the Pruſſian army would commence its operations.

A letter from on board the Royal Sovereign, one of Nelſon's fleet, ſays,

"I write with Admiral Villeneuve at my elbow. He can ſcarcely yet credit his fate, and his deſpair and grief exceed any thing I ever ſaw."

Before the battle of Copenhagen there was recorded in the Britiſh Admiralty Annals *one hundred* and *twenty two* inſtances of honorable atchievements by Horatio Nelſon.

Further Extracts from London Papers received at this Office by the Neptune.

LONDON, November 7.

Our Readers have peruſed the moſt affecting account of the total defeat of the Combined Fleets, and the ever to be lamented death of Lord Nelſon, with thoſe mixed feelings of grief, gratitude any joy, which it is ſo well calculated to inſpire. We have ſome, intereſting particulars to add to it:

It has afforded much ſurpriſe, that the Combined Fleets ſhould have adopted the reſolution of putting to ſea, and it had been ſuppoſed, that nothing but a total want of proviſions could have induced them to hazard a battle with Lord Nelſon. The fact was not ſo—they had received orders to put to ſea the firſt opportunity that ſhould be afforded them by our fleet being weakened by detachments from it, or by ſtreſs of weather to quit the blockade of Cadiz. Their object was to make for the Mediterranean, to collect in their paſſage the Carthagena ſquadron, and to proceed to Toulon, where, being joined by the veſſels in that port, they would have formed a fleet of between 46 and 50 ſail of the line, with which it was their deſign to prevent, if poſſible, the ſailing of any expedition with Britiſh troops from Malta, or any expedition with Ruſſian troops from Corfu. Such is ſaid to have been their plan; and the courſe they were ſteering, and Vice Admiral Collingwood's diſpatches, juſtify us in giving credit to the aſſertion—The enemy heard of Admiral Louis having been diſpatched with ſeven ſail of the line to Tetuan Bay for proviſions and other neceſſaries, and they conceived that our fleet had been thereby diminiſhed to about 20 ſail of the line. It muſt not be imagined that his lordſhip remained directly off Cadiz with his fleet, or within ſight of the port. His great object was to induce them to come out. "Let them come out," he would ſometimes ſay—"My object is not to induce them by the diſplay of all my force to remain in port, but to do every thing in my power to tempt them to come out." In purſuance of this deſign, he never kept all his fleet before Cadiz.—This was the manner in which he ſtationed his fleet. The Eurydus frigate was within half a mile of the mouth of the harbour to watch the enemy's movements, and give him the earlieſt intelligence—Of the harbor, but at a greater diſtance, he had about ſeven or eight ſail of the line. He remained himſelf off Cape St. Mary's with the remainder of his fleet, and a line of frigates extended and communicated between him and the ſeven or eight ſail off Cadiz. The advantage of this plan was that he could receive ſupplies and reinforcements off Cape St. Mary's without the enemy's being informed of it, and thus they remained conſtantly ignorant of the real force under his command.—but being acquainted, as we have already ſaid, with the circumſtance of Admiral Louis having been diſpatched with ſeven ſail of the line, they conceived his force not to amount to more than 20 ſail of the line. Great praiſe is due to the admiralty for the active and vigorous exertions they had made to place Lord Nelſon's force in the beſt poſſible ſtate—the Combined fleets at Cadiz had in a more particular manner fixed their attention—they had ſtrong reaſons to ſuſpect what their intentions were. Juſt before they came out of port, his Lordſhip had been reinforced by three or four ſail of the line from home—of this, by Lord Nelſon's judicious conduct in ſtationing his fleet, the enemy were uninformed.

His Lordſhip had received from the Admiralty on the 1ſt and 2d of Oct. ſuch information, as induced him to believe that the enemy would ſoon put to ſea. He had arranged, before he left London to reſume the command of the fleet, a plan by which he would fight the enemy upon a new principle; it was, we underſtand, extremely ſimple, but it was no ſooner made known than it carried conviction to every naval officer; it afforded a compleat remedy for that ſo convenient ſyſtem, which requires a vaſt variety and frequent changes of ſignals. "I ſhall never diſturb my fleet," he ſaid, "in the day of battle with ſuperabundance of ſignals." On the 4th of October he ordered all captains on board the victory and laid before them his new plan. It was one of the peculiar features of Lord Nelſon's character to be able, by the clearneſs and preciſion of his plans, and orders to make every man underſtand him in an inſtant; the new plan carried immediate conviction to them.—They all exclaimed that it could not but be ſucceſsful. The laſt order given before the action, was a ſhort but comprehenſive one.—"England expects every man to do his duty." He determined himſelf to fight the Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip, the ſuperb Santiſſima Trinidada. It is worthy of remark, that he had before gained the higheſt honor in grapling with the Santiſſima Trinidada, in the action of the 14th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent. She was the largeſt ſhip in the world, carried 136 guns, and had four decks. Lord Nelſon ordered his own ſhip to be carried alongſide his old acquaintance, as he called her, and ſhe was killed to her. How well the action was fought, how ſevere the conflict, Admiral Collingwood's excellent letter ſufficiently informs us. The enemy were engaged at the muzzle of their guns. Every one knows how full their ſhips are always of men—every 74 gun ſhip has about 900 men; the Santiſſima Trinidada had 1600, including a corps of troops, amongſt whom were ſome ſharp ſhooters. Captain Hardy, who law from the manner in which theſe ſharp ſhooters fired from the main top of the Santiſſima Trinidada into the Victory, that their object was to pick out the officers, and more particularly of courſe that greateſt of all heroes, repeatedly requeſted, as we ſtated yeſterday, Lord Nelſon to change his coat, which was decorated with the ſtars of the different orders or at leaſt to put on a great coat over it. The firſt that was killed near his Lordſhip, was his Secretary Mr. Scott—he was killed by a muſket ball which entered his head, and he fell dead inſtantly. The ſecond ſhot, a few minutes after, ſtruck his Lordſhip, and entering below his left ſhoulder, took a direction through his vital parts—he flaggered againſt the officer near him, and was immediately carried below. The ſurgeons were buſily employed upon the wounded—his Lordſhip deſired to take his turn. As ſoon as the ſurgeon examined the wound he ſaw it was mortal. The gallant hero had his eyes fixed attentively upon him—he ſaw the ſurgeon turn pale, and his

countenance assume the deepest impression of grief—" it is mortal, I see," he said. The Surgeon did not, or could not speak. He desired to be placed upon a chair, and directed captain Hardy to attend him. He spoke no more of his wound, except when he first communicated to the captain the surgeon's conviction. He employed the short time he lived, about an hour, in dictating orders relative to the battle, in receiving reports, in enquiring what was the condition of the enemy, and what ships had struck. He had from the first thought that he should be wounded; but he spoke of the probability of it with his usual calmness. When he found just before the action that he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement he displayed the utmost animation, and his usual confidence of victory; he said to captain Hardy, and the other officers who had surrounded him on the quarter deck, " now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make forty of them. I shall probably lose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply." Even had the victory been purchased with that loss alone, it would not have been cheaply purchased, but how much greater a price has been paid for it. To the last moment of his precious life, he was able to give directions with the utmost calmness and precision. Like General Wolfe, breathing out his life on the heights of Abraham, he enquired " whether the enemy gave way?" He was gratified with the intelligence conveyed him almost every moment, that more of the enemy's ships had struck. As life ebbed fast away the number augmented. He was told that fifteen had struck; he seemed enraptured with the intelligence. The last that struck before his death was the superb Santissima Trinidada. When he heard that she had struck, he appeared convulsed with joy; he lived but a few moments afterwards. In his last moments, with that piety which had ever formed a distinguished feature of his character, he returned thanks to God that he had permitted him to die in the arms of victory. He desired his blessing to be conveyed to all who were the nearest to his heart, and whom he could have wished to have again embraced—" but the will of God be done." He laid his head upon the shoulder of Captain Hardy, who remained with him to the last, and in a few moments his gallant soul escaped for ever! Admiral Collingwood had previously received the account of his being mortally wounded—Lord Nelson had sent him his final instructions, his affectionate regard, and his last farewell. It was known too on board the Santissima Trinidada that he had been wounded; just after he received the wound, there was a general shout on board the Spanish ships. Of the engagement we have received some few more particulars—the French and Spaniards both fought desperately—the former seemed to wish to clear themselves from the imputation thrown upon them by the latter, after the action with Calder, of having wished to make the Spaniards bear the brunt of the battle. Admiral Gravina is said to have declared that he had been thrust forward in that action, but that he would this time make the French take an equal share—they did so, and both fought bravely. Many of our ships had two or more on them at a time.—The Temeraire was boarded by two ships at once; they pointed upon the quarter deck in great numbers, rushed to the flag staff, and tore down the colours. Our gallant tars were in the highest degree enraged—they immediately turned to—cleared the deck of every one of the enemy—most were killed, the rest were forced overboard—the colours were hoisted amidst loud huzzas, and the two ships which had boarded her, were forced in their turn to strike their colours.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.

The great naval action off Cadiz appears to have been accompanied by a circumstance unparalleled even in naval annals.—Of three *Commanders in Chief*, English, Spanish and French, *Two* were killed or died of their wounds and the THIRD made prisoner.

On the evening after the intelligence of Lord Nelson's victory and death were received in London, the following lines were spoken by Mr. Wroughton, on the Drury-lane theatre:

Is there a man, who this great triumph hears,
And with his transports does not mingle tears?
For tho' Britannia's flag victorious flies,
Who can refrain from grief when Nelson dies?
Stretch'd on his deck amid surrounding foes,
More Phœnix-like the gallant Chief expires;
Cover'd with trophies, let his ashes rest,
His memory lives in every Britith breast.
His dirge our groans, his monument our praise;
And whilst each tongue this grateful tribute pays,
His soul ascends to Heav'n in glory slaughter'd hosts attend.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Claiborne, to the Secretary of War, dated New Orleans, October 30, 1805.

" Six hundred troops have arrived at Pensacola from the Havanna, and it is reported that the garrisons of the Mobile and Baton Rouge are to receive considerable reinforcements.

" A Governor General for the Province of Taxus has arrived at St. Antonio: he is a Brigadier General and said to possess military talents.

" A fort is erected on Trinity river, and about two hundred men (the greater part) are there stationed."

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of thefe Propofals for the periods mentioned thereon.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a diftribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

THE Subfcriber requefts a Meeting of the Creditors of the late George Purvis, at Gilbert's Hotel in York, at two o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 17th day of February next. York, 29th January, 1806.

W. ALLAN, Aſſignee.

THE Public is cautioned againſt taking in payment two Notes made by me to Job Cogſwell of Eaſt Gwillimbury, the one for one hundred and twenty Dollars, payable in January next, and the other for twenty-three Dollars and a half, payable on demand; as the ſaid Job Cogſwell obtained the ſame by unfair means and without any conſideration. Eaſt Gwillimbury, 29th January, 1806.

his
PETER M LEPARD,
Mark.

Witneſs,
HENRY LEPARD,
JACOB LEPARD.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,
Thomas Smith, Aſſiſtant,
Abraham Iredell,
Thomas Welch,
Angus Mac Donell,
William Fortune,
Lewis Grant,
Richard Cockrell,
Henry Smith,
John Rider,
Aaron Greely,
Thomas Fraſer,
Reuben Sherwood,
Joſeph Fortune,
Solomon Jeveſs,
Samuel S. Wilmot,
Samuel Kyckman,
Mahlon Burwell,
Adrian Marlet,
James Roſs.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subſcriber having left the *Yellow Houſe* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE in York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up ſaid Houſe in a more ſuperior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the beſt Liquors, &c. and hopes, by his aſſiduity, and attention to the commands of thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, to merit a ſhare of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.
Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horſes.
January 1, 1806.

For Sale,
The following Lots of LAND, *viz.*

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch,
29 and 30 in the fifth Conceſſion of Beverly,
19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby.

Alſo, Lot No 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvement and Building thereon. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.
York, Dec 5, 1805

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Court de Puiſaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for the purpoſe.
Sept. 14, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Reviſed Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of its thereafter being *ſtopped*, on ſuch Application will be made *Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.*

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 43.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 771. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT,
Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secty.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lieſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land reſerved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Sureſty, who, together with the perſon ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards,
28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December, 1805*, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Comptroller of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he was not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of in the year of our Lord any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words " Majeſty" and " beſides," viz. " or any Ecclefiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.
York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm at Petercfield, by Mr John Dreſſer, in any quantities not leſs than ten Bufhels, at four Shillings York Currency the Bufhel, if delivered at the Particulars Houſes, or three Shillings the Bufhel if taken by them from the Farm.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, February 8, 1806.

Tueſday laſt the 4th inſtant being the day appointed by Proclamation for opening the Provincial Parliament; at twelve o'clock, his Honor the Preſident came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, and being ſeated on the Throne, commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Honor was pleaſed to open the Seſſion with the following gracious SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament:*

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

BY the much lamented Death of Lieutenant Governor Hunter, the Adminiſtration of the Government of this Province hath devolved on me:—I moſt ſincerely condole with you on that melancholy event; his Faithful and meritorious Services to the Public, in this part of his Majeſty's Dominions, will be long felt and remembered. It ſhall be my endeavour to imitate and to follow his Example.

Since the laſt Seſſion of this Legiſlature, Commiſſioners have been appointed, for carrying into effect the Proviſions of an Act, for affording relief to thoſe Perſons, who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Deviſees of the Nominees of the Crown to ſuch Lands; I make no doubt, by the exertions and abilities of thoſe Gentlemen, to whom that important Truſt is delegated, the Public will ſoon receive the moſt important Benefits from the Operation of that ſalutary Law.

I forbear on the preſent Occaſion to point out particular Objects for your Deliberations, being convinced, that your knowledge of the reſpective ſituations of his Majeſty's Subjects

whom you here represent, will be the surest Guide to direct you, in the enacting of such Laws as may be necessary for their Security and Comfort, (as well as in the continuing of Laws heretofore enacted, but now about to expire, whose beneficial effects we have already felt and experienced.)

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Public Accounts to be laid before you, not doubting, but that you will pay that attention in the examination of them, which the nature of the Subject requires.

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

It is with the highest satisfaction, that I congratulate you on the great Naval Victory, which lately hath crowned with Success his Majesty's Arms; though our joy is not unmixed, as we have deeply to regret the loss of one of the bravest and most able Defenders of his King and of his Country.

May Great Britain, our Parent State, ever have such men to fight her Battles; and may she, by the Blessing of Providence, be enabled to defend herself and her widely extended Dominions, from the assaults of her Enemies, and transmit her Territories with her invaluable Constitution, unimpaired, to the latest posterity.

The following Addresses were presented to his Honor the President, in answer to his Honor's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

To His Honor ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire, President Administering the Government, of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Honor,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to Address your Honor, with our respectful Thanks for your Speech.

The late Lieutenant Governor Hunter's well known exertions to promote the welfare of this Province, will be long remembered with gratitude, and his death sincerely lamented by its inhabitants. We therefore fervently join your Honor, in our condolence on that melancholy event, and highly applaud your intentions, to imitate and follow so good an example.

The Act, for affording relief to the persons entitled to claim Lands in this Province, as Heirs or Devisees of the Nominees of the Crown to such Lands, has had our fullest approbation; and we are well assured that the Commissioners appointed to carry it into effect will exert their abilities to render its operation as beneficial to the Public as possible.

We beg leave to assure your Honor that the Legislative Council of this Province will not be wanting in zeal for its Prosperity, and in giving its assistance, to the enacting of such Laws as may appear to be still necessary for the security and comfort of the King's Subjects who dwell in it; and also to the continuing of those Laws heretofore enacted and about to expire, whose beneficial effects have been already felt and experienced by them.

With pleasure we reciprocate the congratulations of your Honor on the great Naval Victory which has lately crowned with success his Majesty's Arms. But while we thus exultingly join in expressing our joy; we equally lament that we have at the same time to regret the loss of that distinguished Officer, whose conspicuous Abilities and great Naval Skill, have closed a brilliant Career of the most eminent Services to his King and Country in adding this very splendid Triumph to their number. We also piously join your Honor in praying, that Great Britain, our Parent State, may not only ever have such Men to fight her Battles; but that she may by the Blessing of Providence, which has hitherto protected her, be enabled to defend her widely extended Dominions against the assaults of her Enemies, and transmit them with her invaluable Constitution, undiminished and unimpaired to the latest Posterity.

By Order of the House,
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Speaker.
Legislative Council Chamber, York,
the 5th day of February, 1806.

To which his Honor gave the following Answer:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Your respectful Address calls for my best thanks and acknowledgements; and I entertain the pleasing hope, that the Inhabitants of this Province will derive the greatest Benefits from your exertions and care.

(Copy)
WM. STANTON,
Chief Clerk in the President's Office.

To the Honorable ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Honor,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to present to you our gratulations on your accession to the Administration of the Government of this Province.

We affect not to describe to you the career in which distinguished virtue may display itself, in exercising the high prerogative of the Representative of a gracious and benevolent Sovereign; but we cherish the fond hope, that you, in your relation to Majesty, and from your experience in the public Concerns of this Country, will, in the Administration of the Government of it, preserve unsullied this important trust.

We derive much pleasure from being informed that the Act of the last Session of this Parliament, "for "affording relief to those persons "who may be entitled to claim "Lands in this Province as Heirs "or Devisees of the Nominees of "the Crown, in cases where no Pa-"tent hath issued for such Lands," will, in its operation, prove a salutary Law; as we feel impressed with the principle that the protection of the Subject and the security of his Property, ought to be legibly evinced in every act of legislation in which a regard to our happy Constitution can find either ascendency or support.

We shall with cheerful assiduity, devote our attention to the public Accounts, and shall feel ourselves happy in submitting to you such observations as may be deemed essential either in the retrenchment of the expenditure of the public money, or in devising the means of a more necessary application of them.

We feel more than ordinary pleasure in your Communication of his Majesty's late Naval Victory, and though we may much regret the fall of the illustrious Nelson in that Action, yet we cannot refrain from expressing in our sensations of joy:—May our Navy be permanent and its successes perpetual.

(Attest.)
DONALD MACLEAN,
Clk. Assbly.
Commons House of Assembly,
6th February, 1806.

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

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I return you my best thanks for your respectful Address, and have no doubt, but, that your deliberations and exertions will effectually promote the happiness and prosperity of his Majesty's subjects in this Province.

(Copy)
WM. STANTON,
Chief Clerk in the President's Office.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Thursday last the 6th inst. after a painful illness, DAVID BURNS Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the Province of Upper Canada. His remains will be interred to-morrow afternoon.

Latest Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3, 1805.

In consequence of the reports made by Adjutant General Oxvenen, the King has ordered the erection of lights with reflecting lamps for the direction of navigators in the Baltic.—Most of the ships which navigate the Baltic, having occasion to pass before Christianfoe, they run the risk of being wrecked off that place or the neighbouring islands. To prevent these misfortunes and to point out the course which ships ought to take, it has been thought proper to erect on the great tower of Christianfoe a light composed of nine reflecting lamps, the circuit of which may be made in three minutes; so that when the nine large lights are seen in the distance, it requires about 50 seconds to pass from one to another. The lights will disappear in the intervals, but may always be seen, unless the vessel be at too great a distance. These lights are to be placed at the height of ninety-two feet above the level of the sea. This elevation has been adopted to prevent this beacon from being mistaken for that which has stood for some years at the Southern point of the Isle of Bornholm, and in which the light is made by a cole of fire. This light is two hundred and seventy two feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather may be distinctly seen five or six miles off at sea. The lights at Christianfoe will be displayed, for the first time, on the first of October, 1805, and will be kept up, conformable to the ordinance of the 21st March, 1705, and the proclamation of 1st Feb. 1799, that is to say, from Easter to Michaelmas, from one hour after sun-set to sun-rise, and in winter, from half an hour after sun-set to sun-rise.

(Signed)
Malling, Fresin, Tonder, &c.

LISBON, Sept. 20.

By letters from Cadiz we are informed of a most deadly animosity subsisting between the French & Spaniards, which is carried to lengths too shocking for the reflection of human nature; a night does not pass without the commission of some horrid outrage, which always terminates in the spilling of blood.—The origin of these misunderstandings is kept profoundly secret, but is said to be between the French admiral Villeneuve and Gravina. The latter has proffered his resignation, which the Spanish government has refused to accept; yet no means are taken to soften the existing quarrel, or put an end to the nightly broils which take place between the French and Spanish sailors, which has of late been extended to the inhabitants of the town, who are now engaged in the dispute, under a plea that the provisions for the town are kept for the support of the French navy, and that they in consequence will be starved.

In Madrid the disorders wear a still more dreadful appearance; the inhabitants are in arms, to whom the Swiss guards have been opposed and defeated, upwards of 600 persons have been killed and wounded in this conflict; the cause is attempted to be kept profoundly secret; but it has arisen from an edict lately passed under the sanction of the Prince of Peace, commanding all persons to receive in full payment, in lieu of money, the depreciated vales, a paper currency, which in the last war, was at a discount of 50 per cent.—This currency is the most unpopular in the kingdom of Spain, is always at a discount; and the people refuse to concur in the terms of the edict, which is the cause of a dispute which has at length occasioned this insurrection.

In consequence of this news, all intercourse by way of exchange between Lisbon and Madrid is at a stand; and all business between the two places lies for the present.

It is very currently reported here that Bonaparte has made another demand upon the government of this country, which if it is levied, must be complied with, rather than endanger the return of our present neutrality.—Eight millions of cruzados is said to be the extent of his demand, which in sterling money is 800,000l.

Whether this will ultimately turn out true or false, I have the mortification to inform you, that our bilheten, (the paper money of Portugal) are at this time at a discount of 20 per cent: which extraordinary depression is occasioned by the above report; for all the bilhetes are generally at a discount, it has not of late been greater than ten per cent.

GREENOCK, Oct. 23.

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wednesday last, arrived on Friday. The following is the substance of the very interesting intelligence communicated by it.

The French troops under Bernadotte and Marmont, with the Bavarian Auxiliaries, marching apparently towards Bohemia, had turned suddenly round, and proceeded in three columns towards Nienberg, Donawert and Ingolstadt with a view to turn the flank of the Austrians. To reach his destination with the greater celerity, General Bernadotte, acting by previous instructions, proceeded on his march through the Prussian territory of Anspach! The Prussian Commandant protested, but in vain—Bernadotte alledged his positive orders—and the Prussians were forced to retire before a superior force. This outrage was next day renewed by the passage of 20,000 Bavarians through the same territory, in a parallel line. Against this violation of neutrality, the Prussian Minister at Anspach also protested, and his dispatches, narrating the transaction, excited the strongest sensations at the Court of Berlin. A Council of State was immediately held, and the result sent off to the King. His Prussian Majesty arriving the same evening at his capital, held a second council, after which dispatches were sent to the Generals in all parts of his dominions, and to all the Courts of Europe. Some private letters say, that his Prussian Majesty has, in consequence declared, "he would allow a free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions—and that he would not, in any way, oppose the entrance of the allied forces into Hanover." But shocking as it is, this is not the only act of violence and injustice which this mail enables us to record. The Cyper has again violated the rights of the Diplomatic character, and the law of nations, by issuing orders for the arrest of two foreign ministers, their four secretaries of legation, and a Charge d'Affairs at Stutgard!—orders given at the time when he was hospitably entertained at the place of Louisburg, belonging to the Duke of Wurtemberg, whose capital he has so grossly insulted.—Amongst the persons thus arrested, with every circumstance of barbarity and publicity, were the Austrian and Russian ministers. The whole were put in close confinement.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Last night Mr. Sewar left town, on his return to the Court of Berlin, with the answer of our Government to the important dispatch which he brought from thence about a week since; and which was undersood to relate to the occupation of Hanover.—Our expedition, consisting of the German Legion, and a body of artillery, is destined for Stralsund; but it cannot fail before the end of the next week.—*Star.*

Government we understand, announced to the Foreign Ministers yesterday, that the Elbe and the Weser are no longer blockaded.

This important event, which opens the communication with Germany and the markets of the North to our merchants, was announced by the following official notice, which was stuck up at Lloyd's.

"*Downing-street, Oct. 9, 18 5.*

"Information having been received of the removal of the French troops from the position which they occupied on the borders of the Elbe and Weser, his Majesty has pleased to direct that the blockade of the entrance of these rivers should be discontinued, and that his Majesty's ships of war which had been stationed at the mouths of them, should be withdrawn.

(Signed) "MULGRAVE."

Sun Office, three o'clock, P. M.

The Hamburgh mails of the 1st and 4th inst. are just arrived.

The junction of the Bavarian troops with the French appears to be confirmed, and it is stated that Bavaria will be put under a provisional Austrian Government.

A letter from Berlin, under date of October 1st, mentions the intended positions and Commanders of the different Prussian armies, and adds, that a Circular Note to his Prussian Majesty's Envoys, relative to those arrangements has been published, in which it is declared, that they have no other object than that of maintaining a perfect neutrality, against any power that might attempt its infraction.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 28th of November.

Lieut. Col. Layard, of the 54th regiment, arrived from Naples, charged with important dispatches to Government. He came from Lisbon, and the packet on its arrival at Falmouth, being put under quarantine, orders were given for its release that he might come to town. It is supposed that he brings the agreement upon which the King of Naples consents to the admission of a body of English and Russian troops to occupy both Naples and Messina as a protection against the common enemy. Ministers also received letters from Sir James Craig, at Malta, dated the 17th ult, but it is believed not of so late a date as those which they received by the last Hamburgh Mail, which stated that the troops were ready to embark for Naples.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Malta, 16. 18 5.—"We are all here in the greatest anxiety, having just received the most peremptory orders to hold ourselves in readiness for embarkation, without knowing where or whither we are going, on which the most rigid secrecy is preserved.—The General has desired all the officers to provide tents, there being none here in store for them.—All we can learn is, that we are going to a country very mountainous, very woody, and where we may present ourselves to meet the enemy a few hours after our landing. We are in high health and spirits, and never in better order for the pastime which awaits us. Our Commissary has also received orders to accompany us."

Extract of a letter from Charles Martin, Esq. Post-master at Waterford, Erie county, to a gentleman in Lancaster, Penn. dated Dec. 5.

"Judson and Isaac Farren are just returned from Detroit. They bring bad news from that place—that the Indians are gathering in force, and threaten Detroit with a second conflagration.

The people are in great alarm, and turning out to arms in every direction. If they had not come away the day they did, they would have been enrolled in the militia next day. This I suppose, is owing to the withdrawing of the troops, as there is now only part of a company of artillerists there, under captain Dixon."

The following intelligence is said to have been received in Philadelphia: that a body of eight hundred Indians had assembled near Detroit, on the British side of the Strait, and sent in a belt of Red and Black wampum to the commanding officer there. The militia have been called out, and it is feared that they are not adequate to the exigency."

Niagara Falls.—About twelve days since, a piece of the rock, which makes this cataract, about 40 feet wide, and extending from the western shore to and nearly across Goat Island, separated from the main rock, and tumbled into the river below. This happening in the day time, the inhabitants for some distance were for a moment alarmed by the noise occasioned by the falling of such a prodigious weight of rock. We understand, that the breach being perpendicular, and from the bottom to the top, the fall of water retains its former height and appearance.

[*Ontario Freeman.*

FROM A LATE LIVERPOOL PAPER.

JOURNAL OF A WELCH CURATE.

Monday.—Received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Snuff, being one half year's salary. Obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the doctor, and even when admitted was never asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles.—Item. The doctor, himself, he could have no curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

Tuesday.—Paid nine pounds to seven different persons, but could not buy the second hand pair of black breeches, offered to me at a great bargain, by Cabbage the tailor, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Polly nor Betsey having a shoe to go to church in.

Wednesday.—My wife bought a petticoat for herself and shoes for her two daughters; but unfortunately in coming home, dropped half a guinea to a beggar, which she had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown.—Item. Child my poor woman for being affected at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to rely on the goodness of God.

Thursday.—Received a note from the alehouse on the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman wanted to speak with me on pressing business, went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a company of strolling players, who was gaoled for several pence he had pennes; in a struggle what to do—the baker, that we had paid him for on Tuesday, quarrelled with us in order to avoid giving any credit in future: and George Greedy, the butcher, letting word that he heard it whisper as how he intended to take a curate who would do parish duty at an inferior rate, and therefore, though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal with Peter Pinpoint at the upper end of the town: mortifying beyond one these. But a want of humanity in my opinion, a want of justice; the father of the universe lends his clothing to us, with a view that we should relieve another in distress, and we consequently by no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence—paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder to prosecute his journey.

Friday.—A very scanty dinner, and pre-ordered thereafore to be ill, that by avoiding to eat, I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the shilling, the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, filled the goodness of my heart and burst into tears.—Item. never to contradict her as long as I live; for the mind that can argue like hers, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable in its intentions, and in every light from the severity of economy, performs an act of virtue superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday.—Wrote a sermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different parish churches and came home excessively wearied, and excessively hungry—had more money than two pence half penny in the house—but see the goodness of God!—The strolling player whom I relieved was a man of fortune, who accidently heard that I was a humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service. I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himself my friend, put a fifty pound note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of three hundred pounds a year.

EPITAPH.

Inscribed upon a grave stone, in Attleborough in the State. It was written by an unlettered man.

HERE lies the hull of Lovis,
Now mouldering into dust:
CÆSAR the Almighty warned
A place among the just.
But he would heed no Bird
To mount to heavenly light;
And by the hand that joins both,
In closing it struck in white.
Jesus, [ ] he quitted the flesh,
In the 10th year of his age.

1788. [Salem Gaz.

Epitaph on a Scotch Schoolmaster.

BENEATH these stones an Dominie's bones,
O better wights we take him,
Appoint him take to your worms,
And cause it make no blame.

From a London Paper.

A new *Gallows* was lately set up in Newgate-street, the appearances to which are very favourably spoken of; though no person could never be prevailed upon to give it a *fair trial.*

Humorous specimen of Orthography.

A countryman, trading on a leased cott, found the at one of the inns in a town in Suffolk, read it thus: "A mon odd Act on a Taxed Cat."—"A mon odd Act on a Taxed Cat."—"Anon Todd, Anon, a Taxed Cat."

WANTED two good Milch COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE. York, Feb 8, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER requests a Meeting of the Creditors of the late GEORGE PERRY of Gallows Point in York, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 27th day of February next. York, 29th January, 1806.

W. ALLAN, Administrator.

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Propotal with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

THE Public is cautioned against taking in payment two Notes made by me to Job Cogley of East Gwillimbury, the one for one hundred and twenty Dollars, payable in January next, and the other for twenty-three Dollars and a half, payable on demand; at the first Job Cogley obtained the same by undue means and without any consideration. East Gwillimbury, 29th January, 1806.

his
PETER ✕ LEPARD,
Mark.

Witness,
HENRY LEPARD,
JACOB LEPARD.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereto. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rees,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraser,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joseph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sovereen,
Augustus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot,
William Fortune,	Samuel Rockman,
Lewis Grant,	Malden Burwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marsten,
Henry Smith,	Jermiah Rogers.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber having left the Jarvis House at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up the first House in a most superior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the best Liquors &c. and begs, by his assiduity, and attention to the commands of those Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horses.
January 6, 1806.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,
24 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Brverly,
15 in the second Concession of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby,
Also, Lot No. 19 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon. Thole desirous to purchase will please apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.
York, 1st Dec. 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 44.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 772. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 21st. Nov. 1805.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DO. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name } here, and the County or Place } for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.
York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be sold at Mr. Ruffell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr. John Dennison, in any quantities not less than ten Bushels, at four Shillings York Currency the Bushel, if delivered at the Purchasers Houses, or three Shillings the Bushel if taken by them from the Farm.

LONDON, Sept. 9.
SURPRISING OCCURRENCE.

There is now a Cat at Edward Hodgson's, shoemaker, in Ovenhouse, China-lane, which, on Monday last killed, and ate two mice, and after catching and playing with a third that evening, the family were amazed next morning in finding it alive, and the cat fondling with it as with a kitten, which the still continues to do. On Thursday last she caught another, and took it to the place where the other was, both being alive. The same evening a third came to the cat and her nurlesies; but yesterday one of them was found dead, yet Grimalkin would not eat it. The other two are yet alive; and what is most extraordinary, if either of the mice are taken from the cat she looks anxiously after it, and when put down the mouse immediately runs to the cat, who apparently receives it with pleasure, lying down, putting her feet caressfully over them both, licks them, and sings them to sleep. The cat is about three years old, and had kittens three weeks ago, which were immediately drowned.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Extracts from the "Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland, in South America, from 1799 to 1804.

"From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, travelling the high summit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to pass thirty-five times, in the course of two days, the river Chamays, sometimes on a raft, and sometimes by fording. They saw the remains of the causeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the most beautiful causeway in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cusco to Assoay, and is furnished with cambo (inns) and public fountains.

"They examined the mines of Haulguayoo, where native silver is found in large masses, at the height of 2000 toises above the level of the sea, in mines, some metalliferous veins of which contain petrified shells, and which with those of Huontajayo are the richest of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahuaspa, they descended to Truxillo, in the neighborhood of which are found vestiges of the immense Peruvian city of Manchiche, ornamented with pyramids in

one of which was diſcovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 130,000l. ſterling.

"On the weſtern declivity of the Andes, our travellers enjoyed, for the time, the ſtriking view of the Pacific Ocean; and of that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and were, under a happy climate, the moſt abſolute power and moſt dangerous to man. The ocracy itſelf, ſeems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

"They were aſtoniſhed to find in Peru, at ſo immenſe a diſtance from Europe, the neweſt literary productions in chemiſtry, mathematics, and phyſiology; and they admired the great intellectual activity of a people, whom the Europeans accuſe of indolence and luxury.

"They had a favorable navigation of 30 days on the Pacific Ocean, to Acapulco, the weſtern port of the kingdom of New Spain, celebrated by the beauty of its baſon, which appears to have been cut out in the granite rocks by the violence of earthquakes; celebrated alſo by the wretchedneſs of its inhabitants, who ſee their millions of piaſtres embarked for the Philipines and China; and, unfortunately, celebrated by a climate as ſcorching as moral.

"After having occupied their attention with plants, the ſtate of the air, the hourly variations of the barometer, the phenomena of the magnet, and, in particular, the longitude of Acapulco, a port in which two able aſtronomers, Meſſrs. Elpiruſa and Galeano, had before made obſervations, our travellers ſet out for Mexico. They aſcended gradually from the ſcorching Valleys of Mexcala and Papagayo where the thermometer in the ſhade ſtood at 32 deg. of Reaumur, and where they paſſed the river on the fruit of the *creſcentia pinnata*, bound together by ropes of a gave, to the high table lands of Chilpantzingo, Tuchilotepec and Taſco.

"Having ſpent ſome time in the mine of Taſco, the oldeſt and formerly the richeſt in the kingdom, and having ſtudied the nature of thoſe ſilvery veins, which paſs from the hard calcareous rock to micaceous ſchiſt, and incloſe foliaceous gypſum, they aſcended, by Cuernavaca and the cold regions of Guchitlaqua, to the capital of Mexico. This city, which has 150,000 inhabitants, and ſtands on the ſcite of the old Tenochtitlad between the lakes of the Tezuco and Xochimilo which have decreaſed in ſize ſince the Spaniards, to leſſen the danger of inundations, have opened the mountains of Sincue, is interſected by broad ſtraight ſtreets. It ſtands in ſight of two ſnowy mountains, one of which is named Popocatepec; and of a volcano ſtill burning; and, at the height of 1,160 toiſes, enjoys a temperate and agreeable climate; it is ſurrounded by canals, walks bordered with trees, a multitude of Indian hamlets, and without doubt, may be compared to the braſt cities of Europe.

"After a ſtay of ſome months in the capital, our travellers viſited the celebrated mines of Moran and Real del Monte, where the vein of La Biſcayna has given millions of piaſtres to the Count de Regla; they examined the obſidian ſtones of Oyumel, which form a ſtrata in the pearl ſtone and prophyry, and ſerved as knives to the ancient Mexicans.

"On their return from their excurſion to Alman in July, 1803, they undertook another to the northern part of the kingdom. At firſt they directed their reſearches to Huehuetoca, where at the expence of ſix millions of piaſtres, an aperture has been formed in the mountain of Sincoe, to drain off the waters from the valley of Mexico to the river Montezuma. They then paſſed Queretaro, by Salamanca and the fertile plains of Yrapuato to Guanaxuato, a town which contains 50,000 inhabitants; it is ſituated in a narrow defile, and celebrated by its mines, which are of far greater conſequence than thoſe of Potoſi.

"The mine of Count de Valenciana, which has given birth to a conſiderable town on a hill, which thirty years ago ſcarcely afforded paſture to goats, is already 1,840 feet in perpendicular depth. It is the deepeſt and richeſt in the world; the annual profit of the proprietors having never been leſs than three millions of livres, and it ſometimes amounts to five or ſix.

"After two months employed in meaſurements and geological reſearches, and after having examined the thermal waters of Comagillas, the temperature of which is 11 deg. of Reaumur higher than thoſe of the Philippine Iſlands which Sonnerat conſiders as the hotteſt in the world, our travellers proceeded through the valley of St. Jago, where they thought they ſaw in ſeveral lakes at the ſummit of the baſaltic mountains, ſo many craters of burnt out volcanoes, to Valladolid, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Michoacan. They thence deſcended, notwithſtanding the continual ſubterranal rains, by Patzquaro, ſituated on the margin of a very extenſive lake, towards the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, to the plains of Jorullo, where, in the courſe of one night, in 1759, during one of the greateſt convulſions which the globe ever experienced, there iſſued from the earth a volcano, 1,490 feet in height, ſurrounded by more than 2000 mouths, ſtill emitting ſmoke. They deſcended into the burning crater of the great volcano, to the perpendicular depth of 358 feet, jumping over fiſſures, which exhaled flaming ſulphurated hydrogen gas. After great danger, ariſing from the brittleneſs of the baſaltic and ſelenitic lava, they reached nearly the bottom of the crater, and analyſed the air in it, which was found to be ſurcharged in an extraordinary manner with carbonic acid.

"From the kingdom of Nichoan, one of the moſt agreeable and moſt fertile countries in the Indies, they returned to Mexico by the high table land of Tolucca, in which they meaſured the ſnowy mountains of the ſame name, aſcending to its higheſt ſummit the peak of Fraide, which raiſes 2364 toiſes above the level of the ſea. They viſited alſo at Tolucca the famous hand tree, the *cheiranthi-flormon* of M. Gouvantes, a genus which preſents a phenomenon almoſt unique; that of there being only one individual of it, which has exiſted ſince the remoteſt antiquity.

"In January 1804, our travellers left Mexico to explore the eaſtern declivity of the Cordillera of New Spain; they meaſured geometrically the two volcanoes of Puebla, Popocatepee, and Itzaccihuati. According to a fabulous tradition Diego Ordaz entered the inacceſſible crater of the former, ſuſpended by ropes, in order to collect ſulphur, which may be found every where in the plains.

"M. Homboldt diſcovered, that the volcano of Popocatepee, on which M. Sonnenihmidt, a zealous mineralogiſt, had the courage to aſcend 2557 toiſes, is higher than the peak of Orizaquo, which has hitherto been conſidered the higheſt coloſſus of the country of Anahuac. He meaſured alſo the great pyramid of Cholula, a myſterious work, conſtructed of unbaked brick, by the Tultequas, and from the ſummit of which there is a moſt beautiful view over the ſnowy ſummits and ſmiling plains of Tlaxcala."

FROM THE TOY SHOP OF MESSRS. VERBAL AND TROCHEE.

In the 4th act of Shakeſpear's King Lear, Edgar, as a peaſant in the country ſcene at Dover cliffs, calls to Gloſter:

"Come on, ſir, here's the place—ſtand ſtill.
How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Show ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire; dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head."

Looking into the London Review for 1799, we find in the annunciation of "Warner's ſecond walk through Wales," the following conciſe deſcription of the *dreadful trade* above mentioned. The ſecond quoted paragraph contains an anecdote, which, although not decorated with the *fictitious horrors* of modern noveliſts, will ſeemingly tranſport the reader in anxious and fearful dizzineſs to the precipice, and more than once remind him of *toppling down headlong*.

"Though the cliff does not preſent to the eye ſo formidable a deſcent as the famous one at Dover, in the animated deſcription of our great dramatiſt bard; yet it is ſufficiently deep to excite our wonder at the hazardous practice, which is very common among the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, at the proper ſeaſon of the year.—I mean the practice of gathering the *crithmum maritimum*, or rock ſamphire, which grows in great plenty along the ledges and down the perpendicular ſides of the cliff. Shakeſpear, you may recollect, alludes to this mode of livelihood, and calls it, as he well might, "*a dreadful trade*"—for few occaſions are attended with ſo much danger.—The method is ſimply this: The ſamphire gatherer takes with him a ſtout rope, and an iron crow bar, and proceeds to the cliff. Fixing the latter firmly into the earth at the brow of the rock, and faſtening the former with equal ſecurity to the bar, he takes the rope in his hand, and boldly drops over the head of the rock, lowering himſelf gradually till he reaches the crevices in which the ſamphire is found. Here he loads his baſket or bag with the vegitable, and then aſcends again to the top of the cliff by means of the rope. Catelleneſs or calulty, in a calling ſo perilous as this, will ſometimes produce terrible accidents—I——a related one to us, which, though not terminating fatally, was ſo full of horror, that, to uſe a vulgar, though very expreſſive phraſe, it made our blood run cold.

"A few years ſince one of theſe adventurers went alone to the ſpot we are ſpeaking of, to follow his accuſtomed trade. He fixed his crow bar, attached the cord to it, and deſcended the face of the rock. In the courſe of a few minutes he reached a ledge, which gradually ſetting inwards, ſtood ſome feet within the perpendicular, and over which the brow of the cliff beetled conſequently in the ſame proportion. Buſily employed in gathering ſamphire, and attentive only on the object of profit, the rope ſuddenly dropped from his hand, and after a few oſcillations, but all without his reach, became ſtationary at the diſtance of four or five feet from him. Nothing could exceed the horror of his ſituation—above was a wall of ſixty or ſeventy feet in height whoſe projecting brow would defy every attempt of his to aſcend it, and preſent every effort of others to render him aſſiſtance.—Below was a perpendicular deſcent of one hundred feet, terminated by ragged rocks, over which the ſurge was breaking with dreadful violence. Before him was the rope, an only hope of ſafety his only means of return; but hanging at ſuch a tantalizing diſtance as baffled all expectation of his reaching it! Our adventurer was, fortunately, young, active, reſolute—He therefore quickly determined what plan to adopt. Collecting all his powers into one effort, and ſpringing boldly from the ledge, he threw himſelf into the dreadful vacuum, and daſhed at the ſuſpended rope! The deſperate exertion was ſucceſsful; he caught the cord, and in a ſhort time was once more at the top of the rock."—*Troy Gazette.*

A letter from Fort Stoddert, to a reſpectable merchant in Savannah, dated Oct. 28, ſtates, that the inhabitants of that place are waiting with impatience to hear of war being declared by the United ſtates againſt Spain—that every day brings freſh news of injuries done our citizens by the Spaniards.—In concluding, the writer ſays—"Our ſituation is a peculiar one—Surrounded by Indians and Spaniards on all ſides, and ſeparated in a great meaſure, from our ſiſter ſtates. But let our government give the word and woe to theſe wretches who have been ſo long adding inſults to injuries."

[*Albany Centinel.*]

A man of the name of Lemaitre, born in Switzerland, at preſent about eighty years old, reſides at Chateaudun, in the department of Eure and Loire, of whom the following almoſt incredible inſtances of corporeal ſtrength are narrated:—

This ſecond Milo carried on his ſhoulders, in the market place of Chartres, a horſe belonging to the heavy cavalry, to a conſiderable diſtance. Like his rival of Cretona, he checked in its career a carriage drawn by two horſes, advancing at a ſmart trot; he drew after him, with one finger, twelve grenadiers, one holding the other by a handkerchief, and remained immovable, notwithſtanding their united efforts to throw him down. As active as he is ſtrong and valiant, having been once called on to aſſiſt as one of the city guards, in the ſuppreſſion of a riot at Verſailles, he purſued one of the French guards, who was reputed the moſt active man in the regiment, and having overtaken him, he killed him, by merely laying his iron hand on him, for the purpoſe of ſtopping him. It was this event which eſtabliſhed him at Chateaudun, as he was obliged to carry the taper of St. Lazarus to Vendome, before he could obtain his pardon. During the revolution he was thrown into priſon, when this modern Sampſon obtained his liberty by carrying the doors of the priſon to the revolutionary committee; ardent and generous in his friendſhip, he ſolicited the freedom of his companions in misfortune. Bentabole at that time traverſed the department of Eure and Loire, inveſted with unlimited power, Lemaitre informed of it, followed him poſt haſte, and overtook him on the road, his carriage being ſtuck faſt in a ſlough up to the axeltree; he creeps under it, raiſes up, frees it from the ſlough, and as a reward for his ſervices, obtains the liberty of his fellow priſoners. A fire took place at Chateaudun; horſes harneſſed to grapplings, tugged in every direction, but in vain; he unharneſſes them, ſeized the ropes himſelf, and immediately the walls give way and the fire is ſtopped. In an inſurrection, on account of the high price of corn, the rioters attempted to ſeize the municipality, of which body he was a member; he coolly ſtepped forward, and ſwimming thro' the tumultuous waves, he brought down dozens of them to the ground. He was inſulted at his own door by ſome national guards, who drew their ſabres againſt him; he laid hold of one of the moſt impertinent among them, and wielding him as he would a club, he ſoon brought the whole party to their ſenſes. About eight years ago he ſupported three men on the calf of one his legs, which was bent; and at arms length lifted up a grenadier by the waiſt. We ſhould never end were we to recount all the inſtances of his ſtrength; his athletic form beſpeaks his extraordinary vigour; and when nature ſhall determine to break one of the nobleſt of her works, ſcience may poſſibly claim poſſeſſion of ſo fine a ſubject as a chef d'œuvre for the ſtudy of anatomy.

French Paper.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, in South America, is a place of immenſe riches. "One remarkable fact is ſufficient to demonſtrate the wealth of this city. When the viceroy, the Duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honor, cauſed the ſtreets to be paved with ingots of ſilver, amounting to ſeventeen millions ſterling.

"All travellers ſpeak with amazement of the decorations of the churches, with gold, ſilver and precious ſtones, which load and even ornament the walls."

It is declared, in a European Magazine, that the dreſs even of a private citizen's lady, at Lima, ſometimes coſt more than forty thouſand dollars. The ladies there are dreſſed entirely in laces, inſtead of linen, and ſparkle with rich diamonds.—What a paradiſe for women.

HISTORY.

The Ariſtides of Portugal.

"The huſband of Inez de Caſto of Portugal was called, when king, Pedro the Juſt. The following anecdote will ſhew the claim he had to this title. A prieſt having killed a maſon, the king diſſembled his knowledge of the crime, and left the iſſue to the eccleſiaſtical court, where the prieſt was puniſhed by *one year's ſuſpenſion from ſaying maſs.* Pedro, upon this, privately ordered the maſon's ſon to revenge the death of his father. The young man obeyed, was apprehended condemned to death. When his ſentence was to be confirmed by the king, he enquired what was the young man's trade? He was told he followed his father's. Well, then, ſaid the monarch, I ſhall commute his puniſhment and *interdict him from meddling with ſtone or mortar for one year.* This fully eſtabliſhed the authority of the king's over the clergy, who were puniſhed with death, when their crimes were capital." Vide La Clede, Mariana, Faria. Could Ariſtides have done more? The artifice to effect retaliation of crime is highly reprehenſible; but when once the crime was committed, retaliation in judgment was wiſe policy and ſplendid juſtice.

[*B. M.*]

"HAVE a good heart," ſaid a phyſician to a ſick countryman, who had been long attended and crammed with drugs by an ignorant apothecary, "what is your diſorder?"—"Phyſ." "What do you chiefly complain of?"—"The Doctor."—"Does your head ache?—"Yes with impertinence."—"Have you a pain in your back?"—"Yes, where the blifter lies."—"Are you ſick at ſtomach?"—"Yes with his ſtories."—"Do you feel any ſhiverings?"—"Always at the ſight of the apothecary."—"Do you perceive any load on your bowels?"—"I with the apothecary's conſcience was as clear."—"Are you thirſty?"—"Not thirſty enough to drink barley water."—"Well my honeſt friend, ſince you have already undergone the proper purgatory in due form, and ſay you have no other diſeaſe than the Doctor, we will ſet you on your legs again without further queſtion. Here nurſe open that window, and throw theſe vials into the ſtreet; now lower the curtain without ſhutting the caſement, that the man may not be ſtifled. In the next place take off two thirds of theſe coals, and one third of theſe blankets. How do you feel now?"—"I ſhould feel my heart whole, if ſo be you would throw the nurſe after the bottles, and the apothecary after the nurſe, and order me a pound of chops for my dinner, for I be ſo hungry, I could eat a horſe."

[*Companion.*]

To the Editor of the London Star.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

Sir,

In your paper a few weeks ſince I obſerved that Bohea Tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the above fatal diſorder; and I had a pauper in the houſe at that time, who was given over by the viſiting ſurgeon, I ventured the experiment and to my aſtoniſhment found an almoſt inſtant relief—I repeated the doſe but once, and the woman in the courſe of a week was able to go out to hay making, and will begin reaping but one on Monday next if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Aukin; her age 72.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. H. SHRIMPTON, Gov.

Houſe of Induſtry, Farrington, Berks, Aug. 30, 1805.

The recipe alluded to in the above letter was as follows: "Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea is ſtated to have effected ſeveral cures in caſe of Dropſy in the courſe of a few days. About two large tea cups full of the tea are infuſed in a quart of water, and during the day the deception is to be drunk and the leaves eaten at ſhort intervals."

From the (London) Gentleman's Magazine, of Nov. 1767.

A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.

Mr. Urban,

Being a conſtant reader of your Magazine, I am deſirous through your channel, to offer to the publick (for the benefit of all thoſe who are afflicted with that dreadful diſeaſe, the ſtone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman of America.

My caſe was bad. I was ſcarce able to walk across my room, and when I turned in my bed could feel the ſtone fall round my bladder, which cauſed exquiſite pain; I was ſo much dipirited as to have given up all hopes of cure, (for I had tried the ſoap and many other remedies) till I was directed by the gentleman juſt mentioned, to

drink a glass of cold spring water, (about a quarter of a pint) the moment I rose in the morning, and the same the last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and by a continuance am so entirely free from that disorder that I can ride over the stones from one end of the town to the other, or use any sort of exercise without the least pain or obstruction. What is become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it dissolved and come away by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times for it is certain I have none there now: as I am often troubled with the gout I abstain from drinking the water while that is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel: but upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved. therefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

As I am affured of your readiness to contribute to the good of all mankind, and as that is my only intent in this communication, I need make no apology for this trouble.

I am, Sir, &c.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, February 15, 1806.

We understand that a boat some time in December last, going from Oswego to Sandy Creek, was lost near the mouth of Salmon River, and four persons drowned; one of the bodies, with the articles contained in the boat, were driven on shore, the remainder, it is supposed, were buried in the Sand.—The persons who perished were, John M'Bride, (found) John Kendrick, of this place; Alexander Miller, and Jeffamin Montgomery.

Lines to the memory of the late DAVID BURNS, Esq.

HAIL gentle Shade! where e'er thy airial tread
So honor'd living, and lamented dead.
Mayhap that now, conceal'd from mortal view,
The Mofes' trace thou friendly doft purfue;
Or leaving Earth, on wings of ethial mount,
To join thy Efence to the parent fount.
In brighter flores might fhune thy feeting fun,
But Heaven's high will, and not my will be done.

Say power of Truth, fo great fo unconfin'd,
And folve the doubt, which fo diftracts my mind,
Why Strength to Weaknefs, in fo near allied,
Perhaps 'tis given to humble human pride.
At times perchance, frail Nature held the fway,
Yet dimm'd not it the intellectual ray:
Reafon and Truth triumphant held their courfe,
And ift'ning hearers felt conviction's force,
No Precept mongrel, text mifunderftood
He thought and acted but for public good;
His reafoning pure, his mind all manly light,
Made Day of thats, which 'erft appear'd as Night.
To him Inftruction, aim'd at that great end,
Our fates to totten and our lives amend.
Yet he was Man, and man's the Choic of Woe,
Who ferks Perfection, feeks not here below.
And Him, whofe fame defies the Cynic's bane,
Indeed muft be, or more or lefs than man.

Hail gentle Shade! nor from the friendly Mufe
Th' a weak memorial of his love refufe,
Ah! this fmall tribute to the true he fhed,
Who, ne'e Thee living, and laments Thee dead.

The following (fays the Fort Faine) is one of Dibdin's neweft fongs:—

I was faying to Jack as we talk'd t'other day
Of our fhipmates and fnivelling elves,
That people in life did not ftear the right way
To tell how to thank but themfelves!

Now when a man's caught by thefe mermaids the girls
With their flattering palaver and fmiles,
He runs, whin inftead to their fal-la-las
Jump afhore on the bonny Ifles.
Then to fteering in life as in ftearing with us
To our courfe in your comfort refort
In foul winds leaving laft and no near, keep her thus
In honor's line ready.
When fair keep her fteady,

And neither to ftarboard incline nor to port.
If he's true in his dealings, nor's wont to defy,
And the lafs has a man and eight fcopes,
Nor laffing, but keeping the fhip hell and by
He may weather the Cape of Good Hope:
But if he fteers wide in Temptation's high fea,
And to plaufure grog-ma much head ways,
Have a port goes the beam the fhip's brought by the lee
And the founders in Bounty Bay.
In wedlock fo many wrong courfes are made
They part convoy fo out and fo laft,
Tis fo rare they are grown of that fame Guinea trade,
Cape Farewell is their anchorage, at laft:
Some men I muft own to be fcuthed may be born,
But thus for the wives I will fay,
They feorn to ar ever bear down for Cape Horn
Till the bulkheads have ftowed them the way.
As to mutinous fpirits that ftow the world roll,
If we had them aboard Jack with me,
They fhould make no man's land nor ftruck through hobber's hole
And at laft be laid in the Red Sea.
But fine honeft fellows, to honor indeed,
Shall in this world by nothing perplex'd
Or Faith fhy get to windward bring up in Cape Clear,
And befpeak a long birth in the next.

[*Bolinter.*]

A Taylor, who had brought up his fon to be an Attorney, being afked why he did fo, he directly anfwered, "Every man according to his calling—one fool will beget another."

An *idle* club has been lately eftablifhed at Wolverhampton, in England.—Every member is allowed *two* chairs, and the prefident *three*. SMOKING is their only employment, as being *next to nothing*. *London Paper.*

THE UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

WILL meet at Cooper's Hotel in York, on Saturday the 22d February inft. precifely at 2 o'clock.

YORK, 13th Feb. 1806.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

On Friday next the 21ft inft. by Thomas Mofley, at the Houfe of Jofeph Wilcocks Efq.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FARMING UTENCILS of HENRY ALLCOCK Esq.—Alfo a Horfe and Cow, and a quantity of Wool.

Sale to begin at ten o'clock.

YORK, 15th Feb 1806.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

At the Houfe formerly Occupied by Mr. Simon M. Nabb on Tuefday 25th inft.

A GREAT variety of Books, wearing apparel, Houfehold Furniture &c. &c. &c.

The whole to be fold for Ready Money only.

THOMAS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

YORK, 14th Feb. 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

Agent for Purchafes Office,

YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to fuch Perfon or Perfons who may be willing to fupply From BEEF of good quality, to the Troops ftationed at York, Kingfton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Propofals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchafes, at York, on or before the firft day of April next.

Propofals will in like manner be received for fupplying the above mentioned Poits with Freih BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The loweft Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ftated, in each of thefe Propofals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the fame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiffary will alfo once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a diftribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Stegmann,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Frazer,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joseph Fellows,
Angufus Jones,	Solomon Stevens,
William Farmer,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman,
Richard Cockrell,	Malish Burwell.
Henry Smith,	Adrian Marlet.
	Samuel Rifeon.

C. B. WYATT, Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concefion at Whitehurch.

29 of 30 in the fifth Concefhion of Beverly.

19 in the fecond Concefhion of Whitby.

19 and 20 in the third Concefhion at Whitby.

Alfo, Lot No 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Thofe inclined to purchafe will pleafe apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5, 1805

Toronto Coffee-Houfe.

THE Subfcriber having left the *Yellow Houfe* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has ftored up faid Houfe in a more fuperior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with the beft Liquors, &c. and Suppers, by his affiduity, and attention to the commands of thofe Gentlemen who may be pleafed to favor him with their cuftom, to merit a fhare of the public fav'ourable.

BENJAMIN GILPERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horfes.

January 1, 1806.

THE Public is cautioned againft taking in payment two Notes made by me to Job Luglrd of Eaft Gwillimbury, the one for one hundred and twenty Dollars, payable in January next, and the other for twenty-three Dollars and a half, payable on demand; as the faid Job Cogfell obtained the fame by undue means and without any conlideration. Eaft Gwillimbury, 29th January, 1806.

his

PETER M LEPPARD,

Mark.

Witnefs,

HENRY LEPARD,

JACOB LEPARD.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 45.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 773. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq. PRESIDENT.

Adminiftering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Etquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiftration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceffary for the Peace and Good Government of the faid Province, that all His Majefty's Officers within the fame, fhould continue in their feveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and confent of His Majefty's Executive Council therein, to iffue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid Officers to continue in their faid Offices and Employments, in which all Perfons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majefty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Prefident.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that fuch perfons, who fhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leafe or Leafes of any Lot or Lots of Land referved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of prefenting fuch Petition, fhall refpectively give in the Name of one good and fufficient Surety, who, together with the perfon fo petitioning, fhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for fuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, fpecified in the faid Leafe or Leafes; and alfo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of His Honor in Council,

JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ft. Nov. 1805.

Publifhed by Authority.

Pay-Office, Horfe Guards, 28th Auguft, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, refiding in the Britifh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymafter General of his Majefty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who refide in the Britifh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *fubfequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paffed at this Office unlefs the Officer's Place of Reffidence, and alfo the County, Diftrict, or Place, for which the Magiftrate acts, before whom the faid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muft be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Juftice, Senior Refident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iffand,) are therein fpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majefty, befides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the cafe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to fign his name here, together with his Place of Reffidence.

The Magiftrate to ftgn his name } for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muft infert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majefty" and "by leave," viz. "or any Ecclefiaftical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any fort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 2th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be fold at Mr. Ruffell's farm at Yorkfield, by M [illegible] or new potatoes not lefs than four bufhels York Currency the [illegible] at the Purchafers Houfes, or they Shillings the Bufhel if taken by them from the Farm.

REMARKS on the Culture and Preparation of HEMP in CANADA: Communicated at the defire of the LORDS of His Majefty's Privy COUNCIL for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

BY CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

ON THE CHOICE OF SEED.

HEMP is produced from an Annual Plant called the Cannabis Sativa by Linneus. It rifes in height from Four to Eight Feet: It flourifhes in Soil which is good, light, and moderately humid. Warm weather agrees with it, but not great heats.

In the culture of Hemp, the choice of Seed is an important object, it fhould, if poffible, be of the preceding year's growth; but on no account more than that of two years, as Hemp Seed has a fingular tendency to grow rancid. To judge of its quality, take fome of the Seed promifcuoufly from the Heap, and with the fore Teeth crufh the outward Shells and feparate them from the Kernel. If the Seed is good, the Kernel fhould then be mild to the tafte, and in flavour refemble the Hazel Nut.

THE Husk or Shell contains an eſſential Oil which communicates its tafte to the Kernel, if eaten along with it. If the Kernel tafles rancid the Seed will not vegetate.

ALL the Seed, of which the fhell is a pale white or pale green colour, is bad, and the Kernel not well grown. If the fhell fhines and is of a brown colour, it is a fign the the Kernel is well formed, and proper Seed to fow. If, in rubbing it betwixt the palms of the hands, the Hemp Seed does not break, but, on the contrary, the fhell becomes more clear and bright, it is a good fign. If it becomes dufty by rubbing, it is unfit for growth.

HEMP Seed is apt to ferment and heat, if packed in large quantities together on fhip-board. It will anfwer to pack it in old American Flour Cafks, or other packages not containing more than three hundred weight in each; but it will be fafer if only half that weight is packed together.

I have been more particular in giving minute inftructions in the choice of proper Seed, as it is an important point in the commencement of the undertaking; and without proper attention thereto, the attempt to grow Hemp is labor loft. Much of the Hemp we

sold in England is kiln-dried, which prevents its future vegetation.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE HEMP PLANT.

THE natural Soil on the Banks of the Creeks and Rivers in Canada is suitable for the growth of Hemp. The land should be previously ploughed in the preceding Autumn, and twice in the following Spring, as soon as the frosts will permit, it should then be harrowed excessively fine with iron toothed harrows, in order to leave the earth as well pulverized as possible. It should then be levelled with a light bush harrow, and sown broad cast, at the rate of two and a half bushels of Seed per Arpent (about four fifths of an English statute Acre.) The Seed should be harrowed in immediately after being sown, by a Harrow with small iron teeth set pretty close. In sowing the Land, the Seed should not be covered deep, otherwise it will not grow, but perish. Great care should be taken to prevent the Land being injured, by being trespassed upon, or the Seed being destroyed by Birds before it is firmly rooted in the ground.

On the early trials of cultivating Hemp in Canada, it will be proper to sow some by every Farmer, in small inclosures near the House, either in beds or in ridges of about four feet wide, with intervals of two feet between, to allow room to weed or pull the Hemp, when ripe, and to make the Farmers gradually acquainted with the properties of the Plant.

HEMP SEED should be sown in Canada as early in the month of May as the weather will permit; but if the weather is bad, the sowing may be postponed till any time before the second week in June. It has been supposed advantageous to allow the Hemp Seed to be laid upon a close boarded Cellar Floor, for two or three weeks previous to its being sown, in order to prepare it to germinate sooner. After the young Plants are just risen above ground, they should be carefully weeded; they will afterwards be sufficiently luxuriant to prevent the growth of weeds.

THE Hemp Plants are of two kinds, Male and Female, which rise promiscuously. The Male yields a Farina or Powdery matter; the Female bears the Seed: the production of good Seed depends upon this Farina being diffused by the air upon the Female Plants; its effects may be promoted by Artificial agitation, at the time when the Male Plants are plucked or drawn from the others, as hereafter mentioned.

THE Male Hemp Plants will be ready to pull about the second week in August; their ripeness may be known from the dusty or powdery matter (Farina) they yield when shaken by the wind, or agitated with a stick, also from their leaves turning yellow, and their stems a whitish colour.

As the raising of a considerable quantity of Hemp Seed is at present of consequence, I recommend the following plan to be adopted now for that purpose. It may be deviated from at a future period, when Seed becomes more plentiful there.

WHEN the Male Hemp is well ripened, let the persons who pull the Hemp, clear passages or alleys through the field of about two feet wide, and six feet distant from each other, by pulling up promiscuously the Male and Female Hemp Plants, which grow within the said spaces; and let the Hemp thus plucked, be removed to other ground in the neighbourhood, and laid thereon straight, about an inch thick. After it has been thus placed for two or three days exposed to the Sun and Air, turn it, and let it lie a day or two more, then make it up in Bundles about the thickness of your thigh, by two legatures with some of the Hemp stalks; one of which should be near the root ends, & the other at two thirds of the length of the bundle. In this state you may either proceed to Water Steep it, as hereafter directed, or house it from rain, till a more convenient opportunity offers for the purpose.

I have before observed, that beds of the Hemp about six feet wide should be left growing until an intermediate space of two feet wide had been cleared, and the Hemp which grew thereon carried away, you must then proceed to pull up the male Hemp which was left growing amongst the Female Hemp on those beds, taking care not to damage the female Hemp; but, on the contrary, leaving it to grow with as little injury as possible, until the Seed is ripe. The Male Hemp which was plucked out may be dried in the intermediate alleys above mentioned, and made up in bundles, as the former.

METHOD OF COLLECTING HEMP SEED.

THE Female Hemp should remain growing upon the Land till the Seed is fully ripe; the signs of which are the opening of the Pods wherein the seeds are lodged, so much that you may just perceive the seeds therein, they will have a brownish appearance. It may probably be the first or second week in October before the female Hemp should be pulled; it should then be carefully drawn to avoid shedding the seed, and should be laid on cloths in carrying, to prevent the seed being lost in moving; it should be bound up in small bundles, and set to dry, with the root end downwards, in bunches made of three small sheaves, placed in a triangular form with the heads together, so as to support each other.

BE careful not to loose the Seed, and when the bundles are dry, you should have a wooden stool with a sheet or blanket under it; by striking the Hemp against the stool, you will beat out the best of the Seed into the sheet or blanket, breaking your Hemp as little as possible. After you have separated the seed from the Hemp, either by beating it as above or by threshing it but sequently, the seed should be winnowed, and laid on a dry floor where there is a free current of air, turning it over repeatedly with a shovel to dry it, and to prevent fermentation.

I have been very minute in giving directions about preserving the Seed, in order that it may be procured in Canada, without the necessity of supplies from England, and to avoid the risk of bad Seed being sent. I shall now return to the Relation of the method of preparing the Hemp, which had been previously plucked, and was ready for the water steep.

ON WATER STEEPING OR BOUISSAGE OF HEMP.

THE French recommend to cut off the roots and tops of the Hemp plants previous to this operation, which they say improves the quality of the remainder. For the water steep, the Hemp which had been previously dried and made up in bundles, as above directed, should be laid in a pond containing about five or six feet deep of water, and free from mud; the bundles of Hemp should be laid therein across each other, and close together, part of the heads one way and part the other, the whole covered with water and kept underneath it by stones, weights or levers, till properly steeped, which may be known by taking out a bundle and washing it; if the leaves come off freely, the fibres open and easily separate from the rind or stalk, it is in good order, if not, it must lie longer under careful observation, till ready.

IT will take a longer or shorter time in steeping according to the heat of the weather, for instance, six or seven days at the latter end of August; in September eight or ten, and in October or the beginning of November from twelve to twenty days, sooner or later, as the weather is naturally warm or cold.

IF convenience would admit that the pond of water in which the Hemp is steeped could be filled with water, or emptied at pleasure, it would be best to ple the Hemp therein dry; then to let the water upon it, to continue till it is properly steeped, afterwards to draw off the water, and when the Hemp is well drained take it out.

WHEN there is no convenience of a pond of water for steeping the Hemp, it may be managed in a brook or river, but there is danger in such case of its being carried away by the stream or damaged by the sand and mud.

THE Female Hemp, after feeding, requires a few days longer steeping than the other, owing to the thickness of the Rind, and the glutinous Substance being more adherent from its longer standing.

THE intent of the Process of water steeping, is by a gentle fermentation to separate the gummy and Mucilagious matters from the fibres of the Hemp with which they are intermixed, and to occasion the Bark or Rind on the outside of the fibres to be afterwards more easily detached by the Break.

WHEN the Hemp is found to be sufficiently steeped, the Bundles must be taken out one by one, and washed to separate the Filth and loose particles; it should then be set on the root ends to drain, the bands be untied, and the Hemp placed against a fence exposed to the sun and air, that it may be thoroughly dried.

ANOTHER mode of preparing Hemp after steeping, is to take it after washing, to a dry piece of ground, to open the bundles carefully, and spread the Hemp about two inches thick it should remain about a week in this state, then be laid with care the other side uppermost, and in about eight days tied up in straight bundles and removed under cover till there is leisure time to break and swingle it.

IN Russia, Sweden and Livonia, where there is much snow, they ferment or steep the Hemp in winter in the snow, by spreading the Hemp (which had been previously dried) upon the first snow that falls, and leaving it there to be covered with other Falls of snow, until spring, when it is usually found to be sufficiently fermented, it is then collected in to small Bundles ready for the Break. It appears to me that this mode would answer well in Canada, for the Female Hemp which has borne Seed, and save considerable trouble at that time of the year.

OF THE MANAGEMENT OF HEMP BY THE BREAK.

AFTER the Hemp has been washed and well dried from the water steep, it is fit for the break; if it has not been sufficiently dried in the open air, it may be done, by laying it carefully upon sticks placed across about four feet above a gentle fire; the Hemp may be laid thereon about six inches deep, and turned from time to time to be equally dried. In those countries where Hemp is grown in large quantities, wind and water Mills with particular machinery for the purpose are contrived, to break and prepare the Hemp in a more cheap and expeditious manner; but in a country where the preparation of Hemp is in its infancy, the most plain and simple methods must be first practised, and such machinery used as the Farmer can make in his own house. I have therefore added drawings and descriptions of such Implements as will answer the purpose in Canada, and at the least expence. In using the Hand Break, Fig. 1, the person employed takes in the left hand a handful of Hemp and in the other the upper jaw of the Break; the Hemp is laid across at B, between the two jaws, and by pulling and pressing down the upper jaw several times with great force upon the Hemp, it breaks the dry stems and rind, which contain the fibres of the Hemp. By this means the gummy matter and rind are made to quit the fibres, and the operation is continued 'till the whole handful be perfectly crushed by the machine; the Hemp is then stretched out on the ground or table, and when about two pound weight is thus prepared, it is made into a parcel by doubling and twisting it slightly, and is then called a Head of Hemp, or undressed stuff. A woman may break from twenty to forty pounds weight of Hemp in this manner in one day.

ON SCUTCHING HEMP.

AFTER the Hemp has passed the Break, it must be Scutched in the following manner. As much Hemp must be taken in the left hand as can conveniently be held, and with the right hand having broken the straw of the Hemp, lay it over the edge of the Scutching Board, Fig. 5, with the root ends foremost; it must be beaten downwards with the Scutcher, Fig. 4, or Fig. 3, and the Hemp turned or winded with the left hand, as it is Scutched, 'till most of the straw and dust is beat out. When that end is done, the other must be turned and Scutched in a similar manner; then that handful is laid aside and another proceeded with, 'till the whole is finished; the Hemp is then tied up in Bunches and laid in a place moderately dry until there is occasion to use it. The intent of this operation is to beat out and detach the Rind and dirt previously loosened by the Break.

METHOD OF HECKLING OR HACKLING HEMP.

WHEN Hemp is intended for coarse yarn, it need only be heckled with a large tooth'd Heckle; but if for finer uses, it must be begun with a coarse Heckle, and afterwards passed through one or more finer ones, as occasion may require.

THE business of the Heckler consists in separating throughout the whole length the fibres of the Hemp which the Break and Scutcher have divided only in part. The teeth of the Heckles, see F g. 6 and 7, are of iron with sharp points. The common coarse Heckle is about twenty-one inches by seven, the teeth in the rows are about one and three-fourths of an inch asunder, and extending in height above nine and a half inches from the board in which they are fixed; they are placed in a quincunx order, so that the teeth of the second row are in the centre of the space of the first row. By drawing the Hemp through the Heckle, the teeth carry off a part of the gummy matter contained amongst the fibres of the Hemp in the form of dust, and by dividing the filaments separate entirely the heterogeneous matter contained amongst them. To effect this purpose, the Heckle being firmly screwed upon a plank or solid piece of timber, one side of which inclines from the workman, he takes a handful of the Hemp, see H. Fig. 6, which grasping in his right hand he draws through the Heckle, holding the other part of the Hemp in his left hand to prevent its being entangled. After one end of the Hemp is sufficiently Heckled, the handful is reserved, and the same operation performed on the other.

REFERENCE TO THE ANNEXED ENGRAVING OF THE IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF HEMP.

FIG. 1 represents the Hand Break for Hemp with a portion of the Hemp Plant placed at B, supposed to be held by the left hand across the three under teeth or lower jaw of the Break, the two upper teeth and handle which are moveable on the hinges A A, are with the right hand quickly and often raised up and forced down upon the Hemp placed at B, which Hemp is frequently shifted and turned with the left hand; its rind is by this operation broken, and part thereof detached from the filaments.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the two heads and jaws of the Break; C is the handle; D the two upper teeth; E the three lower teeth.

Fig. 3 and 4, represent two different kinds of Scutchers or implements for further clearing the Hemp from its dirt and rinds after it has passed the Breaker, the person who scutches the Hemp, holds the Hemp in the left hand, and lays part of it over the flock, or upright plank Fig. 5, fixed firm in the floor, and with the right hand strikes or scutches the Hemp with one of the Scutchers, either of which may be used for this purpose, but that of Fig. 3 gives a more regular and firm stroke; the wing F fixed upon the back of it equalizes the motion, prevents the Hemp from entangling on the Scutcher, and the space betwixt the hooked wing F. and Scutcher G, is useful in straightening the Hemp by drawing the bunch occasionally through it.

Fig. 6 and 7 are two Heckles fixed firmly on a Bench before the workman, who strikes the Hemp H upon the iron teeth of the Heckle, and draws it through them to open the filaments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FROM accounts lately received from good authority in Canada, it appears that an Acre of good Land in Corn will not yield half the profit to the Planter that the same Land will yield there in Hemp, and that Hemp may be grown successively on the same Land many years to advantage, when Corn will not. An Acre or two of Land it is agreed may be planted with Hemp on each Farm there, without interfering with other business. With respect to the quantity of Hemp raised on an Acre of Ground, it varies from six to twelve hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the Soil, and the manner of preparing it. A great part of the business is done at leisure, and when the time can best be spared. The consumpt on is certain, the present demand in Great Britain being upwards of three thousand Tons per annum. His Majesty's Ministers are endeavouring to remove the necessary facilities to the cultivation of Canada, by furnishing Hemp Seed, employing Agents to purchase, with ready Money, the Hemp when prepared for Sale, for that the necessary means are already taken to ensure success, in an Object of consequence to the Prosperity of Canada, and of immense importance to the United Empire.

(Signed) CHARLES TAYLOR.

Society of Arts, &c.
Adelphi, London.
Aug. 19th, 1805.

☞ *N. B. Engravings of the Implements used in the Preparation of Hemp, referred to in the foregoing Remarks together with an explanation how those Implements are to be used, will be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in each of the Districts of this Province, for the inspection and information of the Public.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely precludes all publicity of the Printer's giving credit, or a single Copy, it is therefore hoped, no such applications will be made

Printing Office, Sept. 6th 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance,



THE GOOSE-PETITION.

A PARODY OF "THE BEGGAR'S PETITION."

I.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old Goose,
Whose feeble steps have borne her to your door,
Broke down with sorrow, lame, and past all use,
Oh! give me corn, and Heav'n will bless your store.

II.

My feather'd coat, once lily white, and sleek,
Be cruel pluckings grown to bare and thin:
Their rags, alas! dark misery bafferth,
And shew my bones, jeft flaring through the skin.

III.

Come, Tidy, come, that well-known, pleading sound,
Stole in soft murmurs from Dame Partlet's farm;
For Pleasure there, in youthful days, I found,
So waddled on, unconscious than of harm.

IV.

Soon all I reach'd this once bleft, happy cot,
Feeding the pigs, came Partlet from the stye;
More kicks than half-ones I too freely got,
She fatt'd a broomstick, and knock'd out my eye.

V.

A handy cur, sworn foe to all our race,
Some few years past, when I was strong and plump,
Who, if I bill'd, wou'd run and hide his face,
Now boldly rears my branches from my rump.

VI.

The wall-eyed bone near his me thro' the leg:
A fourry boy too, out of wanton joke,
For whom I've laid, aye, many and many an egg,
Seiz'd up a stone, and this left pinion broke.

VII.

To go from hence you see I am not able;
Oh! take me in, the wind blown piercing cold;
Hary is the paffage to the barn or stable;
Alas! I'm weak, and miserably old.

VIII.

St. Michael's fate day approaches near;
A day we all have reason sure to furle;
Then at the norma my blood runs cold with fear,
So imminent is that Saint to us.

IX.

You have misfortunes; why should I repine?
We're born for food to man, full well I know;
But may your fate, oh! never be like mine,
A poor old Goose, of misery and woe.

X.

A numerous flock elected me their Queen;
Then was bold of all our race the bride:
When a bold Gander, waddling from Brook Green,
Drefs'd his love, and I became his bride.

XI.

Goslings we had, dear comforts of my life;
But a vile cook, he some mad fancy bit,
My pretty cacklers kill'd then fluff'd with fage,
And their sweet forms expos'd upon the spit.

XII.

The murd'rers ne'er feig'd on my tender mate;
Alas! he was too fat to run or fly;
Like his poor unborn offspring found fate,
And with his giblets, cook he made a pie.

XIII.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old Goose,
Whose feeble steps have borne her to your door,
Broke down with sorrow, lame, and past all use,
Oh! give me corn, and Heav'n will bless your store.

The late doctor Fowler bishop of Gloucester, and justice Powell, had frequent altercations on the subject of ghosts. The bishop was a zealous defender of their reality—the justice somewhat sceptical. The bishop one day met his friend and the justice told him, that since their last conference on the subject, he had an ocular demonstration which convinced him of the existence of ghosts. I rejoice at your conversion, replied the bishop, give me the circumstances that produced it with all the particulars;—*ocular demonstration you say*—Yes my lord. As I lay last night in my bed about the 12th hour, I was awakened by an uncommon noise, and heard something coming up stairs—go on—alarmed at the noise I drew my curtain—*proceed*—and saw a faint glimmering light enter my chamber—*of a blue color was it not?*—of a pale pline; the light was followed by a tall meagre stern figure who appeared an old man of seventy years of age, arrayed in a long light colored rug gown, bound round with a feathern girdle, his beard thick and grisly his hair scant and straight, his face of a dark sable hue, on his head a large fur cap, and in his hand a long staff—terror seized my whole frame—I trembled till the bed almost shook, and cold drops hung on every limb; the figure with a slow and solemn step stalked nearer and nearer. *Did you speak to it, there was money hid, a murder committed without doubt?*—My lord I did speak to it, I adjured it by all that was holy, to tell whence and why it thus appeared—*and in Heaven's name what was the reply?*—it was accompanied with three strokes of his staff on the floor so loud that they made the room ring again, when holding up his lanthorn and waving it close to my eyes, he told me he was the WATCHMAN, and came to give me notice that my street door was wide open, and unless I arose and shut it, I might chance to be robbed before morning. The judge had no sooner concluded, than the bishop disappeared.

[London Pap.

FOR THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, Extracted from Zimmerman's "Select Pieces."

On the first visit of King Frederick the Second to Prussia, to receive the homage of his subjects, Kaiserling, whom the King called Cæsarion, and Augustus, were with him in the same carriage. In order to take possession of the prerogatives of a favourite, Kaiserling overburthened the King with petitions, recommendations, and interventions of every kind and description. The King reminded him more than once, that this would not do, and did not agree with his plan of government.—Kaiserling did not take the hint, and Frederick would not have him any longer in his carriage. But, as afterwards, at Rossbergh, the king was overwhelmed with congratulations in prose, and verses, he gave them all to Cæsarion, saying, "I know that you like to trouble yourself with other people's papers; I wish you would do me the favour to answer all this stuff."

One of Frederick's friends, when prince royal, was Abbe Sulzbac. His attachment to the King was uncommon, and sometimes rather singular; for he would oft entreat him, for God's sake, not to have any thing to do with free-masonry. The prince listened to these entreaties with much good-nature, laughed at them heartily, and went to the lodge. As the King was on his well-known journey to Strasbourgh, between this place and Landau, he met a carriage. He had them ask who was in it? "Abbe Sulzbac." The King turned directly. "How is it possible," cried the Abbe, "that I find your Majesty here?" "My dear Abbe," quoth the King, "I am gone hither only for the purpose of making you a free-mason; all the necessary implements I have with me, and we'll perform the ceremony here in open field." The good Abbe, seemed to be very much surprised by that event, but soon perceived the joke.

Frederick, extremely fond of solitude and quiet, would not, especially in his latter years, permit any one whom he had not ordered to come near the terrace of *Little Sans-souci*. Before the bridge, near the water pieces and terrace of *Little Sans-souci*, he placed on a pedestal of porphyre, six feet high, the bust of the duke of *Abbe*, a most shocking face, "that" as once he jestingly said to the Marquis Luchesini, "Strangers who have a mind to entrude into my Circle, by the face of the Duke of Alva, may be frightened away."

The King was very fond of joking with Rustani, and took in good part his jests, though sometimes they bordered on sarcasm. Before Baron Horn, the cook once said to him:—"When you are in Heaven, my dear abbot, and I come, and Peter should turn me off, as an heretick, would you then not be so kind as to smuggle me in under your mantle?" "Wah, sir, my heart," replied Rustani, "if there they should not look as sharp after contraband goods, as in this country."

Frederick was so careful of his secrets that he would often say, "Did my shirt know what I do, I would burn it directly."

TAKEN up on the first of December, 1805, by the Subscriber at his Premises in Hallbert, 4 York Brown STEER, with a small slit in his right ear, nine three years old; the Owner may have him again by proving getting property and paying costs.

Also, STRAYED AWAY, in August last, a STEER near two years old, of a dark brown colour, with white spots on different parts of his body; also four marks resembling half moons, two on each ear, one on the upper and the other on the underside;—any person on whose premises the above described Steer may be, will please give information to

THOMAS PETTIT.

TO BE SOLD,

A BLACK WOMAN, named PEGGY, aged about [illegible] years, and a Black boy her son, named JUPITER, aged about nine years, both of them the property of the Subscriber.

The Woman is tolerable Cook and middle woman; and perfectly understands making soap and tallow candles.

The boy is very near strong of his age, and has been employed in Colonel Bullock, and brought up in all equality as a House Servant.—They are each exchange servant for life. The Price for the Woman is one hundred and fifty Dollars—for the Boy two hundred Dollars, payable in three years with Interest from that day of Sale and value property secured by Bond &c. &c. But one fourth cash will be taken in ready Money.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 19th 1806.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Simon Mc Nath on Tuesday 25th inst.

A GREAT variety of Books, wearing apparel, Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

The whole to be sold for Ready Money only.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

YORK, 14th Feb. 1806.

THE Public is cautioned against taking in payment two Notes made by me to Job Cogsell of Esq. Gwillambury, the one for one hundred and twenty Dollars, payable in January next, and the other for twenty-three Dollars and a half, payable on demand; as the said Job Cogsell obtained the same by undue means and without any consideration. Esq. Gwillambury, 29th January, 1806.

his
PETER ✕ LEPARD,
Mark.

Witness,
HENRY LEPARD,
JACOB LEPARD.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 19th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rider,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Sabbin, Sand-	Thomas Fraser,
wich,	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joseph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sievens,
Angelus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Kyckman.
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlet.
Henry Smith,	Samuel Rideout.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,
19 and 20 in the 6th Concession of Beverly,
19 in the second Concession of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby.

Also, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those inclined to purchase will please apply to QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5, 1805.

WANTED two good Milch COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Feb 8, 1806.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber having left the *Yellow House* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has turned up said House in a more superior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the best Liquors, &c. and hopes, by his affidavity, and attention to the commands of those Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public's confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horses.

January 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 40.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 774. SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Presdent.

By Command of His Honor,
W. W. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern; that such persons, who shall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Lease or Leases of any Lot or Lots of Land reserved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of presenting such Petition, shall respectively give in the Name of one good and sufficient Surety, who, together with the person so petitioning, shall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for such Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, specified in the said Lease or Leases; and also for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
York, 18th Nov. 1805.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards,
28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he has not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Object ions must infert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "befides," viz. "or any Ecclefiaftical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any fort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

York, 20th December, 1805.

POTATOES

TO be fold at Mr. Ruffell's Farm at Petersfield, by Mr. John Scranton, in any quantities not less than one Bushel, at four Shillings York Currency per Bushel, if delivered at the Farmers Houses, or three Shillings per Bushel if taken by them from the Farm.

REMARKS on the Culture and Preparation of HEMP in CANADA;

Communicated at the desire of the LORDS of His Majesty's PRIVY COUNCIL for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

BY CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

ON THE CHOICE OF SEED.

HEMP is produced from an Annual Plant called the Cannabis Sativa by Linneus. It rises in height from Four to Eight Feet: It flourishes in Soil which is good, light, and moderately humid. Warm weather agrees with it, but not great heats.

In the culture of Hemp the choice of Seed is an important object, it should, if possible, be of the preceding year's growth; but on no account more than that of two years, as Hemp Seed has a singular tendency to grow rancid. To judge of its quality, take some of the Seed promiscuously from the Heap, and with the fore Teeth crush the outward Shells and separate them from the Kernel. If the Seed is good, the Kernel should then be mild to the taste, and its flavour resemble the Hazel Nut.

THE Husk or Shell contains an essential Oil which communicates its taste to the Kernel, if eaten along with it. If the Kernel tastes rancid the Seed will not vegetate.

ALL the Seed, of which the shell is a pale white or pale green colour, is bad, and the Kernel not well grown. If the shell shines and is of a brown colour, it is a sign that the Kernel is well formed, and proper Seed to sow. If, in rubbing it betwixt the palms of the hands, the Hemp Seed does not break, but, on the contrary, the shell becomes more clear and bright, it is a good sign. If it becomes dully by rubbing, it is unfit for growth.

HEMP Seed is apt to ferment and heat, if packed in large quantities together on ship board. It will answer to pack it in old American Flour Casks, or other packages not containing more than three hundred weight in each, but it will be safer if only half that weight is packed together.

I have been more particular in giving minute instructions in the choice of proper Seed, as it is an important point in the commencement of the undertaking; and without proper attention thereto, the attempt to grow Hemp is labor loft. Much of the Hemp Seed,

sold in England is kiln-dried, which prevents its future vegetation.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE HEMP PLANT.

THE natural Soil on the Banks of the Creeks and Rivers in Canada is suitable for the growth of Hemp. The land should be previously ploughed in the preceding Autumn, and twice in the following Spring, as soon as the frosts will permit, it should then be harrowed extremely fine with iron toothed harrows, in order to leave the earth as well pulverized as possible. It should then be levelled with a light bush harrow, and sown broad cast, at the rate of two and a half bushels of Seed per Arpent (about four fifths of an English statute Acre.) The Seed should be harrowed in immediately after being sown, by a Harrow with small iron teeth set pretty close. In sowing the Land, the Seed should not be covered deep, otherwise it will not grow, but perish. Great care should be taken to prevent the Land being injured, by being trespassed upon, or the Seed being destroyed by Birds before it is firmly rooted in the ground.

On the early trials of cultivating Hemp in Canada, it will be proper to sow some by every Farmer, in small inclosures near the House, either in beds or in ridges of about four feet wide, with intervals of two feet between, to allow room to weed or pull the Hemp, when ripe, and to make the Farmers gradually acquainted with the properties of the Plant.

HEMP SEED should be sown in Canada as early in the month of May as the weather will permit; but if the weather is bad, the Sowing may be postponed 'till any time before the second week in June. It has been supposed advantageous to allow the Hemp Seed to be laid upon a close boarded Cellar Floor, for two or three weeks previous to its being sown, in order to prepare it to germinate sooner. After the young Plants are just risen above ground, they should be carefully weeded; they will afterwards be sufficiently luxuriant to prevent the growth of weeds.

THE Hemp Plants are of two kinds, Male and Female, which rise promiscuously. The Male yields a Farina or Powdery matter; the Female bears the Seed: the production of good Seed depends upon this Farina being diffused by the air upon the Female Plants; its effects may be promoted by Artificial agitation, at the time when the Male Plants are plucked or drawn from the others, as hereafter mentioned.

THE Male Hemp Plants will be ready to pull about the second week in August; their ripeness may be known from the dusty or powdery matter (Farina) they yield when shaken by the wind, or agitated with a stick, also from their leaves turning yellow, and their stems a whitish colour.

As the raising of a considerable quantity of Hemp Seed is at present of consequence, I recommend the following plan to be adopted now for that purpose. It may be deviated from at a future period, when Seed becomes more plentiful there.

WHEN the Male Hemp is well ripened, let the persons who pull the Hemp, clear passages or alleys through the field of about two feet wide, and six feet distant from each other, by pulling up promiscuously the Male and Female Hemp Plants, which grow within the said spaces; and let the Hemp thus plucked, be removed to other ground in the neighbourhood, and laid thereon straight, about an inch thick. After it has been thus placed for two or three days exposed to the Sun and Air, turn it, and let it lie a day or two more, then make it up in Bundles about the thickness of your thigh, by two legatures with some of the Hemp stalks; one of which should be near the root ends, & the other at two thirds of the length of the bundle. In this state you may either proceed to Water Steep it, as hereafter directed, or house it from rain, 'till a more convenient opportunity offers for the purpose.

I have before observed, that beds of the Hemp about six feet wide should be left growing until an intermediate space of two feet wide had been cleared, and the Hemp which grew thereon carried away, you must then proceed to pull up the male Hemp which was left growing amongst the Female Hemp on those beds, taking care not to damage the female Hemp; but, on the contrary, leaving it to grow with as little injury as possible, until the Seed is ripe. The Male Hemp which was plucked out may be dried in the intermediate alleys above mentioned, and made up in bundles, as the former.

METHOD OF COLLECTING HEMP SEED.

THE Female Hemp should remain growing upon the Land 'till the Seed is fully ripe; the signs of which are the opening of the Pods wherein the seeds are lodged, so much that you may just perceive the seeds therein, they will have a brownish appearance. It may probably be the first or second week in October before the female Hemp should be pulled; it should then be carefully drawn to avoid shedding the seed, and should be laid on cloths in carrying, to prevent the seed being lost in moving; it should be bound up in small bundles, and set to dry, with the root end downwards, in bunches made of three small sheaves, placed in a triangular form with the heads together, so as to support each other.

BE careful not to loose the Seed, and when the bundles are dry, you should have a wooden stool with a sheet or blanket under it; by striking the Hemp against the stool, you will beat out the best of the Seed into the sheet or blanket, breaking your Hemp as little as possible. After you have separated the seed from the Hemp, either by beating it as above or by threshing it substantially, the seed should be winnowed, and laid on a dry floor where there is a free current of air, turning it over repeatedly with a shovel to dry it, and to prevent fermentation.

I have been very minute in giving directions about preserving the Seed, in order that it may be procured in Canada, without the necessity of supplies from England, and to avoid the risk of bad Seed being sent. I shall now return to the Relation of the method of preparing the Hemp, which had been previously plucked, and was ready for the water steep.

ON WATER STEEPING OR BOUISSAGE OF HEMP.

THE French recommend to cut off the roots and tops of the Hemp plants previous to this operation, which they say improves the quality of the remainder. For the water steep, the Hemp which had been previously dried and made up in bundles, as above directed, should be laid in a pond containing about five or six feet deep of water, and free from mud; the bundles of Hemp should be laid therein across each other, and close together, part of the heads one way and part the other, the whole covered with water and kept underneath it by stones, weights or levers, till properly steeped, which may be known by taking out a bundle and writhing it; if the leaves come off freely, the fibres open and easily separate from the rind or stalk, it is in good order, if not, it must lie longer under careful observation, till ready.

IT will take a longer or shorter time in steeping according to the heat of the weather, for instance, six or seven days at the latter end of August; in September eight or ten, and in October or the beginning of November from twelve to twenty days, sooner or later, as the weather is naturally warm or cold.

IF convenience would admit that the pond of water in which the Hemp is steeped could be filled with water, or emptied at pleasure, it would be best to pile the Hemp therein dry; then to let the water upon it, to continue till it is properly steeped, afterwards to draw off the water, and when the Hemp is well drained take it out.

WHEN there is no convenience of a pond of water for steeping the Hemp, it may be managed in a brook or river, but there is danger in such case of its being carried away by the stream or damaged by the sand and mud.

THE Female Hemp, after seeding, requires a few days longer steeping than the other, owing to the thickness of the Rind, and the glutinous Substance being more adherent from its longer standing.

THE intent of the Process of water steeping, is by a gentle fermentation to separate the gummy and Mucilaginous matters from the fibres of the Hemp with which they are intermixed, and to occasion the Bark or Rind on the outside of the fibres to be afterwards more easily detached by the Break.

WHEN the Hemp is found to be sufficiently steeped, the Bundles must be taken out one by one, and washed to separate the Filth and loose particles; it should then be set on the root ends to drain, the bands be untied, and the Hemp placed against a fence exposed to the sun and air, that it may be thoroughly dried.

ANOTHER mode of preparing Hemp after steeping, is to take it after washing, to a dry piece of ground, to open the bundles carefully, and spread the Hemp about two inches thick, it should remain about a week in this state, then be laid with care the other side uppermost, and in about eight days tied up in straight bundles and removed under cover till there is leisure time to break and swingle it.

IN Russia, Sweden and Livonia, where there is much snow, they ferment or steep the Hemp in winter in the snow, by spreading the Hemp (which had been previously dried) upon the first snow that falls, and leaving it there to be covered with other Falls of snow, until spring, when it is usually found to be sufficiently fermented, it is then collected in to small Bundles ready for the Break. It appears to me that this mode would answer well in Canada, for the Female Hemp which has borne Seed, and save considerable trouble at that time of the year.

OF THE MANAGEMENT OF HEMP BY THE BREAK.

AFTER the Hemp has been washed and well dried from the water steep, it is fit for the break; if it has not been sufficiently dried in the open air, it may be done, by laying it carefully upon sticks placed across about four feet above a gentle fire; the Hemp may be laid thereon about six inches deep, and turned from time to time to be equally dried. In those countries where Hemp is grown in large quantities, wind and water Mills with particular machinery for the purpose are contrived, to break and prepare the Hemp in a more cheap and expeditious manner; but in a country where the preparation of Hemp is in its infancy, the most plain and simple methods must be first practised, and such machinery used as the Farmer can make in his own house. I have therefore added drawings and descriptions of such Implements as will answer the purpose in Canada, and at the least expence. In using the Hand Break, Fig. 1, the person employed takes in the left hand a handful of Hemp and in the other the upper jaw of the Break; the Hemp is laid across at B. between the two jaws, and by raising and pressing down the upper jaw several times with great force upon the Hemp, it breaks the dry stems and rind, which contain the fibres of the Hemp. By this means the gummy matter and rind are made to quit the fibres, and the operation is continued 'till the whole handful be perfectly crushed by the machine; the Hemp is then stretched out on the ground or stable, and when about two pound weight is thus prepared, it is made into a parcel by doubling and twisting it slightly, and is then called a Head of Hemp, or undressed stuff. A woman may break from twenty to forty pounds weight of Hemp in this manner in one day.

ON SCUTCHING HEMP.

AFTER the Hemp has passed the Break, it must be Scutched in the following manner. As much Hemp must be taken in the left hand as can conveniently be held, and with the right hand having broken the straw of the Hemp, lay it over the edge of the Scutching Board, Fig. 5, with the root ends foremost; it must be beaten downwards with the Scutcher, Fig. 4. or Fig. 3, and the Hemp turned or winded with the left hand, as it is Scutched, 'till most of the straw and dirt is beat out. When that end is done, the other must be turned and Scutched in a similar manner; then that handful is laid aside and another proceeded with, 'till the whole is finished; the Hemp is then tied up in Bunches and laid in a place moderately dry until there is occasion to use it. The intent of this operation is to beat out and detach the Rind and dirt previously loosened by the Break.

METHOD OF HECKLING OR HACKLING HEMP.

WHEN Hemp is intended for coarse yarn, it need only be heckled with a large tooth'd Heckle; but if for finer files, it must be begun with a coarse Heckle, and afterwards pulled through one or more finer ones, as occasion may require.

THE business of the Heckler consists in separating throughout the whole length the fibres of the Hemp which the Break and Scutcher have divided only in part. The teeth of the Heckles, see Fig. 6 and 7, are of iron with sharp points. The common coarse Heckle is about twenty-one inches by seven, the teeth in the rows are about one and three-fourths of an inch asunder, and extending in height above nine and a half inches from the board in which they are fixed; they are placed in a quincunx order, so that the teeth of the second row are in the centre of the space of the first row. By drawing the Hemp through the Heckle, the teeth carry off a part of the gummy matter contained amongst the fibres of the Hemp in the form of dust, and by dividing the filaments separate entirely the heterogeneous matter contained amongst them. To effect this purpose, the Heckle being firmly screwed upon a plank or solid piece of timber, one side of which inclines from the workman, he takes a handful of the Hemp, see H. Fig. 6, which grasping in his right hand he draws through the Heckle, holding the other part of the Hemp in his left hand to prevent its being entangled. After one end of the Hemp is sufficiently Heckled, the handful is reserved, and the same operation performed on the others.

REFERENCE TO THE ANNEXED ENGRAVING OF THE IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF HEMP.

FIG. 1 represents the Hand Break for Hemp with a portion of the Hemp Plant placed at B, supposed to be held by the left hand across the three under teeth or lower jaw of the Break, the two upper teeth and handle which are moveable on the hinges A A, are with the right hand quickly and often raised up and forced down upon the Hemp placed at B, which Hemp is frequently shifted and turned with the left hand; its rind is by this operation broken, and part thereof detached from the filaments.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the two heads and jaws of the Break; C is the handle; D the two upper teeth; E the three lower teeth.

Fig. 3 and 4 represent two different kinds of Scutchers or implements for further clearing the Hemp from its dirt and rinds after it has passed the Breaker. the person who scutches the Hemp, holds the Hemp in the left hand, and lays part of it over the flock, or upright plank Fig. 5, fixed firm in the floor, and with the right hand strikes or scutches the Hemp with one of the Scutchers, either of which may be used for this purpose, but that of Fig. 3 gives a more regular and firm stroke; the wing F fixed upon the back of it equalizes the motion, prevents the Hemp from entangling on the Scutcher, and the space betwixt the hooked wing F. and Scutcher G, is useful in straightening the Hemp by drawing the bunch occasionally through it.

Fig. 6 and 7 are two Heckles fixed firmly on a Bench before the workman, who strikes the Hemp H upon the iron teeth of the Heckle, and draws it through them to open the filaments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FROM accounts lately received from good authority in Canada, it appears that an Acre of good Land in Corn will not yield half the profit to the Planter that the same Land will yield there in Hemp, and that Hemp may be grown successively on the same Land many years to advantage, when Corn will not. An Acre or two of Land it is agreed may be planted with Hemp on each Farm there, without interfering with other business. With respect to the quantity of Hemp raised on an Acre of Ground, it varies from six to twelve hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the Soil, and the manner of preparing it. A great part of the business is done at leisure, and when the time can best be spared. The consumption is certain, the present demand of Hemp for England being upwards of thirty thousand Tons per annum. His Maj-ty's Ministers are endeavouring to render the necessary facilities to the inhabitants of Canada, by furnishing Hemp Seed, employing Agents to purchase, with ready Money, the Hemp when prepared for Sale, to that the necessary means are already taken to ensure success, in an Object of consequence to the Prosperity of Canada, and of immense importance to the United Empire.

(Signed) CHARLES TAYLOR.

Society of Arts, &c.
Adelphi, London.
Aug. 19th, 1805.

☞ *N. B. Engravings of the Implements used in the Preparation of Hemp, referred to in the foregoing Remarks, together with an explanation how those Implements are to be used, will be lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in each of the Districts of this Province, for the inspection and information of the Public.*

Agent for Purchases Office,
YORK, 22d January, 18 6.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Names of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all publicity of the Printer's gaining credit for a large Credit—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance

THE CHINESE DINNER.

A fact which occurred during Lord M'Cartney's Embaſſy to China.

The feaſt prepar'd the ſplendor round,
Allow'd the eye to reſt ;
The wealth of " Ormus and the Ind"
Appear'd to greet each gueſt.
No idle tongue, on converſe light,
The ſolemn ſilence broke,
Becauſe, 'tiaſam'd our Engliſhman
No word of Chineſe ſpoke.
Now here, now there he pick'd a bit
Of what he could not name,
And all he knew was that, in faſt,
They made him faſt, the ſame.
Ching Tau has haſt preſt'd on each dish
With poliſh'd Chineſe grace,
And much Ching tho' he reſiſt'd them,
At ev'ry ugly face
At laſt he ſwore he'd eat no more,
(Twas written in his looks!)
" For reaſon, ſaid he, the Devil bore
Sends both the meat and cooks !"
But, covers chang'd he brighten'd up,
And thought himſelf in luck,
When cloſe before him, what he ſaw
Seem'd ſomething like a duck.
Self-cautious grown, and to be ſure,
His brain he ſet to rack ;
At length he turn'd to one behind,
And, pointing, cri'd, " *quack, quack !*"
The Chineſe gravely ſhook his head,
Bestmade a rev'rent bow,
And then myſelf'd what doth it was,
By uttring, " *bow, wow, wow !*"

THE ARTS.

The following article will be read with intereſt, by every man of taſte, talents, learning and benevolence.

Letter from Alderman Boydell, to Sir John Anderſon, upon which the latter preſented on Wedneſday, a Petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Meſſrs. Boydel to diſpoſe of their magnificent Collection by way of Lottery.

" *Cheapſide, Feb. 4. 1804.*

" DEAR SIR,

" The kindneſs with which you have undertaken to repreſent my caſe, calls upon me to lay open to you, with the utmoſt candour, the circumſtances attending it, which I will now endeavor to do as briefly as poſſible.

" It is above 60 years ſince I began to ſtudy the Art of Engraving, in the courſe of which time, beſides employing that long period of life in my profeſſion, with an induſtry and aſſiduity that would be improper in me to deſcribe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts, in this country, 250,000l.

" When I firſt began buſineſs, the whole commerce of prints, in this country, conſiſted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to ſupply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impreſſed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I ſet about eſtabliſhing a School of Engraving in England, with what ſucceſs the public are well acquainted. It is, perhaps, at preſent, ſufficient, to ſay, that the whole courſe of that commerce is changed ; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally ſupplied with prints from England.

" In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only ſpent a long life, but have employed nearly 40 years of the labour of my nephew, J. Ifish Boydell, who has been bred to the buſineſs, and whoſe aſſiſtance, during that period, has been greatly inſtrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country.

" By the bleſſing of Providence, theſe exertions have been very ſucceſsful, not only in that reſpect, but in a commercial point of view ; for the large ſums I regularly received from the continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impreſſions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt, alſo, an Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Painting.

" I had obſerved with indignation, that the want of ſuch a ſchool had been long made a favourite topic of oppoſition againſt this country, among foreign writers on National Taſte.—No ſubject, therefore, could be more appropriate for ſuch a national attempt, than England's inſpired poet, and great painter of nature, Shakſpeare ; and I flatter myſelf, that the moſt prejudiced foreigner muſt allow, that the Shakſpeare Gallery will convince the world, that Engliſhmen want nothing but the foſtering hand of encouragement, to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go further, and defy any of the Italian, Flemiſh, or French ſchools to ſhew, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, ſuch an exertion as the Shakſpeare Gallery ; and if they could have made ſuch an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous ſameneſs which diſtinguiſh thoſe different ſchools. Whereas, in the Shakſpeare Gallery, every artiſt partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking, ſo peculiar to its natives, has choſen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unattacked by the ſtrift imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign ſchools.

" This Gallery I once flattered myſelf with being able to have left to that generous public, who have for ſo long a period encouraged my undertakings ; but, unfortunately for thoſe connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalick revolution has ariſen, which, in convulſing all Europe, has entirely extinguiſhed, except in this happy iſland, all thoſe who had the taſte or the power to promote thoſe arts. While the tyrant that at preſent governs France, teſts that believing and befotted nation, that, in the midſt of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts ; juſt as if thoſe Arts, that humaniſe and poliſh mankind, could be promoted by ſuch means and by ſuch a man.

" You will excuſe, my dear Sir, I am ſure, ſome warmth in an old man on this ſubject, when I inform you, that this unhappy revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the continent, which enabled me to undertake ſuch conſiderable works in this country. At the ſame time, as I am laying my caſe fairly before you, it ſhould not be diſguiſed, that my mutual enthuſiaſm for promoting the Fine Arts, perhaps buoyed up by ſucceſs, made me improvident.—For had I but laid by but ten pounds out of every hundred pounds my plates produced, I ſhould not now have had occaſion to trouble my friends, or appeal to the public ; but, on the contrary, I new with impatience to employ ſome new artiſt, with the whole genius of my former undertakings. I feel too late my error ; for I have thereby decreaſed my ready money, and increaſed my ſtock of Copper plates, to ſuch a ſize, that all the Printſellers in Europe could not purchaſe it, eſpecially at theſe times, ſo unfavourable to the Arts.

" Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to ſay in extenuation. My receipts from them had been ſo large, and continued ſo regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to ſupport my unfortunings at home. I could not calculate on the preſent criſis, which has totally annihilated them. I certainly calculated on ſome diſtalcation of thoſe receipts by a French or Spaniſh war, or both. But with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce. Flanders, Holland and Germany ; which no doubt ſupplies the reſt of Europe, were the great marts. But, alas ! they are now no more. The convulſion that has diſjointed and ruined the whole continent I did not foreſee—I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, tho' it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myſelf.

" In this ſtate of things, I throw myſelf with confidence upon that Public, who have always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the diſpoſal of that, which, in happier days I flattered myſelf to have preſented to them. I know of no means by which that can be effected, juſt now, but by a Lottery ; and if the Legiſlature will have the goodneſs to grant a permiſſion for that purpoſe, they will at leaſt have the aſſurance of the even tenour, of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted.—The objects of it are my Pictures, Galleries, Drawings, &c. &c., which, unconnected with my Copper plates, and Trade, are much more than ſufficient to pay, if properly diſpoſed of, all I owe in the world.

" I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honeſt man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to diſcharge my debts, rent, &c. but at my advanced age of 89, I feel it becomes doubly deſirable.

I am, dear, Sir,
with great regard,
your obedient and
obliged ſervant,
JOHN BOYDELL."

Sir John William Anderſon, Bart.

A GOOD ONE!

A priſoner, in the ſtate priſon of New-Jerſey, being dangerouſly ill, requeſted the keeper to ſend for a clergyman to viſit him. The keeper doubtful of the *ſe-riouſneſs* of granting the requeſt, ſent to one of the priſoners of the priſon to know if he might admit the clergyman, the " act to the puniſhment of crimes", having declared the *breach of every* forever abomiſhed and done away !!

TAKEN up on the firſt of December, inſtant, by the Subſcriber at his Premiſes in Caledonia, a dark brown STEER, with a ſmall ſlit in his right ear, near three years old ; the Owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

Alſo, STRAYED AWAY, in Auguſt laſt, a STEER near two years old, of a dark brown colour, with white ſpots on different parts of his body ; alſo four ſtocks reſembling half moons, two on each ear, but on the upper and the other on the under ; every perſon on whoſe premiſes the above deſcribed Steer may be, will please give information to

THOMAS PETTIT.

TO BE SOLD,

A BLACK WOMAN, named PEGGY, aged about forty years ; and a Black boy, named JUPITER, aged about nineteen years, both of them the property of the Subſcriber.

The Woman is a tolerable Cook and waſher woman and perfectly underſtands making Soap and Candles. The Boy is tall and ſtrong of his age, and has been employed in Country buſineſs, but brought up principally as a Houſe Servant—They are each of them Sawyers for ſale. The Price for the Woman is one hundred and fifty Dollars—for the Boy two hundred Dollars, payable in three years with Intereſt from the day of Sale and to be properly ſecured by Bond &c.—But one fourth ſale will be taken in ready Money.

PETER RUSSELL.

York, Feb. 19th 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN SUNDERS, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 47.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 775. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada ; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me : AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments ; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern ; that ſuch perſons, who ſhall in future petition the Executive Government of this Province, for a Leaſe or Leaſes of any Lot or Lots of Land reſerved for the Crown or Clergy, at the time of preſenting ſuch Petition, ſhall reſpectively give in the Name of one good and ſufficient Surety, who, together with the perſon ſo petitioning, ſhall enter into a Bond for the due payment of the Rent for ſuch Lot or Lots of Land, at the times, and in the manner, ſpecified in the ſaid Leaſe or Leaſes ; and alſo for the due performance of all other Covenants therein contained.

By Command of his Honor in Council,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

York, 21ſt. Nov. 1805.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of in any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words " Majeſty's" and " beſides," viz. " or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch,
19 and 20 in the fifth Conceſſion of Beverly,
19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby.

Alſo, Lot No 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will please apply to QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5, 1805.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 10, 1805.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood, Vice Admiral of the Red, &c. to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 28.

SIR,—Since my letter to you of the 24th, ſtating the proceedings of his Majeſty's ſquadron, our ſituation has been the moſt critical, our employment the moſt arduous that ever a fleet was engaged in. On the 24th and 25th it blew a moſt violent gale of wind, which completely diſperſed the ſhips, and drove the captured hulls in all directions.

I have ſince been employed in collecting and deſtroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coaſt between Cadiz and ſix leagues Weſtward of San Lucar, without the proſpect of ſaving one to bring into port.

I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the Donegal and Melpomene, after the action ; I cannot ſufficiently praiſe the activity of their commanders in giving aſſiſtance to the ſquadron in deſtroying the enemy's ſhips.

The Defiance, after having ſtuck to the Aigle as long as it was poſſible, in hope of ſaving her from wreck, which ſeparated her for ſome time from the ſquadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and ſhe went on ſhore.

Capt. Durham's exertions have been very great.

I hope I ſhall get them all deſtroyed by to-morrow, if the weather keeps moderate.

In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars loſt their fore-maſts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the ſquadron is at anchor to the N. W. of San Lucar.

I ſend on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to ſea again, and came out, which made it neceſſary for me to form a line, to cover the diſabled hulls—that night it blew hard, and his ſhip, the Prince of Aſturias, was diſmaſted, and returned again into port ; the Rago was alſo diſmaſted and fell into our hands ; Don Eutrigue M. Douel, had his broad pendant in the Rago, and from him I find the Santa Ana was driven near Cadiz, and towed in by a frigate.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Abstract of the names and qualities of the officers and petty officers killed and wounded on board the British ships in the action with the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, October 21, 1805.

KILLED.

Royal Sovereign—Brice Gilliland, lieutenant; Wm. Chalmers, master; Robert Green, second lieut. of Royal Marines; John Ackenhead and Thomas Braund, midshipmen.

Dreadnought—None.

Mars—George Duff, captain; Alexander Duff, master's mate; Edward Corbyn and Henry Morgan, midshipmen.

Minotaur—None.

Revenge—Mr. Grier and Mr. Brooks, midshipmen.

Leviathan—None.

Ajax—None.

Defence—None.

Defiance—Thos. Simens, lieut.; William Foster, boatswain; James Williamson, midshipmen.

WOUNDED.

Royal Sovereign—John Clavell and Js. Rathford, lieutenants; James Levefcoute, fecond lieutenant of Royal Marines; William Watfon, maſter's mate; Gilbert Kennicott, Grenville Thompſon, John Farrant, and John Campbell, midſhipmen; Iſaac Wilkinſon, boatſwain.

Dreadnought—James L. Lloyd, lieutenant; Andrew M'Cullock and James Bobbin, midſhipmen.

Mars—Edward William Garret and James Black, lieutenants; Thos. Norman (2d) captain of Royal Marines, John Younge, George Guiten, William John Cooke, John Jenkins, and Alfred Lockerath, midſhipmen.

Revenge—Robert Mourſom, captain (ſlightly) John Berry, lieutenant; Luke Brokenſhaw, maſter; Peter Lily, captain of Royal Marines.

Leviathan—T. W. Watſon, midſhipman (ſlightly.)

Ajax—None.

Defence—None.

Defiance—P. C. Durham, captain, (ſlightly); James Spratt and Robert Brown, maſter's mates; John Hodge and Edmund Andrew Chapman, midſhipmen.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

A return of the killed and wounded on board of the reſpective ſhips compoſing the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of the Right Hon. Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice Admiral of the White, &c. in the action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, 21ſt October, 1805.

Victory—Not received.

Royal Sovereign—3 officers, 2 petty officers, and 42 ſeamen and marines, killed: 3 officers, 5 petty officers, and 56 ſeamen and marines wounded. Total 141.

Britannia—Not received.

Temeraire—Not received.

Prince—Not received.

Neptune—Not received.

Dreadnought—7 ſeamen and marines killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, and 23 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 33.

Mars—1 officer, 3 petty officers, and 25 ſeamen and marines killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, and 60 ſeamen and marines wounded. Total 98.

Bellerophon—2 officers, 1 petty officer and 24 ſeamen and marines killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers and 117 ſeamen and marines wounded. Total 150.

Minotaur—3 ſeamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, and 20 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 25.

Revenge—2 petty officers, and 26 ſeamen and marines, killed; 4 officers and 47 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 79.

Leviathan—4 ſeamen and marines killed; 1 petty officer and 21 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 26.

Ajax—2 ſeamen and marines killed; 9 ſeamen and marines wounded. Total 11.

Agamemnon—Not received.

Spartiate—Not received.

Africa—Not received.

Belliſle—Not received.

Coloſſus—Not received.

Achille—Not received.

Polyphemus—Not received.

Swiftſure—Not received.

Defence—7 ſeamen and marines, killed; 29 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 36.

Defiance—2 officers, 1 petty officer, and 14 ſeamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, and 48 ſeamen and marines, wounded. Total 70.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

[The Gazette likewiſe contains an account of ſeveral unimportant captures of chiefly gun boats and diminutive privateers.]

Admiralty Office, Nov. 9, 1805.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order the rank of Admiral of the Red to be reſtored in his Majeſty's navy.

The Red Flag has been diſcontinued until this time, ever ſince the famous achievements of the Dutch in the Medway, in the reign of Charles the Second. But the diſgrace of that incident has been a thouſand times effaced by the naval glories of the preſent reign, eſpecially by the unprecedented victory off Trafalgar.

The undermentioned Captains are appointed Rear Admirals of the Blue, viz. John M'Dougal, James Aims, Elias Harvey, John Peyton, Sir Edmund Nagle, Knt. John Wells, Richard Grindall, George Martin, Sir Alexander Ball, Bart. Sir Richard John Strachan, Sir William Sidney Smith, Thomas Sotheby, Edward O'Bryan, Nathan Brunton, William Hancock Kelly, John Schank, Hon. Michael De Courcy, William Bentinck, Paul Minchin, and Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Buſſion.—20.

Captains Keats, Buller, and Stopford, are appointed Colonels of Marines, in room of Captains Martin, Strachan and Smith, appointed flag officers of his Majeſty's fleet.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 9, 1805.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Cuthbert Collingwood, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile and title of Baron Collingwood of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland.

—

LAND OFFICERS.

The following officers, it is ſaid, will compoſe the General Britiſh Staff on the Continent:—The Duke of York, Commander in Chief. Lt. Gen. Floyd, and Lt. Gen. Lord Pembroke, of the Cavalry. Five Lt. Generals, viz. the Duke of Cumberland, (to command the German legion) Lord Hutchinſon, Ludlow, H. Burrard, Dun, and Major General Moore, to command the infantry.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Further particulars of Rear Admiral Strachan's Victory.

An officer of rank on board Commodore Strachan's ſquadron, in a letter dated at ſea, Nov. 5, gives the ſubſequent particulars of the laſt victory. He ſays they had been ſearching a long time after the Rochefort ſquadron, and that they frequently heard of them, from neutrals, they had begun to deſpair ſeeing them. On the 2d Nov. they had the pleaſure of ſeeing the Phoenix full of ſignals, one of which deſignated that a French ſquadron of four ſail, with an Admiral's flag, was in ſight. That they ſoon ſaw and chaſed them, having formed the line, with three ſhips of the line; and were ſoon after joined by a fourth. At noon, the 4th the battle began, when ſoon after Le Scipion, French 74, tacking by accident, the reſt had to follow, to ſupport their friend; which brought the Namur into the action; and cloſe battle. After about 3 hours battling, the Formidable of 80 guns, the French flag ſhip, ſtruck; and in about 20 minutes more the other three 74's hawled down their colours.—"Inſtead of the Rochefort ſquadron, we found theſe four to be part of Gravina's thirteen ſail which eſcaped from off Cape Trafalgar.—Theſe ſhips were perfectly unhurt before we engaged them. Our loſs, thank God, is trifling."

Nov. 12.

Another expedition is preparing in the Downs.

The Prince of Wales has ſubſcribed five hundred guineas to a naval column to be erected to the memory of his friend, Lord Nelſon.

The man who killed Lord Nelſon, was obſerved in the act of firing by a midſhipman on the poop of the Victory, who fired at, and killed or wounded him, as he immediately fell down on the quarter deck of the Santiſſima Trinidada. He had previouſly ſhot Captain Adair, of the marines, and wounded the ſignal Lieutenant Paſco.

The African frigate, and 22 of the Leeward Iſland fleet have arrived at Cork.

We hear a medal is to be preſented to every individual preſent in the late glorious action of the 21ſt October;—to bear on one ſide Lord Nelſon's head, on the other the man's name and rank, with the motto, "*Palmam, qui meruit, ferat.*"

When the French ſhip Le Achille blew up in the action, the Pickle ſchooner picked up 160 of her crew; who to evince their *gratitude*, concerted a plan to riſe on the ſchooner and carry her into port.

The killed and wounded on board the Britiſh ſhips is calculated at about 1200. The loſs fell moſtly on the leading ſhips.

Not a ſingle ſhip of the Britiſh fleet is miſſing, notwithſtanding the fury of the ſtorm which ſucceeded the battle.

The enemy loſt by this battle twenty ſhips of the line, four of which were flag ſhips; together with ſeveral Admirals, and upwards of 20,000 ſeamen and ſoldiers, killed, drowned, or taken priſoners.

Further Memoranda of the late action off Cape Trafalgar, taken on board the Victory, while at Gibraltar.

While bearing down on the enemy, Lord Nelſon repeatedly ſaid, "*This is the happeſt day of my life.—From the plan of attack which is laid down, I expect we ſhall be in poſſeſſion of twenty of the enemy's ſhips before night.*" Before night *nineteen* had ſtruck their colours, and one, L'Achille, of 74 guns, blown up!

So cloſe was the action, that the Victory and Temeraire, Engliſh ſhips, and the Santiſſima Trinidada, Spaniſh, and Le Redoubtable, French ſhip, were jumbed into a maſs; and the fluſh of almoſt every gun of the Victory ſet fire to the Redoubtable; whilſt the Engliſh ſeamen, with the greateſt coolneſs, were at intervals, employed in the midſt of the hoteſt fire, in throwing buckets of water to extinguiſh the flames on board the enemy's ſhip, leſt, by their ſpreading, they might involve both ſhips in deſtruction. Such coolneſs and valor are unparalleled.

Lord Nelſon was not killed by a ſhot from the Santiſſima Trinidada, but from the mizen top of the Redoubtable. A marine was ſeen in the in the interval of a diſperſion of the ſmoke, to take aim at the Admiral; and the inſtant he fired his Lordſhip fell;—and ſaid, with a ſmile on his face, to Capt. Hardy, with whom he had juſt ſpoke, "*They have done for me at laſt.*" As they were conducting him to the ſurgeons, he remarked the tiller rope was too ſlack, and deſired the perſons with him to acquaint Capt. Hardy therewith! After his lower extremities were lifeleſs, his eyes ſeemed to brighten, and his ſpirits revive every time the crew of the Victory cheered; which they did as often as the enemy's ſhips ſurrendered. About five o'clock, when the Victory was completely decided, Capt. Hardy left the deck, and attended the dying hero.—His Lordſhip eagerly inquired, *How many ſhips have ſtruck?*—Capt. Hardy told him he was certain of twelve, which he could ſee, and probably more, "*what,*" ſaid his Lordſhip, *only twelve? there ſhould be at leaſt fifteen or ſixteen by my calculation. However* (after a pauſe he added) *twelve is pretty well.*" He then ſaid, "*I feel death faſt approaching; and have but a few minutes to live. I could have wiſhed to have ſurvived a little longer, to have ſeen the fleet in ſafety; but as that is impoſſible, I have to thank God that I have outlived the battle; and have been enabled to do my duty to my country.*" Another ſhout from the crew of the Victory rouſed him once more, when expreſſing his ſatisfaction on learning the cauſe, he expired without a groan.

The marine who ſhot Lord Nelſon, was ſoon afterwards ſhot by Mr. Pollard, a midſhipman of the Victory, who had ſeen him fire at his Lordſhip, and who ſaw him fall out of the mizen top of the Redoubtable.—The ſhip was ſo dreadfully ſhattered, that ſoon after ſhe ſtruck her colours, ſhe went to the bottom with the moſt of her crew.—Thus was the death of Lord Nelſon greatly avenged!

Nov. 16.

A Peterſburgh article of Oct. 27, mentions, that 37 ſail of tranſports, which failed from Ruſſia with troops, had been wrecked on the coaſt of Courland, and that nearly 1200 troops had been loſt, among whom were two Ruſſian Generals.

November 21.

The laſt diſpatches received by Government from the Continent are ſaid to have brought the moſt poſitive aſſurances, on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna, that his Imperial Majeſty of Auſtria will on no conditions agree to a ſeparate peace with Bonaparte.

November 22.

It is reported very currently that orders have been iſſued from the War Office, to prepare camp equipage for forty thouſand infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, deſtined for ſervice on the continent. This may, perhaps, be correct, but it is at the ſame time as confidently reported that a number of merchant veſſels, hired for the tranſport ſervice, have been, for the preſent, laid aſide.

No farther accounts have been received from the Continent. It is underſtood, however, that by the laſt arrival, government received intelligence of the Ruſſians and Swedes having paſſed the Elbe on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and that they now cordially co-operate with the Prutſians in Hanover. Accounts have, it is ſaid, been alſo received of a large body of Ruſſian troops having landed at Venice from Corfu, and having ſince joined the Archduke Charles on the Brenta.

It is confidently reported that a Dutch paper of the 16th has been received in town by a private channel, which mentions a great battle having been fought on or about the 6th, the particulars of which had not been ſuffered to tranſpire. We have not been able to obtain a ſight of the paper.

A gentleman who came by the laſt packet from the continent ſtates, that the loſs ſuſtained by the French in the actions which preceded the capture of Ulm, amounted to upwards of 30,000 men! What a difference between this and the number ſtated in the Moniteur, viz. 1500. A few ſuch victories would ruin Bonaparte's army.

The ſame gentleman ſtates, that it was currently reported that Bonaparte had reſolved to erect the Electorate of Bavaria into an independent kingdom, by adding thereto the territory taken from the Emperor of Germany in the preſent campaign, and thereby to limit the Auſtrian territories.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty from our fleet off Breſt. The enemy had not for ſome time made any movement which called for increaſed activity on the part of Admiral Cornwallis.

There were ſeveral letters from Rotterdam, of the 14th, ſhewn publicly on the Exchange, that ſuch was the univerſal diſtreſs in Paris for money, that no fewer than twenty-four Bankers had ſtopt payment, and that the bank paper bore a diſcount of 12 per cent.

November 24.

We are ſtill without any farther accounts from the Continent. A week's French journals are now due, which may be hourly expected to arrive. They are anxiouſly looked for.

The projected attack upon Boulogne has not been carried into effect, owing to an unexpected ſquall at the very moment when every thing was ready for the attempt. The fleet has, in conſequence, returned to the Downs.

Bonaparte, anxious to draw all his troops from the ſouth of Italy, has acknowledged the neutrality of Etruria, as well as of Naples.—Some Engliſh veſſels had, in conſequence, ſailed from Malta for Leghorn.

A new levy of 12,000 men has been ordered in the Auſtrian States; and the roads from Vienna to the army are crowded with reinforcements from Hungary and Bohemia.

Government has determined to ſend to the Continent the greateſt Britiſh force that has ever been employed in Germany. The expedition under the command of Gen. Dun will be followed by at leaſt 80,000 troops, of which one fifth will be cavalry.

The Duke of York has been actually appointed Commander in Chief of all our forces on the Continent, and the Duke of Cambridge is to have the chief command of the cavalry—under the Duke of York of courſe.

Nine hundred troops were expected in the Downs from Scotland, to be joined by others from Ireland.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held in the Tower Hall, on Friday laſt, it was reſolved that a naval monument to the memory of Lord Nelſon, be erected in the centre of the area of the new Exchange buildings; and that the memorable words of Lord Nelſon, in his laſt orders to his conquering countrymen, be inſcribed on ſuch monument, "England expects that every man will do his duty." A ſum, amounting to upwards of 5000l. has been already ſubſcribed, and is every hour increaſing.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Government has at length received diſpatches, announcing the diſembarkation at Cuxhaven of the troops ſent out under the command of Gen. Dun. They were brought by the Leopard, of 50 guns, which, after conveying the tranſports to the Elbe, returned to the Downs on Friday. The fleet, conſiſting of nearly 90 ſail, arrived in the Elbe on Friday ſe'nnight, and the troops and horſes were landed with all poſſible diſpatch. Although the expedition experienced ſome heavy gales, the men were diſembarked in excellent health & ſpirits. The moſt ſanguine hopes are entertained that the force ſent out will be augmented by a numerous body of Hanoverians, for the levy of which large bounties were to be given, and a ſupply of arms and cloathing was ſent by the expedition.

The ſecond expedition deſtined for the Continent is expected to ſail in the courſe of a fortnight.

We are aſſured by a perſon connected with the Pruſſian legation, that the Pruſſian troops in readineſs for ſervice, who are aſſembled at different points, amount to nearly 250,000 men.—It is added, that Count Haugwitz, in the event of Bonaparte being willing to entertain the terms propoſed to him by the Cabinet of Berlin, for the reſtoration of peace, is to demand a general ſuſpenſion of arms.

We hear, on the authority of a letter from Munich, dated the 2d inſtant, that a ſtrong Gallo Bavarian corps had by a circuitous march, turned the important paſs of Scharnitz in the Tyrol. It is alſo mentioned, that a body of Auſtrian troops carried into Boheimia by the Archduke Ferdinand, had made a ſucceſsful incurſion into the neighbourhood of Hertchaw, and made 400 priſoners.

—

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 2, 1805.

The Spaniſh camp before *Gibraltar* is breaking up.

Ad. LOUIS's ſquadron paſſed the *Gut* the 29th *October*.

From *Malta*, we have advices to the 12th Oct. when tranſports had failed for *Corfu*, to bring 12,000 Ruſſians, who were to join Gen CRAIG's army—10,000 were to come in the Ruſſian ſquadron.

Three of Lord NELSON's prizes have arrived here, viz. *Le Swiftſure* 74. *San Idefonſo* 74. and *San Juan Nepomuceno* 74.

La Redoubtable 74, was ſo dreadfully ſhattered in the battle of the 21ſt inſt. that ſoon after the ſtruck to the *Victory* ſhe went down with moſt of her crew.

The loſs of the *Victory* was 34 killed, and 78 wounded.—Among the killed, the great NELSON, Mr. SCOTT, his Secretary, Capt. ADAIR of the marines, and a Lieutenant. The loſs was chiefly ſuſtained whilſt going into the action as the leading ſhip of the diviſion; before ſhe mounted a gun.—She alſo ſuffered loſs from the muſketry of the enemy, but ſo tremendous was her fire, that ſhe fileneed every ſhip ſhe got her guns to bear upon after a few broadſides. The *Bucentaure* had 30 of her guns diſmounted; and for a conſiderable time before the ſtruck did not return a ſhot.

Three of the French ſhips in the van, who had no part in the action, and one of which carried a *Rear Admiral's* flag, had the inhumanity and cowardice, as they were making their eſcape, to fire for a conſiderable time upon the *Santiſima Trinidada*; and ſeveral other of the ſtripped Spaniſh priſes, after they had ſurrendered to us, which, from their ſituation, were incapable either of oppoſition or flight; and an immenſe number of the Spaniards were killed and wounded, from this unprincipled and bloody deed of theirs; good and faithful allies.—We ſolemnly pledge ourſelves for the truth of the above and many facts, not mentioned in this account, which we have received from every officer on board our victorious ſquadron now in the bay cauſeway waterſide. Indeed ſuch was the unanimous teſtimony expreſſed by the Spaniards, at the concluſion of the action, that when two days after the action, ſeven of the enemy's ſhips came out of Cadiz,

in hopes of retaking some of the ſtibbled prizes, the crew of the *Argonaut*, in a body, offered their ſervices to the Britiſh officer who had charge of the prize, to man the guns againſt any of the French ſhips; and they were actually stationed at the lower deck guns for that purpoſe, whilſt the *Engliſh* ſeamen manned thoſe of the upper deck.

The Engliſh officer on board remained all the Spaniſh officers their arms, and placed the moſt implicit confidence in the honor of the Spaniards, which he had no reaſon to repent; as though their numbers were ſo ſuperior as eaſily to have enabled them to retake the ſhip, yet they, on every occaſion, ſhowed the utmoſt fidelity and good conduct, and declared that if a Spaniſh ſhip came along ſide of them, they would quickly go below and leave the Engliſh to act for themſelves.

The Britiſh fleet in this glorious victory, is not ſuppoſed to have had twelve hundred men killed and wounded, the loſs having chiefly fallen upon a few of the leading ſhips, and not a ſingle ſhip on our part is miſſing. The enemy, on the contrary, have twenty ſhips of the line taken or deſtroyed, four of which, viz. the *St. Anne*, the *Saviglissa Trinidada*, the *Berenteaver* and *Algesiras*, were flag ſhips; whilſt ſeven of their Admirals, and upwards of twenty thouſand of their ſeamen and ſoldiers, have been killed, wounded or taken priſoners, in this memorable victory.

Lord NELSON, before his death, expreſſed his deſire, that he ſhould be buried near his late venerable father, unleſs his country ſhould with to diſpoſe of his body otherwiſe.

BOSTON, January 15.

By the politeneſs of a gentleman who has often obliged us, we have juſt received a *New-York* paper of Saturday laſt—from which we copy the following intereſting particulars.

"By the ſhip *Cato*, arrived this morning from *Liverpool*, we have papers of the 17th—*London* to the 16th—nine days later than by any former arrival. The troops ſent from England had been landed at *Cuxhaven*, in good health and ſpirits, and were to be joined by the Hanoverians. A ſecond expedition was on the eve of ſailing for the continent.—The Britiſh fleet was ſtill in port, under the command of Ad. CORNWALLIS.—250,000 Pruſſians were aſſembled and ready to march.—The Court of *Berlin* had offered terms of peace to Bonaparte, in caſe of acceptance, a general ſuſpenſion of arms was to take place. Bonaparte has acknowledged the neutrality of *Etruria* and *Naples*.—A new army of 50,000 Auſtrians has been made.—The Duke of *York* is appointed commander in chief of all the forces on the Continent, and the Duke of *Cambridge* is to command the cavalry, and were to embark in a few days.—9000 troops were expected in the Downs from *Scotland*, to be joined by others from *Ireland*. The Britiſh Admiralty were about to ſend out frigates and ſmaller veſſels to intercept the prizes ſent into *Guadaloupe*.—[This ſummary ſhall be ſucceeded by details in our next:—but there appears to have been no recent battles either in *Germany* or *Italy*.]

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, March 8, 1806

On Monday laſt at 12-o'clock, his Honor the Preſident came in ſtate to the Upper Houſe of Legiſlature, to prorogue the two Houſes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Honor was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:—

An Act to make proviſion for certain Sheriffs in this Province.

An Act to repeal an Act paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery."

An Act to procure certain apparatus for the promotion of Science.

An Act to repeal an Act paſſed in the forty fourth year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the funds applicable to the uſes of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public Highways and Roads, and laying out and opening new Roads and building Bridges in the ſeveral Diſtricts thereof, and to make further proviſion for the opening and amending the ſaid Roads.

An Act to alter and amend an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Pariſh and Town Officers, and alſo to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the thirty third year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Aſſeſſments and Rates in every Diſtrict in this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly."

An Act to continue an Act paſſed in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better ſecuring to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the due collection and receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned."

An Act for applying a certain ſum of Money therein mentioned, to make good certain Monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through the Lieutenant Governor, in purſuance of ſeveral Addreſſes.

The ſeven foregoing Acts received the Royal Aſſent on the 3d March, 1806.

An Act to authorize the Sheriff to levy all neceſſary Coſts incurred in any ſuit brought in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Law in this Province, was reſerved for the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure thereon.

After which his Honor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament:—

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

HAVING dedicated a conſiderable portion of your time to the ſervice of the Public, I think it proper to cloſe this Seſſion of the Legiſlature.

The Bills to which I have now given the Royal Aſſent, contain, ſome of them, objects of the higheſt importance to the Public.

By the opening of Roads and conſtructing of Bridges, while the ſafety and comfort of the individual will be promoted, the Commerce and the Riches of this Province will neceſſarily be extended and increaſed.

The encouragement which you have given, for procuring of the means neceſſary for communicating of uſeful and ornamental Knowledge to the riſing Generation, meets with my approbation; and I have no doubt, will produce the moſt ſalutary effects.

The other Bills which have now paſſed, will, I truſt, effectuate the beneficial purpoſes for which they are intended.

I diſmiſs you, with the pleaſing hope, that the Laws enacted for the good of this Province, will derive additional ſtrength and energy from your exertions, influence and example.

We are informed that Mr. Chief Juſtice ALLCOCK is appointed Chief Juſtice of the Lower Province.—This Province has to regret the removal of a man, whoſe zealous endeavors for its proſperity, have been uniform during his reſidence in it; and whoſe found profeſſional knowledge and abilities, added to ſtrict integrity and affability rendered him an ornament to Society, and a benefit to the Community.

At the Annual Town Meeting, held at Scayelle's Inn on Monday the 3d March, 1806, the following perſons were Elected Town and Pariſh Officers.—viz:

Ely Playter, Town Clerk
John Dettor and Ely Playter, Aſſeſſors.
Thomas Medley, Collector.
Robert Henderſon, Town Warden.
Duncan Cameron, Church Warden, appointed by the Revd. Mr. Stuart.

Overſeers of High ways and Fence Viewers,

Benjamin Medley, from Scadding's Bridge to Scarborough Line.
George Cathers, from Bay Road to the Don Mills.
Thomas Hamilton, for the Eaſt part of the Town of York to the Don Bridge.
Elizabeth Hale, for the Weſt part of the Town of York to the Garriſon.
Benjamin Davis, for the Humber Road.
Jeſſe Ketchum, from No. 1 to half the Big Creek Bridge on Yonge-Street.
William Marth, junr. from half the Big Creek Bridge to No. 17, on do.
Abraham Johnſon, from No. 18 to No. 25 on do.
Wm. Jones for the Weſt end, and George W. Full, for the Eaſt end of Scarborough.
Levy Devins for the North part, and Joſeph Ogden for the South part of Etobecoke.
John Barry for the Mill, or Upper Road in do.

Pound Keepers.

Hoſe Collombes, for the Town of York.
William Marth, for Yonge-Street.
Jacob Deſoge, for the Humber.
Andrew Thomſon, junr. for Scarborough.
Daniel Stuart, for Etobecoke.

Agreed by a majority of the Inhabitants, that Hogs ſhall run at large in the Country.

Fences to be five feet high, with the Stakes and Riders; and no more than a ſpace of four inches between the Rails, to the height of three feet of the ſame.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK LOTS No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 8, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber, J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereon. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frank,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Bouſour,
William Fortune,	Salomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Meriet,
	Samuel Ruſſel,

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON St. GEORGE at York who is authoriſed for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Poſtſcript to the Upper Canada Gazette.

TOTAL NUMBER 775. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

UTICA, February 17.

The following ſketches of important intelligence, are taken from the N. Y. Evening Poſt of the 8th and 9th inſt. Almoſt all the accounts of the ſucceſs of the grand army in Germany, have come thro' French channels; their partiality may of courſe be preſumed—From the articles below it ſhould appear, that the victories of the French have not been quite ſo bloodleſs, nor their ſucceſs quite ſo great, as have been ſtated in their official bulletins.

IMPORTANT.

By the brig William, from Liverpool, arrived this morning in 52 days a Liverpool paper containing London dates to the 14th December inclusive, has been received by us.—From other papers of previous dates haſtily looked at, it turns out, that the news of French ſucceſs and the diſaſter of the allies, as given in Thurſday's paper, is ſo far from being true—the reverſe would be nearer ſo.

The Ruſſians have gained a ſecond victory under General Kutuſow, over the French, accompanied with great ſlaughter.

The Arch Duke Charles has gained a victory over Maſſena in Italy—10,000 left dead on the field.

As to a peace between the Emperor of Germany and Bonaparte, neither is that true. As ſoon as the Emperor glanced his eye over the terms propoſed, he rejected them with the utmoſt indignation, declaring he would not do any thing that would caſt a ſtain on his own fame and that of his poſterity.

Great complaints are made of the exaggeration & falſity of the French bulletins. The victories there ſo pompouſly detailed are ſaid never to have exiſted to ſuch extent but on paper.

Talleyrand is at Vienna. It appears the warrior cannot do a moment without the politician.

The Engliſh papers expreſs the expectation that Bonaparte will never be able to regain Paris.

A gentleman, paſſenger in the Hannah, Capt. Connell, arrived at this port from Liverpool in 50 days, informs us that previous to his leaving England, private accounts had arrived from the Continent, of the moſt important nature.

The official diſpatches of this all-intereſting news had been ſent to England by expreſs. But Donaldſon, the bearer, had been wrecked on the coaſt of Holland, and the diſpatches loſt.—An Engliſh paper to the 18th inclusive, however, contains the ſubſtance of which the following is a ſummary.

On the 2d of December, the Emperor Bonaparte put himſelf at the head of his troops between Brune and Olmutz in Moravia; he was met by the Emperor Alexander in perſon at the head of the Ruſſian army—a junction having firſt been formed with the Auſtrians.

At the beginning of the battle the French made a very ſerious impreſſion on the centre of the enemy, and the Ruſſians gave way. The French purſued the advantage with ardor, took all the Ruſſian artillery, and almoſt effected a total rout. While this was going on, however, in the centre, a vaſtly different ſcene was acting on one wing. On their left the French were at length obliged entirely to give way. Night put an end to the combat. On the next morning the battle was renewed with increaſed ardor on both ſides. The defeated Ruſſians in the centre, advanced, they crawled on their hands and knees up under the mouths of their own cannon which had been turned againſt them, and retook them. This, however, was balanced by a different fate on the wing; the ſlaughter was immenſe, but neither gained any deciſive advantage that night.

On the 4th, the battle was renewed, and continued through the day.—But on the evening of the 5th, the French began to retreat, and retired back of the Schwatz.

The Ruſſians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter.

The loſs on each ſide is not ſtated, but the loss on both ſides in killed and wounded, is ſuppoſed to be *fifty thouſand men*. Bonaparte ſurrounded by his *Garde de Corps*—Alexander at the head of his Guards, were perſonly oppoſed to each other.

The Emperor Alexander evinced the moſt invincible bravery, combined with the moſt entire ſelf poſſeſſion.—For ſix hours he was miſſing.

The Emperor Bonaparte was wounded in the action, and would have been taken priſoner, but for the deſperate efforts of his Garde de Corps, who ſaved him at the ſacrifice of moſt of their lives.

Previous to the battle, Bonaparte in a letter addreſſed to the Emperor Alexander, had ſtiled him "*Sire and Brother*;" the anſwer was addreſſed ſimply "*To the Chief of the French Army.*"

In addition to the above, the Archduke Charles, after a moſt maſterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna with an army, including the Hungarian levy, of 90,000 men. Expectation was alſo confidently entertained that the King of Pruſſia and King of Sweden, at the head of an army conſiſting of Pruſſians, Ruſſians, Swedes, Saxons, Heſſians and Engliſh amounting on the whole to 250,000 men, were already in the field, and acting againſt the French.

The ſtaff of the Swediſh monarch had left Straſlund, and the camp equipage of the King of Pruſſia had been ſent from Berlin, the 3d, on its rout towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Pruſſian Majeſty was to follow.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that Bonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

Such is the immenſely important ſummary made juſt as our paper was ready to go the preſs.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 776. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—*Greeting.*

WHEREAS a moſt daring Aſſault and Burglary were committed on the Perſon and in the dwelling Houſe of ISAAC SWAYZE Eſquire, in the Township and Diſtrict of Niagara, by certain perſons in diſguiſe and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January laſt paſt, by violently aſſaulting, wounding and ſtuffing the ſaid Iſaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniouſly taking and carrying away large ſums of Money from his ſaid dwelling Houſe. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that ſuch heinous Crimes may not go unpuniſhed, and that the Perſons and Property of his Majeſty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be ſecure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforeſaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall make ſuch diſcovery and give ſuch information, ſo that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid crime or crimes ſhall be convicted of the ſame. And I do hereby further, offer his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to ſuch perſon or perſons as may be acceſſary or acceſſaries to the commiſſion of the ſaid crime or crimes, who ſhall honeſtly and without fraud, diſcover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Preſident.
By his Honor's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.
Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.
By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secty.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 26th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been more than the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of *Half Pay*, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. }

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER, RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

LORD NELSON.

In the year 1770, his Lordſhip entered on board the Raiſonable, of 64 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle Captain Suckling, and from him he received the rudiments of naval tactics. We cannot follow him through the brilliant career of his ſervices in every quarter of the globe—firſt in the Weſt-Indies: afterwards with Lord Mulgrave to the North Pole, where as our readers know, the two ſhips were long inveſted in ice, and where the labor of the crews could hardly move them aſſiſt the floats. At this early period the eager character of his mind diſplayed itſelf. He procured a ſort of boat to move, either on or off the ice, to explore channels. And a pleaſing anecdote is told of the youth at this time. He was one night miſſing from the ſhip; ſearch was made for him in all directions—it was imagined he was loſt. As day broke he was diſcovered at a diſtance on the ice, with a muſket, in purſuit of an immenſe bear, which he had followed the whole night in hopes of killing.—On his return, Captain Lutwidge demanded what motive could have induced him to quit the ſhip at ſuch an hour, and in ſuch a ſeaſon? The young hero, with great ſimplicity, replied—"I wiſhed to get the ſkin for my father." He then went to the Weſt-Indies; and, on his return, was made a Lieutenant in 1777. He then went to Jamaica, in the Loweſtoffe, as Second Lieutenant. In a ſtrong gale of wind they captured an American letter of marque. The firſt Lieutenant was ordered to board her; but after attempting it, he returned on account of the ſea running ſo high. The Captain exclaimed, "I have I then no officer who can board the prize?" The maſter ran to the gangway—"No," exclaimed Nelſon, "it is my turn now—if I come back it will be your's." He was made poſt in June 1779, and his firſt ſhip was the Hinchinbrooke. From this time his ſervices became ſo conſpicuous as to be generally known, and we need not enumerate the brilliant ſeries, as it is indelibly imprinted on every heart.

We cannot, however, refrain from inſerting here the narrative of Lord Nelſon's firſt encounter with the Santiſſima Trinadada, in 1797, as moſt admirably drawn up by Colonel Drinkwater:

"When Sir John Jervis (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th of February, 1797, had accompliſhed his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spaniſh Admiral, who had been ſeparated to windward with his main body, conſiſting of 18 ſhips of the line, from nine ſhips that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This deſign was completely fruſtrated by the timely oppoſition of Commodore Nelſon, whoſe diſtation in the rear of the Britiſh line admiral him an op-

portunity of observing this manœuvre ; his ship, the Captain, had no sooner pass'd the rear of the enemy's ships that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the six ships from the enemy's rear who bore the Spanish Admiral's flag, the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns ; a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world. Notwithstanding the inequality of force, the Commodore instantly engaged the colossal opponent, and for a considerable time had to contend not only with her, but with her seconds a-head and a-stern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his support : the enemy's intention was soon directed to the Culloden, Captain Troubridge, and in a short time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns, capt. Frederick, who opportunately came to his assistance. The intrepid conduct of the Commodore staggered the Spanish Admiral, who already appeared to waver in portaing his intention of joining the ships cut off by the British fleet ; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Capt Troubridge's spirited support of the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irresistible, and Diadem, not far distant, determined the Spanish Admiral to change his design altogether, and threw out the signal for the ships of the main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard tack. Not a moment was loft in improving the advantage now apparent in favour of the British squadron : as the Rear Admiral Parker's division approached the enemy's ships in support of the Captain (Commodore Nelson's ship) and her gallant seconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the commander became more animated and impressive. In this manner did Commodore Nelson engage a Spanish three-decker, until he had nearly expended all his ammunition in his ship ; which had battered the hulk of her lone top-mast, and received such considerable damage in her sails and rigging, that she was almost rendered *here de combat*. At this critical period, the Spanish three decker having lost her main-mast, fell on board a Spanish two-decker, of 84 guns, that was her second : this latter ship consequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a most vigorous fire was kept up for some time, by both ships, within pistol-shot. It was now that the Commodore's ship lost many men, and that the damage already sustained, through the long and arduous conflict which he had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the contest in the usual way precarious, or perhaps impossible. At this critical moment, the Commodore, from a sudden impulse, instantly enjoined on a bold and decisive measure ; and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his important sword in hand—the boarders were summoned, and orders given to lay his ship on board the enemy. Fortune favors the brave ! Nor on this occasion did the unmindful of her favorite.—Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's Captain, to judiciously directed the course of his ship, that he laid her aboard the starboard quarter of the Spanish eighty-four—her spritsail-yard pulled over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen shrouds ; when the word to board being given, the officers and seamen, destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the forty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the captain, pulled with rapidity on board the enemy's ship ; and in a short time the San Nicolas was in the possession of her intrepid assailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this feene. He was aware the attempt was hazardous ; and he thought his presence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the success of this bold enterprife ; he therefore, as if by magic impulse, accompanied the party in this attack ; pafling from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying Commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders. He had not been long employed in taking the neceflary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous talk. The fleru of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly athwart of the weather beam of the prize San Nicolas : and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musketry, the British, who had boarded the San Nicolas. The Commodore was not long in refolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occafion ; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind, were to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing, therefore, an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicolas, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himfelf the afsailants in this new attack, against one—Westminster Abbey, or glorious Victory ! Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprise. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced ;—and afked for the British Commanding Officer, dropped on the knee, and prefented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could fcarcely perfuade himfelf of this fecond influence of good fortune ; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a Brigadier, to afsemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken forthwith for communicating to the crew the furrender of the ship. All the officers appeared :—and the Commodore had the furrender of the San Jofef duly confirmed, by each of them delivering his sword. The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge (John Sykes, since dead) had stretched cloth to his fide throughout this perilous attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge, the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them ; and the undaunted tar, aathes were delivered to him, tucked them honorable under his under his arm, with all the coolnefs imaginable. It was at this moment alfo, that a British failor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up to the fcene of his brave, and exacting the liberty he was taking, shook him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him fafe upon the quarter-deck of a Spanish three decker.—The ship entirely had formerly fubmitted, and the Commodore returned on board the San Nicolas where the latter ship was difcovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming ; but the presence of mind, and resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency, foon got the fire under. A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to afsift in difentangling her from the two prizes ; and as she was incapable of her her fervices until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment, on board La Minerva frigate ; and in the evening hoisted his pendant on board the latter ship.—For fuch diftinguished gallantry on the 14th February, he received the infignia of the Bath, and the gold medal from his Sovereign, and was alfo prefented with the freedom of London in a gold box."

It is moft remarkable that Lord Nelfon fhould have furvived the many fevere wounds, and ftill more exhauling fatigues, which he fuffered before he was ftruck by the fatal fhot. But that firft great endowment of nature—an invincible gallantry fpurs him through all his fufferings ; and no experience of danger had ferved to *chect* his ardour.

He was engaged in upwards of one hundred and twenty-four actions with the enemy, in all of which his bravery was ftill more confpicuous. He loft one eye at Calvi, and one arm at Teneriffe, and in all actions proved that he thought his body as well as his mind were the property of his country. His humanity was as confpicuous as his courage and his judgment. In the memorable battle of the Nile, which will be recorded in the annals of mankind till the human race fhall be wholly extinct, knowing that the wounded of his own fhips would be taken care of, he beat his fhot among the crowds of the enemy. He eftablifhed a truce with the Commandant at Aboukir, and through him made a communication to the commandant of Alexandria, that it was his intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken where to proper hofpitals, with their own furgeons to attend them, a proposal which was affented to by the French and carried into execution the following day. Thus amidft all the glow of patriotifm and the exultation of victory, the Hero did not lofe ftght of humanity and a feeling of compaffion for his fellow creatures.

Such were the fplendid talents, and the unparalleled fervices of this diftinguifhed man.

We need not ftate to our readers the various titles and honors which were beftowed on him, not only by his own Sovereign, but by all the Potentates and Kings of the World, our Allies, on Lord Nelfon. Having no children by his late wife whom he married in 1787, Frances Woolward Nefbitt, the widow of Dr. Nefbitt, of Nevis, he procured the title of Baron and Vifcount Nelfon of the Nile, to defcend to the collateral branches of his family. His eftate is bequeathed in his will by the Rev Dr. William Nelfon, Vice Dean of Canterbury, now Lord Vifcount Nelfon, whole fon, Horatio, a moft promifing youth is at Eaton, and the daughter, the Hon Charlotte Mary Nelfon, a beautiful and accomplifhed young lady, is at Merton Place. He has two fifters, both married, Mrs Bolton and Mrs. Matham, and who have numerous families. They made a ware a part of his happy family at Merton, and they with every other friend will be inconfolable at his lofs.

From a London Paper.

LORD NELSON.

IT is a painful talk to defcribe a life of glory at the moment of its clofe ; but on no occafion like the prefent, we feel it to be our duty to call to the recollection of our readers the principal events which have diftinguifhed the brilliant naval career of Lord Nelfon. It is true that we can only briefly retrace thofe events, for were we, in other refpects, capable of doing juftice to all his fplendid achievements, neither our time nor the limits of this paper would enable us to beftow on them that eulogy which is their due.

HORATIO NELSON was the fourth fon of the Rev. Mr. Edward Nelfon, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk. He entered into the naval fervice at the early age of twelve. In the year 1770, when there was the probability of a war between this country and Spain relative to the Falkland iflands, he left his fchool at Norham, and went on board the Raifonable, 64, guns, commanded by his maternal uncle, Capt Suckling. We are, however, under the neceflity of paffing rapidly over the earlieft part of his meritorious life. After paffing in active fervice through the various gradations of naval rank, he was, on the 11th of June, 1779, made poft captain, and in July, 1780, commanded the naval part of the expedition by which Fort Juan, in the gulph of Mexico, was deftroyed. While commanding the Boreas, on the Weft-India ftation, Capt. Nelfon became acquainted with lady Nelfon, who was then Mrs. Nefbit, of Nevis, the widow of Dr. Nefbit, of that iland. After the American war, the Boreas was paid off, and he retired, with Mrs. Nelfon, to the parfonage houfe at Burnham Thorpe. The war of the French revolution fummoned the hero again to the fervice of his country. In January 1793, he was appointed to the command of the Agamemnon, 64, and placed under the orders of Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean. On that ftation he had frequent opportunities of difplaying his enterprife and fkill. At the fiege of Calvi, where he behaved with the greateft intrepidity, he received an unfortunate wound in the face, which deprived him of the fight of his right eye. In the glorious action in which Ld. St. Vincent defeated the Spanish fleet on the 14th February, 1797, the gallant Nelfon bore a diftinguifhed part. In confequence of his eminent fervices in this action, he was created Knight of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of the Blue. At the attack on Santa Cruz he loft his right arm.

But great as had been the previous fervices of Lord Nelfon, the victory of the Nile furpaffed them all. This great achievement which ftruftrated the ambitious plans of France, and his Lordfhip's fplendid triumph at Copenhagen, which fecured the rights of the Britifh flag, are ftill freth in the recollection of his grateful country.

In the fummer of the year 1801, Lord Nelfon attacked the enemy's gun boats in Boulogne, and did confiderable damage to the flotilla, intended for the invafion of this country. Soon after the preliminaries, of peace were figned, and a period formed to have arrived, when his Lordfhip might at laft expect to retire from his glorious labors, and enjoy his merited honours in tranquility. But the aggreffions of the French government produced a new war, and Lord Nelfon was eager to vindicate the honor, and protect the interefts, of his country. He refumed his old ftation in the Mediterranean, where the terror of his name long confined the enemy to their ports. When they at laft efcaped, he purfued them with an unexampled promptitude. Our readers are well acquainted with all the details of his extraordinary chace of the combined fleets to the Weft-Indies, and its return to Europe. That fleet feemed at laft to have completely efcaped, but it only for a fhort time avoided his vengeance. Its conqueft was deftined to become the laft and moft fplendid of his exploits. On the 21ft of October, that fleet was deftroyed, and Nelfon fell. His country will long mourn his lofs.

Lord Nelfon was born on the 26 h of September, 1758. The melancholy fenfations which his death has occafioned, have checked thofe demonftrations of joy which the great importance of his laft victory would otherwife have produced.—When Wolfe fell, the inhabitants of his native village refrained from illuminating for the capture of Quebec, left it fhould offend the grief of his mother. A fimilar feeling feemed laft night to pervade this great metropolis, where every one grieves for Nelfon.

DOVER, November 22.

The fcene of action is faft approaching.—The Diligence floop of war goes out of the harbour this afternoon. In confequence of the great length of time which has neceffarily elapfed in making the different preparations, the original mode of attack is intended to be altered. A CATAMARAN, "*coup de main*," was at firft propofed. From its being generally imagined that the enemy, ere this muft be apprifed of our movements and operations, the attempt, it is now tho't will be boldly made in the face of day. Several fire-fhips, filled with cumbuftibles of all kinds, are to be fent in amidft the flotilla. Thefe veffels are loaded fo with ftrata of powder and fhot, being heavily charged with alternate layers of each, the explofion it is fuppofed will be dreadfully tremendous. Even adamant itfelf would be unable to refift the concuffion. It is intended that the immenfe chain across the bar fhould be broken by the explofion of one of thefe dreadful machines, when a paffage will be forced into the harbor, and the whole of the gun boats blown to atoms. A Pyrotechnic invention of rockets and arrows is likewife to be made ufe of as a collaterial and auxilary inftrument of deftruction, in the event of a partial failure. Thefe engines are fo conftructed as to ftick in the hull & catch in the rigging of the veffel they may be directed againft, for the purpofe of communicating their flames. It is computed that upwards of a thoufand of them can be thrown the diftance of a mile and a half, in a pointblank direction, within the fhort fpace of a fingle minute. Nothing can withftand the general conflagration that muft inevitably enfue from the rapid difcharge of fuch volleys of fire-brands. Thefe are a part of the means deftined for the annihilation of the Boulogne flotilla. From the enterprifing genius, from the fpirited exertions, and the fkilful management of Sir Sidney Smith, what may not be expected ! That the country may have to glory in the complete fuccefs of the undertaking, muft be the fincere wifh and the ardent prayer of every admirer of Britifh valor, and of Britifh patriotifm ! ! !

From the United States Gazette.

Captain Wells, from Curracoa, informs, that the iland of Aruba, about 30 miles to leeward of Curracoa, had been taken from the Englifh by a Dutch fhop of war : there were eight Spanifh prizes at the iland. A Britifh tender of 14 guns engaged the fhoop of war two hours, put feveral fhot through her quarters, and fucceeded in getting off with a Spanifh prize worth 20,000 dollars ; fhe got fafe into Jamaica.

N. Y. Even. Poft.

Murder.—On the 17th ult. Ruffell Freeman, Efquire, and Captain Jofeph Starkweather, were murdered in the goal of Haverhill, N. H. by Jofiah Burnham, who deliberately ftabbed and cut them to pieces one after the other, with a large two-edged knife, while fe veral perfons outfide of the room were fpectators of the horrid fcene, through the hole in the door, the gaoler being abfent with his keys.—The murderer attempted to kill himfelf, but was taken before he fucceeded. He fays his God and Chrift will juftify his conduct.

[*Bee.*

The fortunate dinner.—A poor unbeneficed Clergyman, being in want of a dinner, bethought himfelf of paying a vifit to Lambeth Palace, where it was in the days of the beer drinking Britons a cuftom from time immemorial to keep an open table for cafual viftants. After he had dined, being rather diffatisfied becaufe the fervant who fupplied him with victuals had entirely forgotten his *drink*, he defired the favor of pen, ink, and paper, when he wrote the following lines for his Grace's perufal :

Pocis in difco
Mihi datur,
Ab Archiepifco-
Po fed non potatur,
Quia non mihi liquore datur.

The Prelate, after reading the paper, fent for the writer, and fatisfied a tranfitation, which was immediately given :

They fent me fifh
In a difh
From the Archbifh-
Op is omitted here
Becaufe there was no beer.

With this conceit his Grace was fo well pleafed, that he beftowed a good living upon its author.

Singular Occurrence.—A few weeks ago, as a Gentleman was fitting on the rocks at the end of Cullorcoat Sands, near Teignmouth, dreffing himfelf after bathing, he perceived a hawk in the air in clofe purfuit, and nearly within reach of a lark. To fave the little fugitive, he fhouted and clapped his hands, when the lark immediately defcended and alighted on his knee, nor did it offer to leave him when taken into the hand, but feemed confident of the protection which it found.

If *names* were any thing, we fhould recommend to the Emperor of Ruffia to put his troops under the command of Count *Strongonoff*.

An Irifh Dentift being lately in a room with a gentleman who had loft feveral of his front teeth, obferved to him —" I think, Sir, you ftand in need of my affiftance, for I fee you want a few *chairs* in your *dining room*."

AN ANECDOTE.

An Englifh lady of fafhion, equally beautiful and fuperftitious, had the weakneſs, when in Italy, to conſult one of thofe wandering Soothſayers who are to be found throughout Europe, and whom the French call Bohemians, and we, Gypſies. The old prophetefs told her—' You will have a black man fall in love with you ; he will prefent you with a ring, and you will ſoon after die.'—This prediction produced on the lady an impreſſion which neither the ridicule nor the rational advice of her friends, could remove. On her arrival at Naples, ſhe received a viſit from the prince de Collbbrano, one of the moſt amiable men in the city, but of an extremely ſwarthy complexion. She was not a little alarmed, yet ſhe received favorably his declarations of love, and in a ſhort time they ſeemed to be inſeparable.—But one day the prince abruptly putting on her finger an elegant and valuable ring, which he had purchaſed of a French jeweller, to preſent her with, as a proof of his eſteem and affection. the ſuperſtitious lady violently exclaimed —' *I am a dead woman !*' and, from the agitation of her mind, occaſioned by her fears, was almoſt immediately taken extremely ill, and in a few days expired.

London Paper.

Anecdote of the late King of Pruſſia.

It has often been juſtly obſerved, that great events ſometimes ſpring from trifling cauſes. This is exemplified in a circumſtance that occurred at the commencement of the late war. The King of Pruſſia, the Duke of Brunſwick, and General Clairfayt, had concerted an attack on the French. It was made at the appointed time, but the French were prepared, and the allies retreated without ſucceſs. The three Chiefs again met, and the King of Pruſſia opened the converſation by obſerving—" Well, this attack has failed, and it now only remains to conſult what farther is to be done." General Clairfayt anſwered, with ſome aſperity, " Conſultation will be of—leſs ; for there are only three of us here, and one of us is a traitor ; it was utterly impoſſible that the French could have known of the attack itſelf, the point where it was made, and have prepared themſelves as they did, unleſs our ſecret had been betrayed ; and I therefore repeat that one of us is a traitor." The King immediately replied —Upon my word, General, this is extraordinary language : I am a Sovereign, and accountable to nobody for my actions ; but, however, to ſhew that your charge does not apply to me, I here declare, upon my honor, that I never mentioned the circumſtance to a ſingle creature alive—*except to the Counteſs de Lufignan.*"—This lady was his Majeſty's miſtreſs, and no doubt knew the value of the ſecret too well not to tell it for a handſome bribe. She was baniſhed from the capital after the King's death.

[*London Paper.*

To remove Iron moulds and Ink Spots from Linen.—After the linen has been waſhed, lay a quantity of cream of tartar on the ſtained ſpot, and twiſt or tie that part of the linen to keep the application in its place, and then put it into the copper to be boiled. No further trouble is required, as the ſtain completely vaniſhes in the boiling.

Caution to families.—To prevent bowel complaints now ſo prevalent, an eminent phyſician recommends a few pepper-corns to be put into the water in which vegetables are boiled.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

FROM THE POST FOLIO.

THE following is a modeſt remark of a London traveller :

We are ſometimes urged by enthuſiaſm, to fall down and worſhip the golden image of commerce, but reflection bids us pauſe, and conſider whether this mighty engine may not be overworked. Commerce is a great inſtrument, in the hand of reaſon, to conneft and intermarry the wide ſpread families of mankind ; but let us not truſt to reaſon alone. Let us not wholly ſubmit our feelings to our paſſes and counters, and ledgers. Let us never forget that, though the bulkneſs of the head is calculation, the fulneſs of the heart is enjoyment. We may be very rich in products, and manufactures, and population, and very poor in the ſpirits and minds of men.

London is, of all places, the moſt convenient and reſpect, for a man of ſmall fortune. There, every ſort of neceſſary is to be had in the ſmalleſt quantities ; and, provided a man has a clean ſhirt, and three pence in his pocket, may talk as loud in the coffee-houſe as the ſquire of 10,000 a year. No one aſks how he lives, or where he dines. It is not ſo in the country.

SCRAPS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Lord Nelſon's Coffin.—The coffin in which Lord Vifcount Nelſon's body is to be depoſited, now lies at Mr. Peddiſon's, in Brewer-ſtreet. It is made entirely of planks of fir not more than half an inch thick, which were cut out of the maſt of the French Admiral's ſhip l'Orient, that blew up in the glorious battle of Aboukir. The lid is the only part at preſent uncovered, and the workmen were obliged to piece it at the ſides and end. The outſide is covered with fine black cloth, and the inſide lined with white ſilk, ſtuffed with cotton, and trimmed round the top with a quilting of mitered ſilk. The coffin is ſix feet long, but narrow.—When the body is depoſited in this, it is to be placed in a leaden coffin, lined with thick planks of oak, which alſo lie ready at the ſame houſe. The outſide coffin is not finiſhed, it is to be covered with black velvet, and richly mounted.

Postscript.

LONDON. Dec. 19.

Two o'clock.—At this moment we have received a copy of the following Bulletin, circulated by the public offices :—

" A general skirmishing took place on the 29th Nov. between Brunn and Olmutz, and continued to the 2d Dec. when a general action took place near Vienna.—The Ruſſians attacked the enemy for 12 hours, and without firing a muſket, killed 27,000 with the bayonet, and took the whole of their artillery. Bonaparte was ſeverely wounded and requeſted an armiſtice, which was refuſed him. The remains of his army were at Vienna, and the Emperor of Ruſſia advancing in his rear with 140,000 men.

" There has alſo been an action between the Arch Duke Charles and Maſſena, in which the latter was defeated with the loſs of 7000 killed and 10,000 wounded."

Brilliant Victory over the French.

The Hamburgh mail due yeſterday arrived this morning, and has brought us what was to be expected, intelligence of the utmoſt importance.

We congratulate the country upon the confirmation of the account of the defeat of the French on the ſecond ; and we have the further ſatisfaction to announce, that they have experienced another, and more—much more deciſive defeat.

The allies, who have been ſucceſsful on the right wing on the 2d December, and had not been driven further than from the field of battle, in the centre, having, as we have heard, recovered the effects of a miſtake of a very good General, now again advanced upon the enemy. This was the beſt proof that, though the events of the preceding day had been againſt them, they did not feel themſelves to be deciſively defeated.

They advanced on the morning of the 3d againſt the enemy, without artillery ! Hence the battle ſoon became a conteſt of the bayonet alone !—As the allies advanced, the Emperor Alexander, the braveſt of heroes, rode thro' the ranks of Ruſſians, though expoſed to a heavy fire from the French, encouraging them in the moſt gallant and enthuſiaſtic manner, calling out conſtantly that it muſt be victory or death ! as he was determined not to quit the field vanquiſhed, and to die on the ſpot rather than yield.—This conduct raiſed the enthuſiaſm of his men to the higheſt pitch, to deſperation even ; they advanced upon the French under a heavy and a galling fire, they themſelves ſcarcely diſcharging a muſket. They ſoon brought the enemy to cloſe quarters with the bayonet ; the bayonet and ſabre were now alone uſed—and Mr. Kaye, the Meſſenger, appeared to have ſpoken with perfect truth when he ſaid he went on the morning of the 3d near the field of battle to try if he could ſee what was going forward ; that he heard ſhouting and huzzaing, but ſcarcely a muſket fired ; that it was but now and then he heard the report of any piece.

In this way, the bayonet and ſabre alone uſed, the battle laſted the morning of the 3d :—moſt deadly was the ſtruggle.—The Ruſſians might fall but not a man of them gave way. At this mode of fighting they are not only more expert than the French, but they are better fitted for it by that enthuſiaſm and devotion, when inſpired by a great leader, which makes them rather yield their lives to the laſt man than give way. The ſtruggle with the bayonet laſted in the moſt murderous manner till noon, when the French gave way, and their main body was totally routed. Victory now declared for the allies ; but ſtill the French contefted the ground. The battle continued during the remainder of the 3d ; it was renewed on the 4th ; and it was not finiſhed until the 5th, when the French were ultimately defeated in all quarters, the allies recovered all their artillery, made conſiderable captures from the enemy, and finally drove the whole of the French troops beyond the river Schwartzach, behind which they were forced to fly for protection. Bonaparte renewed, and renewed the battle in vain ; every ſtratagem, every excitement he employed to no effect ; he has, for the firſt time in Europe, met with a grand and decided defeat in a general battle.

The official accounts of theſe glorious and important events had reached Berlin and Hamburgh. Lord Harrowby at the one town, and Mr. Thornton at the other, together with many other perſons, have ſent over the news. Sir Arthur Paget's diſpatches were, it is ſuppoſed forwarded by Lord Harrowby by the hands of Mr. Donaldſon the meſſenger, who, having been ſhipwrecked, has not yet brought his diſpatches to town. But it is known that Mr. Donaldſon is arrived at Dover, and he is expected in London every minute. In the mean time we can confidently affirm the accounts we have given are correct. Even the Hamburgh papers ſtate the news, and that the allies were at Auſterlitz, far in advance of Wilchau, and conſequently maſters not only of the field of battle, but of all the country eaſt of the river Swartzach.

The firſt column of the Pruſſian troops has arrived in the environs of Nuremburg ; the other columns are following with the utmoſt rapidity. A few days more will bring them to the ſeat of war. Angereau is to command the army deſtined to protect Bonaparte's rear, and act againſt the Pruſſians. He is now at Ulm, and his force, it is ſaid, is to be increaſed to 60,000 men. But long before his reinforcements arrived the Pruſſians will be able to ſtrike a deciſive blow. The account of the Archduke Charles having reached Hungary, is confirmed. Malleus is at Layback.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire ; where Sow-arrow, common and half Boots, ſhoe and coarſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELI'HALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 15, 1806.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 weſt ſide of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houſes, the property of Count de Puiſaye.——Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpoſe.

Sept. 14, 1805.

Agent for Purchaſes Office,

YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who may be willing to ſupply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops ſtationed at York, Kingſton, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Propoſals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchaſes, at York, on or before the firſt day of April next.

Propoſals will in like manner be received for ſupplying the above mentioned Poſts with Freſh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The loweſt Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be ſtated, in each of theſe Propoſals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the ſame in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commiſſary will alſo once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a diſtribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK LOTS No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province ; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greeley,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frater,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Kortright,	Solomon Sexton,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot,
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Rankman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Marlet,
	Samuel Ridout.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch,
29 and 30 in the fifth Conceſſion of Beverly,
19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby,
19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby.

Alſo, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Dec. 5, 1805.

Toronto Coffee-Houſe.

THE Subſcriber having left the *Yellow Houſe* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York ; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up ſaid Houſe in a more ſuperior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the beſt Liquors, &c. and hopes, by his aſſiduity, and attention to the commands of thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, to merit a ſhare of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats for Horſes

January 1, 1806.

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 49.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 777. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Eſquire,
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a moſt daring Aſſault and Burglary were committed on the Perſon and in the dwelling Houſe of ISAAC SWAYZE Eſquire, in the Township and Diſtrict of Niagara, by certain perſons in diſguiſe and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January laſt paſt, by violently aſſaulting, wounding and bruiſing the ſaid Iſaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniouſly taking and carrying away large ſums of Money from his ſaid dwelling Houſe. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that ſuch heinous Crimes may not go unpuniſhed, and that the Perſons and Property of his Majeſty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be ſecure under the protection of the Law : I, ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforeſaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall make ſuch diſcovery and give ſuch information, ſo that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid crime or crimes ſhall be convicted of the ſame. And I do hereby further, offer his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to ſuch perſon or perſons as may be acceſſary or acceſſaries to the commiſſion of the ſaid crime or crimes, who ſhall honeſtly and without fraud, diſcover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Preſident.

By his Honor's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREATING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada ; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me : AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments ; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Further ſelections from London papers, received by the brig William, at New-York, in 52 days from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Diſpatches from Lord Collingwood.

The long expected diſpatches from Lord Collingwood are at length arrived, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure we announce to our readers, that, contrary to the general expectation, his Lordſhip has not been under the neceſſity of deſtroying the whole of the prizes, four have been ſaved, three Spaniſh and one French, and carried into Gibraltar—fifteen have been deſtroyed, after the crews had been taken out and brought on board our ſhips. To complete our ſatisfaction, not one of our ſhips has been loſt, nor as any accident happened to any of the fleet ſince the glorious victory.

The diſpatches were brought to the Admiralty laſt night by the hon. capt. Blackwood, of the Euryalus, on board of which are the French Admiral Villeneuve, and his firſt captain.

Immediately after the arrival of the diſpatches, the Admiralty, with that feeling which has always induced them to loſe no time in communicating intelligence of importance to the public, ſent the following bulletin to the Lord Mayor, who immediately ſent a copy of it to Lloyd's :

" *Admiralty-Office, Nov. 26, 1805.*

" The hon. capt. Blackwood, of his Majeſty's ſhip Euryalus, arrived this evening with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, the 6th inſt. by which it appears that no accident has happened to any of his

Majesty's ships in the pale of wind that followed the action of the 21st ult.

"Of the prizes three Spanish and one French have been saved and carried to Gibraltar, and the total number lost to the enemy is, ten Spanish and nine French ships of the line. His Majesty's ship Victory, with the remains of the late Lord Nelson on board, and the Belleisle, left the fleet on the 5th inst. on their way to England.

"Admiral Villeneuve and his staff captain are on board the Euryalus."

In this Bulletin, we apprehend there is one mistake; it states a total loss to the enemy of 19 sail of the line;—but does this statement include the subsequent loss to the enemy of the Rayo of 100 guns, after the action of the 21st? We suppose not. Indeed the following account, which may be considered as official, would not otherwise be correct:

State of the Combined Fleets after the action of October 21.

Captured and carried to Gibraltar	4
Destroyed in and about the scene of action, including those sunk, burnt, and blown up	16
Taken by Sir Richard Strachan	4
	24
Escaped into Cadiz.	
In a perfect state	3
More wrecks	6—9
Total	33

"We shall take or destroy twenty of them, I trust." were the words of our lamented hero just before the battle. His wishes were accomplished, and twenty of them had been taken or destroyed. The four, captured afterwards by Sir R. Strachan, and the four that fled and carried into Gibraltar, give us eight more ships of the line and the 16 destroyed, with the eight saved and added to the navy of this country, have deprived the enemy of 24 sail of the line. Of the nine that have escaped, six will be a long while unfit for service.

The dispatches from Lord Collingwood have brought a complete return of the killed and wounded; the number, we rejoice to hear, is much smaller than could have been expected in a battle so bravely and closely fought.

Their names together with the total return from each ship, have been ordered by the Admiralty, with a commendable regard for the feelings of the relatives and friends of those engaged in the action, to be published in an extraordinary Gazette this afternoon. The following is the general statement:

Number of Killed and wounded in the Action off Trafalgar.

KILLED.	
Officers	21
Petty-Officers	75
Seamen	238
Marines	104
	378
WOUNDED.	
Officers	41
Petty-Officers	57
Seamen	870
Marines	196
	1167
Grand Total	1442

After the action Lord Collingwood sent to the Spanish Governor at Cadiz, stating that the wounded prisoners should be taken the greatest care of, but that the accomodations on board crowded ships not being equal to his wishes, he would send them all on shore upon their numbers being acknowledged. To this offer the Marquis de Solano, the Governor, sent an answer to Lord Collingwood, offering the Spanish hospitals for the British sailors wounded, and pledging, in the most solemn manner, the honor of Spain, that they should be treated with the utmost humanity and attention.—What a contrast does this noble trait of humanity afford to the cold blooded savageness of Bonaparte, who, when required to send to England our wounded and disabled prisoners in return for the wounded and disabled French whom we have already sent back to France, tells us that he *has no resource for humanity.*

The names of all the enemy's ships taken and destroyed, will appear in the Gazette of this evening, which will not be published till seven o'clock.—It is very long.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 30.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 30.

Copy of a letter from the hon. Capt. Blackwood, of his Majesty's ship the Euryalus, to Wm. Marsden Esq. dated this day at the Admiralty.

SIR—Observing in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 29th inst. that the number of the enemy's ships taken and destroyed, in consequence of the action of the 21st of October, is stated at 20 sail of the line; I take the liberty of mentioning to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that as this must be intended to include the French ship Argonaute, of 74 guns, which ship I had an opportunity of knowing was safe in the port of Cadiz—It will be proper to state the actual number taken and destroyed at 19 sail of the line. This apparent inaccuracy was occasioned by the Dispatch of the Commander in Chief, dated the 4th, having made up before my last return with a flag of truce from that port.

I am, &c. H. BLACKWOOD.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 10.

The captain of the Foretop's wife of the Achille, which blew up after the Trafalgar action, got out of the gun room port, while she was on fire, upon the rudder chains, where the fat fell some boiling lead falling from the deck upon her, obliged her to pull her cloaths off, and swim to a boat belonging to the Pickle schooner, which was going to her relief. She providentially reached the boat, and our brave tars were not at all displeased with the *Mermaid*, as they called her. She was afterwards put on board the Revenge, capt. Moorsom, with 50 Frenchmen, who were also saved from the wreck, and sent to Algeziras, on the arrival of the Revenge at Gibraltar.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 12.

Yesterday and this forenoon, 950 French prisoners were landed at Mill Bay (and conducted to the new American prison, higher barracks) from the *Royal Sovereign* 110; *Bellisle* 84; *Leviathan*, 74, from off Trafalgar. So great is the animosity between the French and Spaniards, that if either of these *cordial allies* were to catch any stray prisoners of the other nation in their own prison barrack yard, great risk would be run of an assassination taking place.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

NEWS.

[Anticipated—from our correspondent.]

Extracted from a Postscript to the Kingston Royal Gazette of the 25th ult.

Under the regulations adopted for the two Cork fleets, each vessel had her number painted in large white figures under her main-chains; they were directed to proceed in three columns, agreeably to the numbers they bore, at the distance of two cables length from each other, and the space of a mile and a half to be preserved between the respective columns.

In consequence of the intelligence brought by the Sea-Horse, the Veteran and Malabar men of war have been anchored at the entrance of Port-Royal harbour, and the following circular letter was yesterday issued by his honor the lieutenant-Governor to the custodes of the different parishes:

[CIRCULAR.]

King's House, Jan. 24.

SIR—The Lieutenant-Governor having received intelligence by his Majesty's ship Sea Horse, Captain Corbet, that 18 sail of French line of battle ships had been seen on the 16th of December, in lat. 46, long. 13, steering a course supposed for the West Indies, his Honor thinks it necessary, as a measure of precaution, to acquaint you therewith, for the information of the parish of which you are chief Magistrate. The commander in chief directs me to add that he has caused circular letters to be written to the colonels and commanding officers of the militia regiments and troops of horse, throughout the island, to have a general muster of their respective corps immediately, and to report for his excellency's satisfaction the state of their several commands, as it may be necessary to call them into action, suddenly, at no distant period.

I have the th be, Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant.

S. TYRRELL, *Sec'ry.*

Custos, or Chief Magistrate of ——.

Captain Peile of the Revolution, of Liverpool, which vessel arrived on Wednesday at Port-Morant, has favoured us with the following extract from his log-book, from which we have every reason to hope, that a British squadron of equal force is closely treading on the heels of the enemy:

"On the 30th December, in lat. 35 30, long. 11, at day-light, perceived a French fleet, in two divisions, one in the S. E. quarter, and the other in the W. about eight A. M. the Commodore (the Aretusa) made a signal for the fleet to heave to, which was immediately obeyed. At half past eight the Commodore stood into the fleet with the signal to disperse, and for an enemy to fight. He then stood to the N. N. W. with about ten sail accompanied by the Bonducca frigate and the Wasp sloop. At ten the whole of the enemy's squadron, consisting of 14 line of battle ships, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig pursued the Commodore. At eleven stood to the S. E. crossing the haule of the enemy's leading ships almost within gun shot to the leeward, when, the Admiral making a signal, two of the enemy's two deckers stood after us, and chased us; at three P. M. only the three most ships of their fleet being in sight to the N. W. the two ships then tacked, and joined their fleet; we steered a S. S. E. course till dark, and due W. all night. At day light on the 17th, saw 14 or 15 sail of very large ships astern, some lying to and others steering different ways, apparently as if they had lost sight of their pursuit, which we conceived to be the English fleet."

The Ellen is 35 days from Anagola, and 8 from Dominica. She has 269 slaves on board, and was bound to New-Providence, but has put in there in distress. At Dominica she learnt, that in consequence of information of 14 sail of the line having escaped from Brest, martial law had been proclaimed, but on the day of the Ellen's departure it was taken off, two frigates having arrived (a Prince Rupert's, with an account of the arrival of Sir John T. Duckworth at Barbadoes with five sail of the line and several frigates.

Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood on the 28th ult. was off Carthagena, blockading the Spanish squadron in that port with the following ships, viz.

Britannia, 100 guns, Rear-Admiral W. Earl of Northesk, Capt. C. Bullen; Queen 98, Vice Admiral lord Collingwood, Capt. F. Pender; Dreadnought 98, capt. J. Conn; Prince 98. R. Grindall; Minotaur 74. C. J. M. Mansfield, Thunderer 74, lieutenant J. Stockham, (2d.) another 74, name unknown; 2 frigates, and 2 sloops of war.

It is supposed that the ships that were off Cadiz would proceed to join Lord Collingwood off Carthagena.

In consequence of information received from Capt. Langford, of the Lake sloop of War, of the capture by the Rochefort squadron of the vessels for Africa under his convoy, Sir J. T. Duckworth had sailed in quest of them with the following ships of the line, viz.

Canopus 80 guns, Rear-Admiral T. Louis, captain F. W. Austen; Donnegal 80, P. Malcolm; Tigre 80, B. Hallowell; Powerful 74, R. Plampin; Spencer 74, honorable R. Stopford; Agamemnon 64, Sir E. Berry, Knt. and another 74 supposed to be the Ajax, lieut. J. Pilford, (acting.)

This is the same squadron that called at Madeira for information prior to the sailing of the Defiance, which arrived here last week.

The Zealous 74, Capt. John Oaks Hardy, was at Gibraltar, on the 9th ult: Capt. Hardy, we are happy to state, was in good health on the 9th, though stated in the London papers to have been dead.

The Fithgard frigate, of 38 guns, captain Bolton, arrived the same day, with the vessels from Cork under her convoy. Lieut, Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. his lady and two daughters; brigadier general Drummond, lieutenant-Colonel Welsh, and Captains Foster, Wiley and Windham, came passengers in her. Sir Eyre Coote, immediately after his arrival, landed at Port-Henderson, and proceeded to Spanish-Town. The usual salute was fired.

From Copenhagen, (Denmark) Dec. 7.

The Royal family, the capital and the whole kingdom, are plunged into the most profound grief. It has pleased Providence to take from us this day his Royal Highness, the hereditary prince.—This melancholy event was announced by the tolling of all the bells in this city.—All the public spectacles and amusements in this city are for the present suspended.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The French and Spaniards, wounded in the battle off Trafalgar, amounting to 5000, have been exchanged.—Their total loss in killed and wounded, is not short of 15,000.

"There were few ships that had less than 300 killed and wounded.—The Trinidada had 500.

"Out of ten ships saved there are not *three* worth repairing."

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The total number of ships of war now in commission amount to 733. Of these 129 are of the line; 19 are from 50 to 44 guns; frigates 150; sloops and lesser vessels 437. There are in port and sitting 134; in the English and Irish Channels 135; in the Downs and North Sea 164; in the West-Indies 45; Jamaica station 33; at Gibraltar and on the Cadiz and Mediterranean station, 42 sail of the line, and a great number of frigates. There are 18 sail of the line preparing for service, 31 building, 22 in ordinary, and 6 employed as receiving ships.

Rochefort Squadron Captured.—A letter from a gentleman at St. Croix, dated Jan. 10, 1806, to a gentleman in this city, says—I have just this moment learnt, that the Rochefort squadron, with the Cork fleet in their possession, have been fallen in with by Admiral Sterling, and the whole of them captured. 15 of the Cork fleet have already arrived at Barbadoes.

We give the above as we received it— [*Eve. Post.*]

New Doctrine on Sculls.

An article from Berlin says, the famous Dr. Gall devotes a great part of his time to lecturing on sculls. He has departed from Hall, and has left behind him the most profound diminution of his doctrine. Six sculls were sent from Jena to the Judge, Loder, with the biography of the persons to whom they belonged. These authentic documents were sealed up, and these mysterious packets were not to be opened until the oracle had pronounced, that is to say, until after the decision of Dr. Gall. Without doubt no communication could be sent to him by post, or otherwise.—Be it as it may, the Dr. gravely examined the six sculls, and has found the organ of thievery more or less developed in each of them; he said that one of the six belonged to the most stupid of mortals, the dullness of whom was fully evinced by the formation of the scull. In short, this was the most stupid scull which he had ever examined. The documents were then opened with all requisite solemnity, and it appeared from them, that he had just pronounced judgment on the head of Schinderhannes, and those of five of the companions of that robber; and that the stupid scull belonged to one of the five latter.—But one of the greatest triumphs of Dr. Gall is, the conviction of Professor Schutz, the most obstinate of the incredulous, who had disbelieved the doctrine of craniology. The Professor thought to lay a snare for the Dr. in presenting him with the scull of a person, of whom the friends of the Professor knew perfectly well the life and character. M. Gall decided, that it belonged to a person who had some inclination to thievery, an excess of giddiness, and a particular faculty of imitating and mimicking all kinds of fantastical characters, and also of acting from nature. The astonishment of the Professor was beyond conception; he was struck with veneration for the Dr. and his system of craniology. The scull was that of a pupil of M. Schutz, a most hair-brained young girl, who was foolish enough to go on the stage, and used to play constantly at Jena, and who being often suspected had at length drowned herself, to avoid the consequences of a charge of pilfering. The auditors of M. Gall, to the number of 436 persons, were composed of physicians, surgeons, their pupils, and some military men. The Judge Riel, and the Judge Loder, have not as yet published their opinions, and intend to collect a great number of observations before they pronounce for or against so extraordinary a system.

PRIVATE LIFE.

FROM HOOKE.

SMILE not, angels! when to learn ye flock,
The serious follies of your mimic man;
Has bustled reason, dupe to every luft?
His high ambition, spurring in the dark;
A fool, with knowledge and with foresight, blind,
Perplex'd between his misery and his mind;
Where great and mean, where mortal and divine,
Heaven, earth, brute, angels, in confusion join—
Like strong atoms, in one chaos hurl'd,
Which, well arrang'd, would form a beautiful world.
Ye fools! to flee the puny pothead rave;
Great Lord of earth, his meanest pallion's slave!
Drunk on the banquet, glorious on the throne,
And now an Antonin's, now a Philip's son!
Nor ye, the great, like roving mortals, trace
Ambition's madness, or the fruits of fame;
Nor shake court-pageants, flatt'ry and title things,
The gilded trash of quinsbeers and kings:
Nor thistle, the wolves and harpies of their race,
Who rife by wicked arts to pow'r and place.
But mark, where poor, unmerit'd, and unknown,
Neglected virtue smiles at fortune's frown!
Or, bleft by fortune in a private flate,
By worth ennobled, and by goodness great!
Is right to whole gen'rous breast those splendors
give,
Of facts honor, kings could ne'er believe!
The friend of man! who can in life confess
No joy worth living, but the joy to bless.

FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

MONODY

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

Far from the joys which conquests ever beat,
Amidst an Triumph turn sides and weep!
Let Victory's eye pour forth the tend'rest tear
To mourn the Chief who rul'd the boundless deep.

Though Britain still will view the azure main,
And fwelling Ocean's utmost Bound her own,
Though Heroes live that will extend her reign,
Yet ah! will the her Nelson's loss bemoan.

Affrighted France his wand'rous pow'r oft knew,
And distant Egypt dwells his well-earn'd fame;
Long shall Britannia's sons his ardor rue,
And nations tremble at an Nelson's name.

Soon as the Hero views, in ...ant views,
Both France and Spain combin'd to crush our powers,
Quick through the feat their navy he purfues,
And Britain's vengeance o'er her foes he shows.

Hourse from the cannon's awful mouths now roar,
His deathful thunders through the distant main,
The din of battle sound along the shore,
And Death and hoast hold their gloomy reign.

But ah! the Chief, with conquest's laurel crown'd
Fell glorious, fell with bold undaunted mein!
Weep, Britons, weep, let grief awhile abound,
Nor joy alone on Triumph's seas be seen.

JUVENIS.

Halifax, January 6, 1806.

From the Royal Cornwallis Gazette.

VICTORY.

Though foes against our peace engage,
And war rides on with deadly brows,
In vain they plot, in vain they rage,
For GOD defends the British Crown.
The eye that all their wiles withstood
Shall still this royal throne advance,
And guide to high shores the flood
Which strong rebellion blows from France.
Denouncing fate, not fiercely grim,
The dragon chief of Gallia flows!
Proud terrors o'er his pinnage gleam,
And tempeft sweep the troubled wave.
Red fiery clouds uncover his path
In defolation's fatal reign;
Yet here his interdicted wrath,
And impious menace roll in vain.
Yes—though the fate tempeft thunder round;
The British rock's superior brow
Repels the rage and fcorns the found.
Though France invoke her naval towers
With many an antique deem'd divine,
Though papal pomp, and pagan powers
In blended profanation join:
The High Immutable alone
Attach his own supremacy,
And over each apoftate throne,
He fends decisive Victory.
Lo, Neffon feeks th' embattled line!
Britons! his High Conductor fee!
The God of armies gives the sign,
And, lo! was universal victory.
But, ah!—a solemn shade succeeds,
While Glory's cradiant Seraph sighs!
The great, the godlike Hero bleeds,
And for his King and Country dies.
'Tis for the King he conquers thine,
For Royal Britain ever free,
For every grace of social life,
The blest dies in victory.
But ever in thy country's fod
Live, live O Conqueror! the fee
To everlasting years enroll
The great, th' immortal victory!

THE DEXTEROUS WAITER.

The doctor was just on the very last stair,
Tow'rds the room of his host, whom of dumbness a pair,
Ellop'd by the opposite door:
Whilst the youth had just time to lay hold of a book,
And sit it (assuming a foolish a look;)
He began most morosely to pore.
Where the doctor he held him, cri'd he, overjoy'd,
"To see you, dear Richard, so widely employ'd,
Your Auditor our father much pleases:
But what were you reading—your Blackstone?"
—"Why, no, Sir—
I was only beguiling an hour, or so, for,"
"But, what what?"—Why, some fugitive pieces."

CONSTANCY.

I gave my fair a blushing Rose,
And told her, beauty, like the flower,
Tho fraudulent empire owns,
Dependent on Youth's smiling hour:
I told her that delays were wrong,
"O name the happy morn," I cried,
She own'd the moral of my song,
And limit'd, ne'xt morn—my rival's bride.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

BRITANNIA'S CONSOLATION

FOR THE LOSS OF HER

IMMORTAL NELSON.

O ALBION! thy cliffs heard *Britannia* lament,
As forgot'n on the billows below;
Her bosom foreboded some dreadful event;
She trembled the tidings to know.

Where the blue heading firmament greets the blue stream
Arose a form lovely and fair;
On his forehead a star newly wash'd, threw a beam
No eye but *Britannia's* could bear.

He hasten'd (his village was tinsther'd by grief)
At thy feet, O *Britannia!* he threw
A LAUREL;—for blood was its blossom and leaf,
It shaded the Urn where it grew.

"Twas VICT'RY—and known to *Britannia* full well,
She-fix'd it on a prelent so fair;
Discov'ring the lofing—her countenance fell,
The name of her NELSON was there.

Ah me! the exclaim'd, tho' the fragrance is sweet,
How soon does the bloom disappear!
The NAME of the URN have I reason to meet!
This LAUREL *was parchas'd too dear!*

Forbear, O *Britannia!* cry'd VICT'RY—be still,
Nor suffer such terrors to daunt;
For, believe me, fair goddess, from no *other* dust
Could spring forth in lovely a plant.

But this (O cease my dear Mistress, to weep,
And chase from thy forehead its gloom)
Shall preserve, and to latest posterity keep,
Valmpair'd, all its fragrance and bloom.

Then dry'd all the gas'd—from her eyes fell a shower,
And fell on the plant drops the dew;
It caught the dear treasure, expanded its flower
Still broader and broader to view.

Now no shade of sorrow her countenance mars,
For scarcely her eyes can the turn;
While for gas'd, the Name broke into bright blazing stars.
And spangled with Glory the URN!

A Burlesque imitation of Enchanted Pastoral.

'TWAS morning, and Mary arose,
Her flockings and garters put on;
Instinctively follow'd her nose,
And walk'd with her back to the sun.
She smil'd, and the woods were illum'd;
She sigh'd, and the valies were depress'd;
She breath'd, and the air was perfum'd;
She frown'd, and law nature distress'd.
She nodded, the trees nodded too;
She murmur'd and so did the rill;
She wept, and the evening dew
Fell in tears on the neighboring hill.
She slept, and fair flowers sprung up;
She bluth'd, and the rose took'd more red;
She was hungry, the want home and sup't;
She was tir'd and so—went to bed.

A COMPLIMENT.

AS a Welt-country mayor, with formal address—
Was making his speech to the haughty Queen Bess;
"The Spaniards," quoth he, "with reverence speen,
"Has presum'd to attack you, a poor virgin Queen:
"But your Majesty's courage has made it appear,
"That the Don has ta'en the wrong,'nd by the ear."

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, 53 and 54 west side of Yonge Street, with good Improvements and Dwelling Houses, the property of Count de Puisaye.—Application to be made to QUETTON ST. GEORGE at York who is authorized for that purpose.

Sept. 14, 1805.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, March 20, 1806.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and at Alizes and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those whereunto it appertains, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Arrived from NEW YORK,

And for sale at Quetton St. George's Store at the lowest prices,

RAISINS, Prunes, Peaches, Barley Sugar, Cyprus, Olives, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Tins, Weaver's Reeds, Bindings of different sorts, Beads; an assortment of Laced Mallion, Laced Edgings, white Cottons, Calicoes of the best quality. They shortly expect an assortment of Durants, Bonnets, Books, Pictures, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

York, 21st March, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Shoemakers, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

TAKEN up on the first of December, 1805, by the Subscriber at his Premises in Smithtest, a dark Brown STEER, with a small slit in his right ear, near three years old; the Owner may have him again by proving property and paying costs.

Also, STRAYED AWAY, in August last, a STEER near two years old, of a dark brown colour, with white spots on different parts of his body; also four marks resembling half moons, two on each ear, one on the upper and the other on the underside;—any person on whose premises the above described Steer may be, will please give information to

THOMAS PETTIT.

WANTED two good Milch COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Feb. 8, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ The nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

Printing Office, Sept. 8th 1804.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

Agent for Purchases Office,

YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK LOTS No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 5, East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
	Aaron Greely,
Thoma Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Pratt,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joseph Forster,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sereeny,
Augustus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Ryckman,
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlet,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout,
	George Lane,

C. S. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,

containing 300 in the 18th Concession of Beverly, 19 in the second Concession of Whitby, 19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby, Also, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon. Those sections to purchase will please apply to

QUETTON ST. GEORGE,

York, Dec 5, 1805.

Toronto Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber having left the *Yellow House* at Niagara, and opened the TORONTO COFFEE-HOUSE at York; begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up said House in a more superior and convenient manner than heretofore, where Gentlemen, Travellers and others may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging.—He is provided with the best Liquors, &c. and hopes by his attention, and attention to the commands of their Gentlemen who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to merits a share of the public confidence.

BENJAMIN GILBERT.

Good Stabling, Hay and Oats on reasonable terms.

January 1, 1806.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 56.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 778. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,

PRESIDENT,

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—*Greeting.*

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Esquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq. PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, for his Military Allowance, as the case may be] as is reduced to

Sworn before me, at this Office, this Day of in the year of our Lord

The Magistrate to sign his name and state his Office, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "in the year," viz. "in any Foreign Part of America, in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

City Address.—On Tuesday the corporation of London presented their address of congratulation, on the late victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain, to his Majesty, at St. James's, which was read as follows:

"*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

"The humble, loyal, and dutiful address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, impressed with the most solemn sense of gratitude to the Almighty Dispofer of events, for his late transcendent goodness to this highly favored nation, approach the throne to offer our warmest congratulations to your majesty, on the recent most glorious and decisive victory obtained over the combined naval force of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, by your Majesty's fleet under the command of the illustrious and ever to be lamented hero, lord viscount Nelson, a victory which, while it adds to the British archives, in immortal characters, the proudest conflict that ever graced them, mournfully records the fall of the chief, who had in that moment attained the summit of splendid achievements. Far be it, however, from the minds of your majesty's graceful subjects to repine at the levete blow which Providence has inflicted, or while they deplore the loss of distinguished worth, offend the spirit and character of the British name, by forgetting the many obligations they owe to the for-

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

viving brave men, whose valor and public spirit will lead them successfully, to emulate such heroic deeds, inspired by their loyalty to their beloved king, and their attachment to their native country."

Signed by order of the Court.

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I receive, with peculiar satisfaction, the congratulations of my loyal city of London, on the late glorious and decisive victory, obtained under the blessing of God, by my fleet, commanded by the late lord viscount Nelson, over the combined force of France and Spain. The skill and intrepidity of my officers and seamen were never more conspicuous than on this important occasion. The loss of the distinguished commander, under whom this great victory has been atchieved, I most sincerely and deeply lament. His transcendant and heroic services will, I am persuaded, exist for ever in the recollection of my people; and whilst they tend to stimulate those who come after him to similar exertions, they will prove a lasting source of strength, security and glory to my dominions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Continued, from London Papers to the 15th December, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

December, 5.

Great discontent prevails at Paris.—The distrust of paper money, in consequence of the failure of so many bankers, one of whom, Recamier's house, is for no less a sum than four millions sterling, and the consequent distrust are universal.—Fouche, the Minister of Police, found the discontent to be so rapidly increasing amongst the crouds that flocked about the doors of the bank for payment of bank notes, that he feared some disturbance, and issued a proclamation, in which he prohibits those assemblages; in other words, forbids the people under pain of incurring vengeance of the police, to go and demand payment for the bank notes in their possession.—But a partial payment is to be made to peaceable citizens.—But in what manner? Individuals are to go before the mayors of the respective districts, and to make known their wants; they are then to receive, if the mayor and Fouche, choose, a ticket, which they may carry to the bank, authorising the bank, upon that ticket being prefented to it, to give cash for the notes the ticket holder has in his poffeffion. We have inferted this curious proclamation. Thofe who refufe to difclofe their neceffities, and to give an account of the manner in which they came by the notes in their poffeffion, or of the manner in which they mean to employ the money which they foliclt to be permitted to receive for them, will of courfe be fufpected, and no tickets will be granted them. Of this we may be fure, that none but bank notes for fmall fums will be allowed to be paid in cafh;—the large ones will be refufed, as belonging to avaricious men and ftock jobbers. Amongft this univerfal diftrefs and depreciation of paper money in France, it is curious to read the differtations in the accounts from the French army of the great difcount upon the bills of the bank of Vienna, circulated in Swabia and Bavaria. We know that this difcount has been enormoufly exaggerated; but what is the conduct of the French in Germany? The Auftrians pay for provifions and other neceffaries in bills which may be at a difcount but the French pay nothing at all for what they take.

In fuch a ftate of affairs, the people of Paris feem to conſolidate the ſucceſſes of Bonaparte; and though the bulletins are cut up in every part of Paris, they are read with ſilent indifference. Fouche's ſpies ſwarm in every public place, coffee-houſe, and ſtreet, to furniſh a regiſter of any offenſive ſpeeches, of any ſarcaſtic looks, or even of any ſignificant ſhrugs. The priſons were never known to be ſo full.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, to a near relation in Newcaſtle, received on Thurſday laſt, dated on board the *Queen*, Nov. 2.—"To alleviate the miſeries of the wounded as much as in my power, I ſent a flag to the Marquis Solano (Governor of Cadiz) to offer him his wounded. Nothing can exceed the gratitude expreſſed by him for this act of humanity. All this part of Spain is in an uproar of praiſe and thankſgiving to the Engliſh. Solano ſent me a preſent of wine; and we have free intercourſe with the ſhore. Judge of the footing we are on, when I tell you he offered me his hoſpitals, and pledged the Spaniſh honor for the care and cure of our wounded men. Our Officers and men who were wrecked in ſome of the priſe ſhips were received like divinities, all the country on the beach to receive them; the Prieſts and women diſtributing wine & bread and fruit amongſt them. The ſoldiers turned out of their barracks to make room for them; whilſt their allies the French were left to ſhift for themſelves, with a guard over them to prevent their doing miſchief. Don Auguſtus, who was formerly Capt. of the St. Iſidro (taken the 14th Feb. 1797), commanded the Monarca, one of our captures. He ſent to inform me he was in the Leviathan, and I immediately ordered, for our old acquaintance ſake, his liberty on parole. All the Spaniards ſpeak of us in terms of adoration."

A letter from Paris, dated the 14th of November received yeſterday, ſays —"I ſay nothing to you of Politics a ſubject we muſt avoid, if we with our letters to go ſafe. As to money matters they are in a ſituation I never expected to be a witneſs to in Europe; an idea has gone abroad, improperly, I hope, that the funds of the bank has been diverted to other purpoſes. A run has taken place, which the Police has put a ſtop to, and the notes in circulation will be exchanged in the different Sections, according to the wants of individuals; but the *immediate* effects are *bankruptcies*, a *rapid depreciation*, and the *total abſence* of gold and ſilver, except as *articles of commerce in exchange for paper*."

It is underſtood, that, whenever Pruſſia declares againſt France, the army commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick will advance towards the Rhine.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In a ſecond addition of our paper of yeſterday, we ſtated that diſpatches had been received by government from Embden, dated the firſt inſtant, announcing that his Pruſſian Majeſty had given orders for the Britiſh troops to be received into that city, and to be furniſhed with every accommodation. This intelligence is of conſiderable importance in two points of view—firſt, the voyage to Embden can be accompliſhed in a ſhorter time than to the Elbe or the Weſer. Secondly, it ſhews the concurrence of Pruſſia to the deſigns and objects for which the Britiſh troops were ſent to the Continent—deſigns and objects, which, we may be ſure, *are not confined to the mere preſervation of Hanover from falling again into the hands of the French.* The return of Count Haugwitz from Vienna, will, we ſhould ſuppoſe, be the ſignal for this mark of Britiſh, Hanoverians, Ruſſians, Swedes, and Pruſſians to act.—*Courier.*

The Channel fleet ſailed from Torbay on Thurſday, to reſume its ſtation off Breſt.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren is to hoiſt his flag on board the Foudroyant, and will ſail immediately with a ſquadron of five ſhips of the line, on a particular ſervice.

A variety of contradictory reports have been circulated reſpecting the funeral of Lord Nelſon—we are now enabled to ſtate, upon the beſt authority, that his Lordſhip's remains will in the firſt inſtance lie in ſtate at Greenwich, they will afterwards be conveyed in one of the Admiralty barges, to Whitehall Stairs: they will be landed and conveyed to the Admiralty, where they will lie in ſtate one day, and the next the funeral will take place in St. Paul's. The pall will of courſe be ſupported by Admirals, and either the Admiral of the fleet or the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, will attend as chief mourner. The day of the funeral is not yet fixed.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 30.

SIR,

It is with great pleaſure that I have heard the wound you have received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may ſtill have the benefit of your future ſervice.

But, Sir, you ſurrendered yourſelf to me, and it was in conſideration only of the ſtate of your wound that you were not removed into my ſhip. I could not diſturb the repoſe of a man ſuppoſed to be in the laſt moments; but your ſword, the emblem of your ſervice, was delivered to me by your Captain, and I expect that you conſider yourſelf a priſoner of war, until you ſhall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Vice Admiral Don Ignacio Maria d'Alava, ſent under cover to Admiral Gravina.

The Prince of Peace, has replied to Admiral Don A. Eſcano, under date of the 7th October, in the following terms:

"I have juſt received from your Excellency three letters, one of the 22d, and two of the 23d inſt. acquainting me, for the information of his Majeſty, of the action between the Combined Squadron, and that of the enemy, commanded by Lord Nelſon, off Cadiz, in the evening and night of the 21ſt inſt. which intelligence your excellency has not omitted to give, notwithſtanding you are conſiderably inconvenienced by a wound in the left leg, on account of his excellency, Admiral Gravina, not being able to do it, from the wounds he received in the action. All the 3 letters of your Excellency breathe a ſpirit of truth, animation conſtancy, valour and loyalty to the King. His Majeſty is penetrated with the event, and is deſirous (with me) of information of the ſituation of your Excellency, and that of Admiral Gravina: expecting at the ſame time to be informed of the death, and the concluſion of this glorious but unfortunate action, in order to reward merit, dry up the tears of the afflicted families, and to aſſiſt the neceſſitous.

The diſpoſition of the King, his noble and generous heart, will not be ſatisfied till he ſees theſe cares of his paternal affection accomplihed; neither ſhall I, for my own part enjoy eaſe, while the leaſt thing remains to be done.

I acknowledge my obligations to your Excellency for your intelligence, and requeſt you to participate the ſame to Admiral Gravina.

The Madrid Gazette of the 12th November contains a letter from the Prince of Peace to Admiral Escano, ſtating that the King has been pleaſed to promote, in conſequence of their bravery and good conduct, the ſeveral officers of the fleet as follows:

Don Frederick Gravina to be Captain General in Chief of the fleet.

Alava—Grand Croſs of the Order of Charles III.

Escano—Lieutenant General.

All Rear Admirals . . Ditto.

Brigadiers . . . . Rear Admirals.

All other Officers, one Rep.

Seamen and Soldiers three months pay, and thoſe individuals that particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, to have Badges; the widows of Officers to enjoy the penſions of widows of Officers, one ſtep above that of the rank their huſbands held.

The killed and wounded Officers are as follow:

Admiral Gravina - - - - wounded.
Alava - - - - do.
Escano - - - - do.
Cisneros - - - - do.
Brigadiers—Churruca, of the Nepomuceno, killed.
*Galiano - Bahama do.
Borja - Trinidada wounded.
Cagigal - San Auguſtin do.
Valdes - Neptuno do.
Nuñez - Ildefonso do.
Captains—Buſtamonte, Montanez killed.
Gardoqui, Santa Anna wounded.
Olaeta, 2d capt. Trinidad do.
Parig, Argonauta do.
Argumoſa Monarca do.
Cpt. of Fr. Cuſtanos Montanez killed.
Mayero Nepomuceno do.
Somoza Neptuno wounded.
Rumeu Bahama do.
Brunderis San Auguſtin do.
Lieutenants—3 killed; 5 wounded do. of Frigates, 4 killed, and 3 wounded.

*One of the beſt officers in the Spaniſh ſervice.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The following is given, by a gentleman who arrived yeſterday in 18 days from St Kitts, as a ſummary of intelligence which he himſelf read (before he left St. Kitts) in a London paper of the 23d December. It differs very little from an article publiſhed in the Commercial Advertiſer of Thurſday, under the Baſſeterre head of Feb. 4th, Conc. *Ed.*

"General Craig from Malta, with about 6000 Britiſh troops and 30,000 Ruſſians from Corfu, landed on the Venetian territory, and turned the right wing of Maſſena's army, who was purſuing the Archduke Charles; a bloody battle enſued, the French were defeated, and Maſſena killed. Two Ruſſian armies, amounting to 160,000 men, joined the Emperor of Germany near Olmutz.—Bonaparte, whoſe army were in great want of ſupplies, was retreating in the greateſt confuſion.—The king of Pruſſia has attached a large army into Franconia.—And, a conſiderable Pruſſian force had joined the Britiſh army in the Electorate of Hanover."

From a London Paper.—Dec. 7.

DRURY-LANE.

A new grand Legendary Melo-Drama, entitled, *The Sleeping Beauty*, was produced at this Theatre laſt night. It is the production of Mr. Skeffington, and much as may have been hoped from the taſte and genius of that gentleman, the reality has far exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectation. The ſcene is laid in England, in the remote age of chivalry, the happieſt, perhaps, that an Author could chuſe, who wiſhed to combine all the beauties of ſpectacle, with the faſcinations of Romance. The piece commences with a moſt beautiful view of the country, and a party of Huntſmen enter.—Two Knights Errant, Aldibert and Oſwin, upon hearing from Old Ellen, who is 119 years old, that Ethelinda, and all her attendants, have been aſleep 100 years in the enchanted wood, determine, accompanied by their Squire, Launcelot, to reſcue them, by breaking the charm; in which Aldibert is aſſiſted by Melzorina, the good fairy, who deſcends with the clouds on the ſtage. This is effected in a manner the moſt novel and beautiful that can be conceived. The adventurous knights proceed through the palace, and arrive at the grand ſaloon, where they find all the enchanted company faſt aſleep, in full youth and beauty, in the exact ſtate in which they were 100 years before. In the boſom of Edward, the favourite page, they find ſome verſes, which are ſung by the ſleeping page. The folding doors that conceale the Sleeping Beauty are forced, and diſcloſe the moſt magnificent ſcene ever produced upon a Theatre. The charm is now broken, and the various characters awake, juſt as they were when they fell aſleep a century before. Several beautiful dances ſucceed. The Knights then ſwear to proteſt their fair miſtreſſes from the uſurper, whoſe power they dread. Edward, the Page, ſeeks his beloved Ellen, and finds her a poor decrepid old woman. Perceiving his diſappointment, ſhe releaſes him from his promiſe; but he nobly declares his affection unaltered; and his conſtancy is rewarded by her tranſormation into a beautiful young lady. The moral is pretty, and worthy the refined taſte of the author. The Uſurper, Ethelred, and his guards, obtain entrance into the caſtle, by a ſubterranious paſſage, when Aldibert challenged him to ſingle combat. Ethelred is killed. The hands of the Knights and the enchanted damſels are joined by the Good Fairy, and the whole concludes with a moſt magnificent ſcene of tranſparent pillars, and other ornaments. The overture was beautiful, and was loudly applauded. The ſongs poſſeſs ſweetneſs, taſte and ſcience. The accompaniments to the Melo-Drama, are grand and appropriate. The ſketch of the fable announces this a piece out of the ordinary line. There is nothing common nor hacknied about it. The foundation may reſt, indeed, upon an old ſtory; but the ſuperſtructure and the order are all new, ſtriking and eccentric. They furniſh proofs of original genius, finiſhed taſte, and fruitful fancy. Such is the piece with which Mr. Skeffington has enriched the ſtage. It is, perhaps, the moſt elegant ſcenic exhibition ever preſented to a Britiſh audience. Upon many previous occaſions, the liberality of the Managers has been carried to excels. To this freedom failed to produce grandeur and brilliancy.—The ſcenery and machinery, in the preſent inſtance, have proceeded ſtill more ſucceſsful. The moſt pleaſing taſte ſhines through every ſcene, and ſplendour every where preſents itſelf, adorned with that exquiſite delicacy, which the eye ſeeks in the works of the moſt finiſhed artiſts.

MORALITY.

Freckles my blood to hear the Weſt Supreme!
Rouſe appeal'd to on each trifling theme!
Maintain your rank; vulgarity deſpiſe.
To Tweed in other Wears, poliſh, and wife!
You would not ſwear upon the hilt of death;
Reſpect your Maker now could ſtop your breath.

THE excellent Mr. Howe, being at dinner with ſome perſons of faſhion, a gentleman expatiated largely in praiſe of king Charles I. introducing ſome harſh reflections upon others. Mr. H. obſerved that he mixed many horrid oaths with his diſcourſe, told him this, in his humble opinion, he had omitted a ſingular excellence in the character of that prince. The gentleman eagerly deſired him to mention it, and ſeemed all impatience to know what it was. "It was this, ſir," ſaid Mr. Howe; "he was never heard to ſwear an oath in common converſation." The hint was as politely received as given; and the gentleman promiſed to break off the practice.

The ſame Mr. Howe, once converſing with a nobleman in St. James's Park who ſwore profanely in his converſation, expreſſed great ſatisfaction in the thought that there is a God who governs the world, who will finally make a retribution to all according to their works; and who, my lord, added he, will make a difference between him that ſweareth and him that feareth an oath. His Lordſhip immediately anſwered, "I thank you, ſir, for your freedom, I take your meaning, and ſhall endeavour to make good uſe of it." Mr. H. replied, "I have reaſon to thank your lordſhip for ſaving me the moſt difficult part of diſcourſe, which is the *application*.

Another time, paſſing two perſons of quality, who were talking with great eagerneſs, and *damned* each other, Mr. H. ſaid to them, taking off his hat in a very reſpectful manner, "I pray God *ſave* you both"—for which handſome reproof they immediately returned thanks.

The truly honorable Mr. Boyle, as eminent for philoſophy as for morality, was ſo careful to avoid this profane cuſtom, that he never mentioned the name of God in his converſation without making an obſervable pauſe before it, ſo that he might both feel and diffuſe among the company the veneration due to the ſacred Majeſty of the univerſe.

The brave colonel Gardner took pains to prevent ſwearing in his regiment, at the head of which he would publicly declare his abhorrence of it, urging all his officers to avoid giving, by their example, any ſanction to a crime which it was their duty to puniſh. A number of military gentlemen once dined with him at his own houſe, when he addreſſed them reſpectfully, and begged leave to remind them, that he was a juſtice of the peace in that diſtrict he was bound by oath to put the laws againſt ſwearing into execution, and therefore entreated them to be on their guard. Only one of the gentlemen offended on that day, who immediately paid the penalty, which was given to the poor, with the univerſal approbation of the company.

A moment's calm conſideration will convince any rational perſon of

the impropriety of this custom, which is unreasonable, irrational, vulgar and profane.

It is irreputable These is less temptation to this vice than to any other. Some vices are excused by calling them constitutional; but, as archbishop Tillotson observes, "no man is born with a swearing constitution." It cannot procure credit to an assertion, because it is often used to confirm a truth or doubtful saying than a plain truth. The man who swears seems to doubt his own veracity—and well may others suspect it; for how can we believe he will be true to man who is false to God? Besides, the custom of swearing to truths may insensibly lead a man to swear to falsehoods. Persons addicted to this practice scarcely know when they swear: and some, when reproved for it, have sworn that they did not swear.

It is irrational. What greater proof of stupid ignorance can be given than to use words without meaning? You call upon God (shocking to repeat) to damn your eyes—your blood—your souls. But have you considered what damnation is? It is a word of dreadful meaning. It is to be pronounced accursed of God in the day of judgement. But surely you do not mean this.

It is vulgar. That some gentlemen swear is too true—but it never can be deemed the mark of a gentleman, for it is a vice common to the vilest characters in the lowest of society. It produces the most disgraceful equality; it puts the honorable, the learned, the polished and the delicate, upon a level with the most ignorant and depraved.

It is profane, Do you believe there is a God? Have you heard that he is the high and lofty that inhabiteth eternity, before whom angels veil their faces—whose existence and terrible majesty even the devils believe, trembling? Go, profane sinner, hide thyself in the dust whence thou wast originally taken. Who art thou, impiously daring to set thy mouth against the heavens? You would not swear in the presence of an earthly king—and will you treat the King of Kings, the God of the whole earth, with less respect? You would, perhaps, refrain from swearing many hours together, if it were to except you from some temporal loss, or to procure some temporal gain; and do you treat the commands, the promises, and the threatenings of the Most High as if they were unworthy of your notice? The sovereign command of the governor of the universe is, *swear not at all.* He who hath said, "Thou shalt do no murder," hath also said, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and the awful sanction of this command is, "for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." That is, He will punish him with signal vengeance; He will make him feel the thunder of His power.

Hitherto thy tongue has been thy shame—but from this time let it become thy glory.

BRIEF SKETCH OF LONDON.

There are in London about 502 places for worship, one cathedral, one abbey, 114 churches, 132 chapels, 207 meetings and chapels of differsters, 38 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues. About 4050 public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c. and societies for morals; 10 Societies for learning and arts, 122 asylums for the indigent, 17 asylums for sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, and 7-4 friendly societies. Charity distributed 750,000l. per annum. This is a pleasing account: but the following cannot be read without feeling emotions of sorrow and pity. There are about 2500 persons committed for trial in one year—Annual depredations amounting to 2,100,000l. 18 prisons, 5204 alehouses within the bills of mortality. Amount of coins counterfeited, 200,000l. per annum. About 3000 receivers of stolen goods. About 10,000 servants at all times out of places; and 20,000 persons rise every morning without knowing how they shall subsist through the day.

For Sale,

The Property of the Subscriber,

A Good strong Horse, 4 years old; a yoke of Oxen, 6 years old, and several Implements of Husbandry.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

York, March 29, 1806.

TO be sold, or leased for a term of years, the House and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now resides, situate in South Street, being one side of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premises consist of two Town Lots, on which are a new two Story Framed Dwelling-House, with excellent Cellars and Garrets, besides every other convenience for carrying on any public Business on an extended scale; Stabling with Stalls for eleven Horses, a two Story Store-House, Malt Kiln, Smoke-House, and Horse Shed, with a Well of excellent Water. The purchaser can be accommodated with a large Ketch already fit, and other Brewing Utensils; likewise a Store and Pipes.

For terms apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 22, Yonge-Street, or to Duncan Cameron, Esq. York.

17th March, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to Administer to the Estate of the late Joel Bigelow, of the Township of Whitchurch, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those having claims on the said Estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, at the House of the Subscriber in Vaughan, No. 44, West side Yonge Street, on or before the first day of May, 1806.

JOHN H. HUDSON.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

March 28, 1806.

Home District, } NOtice is here-
To wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York; at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Arrived from NEW YORK,

And for sale at Queenston St. George's Store at the lowest prices,

RAISINS, Prunes, Figs, Barley Sugar, Capers, Olives, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Tins, Weaver's Reeds, Assortment of different sizes, Beads; an assortment of Lasted Moulins, Lace Edgings, white Cottons, Calicoes of the best quality, Callimancoes Durants, Romans, Cloths, Kerseymeres, Umbrellas, Portfolios, Pocket Knives, Snuff Boxes with glass, Pepper mill, Tobacco Boxes of different kinds, Bridles, Snaffling Wax, White and red Enamel, Lime juice, Muscovado Sugar, Portal Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Books, Pictures, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

York, 4th March, 1806.

Agent for Purchases Office,

YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Name of their Security, to the Agents for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor, a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Frame House. Also, Lot No. 35 East side Yonge-Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 5, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Sewarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 1st, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Roller,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fernon,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ruckman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Marlet,
	Samuel Ridout.

George Lawe.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

For Sale,

The following Lots of LAND, viz.

NOS. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch,

28 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly,

19 in the second Concession of Whitby,

19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby,

Also, Lot No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvement and Buildings thereon. Those inclined to purchase will please apply to QUETTON ST. GEORGE.

York, Dec 5, 1805.

WANTED two good Milch COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Feb 8, 1806.

YORK: PRINTED BY JOHN ASHBURY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 51.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 779. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Esquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING.*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December, 1805.* will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Forms.

Do. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be)—as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

ALBANY, March 13, 1806.

From Baltimore, March 6.

Naval Engagement in the West Indies,

DESTRUCTION of the FRENCH Fleet.

By the Brig American arrived yesterday from the City of St. Domingo, the following Important Intelligence has been received:

On the 21st January, a French fleet under the command of Admiral Seigle, from Brest, arrived at the City of St. Domingo, and landed 600 troops. They consisted of

L'Imperial,	134 guns,
Jupiter,	74
Diomed,	74
Comet,	36
Corvette Diligence,	22

And on the 29th arrived (in addition)

LeBrave,	84
L'Alexandre,	74
Felicite,	44

They remained at anchor till the 6th of February, when an English fleet of 11 sail hove in sight, 9 of which were of the line, reported to be under the command of Admiral Cochrane.* The British fleet immediately attacked the French, who, finding themselves so situated as rendered all attempts to escape fruitless, being completely hemmed in, made a desperate and valliant resistance—out, owing to the superior force of the British, the engagement ended with the capture of three, and the total destruction of two of the largest

* This must be a mistake, as Cochrane had no fleet under his command, according to the latest accounts—We presume it was Admiral Duckworth, who has been reported to have pulled St. Thomas with 11 sail, it was his misfortune to fall in with a French squadron of the French, who were then at Santo Domingo.

of the French ships—amongſt the latter of which was the Admiral's ſhip, which was driven aſhore and loſt.

On the 8th February another Britiſh fleet of 13 ſail appeared off Santo Domingo, and remained there two days.

The report currently circulated laſt evening, that the Britiſh fleet had burnt the City of St. Domingo, is without foundation.

Capture of the Brest Squadron.—The following letter from Capt. Pemberton, of the brig Mars, to Mr. Samuel Burling of this city, dated at the City of St. Domingo, February 9, contains an account of the deſtruction of the Breſt ſquadron at that place, by Admiral Duckworth. The letter was received this morning, via Baltimore.—*Eve. Poſt.*

St. Domingo, February 9.

"The following is a ſtatement of the Engagement before St. Domingo on Thurſday the 6th. At day light the Engliſh fleet hove in ſight to the S. E. As great numbers of the French ſeamen were on ſhore, wooding and watering, it was not until 7 o'clock that the French ſhips got under way. The Imperial 134 guns, Le Brave and Alexander 84 each, Le Jupiter and Diomede 74 each, two frigates 40 each, and a corvette 28 guns. At 9 o'clock the French formed their line; their frigates and corvettes keeping within ſhore of them—at 10 the Engliſh headmoſt ſhip commenced her fire upon the French line, and proceeded entirely alone to break the line, and was ſucceſsful; the whole of the French line firing upon her for at leaſt 20 minutes, before the others could come up; ſhe was entirely diſmaſted. The reſt of the Engliſh by this time came up, conſiſting of ſix heavy ſhips, beſides the one diſmaſted, among which was the Dragon, Admiral Duckworth. The French Admiral in the ſmoke, miſtaking the Alexander for an Engliſh ſhip, fell upon him, and immediately cut away his maſts by the board, and rendered him entirely uſeleſs.—By this time a Engliſh 84's came alongſide the French Admiral, and knocked the poſt of his middle and upper decks, into one in ſuch a manner, that the decks, with the weight of metal, from the main hatchway forward fell down upon the lower decks, and cruſhed many poor fellows to pieces. The French Admiral being wounded, and finding it impoſſible to eſcape, ran his ſhip, the Imperial, on the rocks to leeward of the city, the Diomed followed his example and the others all ſtruck their colours, and were taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. The French ſhips fought bravely, except Le Brave, and ſhe ſtruck the 3d round. It is reported that they cannot find more than 320 of the crew belonging to the Imperial, which conſiſted of 1350, including 200 ſoldiers. The Diomed had 260 killed before ſhe went on ſhore, and many drowned and killed in attempting to climb the rocks on ſhore which from the ſurf made it very dangerous. Some of the Engliſh ſhips ſuffered very much both in their hulls and rigging, and although they have taken the ſhips they have not much to brag of. I believe I ſaw the whole of the engagement from the top of the houſe. It is a lucky thing, however, for the St. Domingo traders, for the fleet was going down the coaſt to plunder and burn the Brigand ports, ſo that had not this happened, many of our American veſſels muſt have been taken, and of courſe condemned. The people are in ſome conſternation about this Engliſh fleet now off; they ſeem to have had another engagement to windward, as there is a French line of battle ſhip off the harbour diſmaſted, and an Engliſh fleet came this day in ſight, one of the 74's has loſt her main-maſt, they cannot be any of the fleet that engaged the day before yeſterday—however, the account of the Engliſh will come from Jamaica no doubt ſoon, but this ſtatement may be relied upon as authentic.

We learn from a reſpectable gentleman that the upper decks of L'Imperial blew up when the ſunk, about ſeven miles from the city, and that 700 ſouls periſhed on board. She is juſt off the flocks, and was thought to be the fineſt ſhip in the French Navy.

QUEBEC, January 20.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 13th Jan. 1806.

"On Wedneſday ſix of Capt. Grants hired ſervants, four men and two women, on returning to St. Helen in a canoe, the weather very cold, with the wind from the North, much anchor ice in the river, they miſſed the iſland, and were in a perilous ſituation. One of the men finding the canoe unmanageable, ſtepped on to the floating ice, where the canoe left him. Fortunately he had an oar in his hands, with the aſſiſtance of which, and crawling on his belly, he, at length, after floating a conſiderable diſtance, reached ſome ſolid ice and landed at Longueuil. The remaining five gave themſelves up for loſt, and lay on each other in the canoe to prevent their freezing to death. The next morning at 7 o'clock, they found themſelves below the church of Varennes. One of the women had her leg and arm frozen badly, the other, a ſmart young girl, of about 18 years of age, ſays ſhe found herſelf ſo warm under the men, that ſhe concluded the night have lived two days after the deceaſe of the men.—The people on this ſhare heard their cries and ſaw their dreadful ſituation, but night coming on, and much floating ice in the river, no aſſiſtance could be given. It was but yeſterday we could learn any certain accounts of them. The whole town in mournful ſympathy lamented their fate; they are however now on the iſland, and are doing well."

January 6.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, of 2d January.

"We are in anxious expectation of further good news. The gentlemen who brought the laſt, ſpeak with confidence of Bonaparte's death, I underſtand, ſome circumſtantial account of it having arrived juſt as they were leaving England."

Extract from another letter of the ſame date as the former.

"Between four and five hundred pounds is ſubſcribed here, towards erecting a monument to the memory of Lord Nelſon.

"I read, in a London paper, that General Burton is coming out to ſucceed the late General Hunter."

February 17.

Extract from the Boſton Gazette of 23d January, 1806.

"Arrived at Yarmouth 12th January, ſchooner Citizen, Hewes, from Alicant 69 days. Dec. 17th, lat. 22. 30. long. 58. took up the officers and crew of the ſchooner Pamelia of Quebec. The ſchooner was bound to Jamaica, and foundered in lat. 32 50, long. 52, and the people had been 8 days in the boat.—Spoke Dec. 25, lat. 25 long. 63, ſchooner Louiſa, 7 days from North Carolina for Jamaica, who received on board the Pamelia's crew.

"The Britiſh ſloop of war Ely Quiro, of 18 guns, was overſet off Jamaica, Nov. 7, 101 perſons periſhed out of 136. She had on board a detachment of the 6th battalion of the 60th regt."

Lloyd's Liſt. 8 to 22 Oct. and from Oct. 25 to 1 Nov. via Liverpool.

Falmouth, arrived, Maryane, from Quebec.

The Ruby, M'Farlane, from Quebec to Plymouth, was captured the 26th Sept. by a Spaniſh privateer.

Dover, Arrived, Sea nymph, Roſs, from Quebec, Oct. 22. The Ruby from Quebec has been retaken and ſent to Guernſey.

Gravesend. Arrived, Union, Tullach, Quebec.

Liverpool, Oct. 25. Arrived, Nancy, Service, Quebec.

Madeira. Arrived, Adeona, Kirby, Quebec.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.

Laſt Monday, preceded by a ſhort confinement, died Francis Maſſon, Eſq. Batiſte to his Majeſty, and the interment, reſpectably attended, took place on Wedneſday. He arrived in this Province in 1798, ſince when his time was employed (and we believe not unſucceſsfully) by ſcientific reſearches in Upper and Lower Canada, from Lake Superior to the Gulph of St. Laurence.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

The following affecting ſtory is extracted from the "Female Revolutionary Plutarch," a work which gives many ſtriking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful ſubverſion of monarchy and morals in France, the conſequences of which will long be a ſource of trouble and miſery to every part of Europe.

"Among the many other perſons whoſe aſhes repoſed in its vicinity were thoſe of Marianne Des Hayes. She had particularly manifeſted a determined reſolution not to ſurvive thoſe dreadful times and the loſs of every thing that made life ſupportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accompliſhments, her miſfortunes, and her fortitude, ſhe had excited uncommon intereſt, univerſal ſympathy, and a well merited admiration.

"The French Revolutionary aſſaſſins, calling themſelves republicans, had murdered in one day her grand father and grand-mother, two aunts, her father, her mother, two brothers, and a ſiſter, with her huſband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the aſſaſſins of her family ſeized and occupied without moleſtation. All theſe terrible diſaſters overtook her before ſhe was fourteen. In vain did ſhe look for conſolation from religion, for the ſupport of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all ſhut, the prieſts all baniſhed or murdered. All who eſteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives had ſhared their fate; and the calamities which oppreſſed every claſs of ſociety, hardened the hearts of even the moſt tender. Selfiſhneſs, fear, or apathy, eluded all other feelings. Thoſe who were encompaſſed with gibbets & executioners, with robbers and aſſaſſins, with famine, death and deſolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themſelves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own exiſtence. They all numbered their days like reſpited criminals, over whoſe head the ſword of the law was ſuſpended by a hair, and whom it threatened to ſtrike every moment.

"Thus ſituated, poor Marianne preſented herſelf before the ſanguinary judges by whoſe ferocity ſhe had become a lonely, hopeleſs, deſtitute, and almoſt ſtarving outcaſt of ſociety. Theſe barbarians had, after a ſitting of three hours, juſt ſentenced thirty individuals to be guillotined, and 132 to be ſhot. They were going to diſmiſs with their accomplices, tools, and proſtitutes, when Marianne called out to them, "Citizens, for charity's ſake, accept one more victim! You have already diſpatched my grand parents, my parents, my brothers, my ſiſters, and relatives.—Of three generations of my family I am one only ſurvivor! What can I do alone in the world? I deteſt myſelf and the univerſe. Put a period to my wretchedneſs. For humanity's ſake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears that ſhe thus addreſſed them. Courchand, one of the judges, and the moſt humane of thoſe monſters, obſerved that ſhe was too young for their tribunal. "O," ſaid ſhe, "you have executed many much younger, why ſhould you ſpare me? only tell me by what art I can merit death, I ſhall perpetrate it inſtantly?" Well, anſwered the Preſident Patrein, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your buſineſs ſhall be done at once, and you ſhall ſoon be diſpatched." The hall immediately reſounded with her voice, crying out, *Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi. Vive le Roi!*—"Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," ſaid Patrein to the gens d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praiſed! I ſhall no longer ſee or ſuffer from theſe enormities." She flew towards the ſcaffold, embraced the executioner, and aſked him eagerly to let her die firſt. "I am," ſaid ſhe, "the moſt miſerable being on earth, and ſhall be the moſt happy in Heaven!" In half a minute her head was ſeparated from her body and ſhe was a corpſe.

"Before ſhe went to the tribunal, ſhe had diſtributed among other diſtreſſed orphans every thing ſhe had, even part of her wearing apparel, preſerved only enough to cover herſelf decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons, in 1795, ſhe was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman noſe, fair hair, and an elegant ſhape. Her face, if not flattered by the artiſt, was one of the moſt handſome of her ſex, expreſſive of melancholy, but alſo of reſignation."

[London paper.

GENERAL MIRANDA,

Was born in Mexico, for his colleague Dumourier, commits an error, when he terms him a Peruvian. Notwithſtanding the jealouſy with which the Spaniards were accuſtomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a colonel's commiſſion, and was employed by the Governor of Gautimala in ſeveral confidential ſituations. He is thought very early in life to have entertained the generous reſolution of emancipating his countrymen from thraldom; and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain.

Since that time he has been almoſt literally a *wanderer*. In the courſe of his travels, he has viſited every part of Europe, and reſided more than once in England. Being poſſeſſed of taſte, learning, and a claſſical ſtyle, he was enabled to collect and relate a variety of anecdotes, and obſervations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all, the military eſtabliſhments of every nation.

No ſooner had the French revolution taken place, and a foreign war become inevitable, than he repaired to Paris from St. Peterſburgh, where he was in great favor with the Empreſs,* who endeavored, but in vain, to attach him to her perſon and ſervice. By means of Petion, he obtained the rank of major general, and very ably and effectually ſeconded the efforts of Dumourier at Belgium. Being an excellent engineer, he diſplayed great military ſcience in the art of attack; in ſhort, he ſoon became reſpected in the army, and popular in the capital.

When the *hero of Jemappe* penetrated into Holland, he was oppointed to the command of the troops deſtined to attack Maeſtrich: the attempt proved abortive; but, as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the *covering* army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier, as ſoon as he began to experience a reverſe of fortune, became ſuſpicious; and his frequent conferences with the Auſtrian General, which ended at length in his entire defection, rendered all the patriots in the army jealous of him. Miranda inſtantly communicated his fears to his friend Petion, at that time a member of the committee of the Public Safety, and orders were ſoon after iſſued to arreſt the Commander in Chief. This circumſtance ſaved the life of † Miranda; for Dumourier had attributed the loſs of the battle of Netwinden to him, and ſtill blames him in his hiſtory. To this the other has made a reply, equally able and animated.

No ſooner had the party of the *Girondе* been overwhelmed by the energies of the *Mountain*, than Miranda was impriſoned. He was liberated at the general goal delivery on the execution of Robeſpierre; took an active part againſt the ſections of Paris, during the laſt inſurrection, and was once more put under arreſt by order of the Directory.

Since that period he has been enjoined to quit France under pretence of being a *foreigner*. This ungrateful return for his ſervices, was perhaps ſuggeſted at the inſtance of the Court of Madrid, which has long viewed him with a jealous eye. If ſo, it was baffled in the firſt inſtance; for Miranda refuſed to obey the order; and, claiming the right of French *citizenſhip*, appealed to the legiſlature, in conſequence of which, the executive was obliged to deſiſt for a time. Its power, rather than its juſtice, however, prevailed at length, and he was driven into exile.

General Miranda at preſent reſides in this country; but, like the other emigrants, (Pichegru, De Puiſaye, and a few more excepted) he receives no countenance from government, being tolerated rather than cheriſhed.

[*London paper.*

* Miranda was introduced at Cherſon, to the late Empreſs, by Prince Potemkin, who preſented him at the ſame time to the Emperor Joſeph, and he was moſt graciouſly received by both.

The Court of Spain afterwards claimed him as a ſubject, but he was protected by Catharine, who refuſed to deliver him up.

Her Imperial Majeſty, indeed, always treated him with great reſpect, and offered to confer many favors on him; however, at the commencement of the French revolution, he left St. Peterſburgh, with a decided intention to ſerve in the French armies, a circumſtance that gave great offence to the haughty ſovereign whom he had abandoned.

† He was fortunate enough to be acquitted, after a trial of five days, before the revolutionary tribunal at Paris.

A curious proceeding uniformly takes place on the firſt day of the Seſſion of Parliament.—A Committee of both Houſes, headed by the Great Chamberlain, ſearch and explore the vaults and cellars under the houſes, previous to the coming of his Majeſty, in order to be certain they do not contain any inflammable or combuſtible matter. It is called Guy Faux's Committee, and the hiſtorical circumſtance which gave riſe to the proceeding is well known; but, with an unaccountable degree of inconſiſtency, a ſimilar ſearch is not made on the *laſt* day of the Seſſion. Surely the danger exiſts full as much on the latter, as on the former.

[*London Paper.*]

His Majeſty aſſembled all the Princes of his Family on the occaſion of a great political queſtion which has been recently diſcuſſed, & made a moſt animated appeal to them on the lively intereſt which their illuſtrious Houſe had in ſteadfaſtly and uniformly oppoſing it as often as it ſhould be brought forward.

His Majeſty is at once the moſt regular and active man in his dominions.—He riſes every morning at ſix, dines at two, and retires to bed at ten.—It was expected that he would relax after the fatigues of the Inſtallation, but his aſſiduity to buſineſs is more than ever.—On Thurſday, after tranſacting a great deal of State affairs, early in the morning, he reviewed ſome Volunteer corps in Hyde Park: the next day, he reviewed the Artillery at Woolwich, dined with the Princeſs of Wales, and returned the ſame evening to Windſor. Yeſterday he was again employed in very early buſineſs, reſpecting his agriculture, building, and improving purſuits at Windſor and Kew.—Sunday paſſes in the duties of Religion till the evening; when he ſhews himſelf to his ſubjects on the terrace, and winds up the evening with a concert of ſacred muſic.—and to-morrow he will be again buſied with the fete at Frogmore.—Such is the *perpetual* recurrence of buſineſs ſoftened into amuſement, & amuſement with all the laborioouſneſs of buſineſs, which vary the life of our Auguſt Sovereign.—The ſtate of his health was never better, and his ſatisfaction at a late political event has kindled a new ardour in his ſpirits.

No diſcoveries are of more importance than thoſe which are connected with the improvements of agriculture. Every one who has attended to this ſubject is acquainted with the ſweeping deſtruction which has been occaſioned by the genus of the Eruca, or Caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, eſpecially in the weſtern diſtricts, depend, in a great degree, on the annual produce of the orchard; and in theſe diſtricts, at leaſt, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete ſucceſs. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole proceſs.—From the hour that this operation is performed, the inſect, even in the moſt remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a ſhort time, be wholly freed from this deſtructive incumberance. It is true that the animal will afterwards attempt to renew his depredations; but as ſoon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which ſhould be permitted to remain, he will haſten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted the aſcent. We ſtate this laſt with confidence, but we leave the learned Zoologiſt the explanation of the myſtery.—*Lon. Paper.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, April 5, 1806

On Thursday the 27th ult. the following Address from the Petit Jury of the Home District, was presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Thorpe:

TO THE HONORABLE
MR. JUSTICE THORPE.

HONORED SIR,

DEEPLY impressed with the paternal and salutary admonitions, contained in your benevolent and instructive Charge to that part of his Majesty's subjects, convened as Jurors at this present Court, We cannot suppress the testimony, pleasure and gratitude we feel at your appointment as one of his Majesty's Justices in this Province. Convinced as we are, of the high pre-eminence of the British Judicial Code, We beg leave to assure your Honor, that We want nothing but clear expositions of our duty, to direct us in the entire and perfect dispensation of Justice, so far as facts, and our powers as Jurors, may enable us.

Permit us, Honorable Sir, whilst paying this tribute to yourself, to say——that we have the most lively sense of the general and particular protection of person, property and individual right, which the British Government affords to all its Subjects; and that our feelings, loyalty and our attachments are in unison.

While we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, &c. &c. &c.

John Button,	William Mars,
Joshua Millar,	John Remore,
Isaac Secor, senr.	George Pingle,
Daniel Dehart,	George Boyles,
Joseph Tomlinson,	Henry Bartholemy,
Samuel Lawrence,	Robert Grams,
John Daniel,	Wm. Robinson,
Garret Vanzante,	Ebenezar Conk,
John Dehart,	Andrew Thomson,
Joseph Vancile,	Matthew Mills,
William Jones,	Ezekiel Pell,
Samuel Reynolds,	Archibald Thompson,
Benjamin Harrinton,	Andrew Johnston,
Samuel Piper,	David Thompson,
John Warts,	James Elliott,
Philip Peck,	James Palmer,
Peter Degeat,	Uriah Lundy,
Abraham Herrington,	Joseph Tumbleston,
John Moore,	Peter Miller,
Isaac Secord, junr.	James Mullard.
James Hamilton,	

To which his Honor was pleased to return the following answer:

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE
PETIT JURY.

GENTLEMEN,

I Delight in the sentiments of your address; they are truly gratifying to me, they are highly honorable to you; they have driven Calumny to shame, and established the purest principles, with the most upright conduct for universal imitation throughout the Province.

These are the paths to publick prosperity, these are the ways to preserve liberty and property and secure them undiminished to your selves and posterity.

Our only contention shall be, who will make the greatest exertion to maintain the connection, the Law, and the Constitution of Great Britain, and render to the Province, and People the most valuable service. —Be assured Gentlemen, I am most truly your friend,

ROBERT THORPE.

YORK, March 29th, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE first Meeting of THE UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL SOCIETY will be held at Cooper's Hotel on Tuesday next the 8th inst. precisely at one o'clock.

YORK, 4th April, 1806.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaster, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the 4th Concession of said Township, containing 383 Acres, about twenty Acres of which is improved, and has been let for thirty pounds N. Y. Cy. a year; the soil is of the best quality, and on the great road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a fine stream of Water running through the whole: will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Esquire, at Ancaster, or of the Subscriber who will give a good title and immediate possession.

Also Lots No. 21 in the fourth and 22 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk, containing 400 Acres, the Soil of the first quality and well watered, situated near Patterson's Creek, and contiguous to the best settlement in the District of London—Inquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Woodhouse, 25th March, 1806.

For Sale,

The Property of the Subscriber,

A Good strong Horse, 4 years old; a yoke of Oxen, 6 years old, and several Implements of Husbandry.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

York, March 29, 1806.

TO be sold, or leased for a term of years, the House and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now resides, Situate in South Street, facing on the Side of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premises consist of two Town Lots, on which are a new two Story Framed Dwelling-House, with two Good Cellars and Garrets, besides every other convenience for carrying on any public Business on an extensive scale; Stabling with Stalls for eleven Horses, a two Story Store-House, Malt Kiln, Smoke-House, and Horse Shed, with a Well of excellent Water. The purchaser can be accommodated with a large Kettle already set, and other Brewing Utensils; likewise a Stove and Pipes.

For terms apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 22, Yonge-Street, or to Duncan Cameron, Esq. York.

17th March, 1806.

SHERIFF's OFFICE,

March 28, 1806.

Home District, } NOtice is hereTo wit. } by given that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the eighth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoliers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

WANTED two good Milch COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Feb. 8, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to Asahel Adams to the Estate of the late Joel Bigelow, of the Township of Whitchurch, Gentleman, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those having claims on the said Estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, at the House of the Subscriber in Vaughan, No. 44, West side Yonge Street, on or before the first day of May, 1806.

JOHN H. HUDSON.

Arrived from NEW YORK,

And for sale at Quetton St. George's Store at the lowest prices,

RAISINS, Prunes, Figs, Barley Sugar, Capers, Olives, Nutmegs, Liquours, Teas, Weaver's Reeds, Ear-rings of different sorts, Beads; an assortment of Laced Mustins, Lace Edgings, white Cottons, Calicoes of the best quality, Callimancos Durants, Bombets, Checks, Kerseimeres, Umbrellas, Portugers, Pocket Knives, Snuff Boxes with glass, Pepper mint, Tobacco Boxes of different kinds, Bridles, Stirling Wax, White and red Flannel, Lime juice, Muscovado Sugar, Pigtail Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Books, Pictures, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

York, 21st March, 1806.

Agent for Purchases Office,

YORK, 22d January, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Person or Persons who may be willing to supply Fresh BEEF of good quality, to the Troops stationed at York, Kingston, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December, 1806, to deliver in their Proposals, with the Nature of their Security, to the Agent for Purchases, at York, on or before the first day of April next.

Proposals will in like manner be received for supplying the above mentioned Posts with Fresh BEEF of good Quality, for the Months of January and February, 1807.

The lowest Price for which the Beef will be delivered, is to be stated, in each of these Proposals for the periods mentioned therein.

The Beef will be received by the Commissary at each Post by the Quarter, who will immediately pay for the same in Specie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the Contractor.

The Commissary will also once in every fifteen days, deliver to the Contractor a distribution of the quantity of Beef required for the fifteen days following.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 3, East Side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rider,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraser,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joseph Fortune,
Augustus Jones,	Solomon Sievens,
William Fortune,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ruckman,
Richard Cockrell,	Malion Burwell,
Henry Smith,	Adrian Mariet,
	Samuel Ridout,
	George Lawe,

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BANNISTY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 52.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 780. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the safe and convenience of our loving subjects have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of May next coming, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Esquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Secty.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Dd. THOMAS, *Assistant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been on the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or

Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Lateſt Intelligence.

IMPORTANT

View of European Affairs.

By late arrivals at Boſton, from England and the Continent.

Boſton March 19..

Since Saturday we have received a flood of highly intereſting intelligence, by arrivals from various parts of Europe. The quantity is ſo great, we have found it difficult to make a ſatisfactory ſelection.

At the laſt date war had ceaſed on the European Continent, except in Italy; againſt which a powerful French army was in march, with orders to annihilate the Napolitan monarchy. The Ruſſian forces were on their return home both from Moravia and Hanover; and the Emperor Alexander had arrived at Peterſburgh. He had not entered into any treaty with Bonaparte; and his political connexion with England had not altered.

A Definitive Treaty of Peace between Auſtria and France had been concluded and ratified.—We ſhall only remark on this inſtrument, that it has created two new kings, out of the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg; and that Auſtria has been compelled to cede about twenty principalities, counties and cities, which have been divided among the new kings of Italy, Bavaria and Wirtemberg; and the electorate of Baden. The French papers ſtate, that for the ſacrifices Auſtria had made to the ſatellites of the Napoleon planet, ſhe was to receive an indemnity in European Turkey.—This is doubtful.

Pruſſia inſtead of uniting her arms with the allies againſt France, has been found to have negociated a treaty with her; and had ſeized upon, and poſſeſſed herſelf of Honover. How the made her peace with France is not known.

Mr. Pitt, the Prime Miniſter of Great Britain, died the 22d January; and an entire change in the Britiſh Miniſtry has been the conſequence of this unexpected event. All the friends of this eminent ſtateſman had been diſplaced; and a new Miniſtry formed from the talents of the Old Oppoſition, the new Oppoſition, & the Third Party. This broad bottomed Miniſtry, it was ſaid would "unite the roſes red and white together;" and combine many able and enlightened ſtateſmen.—Lord Grenville is Prime Miniſter; Mr. Fox. and Mr. Windham, Secretaries of State; and Mr. Grey and Mr. Sheridan, in the Admiralty Department. Theſe men may make peace; but it will not be a humiliating one. What effect th s great change is likely to have on the unbounded projects of BONAPARTE, time ſufficient has not elapſed to diſcover. That thoſe projects aim at little ſhort of univerſal ſway, may be gathered from his ate meaſures, as well as from an obſervation in the ſenate; in which he ſpeaks of the "*Defenſive State*" of which the French Empire mould be compoſed:—And we ſhould not be ſurpriſed ſhould thoſe States, in the courſe of a few ſhort months, include not only his new created kingdom in Germany, but Holland, Switzerland, Rome, Italy, Portugal, and even Spain!

None of the official meſſages of Bonaparte make any mention of a renewed invaſion of England; though the French troops were evacuating Germany by eaſy marches.—*Boſton Centinel.*

INVASION OF NAPLES.

Paris, Feb. 1, 1806.

Forty thouſand Ruſſians, Engliſh, &c. have landed in Naples; and which are to be joined by 40,000 Napolitan troops, the whole to be commanded by the Ruſſian General Lafey. The Queen has received theſe troops with tranſport: But Gen. St. Cyr is advancing into Naples to puniſh the treaſon of this culpable woman, who has violated in ſo ſhameleſs a manner all this is held ſacred by men. The Emperor has declared ſhe ſhall ceaſe to reign.

It is ſaid the Emperor of Ruſſia, on learning that a treaty of peace had been concluded between France and Auſtria, iſſued orders for the immediate re embarkation of his troops at Naples, and that they have Proceeded to Curlu. But the Emperor's decree has gone forth; and the Napolitan Dynaſty muſt be no more.

London, Feb. 10

His Sicilian Majeſty ſeems determined not to give up his territories without a ſtruggle. Would we could entertain an expectation that his reſiſtance would be effectual. He has ſummoned all his Barons to bring as many men into the field as poſſible. The Engliſh troops have declared their determination to defend his ſeveral fortreſſes to the laſt.

KING's SPEECH.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of LORDS, January 21, 1806.

The Parliament was, this day, in the abſence of his Majeſty, opened with uſual formalities, by commiſſion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In purſuance to the authority given to us by his Majeſty's commiſſion, under the great ſeal, amongſt other things, to declare the cauſe of his holding this Parliament, his Majeſty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the moſt deciſive ſucceſs with which Providence has vouchſafed to bleſs his Majeſty's arms at ſea, ſince you were laſt aſſembled in Parliament.

"The activity and perſeverance of his Majeſty's fleets have been conſpicuously diſplayed in the purſuit and attack of the different ſquadrons of the enemy, and every rencounter has terminated to the honor of the Britiſh Flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his Majeſty is at war; but the victory obtained over the the combined fleet of France and Spain, off cape Trafalgar, has manifeſted, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the Britiſh navy, the ſkill & enterprize of his Majeſty's officers and ſeamen; and the deſtruction of ſo large a portion of the naval ſtrength of the enemy, has not only confirmed in the moſt ſignal manner, the maritime ſuperiority of this country, but has eſſentially contributed to the ſecurity of his Majeſty's dominions.

"His Majeſty moſt deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph ſhould have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was atchieved; and he is perſuaded that you will feel that this lamented, but glorious termination of a ſeries of tranſcendant exploits, claims a diſtinguiſhed expreſſion of the laſting gratitude of the country, and that you therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majeſty to annex to thoſe honors which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viſcount Nelſon, ſuch a mark of munificence, as may preſerve to the lateſt poſterity, the memory of his name and ſervices, and the benefit of his great example. His Majeſty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilſt the ſuperiority of his arms at ſea has been thus uniformly aſſerted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were ſo liberally placed at his diſpoſal, in aid of ſuch of the powers of the continent as evinced a determination to reſiſt the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the ſeveral treaties entered into for this purpoſe, to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have diſappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavorable iſſue, yet his Majeſty feels confident that, upon a review of the ſteps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to ſuſtain the efforts of his allies, and that he had acted in ſtrict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament, as eſſential to the intereſts and ſecurity of his own dominions, as well as to the general ſafety of the Continent.

"It is a great conſolation to his Majeſty, and one in which he is perſuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himſelf compelled to withdraw from the conteſt, his Majeſty continues to receive from his auguſt Ally, he Emperor of Ruſſia, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of unſhaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his Majeſty has no doubt that you will be fully ſenſible of the important advantage to be derived from preſerving at all times the cloſeſt and moſt intimate connexion with that Sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"His Majeſty has directed the eſtimates for the year to be laid before you, and he has commanded us to aſſure you, that they are framed upon the ſcale of exertion, which the preſent ſituation of the country renders indiſpenſable. His Majeſty fully relies upon your granting him ſuch ſupplies, as upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earneſt wiſh to contribute by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthen which muſt neceſſarily be impoſed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the ſum of one million ſterling, part of the proceeds ariſing from the ſale of ſuch prizes made on the powers with which he is at war, as are by law veſted in the crown to be applied to the public ſervices of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty is moſt fully perſuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him, in the ſucceſs which has diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh arms in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, you will be ſenſible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been ſo unhappily extended, require the continuance of all poſſible vigilance and exertion. Under this impreſſion, his Majeſty truſts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of thoſe means which are to be found in the bravery and diſcipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every claſs of his ſubjects, and in the inexhauſted reſources of his dominions, for rendering the Britiſh empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad, ſatisfied that by ſuch efforts alone the conteſt can be brought to a concluſion conſiſtent with the ſafety and independence of the country, and with its rank amongſt the nations of the world."

London, January 23, 1806.

DEATH OF MR. PITT.

Yeſterday, died at his houſe in Putney, the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c. He had been ill ſeveral weeks. His unwearied attention to buſineſs, and the lively intereſt he took in paſſing events, occaſioned an extreme debility in his ſyſtem, which deprived him of his uſual reſt, and led to a general breaking up of his conſtitution. An hereditary gout, attended by dropſy and fever, prevented his either taking or retaining food or medicine, and finiſhed his exiſtence on earth. About 28 hours before his deceaſe, his phyſician requeſted the Biſhop of Lincoln to inform him of his ſituation; and that his diſeaſe was beyond the power of medicine to ſave. He receivedthe information with perfect reſignation, made his will, declared his firm reliance upon God, and that he died in peace with all mankind.

This event has been received by Parliament with deep regret. The Houſe of Commons have voted (258 to 89) that his funeral ſhall be at the national expence; that a monument ſhall be erected to his memory; and that forty thouſand pounds be appropriated for the payment of his debts. His eulogium has been pronounced by the moſt eminent members. Penſions have been granted by his Majeſty to his relatives.

The Common Council of London have voted to erect a monument to his memory.

CONDUCT OF PRUSSIA.

London. Feb. 8.

The conduct of Pruſſia has been "ſtrange, paſſing ſtrange." After her public declarations; the march of her numerous armies; and the hopes held out to the allies, her operation againſt France could ſcarcely be queſtioned—All at once, her armies are deſired to halt; to march back, and to go into quarters on a peace eſtabliſhment; and it is found ſhe has been in continual negociation with France; and that Count Haugwitz was on his journey to Paris to put a finiſh to the treaty between Pruſſia and France. By this treaty, it ſeems that Pruſſia has ſtipulated for the unmoleſted return of the Ruſſian and Britiſh troops from Hanover. [They have ſince left the electorate; and the greater part of them arrived in England, about the 8th February.]

Feb. 10. The firſt diſpatches which Mr. Fox has received from the continent, announce, that the King of Pruſſia had taken poſſeſſion of Hanover in his own name; had ordered the oath of allegiance to be adminiſtered to the different authorities; had directed the removal of the Britiſh arms from all the public offices; prohibited all correſpondence between the public functionaries and the court of Great Britain, and appointed Count Schulenburgh, Governor of the Electorate. It is alſo added, that arrangements had been made to ſhut out Britiſh Commerce from all the ports of Pruſſia!!

We do not find that Bonaparte has taken any meaſures to reſent the conduct of Pruſſia towards him.

OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

Scheidam, Dec. 28. Immediately after the armiſtice between Auſtria and France was ſigned, the Ruſſian troops ſet out on their return home, through Gallicia.

The Ruſſians and Swedes are evacuating Hanover. The Britiſh are ready to embark for their native iſle, agreeably to the ſtipulations of a treaty between France and Pruſſia.

Munich, Dec. 30, 1805.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived here yeſterday, attended by Prince Murat and General Duroc. To-morrow the Bavarian cannon taken by the Auſtrians 100 years ago, will be brought into the city with great ſolemnity. They are a preſent of Bonaparte to our elector.

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, February 8, 1806.

The death of Mr. Pitt has occaſioned an entire change of the miniſtry. The following are ſaid to be the new appointments, viz.

Lord Grenville, firſt lord of the treaſury, vice Mr. Pitt, deceaſed.

Lord (late Mr.) Erſkine, lord Chancellor, vice lord Eldon.

Lord Henry Petty (ſon of the Marquis of Lanſdown) chancellor of the exchequer, vice Mr. Pitt, deceaſed.

Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, ſecretary for foreign affairs, vice ord Mulgrave.

Earl Spencer, ſecretary for the home department, vice lord Hawkſbury.

Mr. Windham, ſecretary for the colonial and war departments, vice earl Campden.

Mr. Gray, firſt lord of the admiralty, vice lord Barham.

Earl Moira, maſter general of the ordnance, vice earl Chatham.

Earl Fitzwilliam, preſident of the council.

Lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington) lord privy ſeal.

Lord Ellenborough, lord chief juſtice, has a ſeat in the council.

Theſe miniſters form the cabinet.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The Duke of York, continues commander in chief—but great complaints are made of him; and a council of war has been added to his office. Mr. Sheridan, treaſurer of the navy. General Fitzpatrick, ſecretary of war. Lord Minto, Preſident of the board of controul. Moſt of the other officers are changed, and the friends of lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, or Mr. Addington, (Lord Sidmouth) fill their places.

Mr. T. Grenville, it is ſtated, will go out miniſter to Pruſſia, Mr. Adair to Ruſſia; and Mr. T. Erſkine, jun. to the United States of America.

The Duke of Bedford goes Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. Earl Temple, Hiley Addington, Lord St. John, Lord C. Spencer, Earl of Derby, Mr. Tierney, Mr. George Ponſonby, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Adair, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Romilly, Mr. Vanſittart, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Bond. Dr. Laurence, Sir Francis Vincent, Mr. Cheevey, and others, all come in for their ſhare of "the loaves and fiſhes."

The new miniſters have been ſworn into office. On Saturday Mr. Fox gave a levee to the foreign miniſters; and afterwards diſpatched a meſſage to the continent to announce the change.

From the N. Y. E. Poſt of March 6.

The gentleman who ſent us the following will pleaſe to accept of our beſt thanks for this mark of his politeneſs and partiality.

"SIR,

"The incloſed extract of a letter from an officer of H. M. Ship Acaſta, is handed you with an idea that it may not prove unintereſting to your readers."

"*H. M. Ship Acaſta, at Sea, Jan. 9, 18 6, Lat. 14. N. Long. 47 W.*

"Sir John Duckworth, when off Cadiz, in the Superb, received intelligence of the famous Rochefort ſquadron being off Madeira. He immediately ſailed in queſt of them*—and we followed as ſoon as our diſpatches were delivered to Lord Collingwood, whom we were obliged to ſeek up the Mediterranean. We joined Sir John on Saturday 14th December, and the ſame day looked into Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, but found that the enemy had left it twenty days. Cruiſing between Tengereiffe and Madeira, on the 22d we fell in with the Arethuſa, whoſe convoy had been diſperſed on the 16th by the ſame ſquadron in lat. 46. We were now to look for them to the Northward; but early in the morning of Chriſtmas day, they very unexpectedly made their appearance to windward, coming down, and we muſt ever lament that the early day light prevented their falling right in among our ſquadron. Though poſſeſſed of the ſuperiority of a three decker, they immediately hauled their wind, and, I am ſorry to ſay, in ſpite of all our exertions to the contrary, completely ſucceeded in their endeavors to ſhun the conteſt. There was, all the afternoon, very little wind to us, whereas we had the vexation to ſee them enjoying and profiting by a conſtant, though light breeze, and frequently favored by ſhews which compelled them to take in their royal and top gallant ſtudding ſails, at the ſame time that our ſhips had not ſteerage way. A freſh breeze which had previouſly almoſt taken them out of ſight, reached us about 1 P. M. and the Admiral, ſupported by the Spencer, Agamemnon, and Amethyſt, appeared at leaſt to keep way with the enemy; the reſt of the ſquadron, which are any thing but flyers and this ſhip, once eſteemed for ſailing but now fails moſt execrably, were ſoon out of ſight aſtern; as for us, we ſaw no more of the Frenchmen next day, but the Superb gained on them faſt, and by 2 P. M. of the 26th was within two gun ſhots of the ſternmoſt, but ſeeing no ſupport in ſight, except the ſhips mentioned above, and the neareſt of them 8 miles off, the Admiral was reluctantly compelled to abandon all further purſuit! This was off Palma, and the Frenchmen were left ſteering about S. S. W. The Amethyſt was immediately diſpatched for England, and we went to the Cape Verds, where not finding

* Squadron—Superb 74; Sir J. T. Duckworth; Canopus 80, Admiral Louis; Donegal 74, Powerful 74, Spencer 74, Agamemnon 64, and Amethyſt frigate.

the enemy. the Powerful was sent away to the East Indies. Thus the Admiral wisely provided against any contingency, and it is to be hoped that Monsr. Allemand will not easily find the shelter of a harbor; if he has come this way, he will soon find more than his match, and surely that extraordinary fortune which has hitherto attended him, is not to last forever.

"So sanguine were the Admiral's expectations, that on the morning we left in with the enemy, he communicated his sentiments by the telegraph, sending the compliments to the season, and congratulating the squadron on the prospect before them."

Further particulars of the Battle off St. Domingo, from an eye witness.—When the English fleet appeared, the French were busy wooding and watering: their decks were lumbered with water casks, wood, and otherwise in the utmost confusion.—This unprepared state was the more extraordinary, as the French Admiral, from a suspicion of being attacked, had a vessel of war cruizing in the Mona passage, to give early intimation of the approach of an enemy; and at the moment of her appearance with such intelligence, the English fleet also appeared in full chase. Le Brave of 80 guns, had several men at work on her stern—when the English hove in sight, the fastenings of the scaffold on which the workmen were, was cut, and the whole dropt into the sea. She was then six feet by the stern, and continued to be the whole engagement. A great part of the crews of the respective ships were on shore, but as fast as possible, they hurried on board, and the first thing done after *slipping cable* and getting under way, was to clear decks, of course every thing was hove overboard.

The French Admiral sustained the joint attack of two English 74's for a considerable length of time, at length Le Brave came to her assistance, but very unfortunately for herself as the French Admiral in the confusion that prevailed, and probably owing also to the great smoke, poured in a whole broadside from her lower deck guns into Le Brave, which totally dismasted her; the latter vessel however sustained the fight, after every other French ship were apparently subdued, or driven on shore.—After the French Admiral grounded, she was abandoned by as many of the crew, as were in a condition to leave her; two English frigates took positions to take her, which was done so effectually as to clear the lower decks of every one able to stand, the admiral alone seemed to brave all their fury, and to court death, for after being abandoned by all his crew, he alone stood firm within the railing of the after gallery, which position he kept, 'till it was evident that he must fall into the enemy's hands, when he committed himself to the water, and got safe on the shore. It is probable that some of the French ships of the line endeavoured to escape, as the next day all the English fleet had disappeared except the admiral, who lay three days in sight of the city, refitting, and completing the destruction of the French Admiral's ship.

[*Baltimore Tel.*

ARMISTICE,

Concluded between their Imperial Majesties of France and Austria.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, desirous to reach the period of definitive negociations for putting an end to the war which desolates the two states, have agreed as a preliminary to begin by an armistice, which shall continue until the conclusion of a definitive peace; or until the rupture of negociations; and in this case the armistice shall not cease until fifteen days after that rupture, and the cessation of the armistice shall be notified to the plenipotentiaries of both powers, and at the head quarters of both armies.

The condition of the armistice are,

1. The line of both armies shall be in Moravia, the circle of Iglau, the circle of Znaim, the circle of Brunn, that part of the circle of Olmutz upon the right bank of the small river of Trezeboska opposite to Prerlaitz as far as it empties itself into the March as far as the mouth of that river into the Danube, including however Presburg; but no French or Austrian troops shall be stationed within a circumference of five or six leagues round Holich, on the right bank of the March.

The line of the two armies shall besides comprehend, in the territory to be occupied by the French army, the whole of Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, the state of Venice, Corinthia, Styria, Carniola, the county of Gorlitz and Istria; in short, in Bohemia, the circle of Montabor, and all the country on the east of the road from Tabor to Linitz.

2. The Russian army shall evacuate the Austrian States, as well as Polish Austria, viz. Moravia and Hungary within fifteen days, and Gallicia within a month. The order of its march shall be traced, so that it may be always known where it is, as well as to prevent all misunderstanding.

3. There shall not be made in Hungary any kind of levy on masse, nor insurrections: and in Bohemia no kind of extraordinary levy: no foreign army shall be permitted to enter the territory of the House of Austria.

Negociators on each side shall meet at Nicholsburg, to proceed immediately on the business of negociations, in order to establish promptly peace and harmony between the two Emperors.

Done interchangeably between us the undersigned, the Marshal Berthier, Minister of War, Major General of the grand army, charged with full powers from his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and Prince John de Lichtenstein, Lieutenant General, charged with full powers from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, &c.

At Austerlitz, the 15th Frimaire, year 14. (6th December, 1805.)

Signed *Marshal Berthier.*
J. Prince de Lichtenstein,
Lieut. General.

TO be sold, or leased for a term of years, the House and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now resides, situate in South Street, being one side of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premises consist of two Town Lots, on which are a new two story Framed Dwelling-House, with excellent Cellars and Garrets, besides every other convenience for carrying on any public Business on an extensive scale; Stabling with Stalls for eleven Horses, a two Story Store-House, Stone Kiln, Smoke-House, and Horse Shed, with a Well of excellent Water. The purchaser can be accommodates with a large Kettle already fix'd, and other Brewing Utensils; likewise a Store and Pipes.

For terms apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 22, Yonge-Street, or to Duncan Cameron, Esq. York.

17th March, 1806.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaster, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots No. 17, 18 and 19, in the 4th Concession of said Township, containing 363 Acres, about 20 acres of which is improved, and has been lately thirty pounds N. Y. Cy. a year; the land is of the best quality, and on the grand road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a fine stream of Water running through the whole; will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Esquire, at Ancaster, or of the Subscriber who will give a good title and immediate possession.

Also Lots No. 11 in the fourth and 12 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk, containing 400 Acres, the Soil of the first quality and well watered, situated near Patterson's Creek, and contiguous to the best settlement in the District of London—Enquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Woodhouse, 25th March, 1806.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 36 East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration to Administer to the Estate of the late John Bigelow, of the Township of Whitchurch, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, otherwise their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all those having claims on the said Estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, at the House of the Subscriber in Vaughan, No. 44, West side Yonge Street, on or before the 3rd day of May, 1806.

JOHN H. HUDSON.

For Sale,

The Property of the Subscriber,

A Good strong Horse, 4 years old; a yoke of Oxen, 6 years old, and several Implements of Husbandry.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

York, March 29, 1806.

Arrived from NEW YORK,

And for sale at Queenston St. George's Store at the lowest prices,

RAISINS, Prunes, Figs, Barley Sugar, Capers, Olives, Nutmegs, Ginger, Tins, Weaver's Reeds, Hastings of different sorts, Beads; an assortment of Laces Muslins, Lace Edgings, white Cottons, Calicoes of the best quality, Ammunition Dowlass, Bonnets, Cloths, Kerseneres, Umbrellas, Portugese, Pocket Knives, Snuff Boxes with glass, Pepper mills, Tobacco Rasps of all kinds, Bridles, Seating Wax, White and red Flannel, Lamb's wool, Malcovado Sugar, Pigtail Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Books, Pictures, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

York, 21st March, 1806.

The following Books will be sold on Commission:—Modern Travels, 2 vols.; Weiland; Kings of England; Campbell's Narratives; Gray Cap; Boarding School; Sought'en Mistress; Man of Feeling; Life of Wallington; Antoinette; Arran; American Revolution, 2 vols; Tellaments; J. Hopkins; Knobally to China; Lavey's Travels; Vicar of Landdown; Travels before the Flood; Captive of Lichtenfield; Arthur and Dudley; Vicar of Wakefield; Charlemont II.; Brittaton; Werter.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized as Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Angelus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Hagerl,
	Samuel Ritson,
	George Lawe.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 1.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 781. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Elquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Elquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Elquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or

Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, *January* 28.

We have the satisfaction to announce to the Public that the result of the interview which Lord Grenville had with his Majesty at the Queen's House yesterday, is most auspicious to the Empire. The King expressed in the most unreserved terms his conviction of the necessity of forming an Administration of experience and vigor. No exceptions were suggested—and to use the common phrase, the King granted to the Noble Lord a *carte blanche*, desiring him with all convenient speed to lay before his Majesty the arrangement that he and Mr. Fox, with their mutual friends, should agree upon. In the mean time it was settled that the present Ministers should, on account of the urgency of the national affairs, proceed with the usual routine of public business. The interview lasted a bout half an hour. Lord Grenville went immediately to Carleton House, and had a conference with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Mr. Fox—and here the basis of the new Administration was laid.

It must give peculiar satisfaction to every honest heart to see that the new Government is thus to be formed on the re-union of all the branches of the Royal Family, by which a noble example will be given of that sentiment throughout the country at large, which is so essential to the great and unprecedented efforts that must be made to place the Empire in an attitude of strength and preparation becoming our dignity as a people, and necessary, perhaps, even to our safety as its principal Power in the scale of nations. His Royal Highness gives his most cordial assistance to the new arrangement, and we trust an opportunity will be given for the display of that energy of character and popular virtues which for the happiness of his country he is known to possess.

We could fill our paper with the vague rumours which were circulated as to the detail of the arrangement likely to be submitted to his Majesty for his gracious approbation; and we have no doubt but that in every other paper pretended lists of the new Ministry will be given. It is not confident, however, with the respect which we have for our Readers, to hazard conjectures on a subject which, from its nature, is so delicate. We, perhaps, might be as shrewd in guessing as our neighbors; but it would be neither decent nor becoming to anticipate even the truth. All that is positively settled is, That

Lord Grenville is to be First Lord of the Treasury;

Mr. Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And that the new Ministry will embrace in it all those great and distinguished persons to whom the eyes of the Nation looked so eagerly with confidence in their integrity and talents. Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox are to meet this morning on the subject, after having respectively consulted their friends which they did last night.

Thus we are at last enabled to congratulate the Country on the prospect of a vigorous, efficacious and united Administration. Nothing less than such a combination of talents and wisdom would be adequate to the crisis; would be equal to those great efforts of national strength and courage which are necessary to preserve our honor untarnished, and the remains of our power unimpaired. To these the whole attention of the Administration must for a season be directed, and they will require it undivided. Every patriotic mind will concur with them; and we are convinced that all inferior questions and considerations which could disturb the union that is so desirable, or distract those exertions that are so requisite, will be adjourned to other times. At present the Country can only be extricated from its difficulties by oppoling all its mental and physical energies against the dangers with which it is surrounded.

If such a Ministry as that to which we now look forward shall at last be formed, the country may expect every effort that can tend to produce union at home, confidence from neutral or allied states, and respect from our enemies themselves. In the hands of such a Ministry, the nation may be sure that the means it confers will be judiciously employed; that the strength it calls forth will be wisely directed. It is in the hands of such a Ministry that the public honor can be safely entrusted, because ill concerted, ill executed measures, must in the end lead to disgrace; and national degradation can hardly be separated from national misfortune. To support the honor of the country is the prattle of every man in power; but to do it effectually, belongs only to wisdom in council and energy in conduct. With such a Ministry as seems likely to be formed, the public may rest assured, that no exertion will be left unemployed to render our position formidable; and in *that* they have the best pledge that national interest will never be abandoned, and national honor never compromised.

January 30.

Marquis Cornwallis.—The friends of this country, and the admirers of true worth have another great subject of regret in the death of this most amiable Nobleman. The melancholy tidings arrived yesterday, in dispatches dated the 23d of October, 1805, which were brought by the Medusa frigate from Bengal. G. A. Robinson, Esquire Private Secretary to his Lordship, was the bearer of these dispatches.

The Medusa frigate left Bengal on the 3d of Nov. She brings advices, that previous to the much lamented death of that Nobleman, Scindia had entirely separated himself from the prefence of Holkar, and had delegated a Vakeel with full power to enter into a negotiation for peace with the British Government. The Vakeel had been publicly received in camp by Lord Lake. Sir R. Barlow, on whom the government devolved on the death of Marquis Cornwallis, had passed Benares, on his way to the upper flations, to direct the course of the negociations. Holkar's troops were again in motion, and had advanced towards the country of the Sheiks, from whom, however, it was not apprehended he would derive any affiftance.

LIVERPOOL, *January* 31.

The appointment of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox to the principle offices in Administration, which all the papers and private letters agree to have taken place, is very generally considered as likely to produce a favorable effect upon our commercial prospects.

From the situation of affairs between this country and France, it is too much to expect that a peace can be very speedily effected; and the preparations for war may for a time be even more vigorous than before. The principles of the individuals who will compose the new Ministry are, however, so well known to have been opposed to the war, that the confident expectation of their having peace for their object, will give a spirit to our trade, of which, since the late events on the continent, it has been wholly deprived.

London, January 26.

The last letters from Bombay mention, that Scindia and the Berer Rajah had appointed an interview with the Peishwa, at Poonah, to which the latter had consented, on the express condition that the British President should be present.

Marquis Cornwallis has, by various concessions, in a great degree restored tranquility in the Rajahmundry; he has, however, found it necessary to keep up the establishment of Police Peons, which it had been his intention to abolish.

The war against the insurgent Polygars continues almost without intermission against one Chief or other. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer recently employed against the Rajah of Ponaghur;—

"After a march of five days & nights without intermission, and without sleep and nearly without food, we arrived last night in two divisions, each having two brigade of guns, before the Fort of Ponaghur, 20 miles North of Vellore, and at three o'clock this morning commenced our attack. After a heavy cannonade of six hours a breach was discovered in the South bastion; and the storming party, consisting of the flank companies of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, and the 1st battalion of the 16th regiment, with four gallopers, and 100 pioneers to clear the jungles, was ordered to advance.—Our gallant fellows marched to the spot with their accustomed bravery, under a shower of shot, and in face of 5000 men, who lined the breach and ramparts. On reaching the breach, having reserved their fire, they discharged a volley, and the forlorn hope rushed forward with the bayonet, with such enthusiasm, that the enemy fled in all directions, abandoning to us the fort, and leaving behind them 2,400 killed and wounded.

"Our loss on this occasion was—1st battalion, 4th regiment, 12 killed, 30 wounded; 2d battalion, 1st regiment, 9 killed, 23 wounded; 1st battalion, 16th regiment, 17 killed, 41 wounded; and pioneers, 5 killed, 11 wounded.—Total, 43 killed, and 105 wounded.—Lieutenant Leith, of the 4th, was the only officer wounded. Captain Phillipson lost part of his jacket, and several buttons from the front of his waistcoat, by a ball that. Notwithstanding the great fatigue which our troops have undergone, the service is so urgent as not to admit of their halting for rest, and we are again under march, in pursuit of the fugitives."

The treasure taken by the Army under general Wellesly, at Anamaghur and Affiy, is said to have proved to be greater than was at first supposed. The specie alone is now said to amount to four hundred thousand lace of rupees; and its conveyance required four hundred tumbrils, each drawn by twelve bullocks. Nine thousand camels, laden with silks and muslins; sixty thousand bullocks laden with rice; and two thousand Elephants, likewise fell into the hands of the victors.

A very large gun, 69 pounder, was taken by Lord Lake, at Agra made wholly of gold and silver, and supposed to be worth one hundred thousand pounds. Gold chains, diamonds, pearls, and other valuables, worth upwards of a million sterling, recompensed the enterprise of our troops on the same occasion.

The detachment from the British army on the Chumbull river, which had been in pursuit of the Rajah of Jebanger, has returned to head-quarters; the enemy having taken refuge in the hills whether it was deemed inexpedient to follow him.

An article in the Hamburg Correspondenten of the 10th inst. states that the King of Prussia has acknowledged the sovereignty of the elector of Wurtemberg and Bavaria. It is generally understood that the elector of Baden will be added to the list of newly made kings.——*Venice*, January 16.

The French troops took possession of this city yesterday.

January, 26.

BONAPARTE'S BULLETINS.

A Curious Fact.—To each column of Bonaparte's armies acting in different countrys, is attached a moveable printing office, of which the directors, compositors, and printers, are chiefly emissaries of Talleyrand's secret agency. In it are published not only all the false and exaggerated bulletins of military movements, but newspapers, pamphlets, ballads and other incendiary writings, serving the political views of Bonaparte. These latter are frequently given as translations from English, German, and even Russian, the better to delude the invaded and invaders; to keep the former in submission and tranquility, and the latter in obedience & spirit. The commander of each column has his instructions *how to write*, as well as how to march; and his plans of political impositions are as fully delineated as those of his military manœuvres.

The military bulletins Printed at Bonaparte's head-quarters, are usually written first as he dictates by his private secretary, then revised by Berthier, and afterwards approved by Napoleon himself. The same formalities are nearly observed with the political bulletins, which, after a revisal by Talleyrand, obtain his sovereign assent before they are issued in an official form. It happens, however, sometimes, when these ministers are absent, that Bonaparte's crude ideas, and absurd tales, are given to the public; the consequences always are, that in subsequent bulletins, they are obliged to explain away the bombastic and ridiculous exuberance of their master's fancy, caprice, or passion.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Melville appeared in his place, and delivered in a plea of not guilty to the charges exhibited against him by the Commons. Ordered to be communicated to the Lower House.—Mr. Adam and Mr. Plummer were appointed counsel for his Lordship.

The Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz has been circulated in Germany, which differs widely from the French statement. It appears from this document, that the Russian army on the 2d ult. consisted only of 50,000 and that the Austrians, chiefly new levies, were not above half that number. The French army is stated to have had from 15,000 to 20,000 more men in consequence of Bernadote having joined the day before the battle. The ridiculous story of several thousand Russians having been drowned appears to have been an utter falsehood.—The total loss of the Russians is estimated at not more than ten thousand men, whilst that of the French is supposed to have been at least as great. The French after the battle of Austerlitz, did not attempt to pursue the retreating army, but on the following day they attacked the Russian rear-guard in the neighbourhood of Uhefchutz; but after a partial action, which lasted till the close of the day, they were obliged to relinquish their object. It is also positively stated, that the Russian Imperial guards did not lose their colors, but, on the contrary, took the standard of one of the French regiments of infantry. There is no doubt that the Emperor Alexander was highly dissatisfied with his Imperial brother of Austria, whose conduct in submitting to French dictation at the very moment when a favorable turn might have been given to his affairs, can never be sufficiently lamented. The Archduke Charles is also stated to have openly expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of his brother, for whom, however, the presence of himself and his army probably obtained better terms than would otherwise have been granted.

December 27.

COURT MARTIAL ON SIR R. CALDER.

FOURTH DAY, *December* 26.

The Court met this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of determining on the sentence, when, after a deliberation of six hours, the doors were opened, and Sir Robert Calder was called in. Silence being ordered, the judge advocate read the sentence nearly in the following words:

"At a Court Martial held on the 23d of October, and continued by adjournment to the present 26th, pursuant to an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 15th of November, directed to the President—[here the names of the court martial were read]—setting forth, that Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder requested an enquiry into his conduct on the 22d of July, the day after his engagement with the enemy, to explain his reasons why he had not taken them all as well as part of the enemy's ships, and to give his reasons for his conduct on that day, and his subsequent conduct, to the moment that the enemy finally lost sight of his Majesty's fleet. The court proceeded to enquire into that conduct, and also his subsequent conduct, and to try him thereon, and they have heard with attention the evidence in support of his charge, and the defence which had been made to it, as well as the allegations in support thereof. The Court is therefore of opinion, that the charge has been proved, and that the conduct of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder has been highly reprehensible; but they are of opinion, that his conduct has arisen from error in judgement, and not from fear or cowardice; and therefore this court doth order and adjudge that the said Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder be severely reprimanded, and he is hereby reprimanded severely."

Sir Robert during the whole of the trial, manifested an uncommon degree of firmness. In the examination of the witnesses he discovered a considerable degree of acuteness.—He wore an undress uniform. When the sentence of the court was delivered, it seemed to make a very deep impression upon him; and he retired evidently very much affected. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on descending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, fcarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the sentence.

The Court was uncommonly crowded; and general feeling pervaded the auditory, who sympathized with the Admiral on the event of the trial.

December, 28.

The Plate upon Lord Nelson's coffin is Gold. The dimensions are thirteen inches by nine. It is the same size as the Duke of Gloucester's.—His Majesty's goldsmith prepared it. The following inscription is upon it:

DEPOSITUM.

The most Noble Lord HORATIO NELSON, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the County of Norfolk.

Baron NELSON of the Nile and of Hilborough, in the said County.

Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath;

Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet; and

Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean;

Also

Duke of Bronte, in Sicily;

Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand, and of Merit;

Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent; and

Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim.

Born September 29, 1758.

After a series of transcendent and heroic services, this gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a Brilliant and decisive Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 21st December, says—"This morning the Sirius frigate, Captain Prowse, passed this place for Admiral Collingwood's fleet, with the intelligence of his having fallen in with the Brest fleet of 16 sail of the line, in the morning of the 15th inst. in lat. 49, long. 9.

"The Sirius had two transports with troops under her convoy, which they are very apprehensive may be taken. The Sirius failed from this place some time ago with the Polyphemus and 15 transports, with the Queen's 13th, and 54th regiments on board for England—for whose fate, also, great fears are entertained. Lieutenant Colonel Kane, who commanded the 13th regiment, and his Lady, were fortunately taken out of one of the transports at sea, by the Sirius, and they were landed here this morning by that vessel, as she passed to the Straits.

"Admiral Collingwood has 13 sail of the line with him off Carthagena, & there are two or three sail of the line off

Cadiz, fo that he will be nearly equal to the enemy if they fhould come this way.

"Two Ruffian line of battle fhips have arrived here from Deal, being part of the fquadron which failed from thence to the Mediterranean, about a month ago. They are bound to Corfu and carry Ruffian troops from there to Naples.

January 14.

On Thurfday laft the remains of the ever to be lamented Lord Viscount Nelfon, were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with all the folemn fplendour which a mourning and grateful nation could beftow. The proceffion moved from the Admiralty at eleven o'clock, and reached the church at three. It was attended by about 8000 regular troops, and at leaft 20,000 volunteers; as likewife by the Prince of Wales, with four or five of his Royal Brothers, and a vaft number of nobility and gentry. The ceremony of interment was grand and awful beyond conception. The pall was fupported by Admirals, attended by Naval Captains, and a party of the feamen and marines of the Victory, of 100 guns.—Never was a more fublime fcene beheld by an admiring people, nor did ever public regret appear more general. We are forry our limits preclude our entering into a more detailed account of this honorable proof of a nation's gratitude to the greateft of men.

January, 27

MR. PITT—On Sat. goog to Bath Mr. Pitt drank the waters very freely twice a day; faying, that he knew he muft have a fit o' the gout in order to be well; that he came there two years ago, and tried to bring it on there, but could not; and that it attacked him very inconveniently after his return to town, which he would now endeavour to avoid, by haftening the fit. The gout very foon appeared, firft in his right foot, and then had every appearance of going off with a regular fit. He was even well enough after this to go out in his carriage. In about a week's time, however, the left foot was alfo laid up, attended with a good deal of inflamation and exceffive pain. The latter he would never confefs; and even when large drops were tricking down his face from torture, he faid, fmiling—"We who have the gout muft expect to fuffer fomething; but if this be all, I can bear it very well, and much more."

Before the attack came to its height, he went one day in a chair to the pump-room, to take a glafs of water. As he limped across the floor, a good-natured Quaker came up to him, and faid, "Thou feemeft rather lame, Friend—Will thou permit me to affift thee?" With a good-natured fmile, but peculiar energy, Mr. Pitt replied, "No, thank you, Sir, I can ftand alone upon my legs yet."

In a few days, however, his appetite totally left him, for the firft time under any circumftance in his life; and he fhewed evident marks of extreme debility and weaknefs.—This alarmed his moft anxious friends, and unknown to him, an expreis was fent to Sir Walter Farquhar, who came down inftantly. Sir Walter declared that the Bath waters had produced a greater tendency to gout than his conftitution had ftrength enough to bear, but would undertake the refponfibility of removing him from Bath without the leaft ill effect from other phyficians. Drs. Haygarth and Parry were accordingly called in, and they concurred in the neceffity of change of air, to try if it would reftore his appetite, more particularly as the houfe, which had been chofen for him in Bath was in every low, damp, and expofed fituation, from which he fuffered material injury.

The removal of the gout had now partly left him, and nothing appeared to remain but extreme debility. On Sir Walter Farquhar's thinking hat it he perfevered ftaying in Bath, it might be got more citeated than Johnfon-ftreet, and that he had no doubt but arrangements might be made for poftponing an hofpital vifit to Mr. Pitt reprefented, "No—I will not confent to a moment's delay, where my eftimed is in queftion, but will go to the Houfe, though I know he cannot there be accommodated from the ftrength of my own nature, that I muft be wet enough for that."

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Spanish War.—From the following article, copied from the Aurora of yeftereay, it appears that hoftilities have actually commenced between the troops of the United States and the Spaniards.

"The report, fays the United States Gazette, whether correct or not, has excited confiderable fenfation, and will undoubtedly have the effect of either entirely ftopping all fupplies either to St. Juafh ports, or at leaft of effentially enhancing the premiums. It is ally enhancing the premiums. It is certainly a moft cruel and unjuftifiable thing on the part of the government that the country fhould thus be continually harraffed with apprehenfions of a Spanifh war, and yet left wholly to blind conjectures as to the real ground of thefe apprehenfions. The affair of the Leander remains ftill involved in myftery; and while it is impoffible to decide whether government have participated in that expedition, upon the back of it comes a report of hoftilities having been actually commenced upon our own territories. Thefe things are of very ferious import as refpects the commerce of the country. Yet government feems to be as indifferent to them as though all were perfectly fmooth and tranquil."

Extract of a letter from an old revolutionary officer, dated at Washington in the Miffiffippi territory, Feb. 18th, 1805.

"Lieutenant Burke, paymaffer of our regular troops in this country, recently returned from Natchidafh, and arrived here laft evening from Fort Adams, informs us that the Spanifh commandant at Nathidafh came on to Nofhidafh with the Marquis de Cafa Calvo, when captain Porter ordered them both out of the territory ceded to the United States, which the commandant refufed to comply with—whereupon captain Porter proceeded with a ftrong party againft the Spanifh ports and drove them over the Sabine River. That after this news arrived, a fecond perfon brought intelligence, that a party of five hundred Spanifh horfe had arrived to reinforce thofe poft.—That a fevere engagement took place between them and the force under captain Potter, in which the Spaniards were completely routed.

"If this news be true, and there is no reafon to doubt it, as Capt. Potter had determined when he was attacked to force them over the Sabine at leaft, the force of national fpirit fpreads like electricity, and if we are forced to go on, a hurricane cannot be more deftructive, if they do not ftop by furrendering to us the ceded territory."

British Captures.—From the 23d of July, to the 5th of Nov. 1805, the Britifh took 30 French and Spanifh men of war, carrying 2230 guns, and 13,220 men.—Twenty-fix of the veffels were fhips of the line. Since which, in the Weft-Indies they have taken 3 French fhips of the line, and deftroyed 2.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, April 19, 1806

DIED, on Monday morning laft, after about fix weeks ailing, Mr. JOHN MITCHELSON, jun. of this town, one of our joint Mafters of Ceremonies, much to be regretted by all his acquaintance.

THE REFUSAL.

An elderly Gentleman of the name of Page, fent the following lines to a young lady whom he wifhed to wed.

TO FLORILLA.

Take G from glove, and there remains Love,
Which I do lend to thee!

FLORILLA'S ANSWER.

Take P from page, and there remains Age,
Which will never do for me.

Bifhop Burnet who was a tall, large boned man, preaching once with fome vehemence before king Charles II, clofed one of his fentences with a violent thump on the cufhion and this interrogatory—"*Who dares deny it?*" "Nobody" faid the king in a whifper, "that ftands within the reach of that devilifh great fift of yours!"

ANECDOTE.

As a pretty large number of culprits were going to take their laft degree at Tyburn, the wife of one of them preffed through the crowd, and told the Sheriff fhe had come to fee her dear hufband executed; and begged that he might be hanged *firft* in the morning, as fhe had a great way to go home.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaster, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the 4th Concession of faid Township, containing 363 Acres, about twenty Acres of which is improved, and has been for fix or thirty years past in N. Y. Cy. a year; the laft of that beft quality, and on the grand road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a fine ftream of Water running through the whole; will be fold cheap for Cafh. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Efquire, at Ancaster, or of the fubfcriber who will give a good title and immediate poffeffion.

Alfo Lots No. 11 in the fourth and 12 in the fifth Concefhon of the Township of Woodhoufe, County of Norfolk, containing 400 Acres, the Soil of the firft quality and well watered, fituated near Patterfon's Creek, and contiguous to the beft fettlement in the Diftrict of London—Enquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Woodhoufe, 25th March, 1806.

To be Sold,

And an indifputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firft Conceffion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on faid Lots, with a good Farm Houfe. Alfo, Lot No. 3, Weft fide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchafe Money. Application to be made to the Subfcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subfcriber having taken out Letters of Adminiftration to Adminifter to the Eftate of the late Jofi Regalow, of the Township of Whitchurch, deceafed, requefts all perfons indebted to the faid eftate to make immediate payment, otherwife their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney; and all thofe having claims on the faid Eftate are requefted to exhibit them properly authenticated, at the Houfe of the Subfcriber in Vaughan, No. 44, Weft fide Yonge Street, on or before the firft day of May, 1806

JOHN H. HUDSON.

Take Notice.

THE Subfcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Sawarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarfe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

TAKEN up on the firft of December, 1805, by the Subfcriber at his Premifes in Saltfleet, a dark Brown STEER, with a fmall ſlit in his right ear, near three years old; the Owner may have him again by proving property and paying coſts.

Alſo, STRAYED AWAY, in Auguſt laſt, a STEER near two years old, of a dark brown colour, with white ſpots on different parts of his body; alſo four marks reſembling half moons, two on each ear, one on the upper and the other on the underſide;—any perſon on whoſe premiſes the above deſcribed Steer may be, will pleaſe give information to

THOMAS PETTIT.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 27

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 782. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Eſquire,
PRESIDENT,

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a moſt daring Aſſault and Burglary were committed on the Perſon and in the dwelling Houſe of ISAAC SWAYZE Eſquire, in the Township and Diſtrict of Niagara, by certain perſons in diſguiſe and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January laſt paſt, by violently aſſaulting, wounding and bruiſing the ſaid Iſaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniouſly taking and carrying away large ſums of Money from his ſaid dwelling Houſe. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that ſuch heinous Crimes may not go unpuniſhed, and that the Perſons and Property of his Majeſty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be ſecure under the protection of the Law: I, ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, Preſident, adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforeſaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall make ſuch diſcovery and give ſuch information, ſo that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid crime or crimes ſhall be convicted of the ſame. And I do hereby further, offer his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to ſuch perſon or perſons as may be neceſſary or acceſſaries to the commiſſion of the ſaid crime or crimes, who ſhall honeſtly and without fraud, diſcover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of his Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Preſident.

By his Honor's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Eſq.
PRESIDENT.

Adminiſtering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Eſquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December, 180-* will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Do. THOMAS, *A conſtant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or

Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA.

An ACT *to make Provision for certain sheriffs in this Province.*

[Passed 3d March, 1806.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is necessary to make some provision for such Sheriffs in this Province, who have no Salaries established by Law; may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there shall be granted annually to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of three hundred pounds Currency, out of the Provincial Treasury, from such monies now remaining, or which may hereafter come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated, which said sum of three hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied for the payment of Salaries, to the persons hereafter mentioned, in manner following, (That is to say) to the Sheriffs of the Eastern and Western Districts, and the Sheriffs of the Districts of London, Niagara, Newcastle, and Johnstown, for the time being, the sum of fifty pounds respectively.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff of each and every District in this Province, shall give a Bond jointly & severally with two sufficient Sureties, to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in the sum of 1000*l.* with a condition, that the same shall be void if the said Sheriff shall pay over all money which he may collect, either to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or to any person who may be entitled to the same. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to debar any person or persons from having his, her, or their remedy against such Sheriff or Sheriffs, for any breach of duty, in such manner as is or may be provided by any law or usage now in force.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant, or Warrants as shall for the purposes aforesaid, be from time to time issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government; and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty for the same, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty shall direct.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be, and continue in force eight years, from and after the passing of the same, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

An ACT *to repeal an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery.*

[Passed 3d March, 1806.

WHEREAS the provisions of an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery," are inexpedient in the present state of the Province; For remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery," be, and the same is hereby repealed

An ACT *to procure certain Apparatus for the promotion of Science.*

[Passed 3d March, 1806.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

MAY it please your Majesty, whereas it is of importance to the welfare of this Province, that the rising Generation may be furnished with the means of such instruction as may render them useful members of the Community, We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of this Province in Parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the Rates and Duties already raised and collected, or hereafter to be raised and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of four hundred pounds out of the Provincial Treasury, from such monies now remaining, or which hereafter may come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated; which said sum of four hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied in purchasing a collection of Instruments suitable and proper for illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy, Geography, Astronomy and the Mathematics, for the use of this Province, in such manner as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of this Province shall think proper to direct.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of this Province, is hereby authorized and empowered to deposit the said Instruments (under such conditions as he shall deem proper and expedient) in the hands of some person employed in the Education of Youth in this Province, in order that they may be as useful as the state of the Province will permit.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver General shall account to his Majesty for the said sum of four hundred pounds, through the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner as his Majesty shall direct.

An ACT *to repeal an Act passed in the Forty-fourth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain Sum of Money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof;" and to make further provision for the opening and amending the said Roads.*

[Passed 3d March, 1806.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it would very much advance the general prosperity of this Province, if the public Highways and Roads already laid out in the several districts thereof were amended and repaired, and new and additional Roads were laid out and opened in certain parts of the Province, to which at present there is very difficult access, and certain Bridges are also become indispensibly necessary, the want of which at present much endangers the lives of the King's Subjects; and whereas the rates heretofore imposed, and the duty by Law required to be performed, on the said public Highways and Roads are altogether inadequate to the several purposes aforesaid, and the imposing additional burthens by levying District Rates sufficient for the several purposes aforesaid, would, in the present circumstances of the Province, be found inconvenient, and the necessary provision can only be made out of the surplus of certain duties and taxes as yet unappropriated: Be it Enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of his Majesty, intituled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expences of amending and repairing the public Highways and Roads, and building Bridges in the several districts thereof," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That from and out of the Rates and duties already raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the uses of this Province, there be granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of one thousand six hundred pounds, to be issued out of the Funds now remaining or hereafter to come into the Receiver General's hands unappropriated, and arising from such rates and duties as last aforesaid, which said sum of one thousand six hundred pounds, shall be disposed of and applied in the repairing of Roads, already laid out, and in laying out and opening new Roads, and making Bridges in the several Districts aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as are hereinafter enacted.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said sum of one thousand six hundred pounds, shall be disposed of in manner following: to the Eastern District the sum of two hundred pounds, to the District of Johnstown the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to the Midland District the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to the District of Newcastle the sum of two hundred pounds, to the Home District the sum of two hundred pounds, to the District of Niagara the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to the District of London the sum of three hundred pounds, and to the Western District the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall receive the sum of money apportioned by this Act, and shall pay the same to such person or persons as the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled, or the majority of them, shall order, which sum of money in each and every District as aforesaid, shall be laid out and applied for the improvement of the Public Highways leading throughout this Province, from the Eastern to the Western District, in such manner as the said Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, or the majority of them shall limit and appoint.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That each and every Treasurer as aforesaid, shall give Bonds for the due discharge of the trust vested in him by this Act, in the same manner that security is given for the money received from the District rates, and each and every Treasurer as aforesaid, shall and may retain in proportion to three pounds, on every one hundred pounds by him received and paid out as aforesaid, as a compensation for his services.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Road which shall be deemed the Public Highway throughout this Province, as far as the same extends, through the District of London shall be as follows, namely commencing at the Indian Mill on the Grand River, thence along the Road leading through the Township of Burford to the Delaware Town, on the River Thames, and across the said River, thence down the River to the tract of Land commonly called the Moravian Grant.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted to his Majesty shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such warrant or warrants, as shall for the purposes herein before set forth, be from time to time issued by the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of this Province, and not otherwise, and the said Receiver General shall account to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors for the same, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty his Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue and be in force for two years from and after the passing of the same, and from thence to the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament and no longer.

An ACT *to alter and amend an Act passed in the thirty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers," and also to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates in every District in this Province, and to provide for the Payment of Wages to Members of the House of Assembly."*

[Passed 3d March, 1806.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province," requires to be amended, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons, who shall be chosen at any Town Meeting as a Town Clerk, Assessor, Overseer of the Highway, Pound Keeper, or Town Warden, shall die within the year for which he shall be chosen, or shall leave the Township or Parish; it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, or the majority of them, to nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned by such death or removal.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when from any neglect, a Town Meeting shall not be holden on the first Monday in March in any Township, or united Townships in this Province, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, for the District in which such Township, or united Townships are situate, or the majority of them, to nominate and appoint the said Parish and Town Officers of such Township, or united Townships until the next Town Meeting.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace shall, within eight days after such nomination and appointment, send a written notice to each and every Parish and Town Officer so nominated and appointed as aforesaid, requiring him to appear before some one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace (in the District in which such Quarter Sessions are holden) within eight days after the receipt of such notice, and take the Oath of Office, which Oath, or in the case of the people called Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers, Affirmation, any Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, shall, and is hereby required to administer in the following form: "You A. B. do "promise and swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will faithfully, "diligently and justly, serve and perform the office and duties of "for the of for the year ensuing, according to "the best of your abilities. So help you God."

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of any Constable, upon the request of the Clerk of the Peace, to serve such notice; and the Constable for such service, shall be entitled to such compensation as the said Justices of the Peace, or the majority of them, in Quarter Sessions assembled, shall think proper.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons who shall be so nominated and appointed by the Justices of the Peace, or the majority of them, in Quarter Sessions assembled, in each and every District of the Province, shall refuse or neglect to repair to a Justice of the Peace in manner aforesaid, and take the said Oath of Office (or affirmation, being a Quaker, Menonist, or Tunker) the said person or persons so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, lawful money of this Province, with costs, upon conviction before the Court of Quarter Sessions; and the said Justices of the Peace, or the majority of them, in Quarter Sessions assembled, shall and may, upon such refusal or neglect, appoint other persons, and impose the like fine as often as the case may require.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That so much of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates in every District in this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to Members of the House of Assembly," as requires a Collector to give a Bond to the Church or Town Wardens, of one hundred pounds, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That each and every Collector hereafter to be chosen and nominated by any Town Meeting, shall within one month after such appointment (and before he shall collect any money) enter into a Bond, jointly and severally with two sufficient sureties, to the Clerk of the Peace, in the sum of two hundred pounds lawful money of this Province, which Bond shall be in the following form: "Know "all Men by these presents, that we A. B. Collector of Rates for the Town-"ship of in the District of C. D. and E. F. of "the same place, (Yeomen, as the case may be) are holden and firmly bound "to G. H. Gentleman, Clerk of the Peace for said District, his Successor or "Successors duly appointed, in the sum of Two Hundred pounds lawful Mo-"ney of Upper Canada. To which payment, well and truly to be made to "the said G. H. his Successor or Successors, We bind ourselves jointly and "severally, our and each of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firm-"ly by these presents, sealed with our Seals, dated at

"The Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. B. "shall collect and levy all the Rates and Assessments of the said Township "of for the present year, ending on the first Monday in March "next, so far as the Law may enable him to do; and shall pay all the money "which he shall so collect and levy, to the Treasurer of the said District on "or before the eighth day of March next, then this Obligation to be void, or "else to remain in full force and virtue."

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to draw the said Bond, and he shall be allowed the sum of five shillings for drawing the same, to be paid out of the District Treasury.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any Collector for any Township, or united Townships, shall neglect or refuse to give such Bond within one month as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace at the next General Quarter Sessions, or the majority of them, to appoint a Collector for the said Township or united Townships; and in the event of refusal, to appoint another as often as the case may require; and the said Collector so to be appointed by the Justices as aforesaid, shall give the like Bond that is herein directed to be given by the Collector chosen and nominated at the Town Meeting.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That each and every Collector shall be allowed out of the Treasury of the District, the sum of one shilling for every mile which he shall travel in going to give a Bond to the Clerk of the Peace, as a compensation for the trouble and expence of himself and sureties.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That an additional sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds now allowed to the Collector, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of each and every District, to pay to each and every Collector the further sum of two pounds on every 100l. which shall be collected and paid by him to the said Treasurer.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if at any time it shall happen, that thro' the neglect or refusal of any person or persons, appointed under the authority of this Act or otherwise, the Assessment or Rate of any Township or united Townships, shall not have been collected within the year for which such Assessment or Rate was made, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector for the year ensuing, and he is hereby authorized and required to levy the Rate and Assessment so in arrear.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all and every Officer and Officers appointed under and by virtue of this Act, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be vested with the same powers, and liable to the same penalties, as such Officer or Officers now are under by virtue of any other Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province, except where it is in this Act especially provided for.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Fines and Forfeitures that shall or may be incurred under and by virtue of this Act, shall be levied, applied and accounted for, in the same manner as the Fines and Forfeitures under the aforesaid Act "To provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers," are directed to be levied, applied and accounted for.

An ACT to continue an Act passed in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the due Collection and Receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned."

[Passed 3d March, 1806.

WHEREAS an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-third year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the better securing to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the due Collection and Receipt of certain Duties therein mentioned," which by experience hath been found beneficial and useful, will shortly expire; therefore for continuing the same, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Cana-

[For the Remainder of the Acts of the last Session, see Supplement to this Day's Gazette, No. 2.]

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 3.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 783. SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this present month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
PRESIDENT,
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a most daring Assault and Burglary were committed on the Person and in the dwelling House of ISAAC SWAYZE Esquire, in the Township and District of Niagara, by certain persons in disguise and unknown, on the night of the twenty-eighth day of January last past, by violently assaulting, wounding and bruising the said Isaac Swayze, and by breaking open and feloniously taking and carrying away large sums of Money from his said dwelling House. NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that such heinous Crimes may not go unpunished, and that the Persons and Property of his Majesty's Subjects in this part of his Dominions may be secure under the protection of the Law : I, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, Do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, hereby offer a Reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall make such discovery and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime or crimes shall be convicted of the same. And I do hereby further, offer his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such person or persons as may be accessary or accessaries to the commission of the said crime or crimes, who shall honestly and without fraud, discover the principal or principals who hath or have committed the same.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXANDER GRANT, President.

By his Honor's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ; *GREETING :*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada ; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me : AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments ; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place of

Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. } £7

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. } £7

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

WELSH INDIANS.

[From the Saratoga Advertiser.]

Several months ago I observed in your paper one or two pieces, containing some extraordinary accounts and conjectures concerning a people under the character of Welsh Indians, said or supposed, to exist far up the River Missouri. I did not recollect, at the time, that I had ever read any thing of the kind before; but, looking the other day over some of my old books I found one of the twelve small volumes entitled, "Materials towards a history of the American Baptist"—from which I have extracted, and now send you, the following articles, which greatly corroborate those accounts and conjectures:

"Though it be doubtful whether a nation of ancient Britons (usually called Welsh Indians) do exist in America, yet the grounds of the conjecture are not to be despised. It is no longer than 1767 since some Indians from the back of Lake Superior arrived at Quebec, who stated, "That far westward of them was a tribe of white people who wore beards, and dressed differently from the Spaniards, French and Englith: that they had the use of arms, poffeffed a well improved country, but were very shy of the black Indians, &c." See the account published at London, in the Ledger of Feb. 2, 1768. However our fore fathers thought that there was such a people, as appears by their letters: one of which, addreffed to the British Society, and dated Philadelphia, March 1, 1733-4, is as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"It is not unknown to you that Madac Gwyneda, Prince of Wales, did about 500 years ago, fail to the weftward with feveral fhips and a great number of his fubjects, and was never heard of after, fome reliques of the Welfh tongue being found in old and deferted fettlements about the Miffiffipi, made it probable that he failed up that river; and we, being moved with love to our country men, are meditating to go in fearch of them; but are difcouraged by the diftance of the place, and uncertainty of the courfe we fhould fteer. If you can give us any information and direction, together with fome help to bear the expence, we fhall find men adventurous enough to undertake the expedition, having no other end in view than to carry the gofpel of peace among our ancient brethren; and believing it will be to the enlargement of the British Empire in America, and a proof of prior right to the whole continent, fhould we happily fucceed.

"We remain, Gentlemen, your lov-
ing friends, &c.
Nathaniel Jenkins, Benjamin Griffith, Joseph Eaton, John Davie, David Evans, Rynatt Howel."

I muft confefs, that from a variety of circumftances, I am more than half convinced that thefe kind of hints and conjectures will finally lead to the key of the great myftery of the appearances and remains of ancient fortifications and fettlements in our weftern territory. Yours, &c. E. L.

Ballfton, Nov. 7, 1805.

GENEUINE HUMOUR.

A Letter to the Printer of a London Paper.

MR. PRINTER,

Since the prefent military mania has feized the inhabitants of this once peaceable town, I have not had one minute's happinefs: you muft know the infection very foon fpread itfelf into my family, my husband, who was what is called *a good fort of a man*, and would do *whatever I bid him*, is now become a very tyrant. If I afk him for a few guineas for a new gown [you know, Mr. Printer, a tradefman's wife ought to *go decent*.] he makes me no other reply but *quick march!* if he wants his dinner, he bids me *order arms*, and his fupper muft be got ready in *ordinary time*. We had a few friends to dinner with us laft Sunday, and inftead of faying grace decently, as he ufed to do, he called out *attention—handle arms*; and his grace after dinner is now *fhut pans!* Yet if I offer to expoftulate with him on account of his extravagance, he tells me, he'll give me fuch a *volley* as fhall *bring my runts to clofe order*; but this is nothing to the confufion it makes in the houfe; not a *mop*, *broom* or *fpit*, in fhort any thing that has a handle to it, but goes to rack; he miftakes every thing of the kind for a *muflet*, and the fervants are all as mad as himfelf. It was but yefterday that I caught him in the back ware houfe teaching them what he calls the *manual*. The cook was furnifhed with a fpit, the houfemaid had fhouldered my beft hair broom, and John, the porter, was *prefenting arms* with the fhop fcraper; my fon, Jackey, formed the *light infantry* at a diftance, *trailing arms* with the poker, while my good man gave the word of command; indeed they had fecreted themfelves fo effectually that I fhould never have found them but for the noife they made in *marching* and *counter marching*; however as I *furprifed* them before they could *recover arms* or *prime and load*, I very foon *broke the line*, and put the whole *regiment to flight*.—But this, Mr. Printer, is not the moft misfortune that I expect from this rage for *manoeuvring*, for between you and I, I am afraid we fhall manoeuvre away all our cuftomers. My husband has laid afide all his former modefty, and talks in the true *military ftyle of importance*. I heard him call the other day to the great man at the other end of the town, whom he fcarce before dared to look at, *how it't comrade?* and when Squire Goukey called to let us know *he had not forgot the bill he owed us of about two years ftanding*, inftead of thanking the *gentleman*, as *tradefmen*, you know, *ought* to do, he fhut too the door and bid the coachman *to the right wheel*. This very morning I was obliged to fend fuch a Bubble's *houfe-keeper fa very pr[illegible]nd of a woman* away becaufe nobody could be found to ferve her, my husband was gone to *drill* in the town hall, my fon was *wheeling to the right by ranges*, and *forming platoons*; the fhop-man was *exercying* meaf, in a neighbour's garden a few doors off, and the porter was *priming and loading* in the pantry. The only comfort I feel is, that my husband is not the only one that is thus altered. I fhall therefore, only add that I fhall, like my husband, but in a different fenfe, *fupport arms*, in the hope that this will be a fhort inconvenience; that our enemies will be convinced by this univerfal difplay of patriotic fpirit, that Englifhmen have but one hand and one heart in repelling from their coaft the ravagers of Europe, the deftroyers of order and fecurity, and the fcourge of human nature.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ROYAL FRACAS.

Fracas between the agents of Louis XVIII, and the Emigrant Noblefe in England.

A curious and intereffing correfpondence has taken place between one of the agents of Louis XVIII, and the party of Emigrants in this country. Much valuable matter has been difclofed to our Miniflers by this feafonable fracas and thereby our Government, at the commencement of this new war, will fee how the funds of England have been fquandered, and how its precious machinations againft the power of Bonaparte have been conducted by the click whom they kept in pay. The indifcretion of one of the moft polifhed courtiers of ancient France has given rife to the explofion. The Comte de Voudreuil happened, at the table of an Englifh gentleman, to accufe the Abbe de la Marre, "of being a very dangerous perfon—an agent of Bonaparte near the King—a vile debaucher, who, in all his miffions through Germany, was accompanied by his proftitute—and who, in fhort, was a man totally loft in reputation." This charge was faithfully reported to the Abbe, and it has drawn from him a moft maflerly detail of the whole conduct of the Emigrant party in England, the authors, advifers, and executors of thofe plots, which have coft the Britifh Government fuch a wafte of reputation, as well as money.

"Yes," fays the Abbe de la Marre, "I own, that, to this party, I am a dangerous perfon, for I am acquainted with every one of their practices, I know all their perfidies—all their intrigues; and am even acquainted with the terms of their fchemes, and the diftribution of their booty. At every journey which I made into England on the fervice of my Royal maflter, I witneffed the agitation which my prefence occafioned them, as if they apprehended that the fountain of gold was to be fhut againft them. "Yes—I am to them a dangerous man, becaufe, if I were admitted to the prefence of a Britifh Miniflter, I fhould be able to fay, that the King has been obliged to fpare, out of his own very fmall income, wherewith to pay his agents and correfpondents; and that he has never known either the amount of the fuccours which Great Britain has given to his caufe, or the manner in which they have been employed. I fhould be obliged to fay, that the difpenfers of thofe funds have conftantly faid to the agents of Government, "we are obliged, to conceal from the King all knowledge of projects, the moft ufeful, becaufe he has no confidence in the Britifh Miniflter."—The wretches!—while they wrote to the King, "That the Miniflry here were jealous of his agents, and would not permit them to communicate to him their defigns." I would prove, that, in only two inftances, in one week, I faw the Government robbed of 7,500l. fterling.

"If ever I fhall be called on to fpeak to the public, I fhall prove that the King, always a Frenchman, conftantly difapproved of the plan of defolation, invented by the avarice of thefe intrigues; and I fhall add, that in the autumn of 1803. His Majefty, without effect, iffued his orders for the return of his unhappy Georges from France! "becaufe, faid he, "Il n'y a plus rien a remuer dans fon pays que des cendres—There was nothing now left in his country to ftir but its afhes. If the time were come, I fhould publifh feven political letters which I addreffed in 1803, to the Comte d'Escars; and it will be feen, that the virulence of the party of the French Nobleffe in England againft me, takes its date precifely from the epoch when I difcovered the brigandage of the men who fo fcandaloufly made a traffic of the confidence of their Princes; and, when I in vain endeavoured to recommend an honorable and ufeful plan, in the room of projects, bafe, humiliating and difafterous." The Abbe goes on to fay, that thefe wretched projects have had the effect which he anticipated, of rallying round the new government of France, all the intereft, all the Amourpropre, the ambition of the French people: and becaufe he predicted all this, they call him the agent of Bonaparte. This hiftory of his political fervices will give the lie to the charge. He dares the whole click to fhew, that a fingle fervant or agent of the choice of his Majefty has been faithlefs—but he pledges himfelf to name ten traitors who have furprized, and actually betrayed, the confidence of Monfieur, "without prejudice, to thofe who may yet be in fervice." The Abbe gives a moft ftriking picture of the perfons who compofe the party, both as to their intellectual and moral features; and particularly defcribes the character of the agents whom they entrufted abroad, on their redoubtable miffion. The Danans of glorious memory—the famous Bayard—the very dear and faithful Abbe le Moine, &c.! And he dates the whole world to fay, that, in any one of his journies in Auftria, in Pruffia, in Ruffia, in England, he was ever feen accompanied by any woman, honeft or difhoneft, his journies were always made with extreme expedition; and feveral times, at the moft rigorous feafon, he went from Uberlingen, or Auflburgh to Mitteau, without twice going to bed. A man muft have had ftrange cruelty to drag a woman along with him! And where, he demands, could he have found money for fuch fcandal? His expences were fettled at a Committee of Agency, held at Coburgh, on the 9th of May, 1801, the ftatement was fent to the King, and he then received a declaration. "That no part of the funds granted by England, from the 1ft of February 1798, to the 9th of May 1801 had been paid to him; he then gave in his refignation. "Which of you all, Meffieurs" fays he, "can produce fuch a certificate!" The Abbe concludes with a declaration, that if juftice is not done to his injured character, he will forthwith puniih all the details of the infamous manner in which the money iffued for the caufe of the French K g, has been intercepted, diftributed, and mifapplied.

FROM A LONDON PAPER—Sept. 1805.

LAW REPORT EXTRAORDINARY.

COURT OF PIED POUDRE.

"At this Court of Fied-poudre, held by Statute, in and for the fair of Edmonon, and the precincts thereof, in the county of Middlelex on Saturday the 14th of September, in the year of our Lord, 1805. and in the 46th year of the reign of King George III. and continued by adjournment, till the 17th day of the fame month the Homage, upon their oaths, prefent, that one Ann Scarfeale, late of the parifh of St. Ann, Soho, widow, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being moved and infligated by the Devil, did, on the 16th of the faid month of September, in defiance of the laws of religion and morality, and in breach of the expreis provifions of this Statute or fair, appear in the ufual place appointed for the hiring of female fervants, and there and there, falfely pretending that fhe was in want of a fervant for her lawful houfehold occafions, did attempt to hire one Elizabeth Beazley, of the age of 16 years, and did accordingly profefs to hire her as fuch fervant, as aforefaid, at the rate of eight guineas by the year, paying her, as earneft for fuch fervice, the fum of half a guinea and the Homage further prefent, that, by certain information, it appears to them, the faid Ann Scarfeale is the keeper of a houfe of ill fame, in or near a certain ftreet, called Liffe ftreet, Leicefter fields, or elfewhere, in that neighborhood; and, that in hiring the faid Elizabeth Beazley, as her pretended fervant, fhe had no intention of engaging her in a lawful and induftrious fervice; but, on the contrary, meant to decoy her, for the purpofe of deftroying her innocence, and for the take of her own private lucre, to inveigle her into a finful courfe of life, and to bring her to fhame and ruin, to the great difpleafure of Heaven to the fcandal of the Fair, and the laws thereof, to the evil example of others, and in contempt of the regulations of the ftatute; and againft the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity. Upon this prefentment Mrs. Scarfeal was thrice fummoned to appear, but did not come forward. A Conftable was fent in fearch of her—he brought her in the courfe of five minutes, and Elizabeth Beazley with her. The prefentment was again read in her prefence, and fhe was put to plead to it. She admitted fhe had hired the girl, and faid, fhe meant to take her home as her ordinary fervant; but fhe wholly denied that her character and occupation were as fet forth in the prefentment. A young Baronet, whofe name it would be highly improper to expofe, as he acted fo honorable a part appeared, and depofed in the prefence of the Court, that Mrs. Scarfeale was of the defcription alledged in the prefentment. He confeffed, with regret, he had been frequently at her houfe, but he rejoiced, that his errors had been, in this inftance, the means of faving an inexperienced and virtuous girl from the fate which fo many others had met with. The fact appeared quite clear, and the Delinquent was convicted. She was fentenced to be drawn through the fair in a cart, with an infcription over her, defcribing her offence; after which fhe was ordered to be ducked, and then conveyed the diftance of one mile out of the town, by the proper Peace Officers. This fentence was carried into immediate execution, to the great delight of every one who witneffed fo fingular an act of juftice.

A QUALIFICATION FOR A KINSMAN.

Sir Nicholas Bacon being once in his capacity of Judge was on the point of paffing fentence upon a fellow juft found guilty of a robbery, the culprit greatly importuned him to fave his life; and among other things alledged he had the honour of being one of his lordfhip's relations. "How do you prove that?" faid Sir Nicholas, "My lord," replied the man, "your name is *Bacon*, and my name is *Hog*, and hog and bacon have in all ages been reckoned akin." "That is true," anfwered the judge, "but hog is never bacon till it has been *hanged*, and *therefore*, until you *are hanged*, you can be no relation of mine."

In the fummer of 1792, a gentleman went to Portfmouth for the benefit of fea-bathing. He was conducted in one of the machines into the water, but being unacquainted with the Peepnels of the fhore, and no fwimmer, he found himfelf, the inftant he quitted the machine, nearly out of his depth. The ftate of alarm into which he was thrown, increafed his danger; and unnoticed by the perfon who attended the machine, he would unavoidably have been drowned, had not a large newfoundland dog, which by accident was ftanding on the fhore and obferved his diftrefs, plunged into his aflifance. The dog feized him by the hair, and conducted him fafely to the fhore; but it was fometime before he recovered. The gentleman afterwards purchafed the dog at a high price, and preferved him as a treafure of equal value with his whole fortune.

An unfortunate Taylor who had committed fome Law buiinefs to the hands of an attorney, well practifed in his profeffion, had a bill delivered to him containing fuch a variety of unexpected charges, that he thought himfelf fleeced moft unmercifully. The only fatisfaction which occurred to him was to prevailed on the conficientious attorney to have a fuit of cloaths made, for which he, in his turn, gave us fomething like the following Bill:

To meafuring & taking or-	£ 0 6 8
ders for a fuit of cloaths,	
Warrant and inftructions to my foreman for executing the fame,	0 6 8
Going three times to the woollen Mercht.	0 10 0
Fees to the woolen Mercht.	4 4 0
Cutting out the Cloath,	0 6 8
Materials for working,	1 16 0
Trying the fuit,	0 13 4
Alterations & amendments,	1 11 0
Entering it in my day book,	0 1 6
Poffing it into my ledger,	0 6 8
Engroffing the fame,	0 13 4
Writing to the button Mercht,	0 6 8
Filing his declaration 16 fheets,	0 16 0
Fees to the button Mercht.	0 10 0
Removing the fuit from my houfe to Gray's Inn,	0 5 0
Removing it by *certiorari* from Gray's Inn to Surry, to your country houfe,	1 6 0
Writing out a receipt, with ftamp,	0 10 0
Filing the fame 6/8, fervice of ditto 5/	0 11 8
Ditto eight times more	2 0 0
	£ 17 0 2

By this bill he contrived to have a fufficient fet-off againft the attorney.

The wonderful fhower of Peas in Germany, is not without its parallel in England; for in the library of the Royal inftitution, in a fmall book with the following title:—"A wonderful and ftrange newes, which happened in the Countys of Suffolke, and

Eſſex, the firſt of February, being Friday, 1583. where it rayned wheat, the ſpace of ſix or ſeven miles compaſs: written by William Averell, Student in Divinitie. Imprinted at London, for Edward White, dwelling at the little North doore of Paules church, at the ſigne of the Gunne, 1583."

MONEY.

Petrarch, in a letter to his friend Settimo, gives us his opinion of the origin and uſe of *gold*, which, though it may offend the worldling, will accord with the feelings of the philoſopher and moraliſt. "It is made,' ſays he, to ſolace the wants, and not to nourish the paſſions of men. In this view it was originally fought from the mines, purified, ſtruck, and ſtamped. He who expends it properly, is its maſter; he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a ſlave; he who adores it, an idolator: the truly wiſe is he who deſpiſes it.'

Mechanics, the favorites of Fortune.—The following five inſtances of rare good fortune have occured within the ſhort ſpace of two years. In the 2d Literary Lottery, the prize of 25,000 dollars was drawn by a Blackſmith, in the City of New York—in the 3d Lottery, the 25,000 came up the property of a Taylor in Baltimore; and the 20,000 dollars to a Taylor in New-York. A Shoemaker in New-York has the the 20,000 in the Road Lottery now drawing in that City; and a bookbinder in Philadelphia has the 10,000 in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, alſo now drawing.

(N. Y. Ev. Poſt.

Eſtates in Scotland.—Sir John Dalrymple has ſent the following communications to a news paper:

"The perſon who told that the rents of my Eſtate in Heriot Mun were raiſed from 200l. to 3000l. a year, told you true; but he has forgotten to tell you, that not one of the tenants is changed, or diſcontented.

"This leads me, to a fact that does great honor to a gentleman of this country.—His tenants offered him five rents to riſe up a farm: the gentleman anſwered, that he would take four, not five, becauſe he wiſhed to ſee his tenants thrive."

HEMP COMMITTEE.

Quebec, 31ſt March, 1806.

RESOLVED, That the encouragement offered by the reſolution of the 9th December, 1802, to ſuch as will undertake the culture of Hemp, be further continued during the preſent year 1806, under the conditions herein after mentioned, viz.

1ſt. That the Farmer, to whom Hemp ſeed ſhall be delivered by the Secretary, ſhall be held to return the ſame quantity of ſeed he ſhall have received out of the Produce of the enſuing crop, without being intitled to any demands for the ſame.

2d. That he ſhall bind himſelf to ſow the ſaid ſeed on a ſoil prepared for the purpoſe, to nurſe the plant, and to pull the male and female Hemp, each in its proper ſeaſon, and not break and ſcutch the ſame conformably to the printed inſtructions, which have been already or ſhall be hereafter diſtributed by the Secretary.

3d. That every farmer, before he can claim any recompenſe from the Committee, ſhall be obliged to produce an affidavit taken before a Magiſtrate, of his having *bona fide* fulfilled all the conditions herein before mentioned.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be authoriſed to deliver Hemp ſeed to ſuch Farmers as ſhall apply for the ſame, under the aforeſaid reſtrictions.

Atteſt, P. E. DESBARATS, Sec'y

Liſt of the Goods brought by Mr. Quetton St. George from New York.

AN aſſortment of India Cottons, white and colored Cambricks, plain Muſlins, Callicoes, Book Muſlins, Silk Shawls, Lennens, Cravats, Fans, ſewing Silks and Twiſt, Tapes, Needles and Pins, Silks of different colors and qualities, ruſſled Florentine, plain do. black Bombazeen, black Bombazette, Calimancoes and Toratts, black Gauze, Buttons of different qualities, Muſlinets, hat Bobbin, Tapes, Dimines, Ribbons of different kinds, blue and yellow Nankeens, black Lace Veils, white Fringe, Lace and Edgings, Countrepoints, black Mode, Mens' black Worſted Hoſe, do. Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs of different kinds, long Silk Gloves, elegant Kid do. Cotton do. Linen Cambrick, white Marſeilles, Silk Cords and Taſſels, Diaper, Muſl Muſlin, pink Felting, black Silk Velvet, Perſians, fancy Cord Velvet, Toilenette, white Caſimere, blue and black ſuperfine Cloths, white, yellow and red Bear Flannels, Children's' Stockings, Velvet Bindings, Worſted do. Ferreting, Worſted Checks, Flag and Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Fuſtians, Ladies Beaver Hats, Mens' Hats, Boys Leather Caps.

Figtail, Carrot and cut Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Rope, Bed-cords, Axes, Hoes, Gimlets, Moole Traps, Sciſſes, Bellows, Hearth Brukets, Looking-glaſſes, Nob-latches, Plane Irons, Furmers, Chiſſels, ſocket do. Rules, Carpenters, Adzes, ſcrew Augers of different ſizes, Shoe Rippers, Rasps, Tacks, Awls, Shoe knives, Cutters Wrenches, ſcrew Hand ſaws, ſhovels and Tongs, Shoe-brushes, Iron Wire, Candleſticks, Snuff-ſticks, Screws, Combs, Braſs Butts, cruſt do. Cheſt Hinges, Gridirons Bonnet Wire, Key Till-locks, Braſs do.

Tumblers, Box-mills, Trace-chains, Grey-Hound, Pewter Teapots, Britannia do. Steel, Plated, Surround do. Inlet Serry, Waiſt Cords, green, black and white handle Knives and Forks, Ivory handle do. black do. Jack and Penknives, Razors of the beſt quality, Sportſmens' Knives, Buffers, Spoons, Suffle Bits, Jewſharps, Razor Caſes, Snap plane Irons, Fluters, Penciils, Shaving Boxes, Powder Flaſks, Silver Watches, Toy do. Spectacles, Pillsboxes, Pocket Inkſtands, Commode Handles, plated Candleſticks, Nutmeg Graters, Tobacco-boxes, Knee-buckles, black and other Suſpenders, Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, cale Combs, Silver Thimbles, Touchſtick, Brads and Steel do. Powder-horns, Gun Rugs, Gun Ecrings, Silver Pencil Caſes, Silver Tealpoons, Gun Seals, Silver Sugar-tongs, Tea-trays aſſorted, Bone Mulled Spoons, Tapering, Hyſon Chuzan, and Bell Hyſon Tea, green Tea, Bouchong, Congo and Bohea Tea, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, root and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Sugar-candy, Caraway Seeds, Anniſeed, Spaniſh Indigo, Vermigrail, Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Roſt and Weſt India Sugar, box and keg Raiſins, Prunes, Figs, Almſtone and Soapſtone, Spermaceti Oil, Soap Lemon juice, Starch, Mullard, Moloſſes, Anchovies, Capers, Pearl Barley, red Lead, Florence Oil, Almonds, Tamarinds, best Citron, pickled Oyſters, Liquorice, Cayenne and Sherry Wine, caſe from Monteria, cleared by the Tariff, good Port Wine, Pickles, Vermicelli, Cayenne Pepper, Fish Sauce, Engliſh Cheeſe.

Journeymen Boots, and Mens' Shoes, boys do. ſtrong Shoes, Morocco Slippers, Womens' Leather ſhoes, Girls Morocco and Leather Slippers, Childrens' ſhoes, Black ball, &c. &c.

Entertainment &c. Pride, Jews Letters, Sentimental Journey, Peeriwood, Tales of Wonder, Watt's Letters, Miss Looker On, Pindar, Family Inſtructer, Poet of Quality, Ladies Library, Campbell's Narratives, Boyd's Voyage, Children of the Abbey, Female Biography, Clermont, Vicar of Landlown, Mythic Corriger, Natural Theology, Sreeza's Murrain, Cookery, Mountain Manager, Reynold's Index, Moore's Voy, Locke's Eſſays, Fiſher's Arithmetic, Mavor's Natural Hiſtory, Guthrie's Grammar, Oſſian's Poems, Goldſmith's Rome, do. England Anglet Encyclop. Painting, Water on the Mind, Noves Biography, Paradiſe Loſt, Nugent's Dictionary, Walkingham, Johnſon's Lectern, Ladies Magazine, Sheridan's and Johnſton's Dictionaries, Stevens's Account from War, Fowles Riders, School-maſter's Aſſiſtant, Chap Books, Dilworth's and Webſter's Spelling Books, Pſalms and Hymns, Teſtaments, Walker's Dictionary, Blank Books, Office Quills, Ink-Caſes, Waiters, Sealing Wax, black and red Ink Powder, Slates, Bonnet Papers, No. 1 and 2 Foolſcap Paper, and Letter Paper.

Bum of Guiead, Scoughton's Bitters, Sugar of Lead, Ivory black, Opium, Bark, Orange Peel, Liquorice Ball, Sock do. Salt Petre, cream of Tartar, Nitres, Magneſia, Turlington's Balſam, Windſor ſoap, Lee's Pills, Hogiads, Camphor, Balſam of Honey, Powder o' Jalap, Rhubarb, Lime Lozenges for Cough, Hankeys Dye, Rofe Water, Orange Flower Water, Milk o' Roſes, Anchoie Salts, Wells-baths, Keeper's Caſes, Tinctures of Lithage, Gum Arabic, red Sperm maceti, Tooth Brushes with Silver Wire, Ivory Handle do. common do. Shoe Sponges, Glauber Salts, Lavender Drops, Caſtor Oil, Eſſence of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamotte, & Ambergreaſe do. Paregoric, Church's Cough Drops, Lime juice for Punch, Rotis, Gum, Aſſafœtida, Laudanum, Senna, Hair-Powder.

York, May 2, 1806.

NOTICE.

IF the perſon or perſons who through miſtake on the 25th April laſt, carried away the Day Book of Mr. William Sterrett, Tanner, will have the goodneſs to depoſit the ſame in any place and give information where it may be found, he or they ſhall receive the thanks of the ſubſcriber, and no queſtions aſked.

WM. STERRETT.

York, 2d of May, 1806

Notice.

MR. CARSON wiſhes to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will commence to teach School on Monday next, the 28th inſtant, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Clingenbrunner; where he hopes to receive encouragement equal to that which he had before experienced.

York, April 25, 1806.

TO be ſold, or leaſed for a term of years, the Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now reſides, ſituate on South Street, being one ſhut of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, on which are a new two ſtory Frame Dwelling-Houſe, with convenient Cellars and Garrets, beſides every other convenience for carrying on any public Buſineſs on an extenſive Scale; Stabling with Stalls for eleven Horſes, a two ſtory Store-Houſe, Man Kitn, Smoke-Houſe, and Horſe Shed, with a Well of excellent Water. For purchaſer can be accommodated with a large Karne already for, and other Brewing Utenſils; likewiſe a Stove and Pipes.

For terms apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 22, Yonge-Street, or to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. York.

1706 March, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rizer,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frary,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Ezra ſ. S. Wood
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ruckman,
Henry Smith,	Marion Burnſide,
	Aaron Burtſell,
	Samuel Rolcrs,
	George Lane

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given.

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on the Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 31 Eaſt Boſt Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

WANTED two good MILCH COWS. Apply to Q. ST. GEORGE.

York, Feb. 8, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN ELMSLEY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 4.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 784. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1806 FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twelfth day of April, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the third day of March laſt, We thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twelfth day of this preſent month of April, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtituted to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this EIGHTH day of APRIL, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Lateſt Inetlligence.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Government are diſpatching veſſels for the Cape of Good Hope, confident it is now in our hands.

The Houſe of Commons have unanimouſly determined that a monument ſhall be erected to the memory of the Marquis Cornwallis, the news of whoſe death in India has juſt been received.

February 10.

Our troops are arrived from the continent. Forty ſail of tranſports with the troops arrived on Saturday in Yarmouth roads—they were to have proceeded to the Downs direct, but the wind prevented them. It is ſuppoſed they will be landed at Yarmouth.

We underſtand Mr. Fox has already ſent diſpatches to all our Miniſters at Foreign Courts, announcing the change in our Miniſtry, adding that his wiſh is to reſtore peace to all Europe. If report be true, it is Mr. Fox's intention to make peace with France, leaving the Boulogne flotilla, as it now is; and he propoſes to guard againſt the danger of its exiſtence by compelling every man in this country capable of bearing arms to learn the uſe of them. The whole of our male population of this deſcription is to be enrolled, called out occaſionally in diviſions, and ready on any ſudden emergency to take the field.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker on taking the chair, ſtated that the Houſe having purſuant to order, waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs on the ſubject of his gracious Speech, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. Your condolence on the loſs of my late brother, the Duke of Glouceſter, affords a new proof of your attachment to my perſon and family. Your cordial concurrence in my diſpoſition to cultivate at all times an intimate connection with the Emperor of Ruſſia, gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction; and the aſſurance of your unabated vigilance and exertion in the preſent poſture of affairs, enables me to look forward with increaſed confidence to ſuch a termination of the conteſt as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety and permanent intereſts of my dominions.

February 11.

Lord Erſkine preſided yeſterday as Speaker in the Houſe of Lords, with a conſiderable degree of eaſe and dignity, and put the different queſtions with extreme correctneſs, and in a very diſtinct and audible voice. Immediately on his taking his ſeat on the Woolſack, he was warmly congratulated by their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Clarence and Suſſex, and afterwards by the Prince of Wales, who ſat by his Lordſhip's ſide the greater part of the time the Houſe ſat.

Feb. 12.

Mr. Curran, the celebrated Iriſh orator, is to be Attorney General; and Counſellor M'Mahon, brother to Col. M'Mahon, Solicitor General, in the room of Mr. Plunket and Mr. Buſhe.

Feb. 13.

Yeſterday Mr. Fox held his firſt public day, at his office in Downing ſtreet, to receive the different Foreign Miniſters; of whom were preſent the Imperial, Pruſſian, Daniſh, Sweediſh, Sardinian, Portugueſe and Neapolitan.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the Admiralty, from Sir Home Popham, ſtating the late arrival of the ſquadron under his orders at St. Salvador, on the 18th of November. The next diſpatches will, in all probability, inform us of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 14.

Letters of recall have been ſent off by King's Meſſengers to nearly all our Ambaſſadors at Foreign Courts.

Weſtminſter Election.—As ſoon as Mr. Fox was re elected yeſterday, for Weſtminſter, he got into the chair, prepared for him, which was crimſon damaſk, richly gilt and covered with laurels.—He was chaired round Covent Garden, amidſt the loud acclamations of the populace. When he quitted the chair, he went into Hudſon's hotel, Covent Garden; the inſtant he got out of the chair the populace tore the laurels off, and carried it in triumph.

Mr. Fox was dreſſed in his uſual *coſtume* of blue and buff. Among the company who appeared on the huſtings before thoſe already mentioned, were Dr. Lawrence, Sir Francis Burdett, (whoſe appearance ſtrongly marked the remains of his late illneſs) &c. &c.—Mr. Tierney was alſo preſent.

In the afternoon the friends of Mr. Fox dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Mr. Fox in the Chair. Mr. Sheridan ſat on his right hand, and Lord R. Spencer on his left. The dinner was ſerved up about ſix o'clock.—After dinner, the firſt toaſt propoſed by Mr. Fox, was—

"The King, with three times three."

The next toaſt was:

"The Electors of the City of Westminster."

After which, Mr. Sheridan rose and said, he would not detain the company by one word of preface, from drinking a health which he was sure was dear to them; that was the health of Mr. Fox. —(Rapturous applause.)

"The Prince of Wales,"

was next given by Mr. Fox, and received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Fox then gave

"Earl St. Vincent, and success to his command."

"The Duke of Bedford, and success to the Government of Ireland."

Mr. Fox, after observing, that he had not intended to propose the healths of any part of that administration of which he had the honor to form a part, said, that he meant, notwithstanding, to make one exception, and that was,

"The Lord High Chancellor of England and the Trial by Jury."

Mr. Fox then observed, that as he not only labored under some degree of indisposition, as must have been observed on the hustings that day, but also had some business to transact, he would beg leave to retire, after giving a toast which he had long been in the habit of proposing —

"The cause of Liberty all over the world."

February 20.

CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, (being introduced by the Lord in waiting) with the following address, which was read by John Sylvester, Esq. the Recorder:

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble, loyal and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London in common council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and family.

We beg to assure your Majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment, the late disastrous events which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner, to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian power, we cannot refrain from offering to your Majesty, our sincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an administration, combining men of the highest confideration and talents, affording amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect, that by such a union of wisdom and energy in your Majesty's councils, a system of vigor, vigilance and oeconomy will be adopted, which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national security, and prove most conducive to the honor and dignity of your Majesty's crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people.

Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your Majesty's present government, we have perfect confidence, that under your Majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal and united people will be called into action, so that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, this country may keep safe its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the nations of Europe.

Permit us to assure your Majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards resisting any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your Majesty's enemies, and for enabling your Majesty to restore to your people the blessings of peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honor, dignity and safety of these realms.

Signed, by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family; and you may rest assured that I can have no other object in view, in the measures adopted for the administration of my government, than to maintain the honor and dignity of my crown, and the union, the happiness, and the essential interests of my people.

They were all very graciously received and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Feb. 21.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office in Downing street. Rumor stated, that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source

A private letter from Bremin of the 11th inst. contains the following article relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:—

"You have of course heard, that the Archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the Imperial arms in Germany; and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions:

Prince Auersberg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti, imprisoned for life in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the Imperial states.

Counsellor Fasbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field marshal Kaunitz, and field marshal Ausenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and discharged.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the new board of admiralty.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Lieutenant Colonel Hieronimus Caftmicus von Prophalow, Commandant of the Town, Caftle, &c. circumjacent Fortifications of the Cape of Good Hope.

To the Major General, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, Sir David Baird, K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, and Commodore Sir Home Popham K. B. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Naval forces in Table Bay.

Art. I.—The capitulation being signed, the Cape Town, Caftle, and circumjacent Fortifications shall be immediately surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty. The Fortifications of the King's Block house, Craig's Tower, and all the Batteries within that circuit, on the other side of Camp's Bay.

Art. II.—The garrison shall, at the surrender, march out with all the honors of war—and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war; but such officers as are natives of the colony, or married with natives, or in possession of sufficient landed property to become regularly, and—bona fide domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens; or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, having previously paffed their parole not to serve until regularly exchanged.

Art. III.—All officers, who, according to the previous article must go to Europe, shall be provided with passages at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, and shall have leave to realize their property previous to their departure, and receive the same pay as they did in their own service, till the day of their embarkation.

Art. IV.—The French subjects, who, belonging to the stranded frigate Atalante, and the stranded privateer le Napoleon, were casually here, and comprehended in the capitulation, shall be treated on the same footing as the garrison, but they must all be embarked for Europe, as well as every other French subject in the colony.

Art. V.—The inhabitants of the town, who have borne arms, to be confidered as belonging to the town, and their immediate return to their former occupations. But the distinction between the Burghers and other inhabitants to remain the same, and subject to the same restrictions as under the Dutch laws.

Art. VI.—All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the government, to the Burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, and other public institutions of that kind, shall remain free and untouched.

Art. VII.—Public property of every description, whether consisting of treasure, or naval, or military stores, buildings, estates or merchandizes belonging to the Batavian Republic or the government of France, shall be delivered up, and proper inventories given of them as soon as possible.

Art. VIII.—The Burghers and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and priveleges which they have enjoyed hitherto public worship as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.

Art. IX.—The paper money, actually in circulation shall continue current as heretofore, until the pleasure of his Britannic Majesty is known.

Art. X.—The lands and houses, the property of the Batavian Republic, which must be delivered in consequence of the present capitulation, shall remain as security for that part of the Paper money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been put to them.—This is however to be without prejudice to the free use to be made of the said lands and houses for public purposes.

Art. XI.—Prisoners of war, comprehended in the present capitulation, shall not be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service, or engaged against their own free will and content. With respect to other persons, they are provided for in article V. of this Capitulation.

Art. XII.—The inhabitants of Cape Town shall be exempted from having troops quartered on them.

Art. XIII.—Two ships having been sunk in Table Bay, to the great detriment of the Roadstead—either after the Batavian Republic had sent out a flag of truce, or whilst it was in contemplation to do so, they are to be raised again and delivered over in an entire state of repair; this having been done without the sanction of the commandant, raising of the said ships, shall be incumbent on those who sunk them.

Art. XIV.—The Capitulation shall be signed at Fom Ditto this afternoon, when the Caftle of the Cape Town, and all the adjacent forts, previously mentioned, shall be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Given under our Hands and Seals, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1806, at Papendorp near Fort Knocke.

(Signed) H. C. Baron Von Proepalon.
D Baird, Major General.
Home Popham.

LONDON, February 25.

The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed kings on the first day of this month, at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed a visit on the continent, that he intended making to Berlin, where, it appears, the Emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the general opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Monitour, some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

LIVERPOOL, *Feb.* 1.

There were lately apprehended in the town and neighborhood of Stockport, no less than twenty-two boys, twelve of whom were last week committed to Chester Caftle, to take their trials at the ensuing assize; the oldest of this number, we lament to say, is only sixteen, and the youngest eleven! Such a numerous gang of depredators of such an early age, we believe is without a parallel, and the crimes alledged against them are of considerable magnitude, such a pocket-picking, shop-lifting, &c.

Singular Bet.—On Monday week (Plough Day) a bet of 5s. was decided in the Caftle yard, York, between John Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead, both debtors: it was, which of them was to appear in the most *singular* and *original* character. The former was decorated with a ten guinea bank note on his waistcoat breast, a number of five guinea notes down the lame, and on both sides of his coat breast, with guinea notes on his shoulders and sleeves of his coat; round his hat band were a great number of five guinea notes, and near the top of the hat crown was fixed a purse of gold, which went round the lame. On his back a paper with the words "John Bull."—Whitehead appeared in a woman's dress on one side, with a silk stocking, a neat slipper and that side of his face painted. The other side of his face and body resembled a negro, with a man's dress, and a new boot and spur. The wager was given in favor of Hodgson, whole bills amounted to 375 guineas, independent of the gold.

Monument to Lord Nelson.—The first monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, has been raised near Caftle Townsend, in the County of Cork, by Captain Watson, of the Royal Navy, on the Sunday next after the arrival of the accounts of the late signal naval victory, and of the glorious price at which it was purchased—This gallant young officer collected the Sea-Fencibles of his extensive district, amounting to near one thousand men, and having led them to the summit of the highest hill in that mountainous country, he informed them, in a most animated speech, that he had brought them there, that they might dedicate that day, he hoped not unworthily, to the erecting on that spot visible from all the surrounding land and sea "*A Memorial of the fall of the greatest of Heroes, in the acquisition of the most splendid of victories.*" Captain Watson, as might have been expected, succeeded in inspiring his large body of volunteer architects, with his own enthusiasm, and within six hours, a lofty and solid arch, (previously designed by him) was completed. It is 20 feet in clear height above its base—the walls are every where 12 feet in thickness, and are composed of large masses of granite, with which the mountain abounds. It fronts the sea, and is distinguishable from all the coast, between Cape Clear and Kinsale.—*Lon. Pap.*

The British ship Thunderer has taken, and carried into Gibraltar, a French 74 gun ship, richly ladened, from the Isle of France.

Charleston Paper.

Massacre.—Particular account of the massacre of the officers and crew of the ship Atahualpa, captain Porter. (Communicated by captain Isaacs, of the Montezuma:)

"The ship Atahualpa, had been lying at anchor, in Sturgis Cove, up Mill Bank Sound, three days; the natives had during that time, been remarkably civil; June 12th, they came off in several canoes, and desired captain Porter, to purchase their skins, and about 10 o'clock A. M. Caleie, the chief of one of the tribes, desired captain Porter to look over the side, to see the large number of skins, lying spread on his canoe. Captain Porter was complying, but was obliged to bend over the rail, when the chief threw his coat over his head, stabbed him twice between his shoulders, and threw him overboard; and gave the signal for a general attack. Mr. John Hill, chief mate, was shot through the body, but ran below, got his musket, returned on deck, and shot the chief, and gave him (as we have heard since) his mortal wound—John W. Goodwin, 2d mate, shot dead, John G. Rackstraw daggered, and died immediately, Lyman Plummer, daggered, and lived until the ship was got out, when he requested the surviving crew to take care of the ship and find Capt. Brown, Isaac Summers, cooper, Luther and Samuel Lapham, Peter Spooner, seaman, and John Williams, cook, were all killed. The cook defended himself bravely, so long as his hot water lasted; but when that was expended, they killed him with the axe. Three seamen, one Sandwich Islander, and a Kanaka Indian, were dangerously wounded, but have since recovered. Five more of the crew were slightly wounded, and three men and a Sandwich Islander, were all that went clear. The four that were not wounded, and two or three were slightly, rushed through through the crowd of Indians, got below and found a few muskets loaded, fired them through the loop holes in the break of the forecastle, which terrified the natives, and many jumped overboard, when the people came on deck, and after fighting a few Indians that seemed determined to hold their prize, killed and drove all overboard. One canoe was seen under the bows, endeavouring to cut the cable; a swivel was taken from the after part of the ship forward, discharged at them, six were killed by the swivel, and one afterwards by a musket, so only one was left alive in the canoe. The crew lost their jacket-knives; by stabbing the Indians through their skulls and were unable to draw them out. After the decks were cleared the topsails were loosed; when the ship swung her head off shore, the cable was cut, and after sometime beating, was able to get out of the sound. Two days after, were off Newetts, the wind coming ahead, shaped a course towards the Northward. June 17, depositied the bodies of our deceased ship-mates in the deep.

DARHAM, April 8.

Sweep-Stakes.—Last Tuesday was performed the most cruel experiment with horses, that perhaps ever was witnessed in this, or either of the states. Two horses, one belonging to a Dr. Mason, the other to a Mr. Cabot, were to run from Providence to Boston, and back again, on an original bet of £250. This bet, we understand, together with others on the road, was augmented to upwards of £500. The horses arrived in this town about eleven o'clock, Saturday A. M. in *two hours* and about *ten minutes*. They turned together in Boston, and returned here in about *one hour* and *fifteen minutes*; the latter distance *ten miles*. One of the horses dropped down in Roxborough, about a mile beyond the half-way tavern, and soon died. The other held out to within three miles, or something less, of Providence; when with his rider, he failed, and both, we understand were carried into town. The last horse, it is said lived till the next morning.

THE FORCE OF NATURE: or THE SAD EFFECTS OF GAMING.

AN elderly French Lady, retired to her country seat, had only one child, a son, who was a handsome young man very much addicted to Gaming, and had loft, at *one sitting* no less than £40,000. Destitute, at length, of other means to live, he associated with a company of strolling comedians, who as it happened, paffed a short time at Worcester, near which town was the old lady's residence. After sustaining a few characters, the young actor was discovered, and the circumstance imparted to the mother. Though highly displeased with her son, she could not resist a wish to see him, and for

this purpose went incog. to the theatre. The Gamester was the play, and the young man supported the principal character. During the recital of those passages which bore a resemblance to her son's bad conduct, the picture worked so forcibly on her feelings, that she exclaimed aloud "Aye, there he is!—the beggar!—the scoundrel!—Always the same!—No changeling!" The delusion grew so strong in the fifth act, where Beverley lifts up his hand to kill the child, that the old lady, in a tone of voice the most distressing, cried out "Wretch! that thus art, don't kill the child!—I will take it home with me!"

From the Washington Federalist, of March, 29.

On Wednesday last the bill prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great Britain and Ireland, passed the house of representatives.—Ayes 98—Noes 32.—The bill is to go into operation the 15th of November next.

If any man knows of any thing more childish than the passage of this bill, he should be very glad to hear of it, that this may not stand alone in the annals of legislative nonsense.—To go into operation, after the importation of our fall goods, the 15th of November, a fortnight after the next meeting of congress, if they meet the first Monday in November, as they probably will. It is shewing the teeth, and at the same time declaring they are afraid to bite.

Mr. Randolph said but a few words—He declared it a milk and water bill; a dose of chicken broth to be administered eight months hence; a bill all most too contemptible for the discussion of men of sound minds. If, said he, you would throw the disgrace of it from your shoulders, throw the bill under the clerk's table: It is nothing more nor less than granting a bounty for perjury; for no part of it is worth a farthing, except that relating to custom-house oaths are: It cannot be carried into execution; you know it cannot; nor do you wish it should be; it is intended only for a show, a bugbear.—The times require something very different.—The administration wants energy. Is the house to be whipped into this measure by the underlings of government? Why will not gentlemen attend to the changes and present situation of Europe? Will they continue to go on the same unvaried round in their political go-cart, heedless of the changes by which we ought to be governed? Is not a negociation now pending? I call, Mr. Speaker, for the reading of the dispatches lately received.

Speaker. What dispatches.

Mr. Randolph. Those from Mr. Munroe.

Speaker. They are confidential.

Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be read.

Speaker. They are not in the possession of the house.

Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be sent for then.

Speaker. I have stated to the gentleman that they are not before the house, and if here they would not be read.

There was here a loud call for the question, and Mr. Randolph forbore rising again.

Messrs. Clopton and Newton spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lyon moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of granting leave to the president by proclamation to declare it null, provided our differences with Great Britain should be adjusted.

There were about a dozen in favor of the motion.

As it now stands, importation must be stopped, though all disputes should be arranged at this moment. Something terrible in this to be sure. But the fact is, that they mean to meet the first of November to repeal it, they have inveigled a great number by urging the necessity of unanimity, and promising that particular care should be taken that the bill should never be executed. This is apparent. Well—it answers for a show! What a spirited and energetic congress we have! Buy lands twice of Spain, through fear of offending France; and pass a bill against England, the very face of which declares it cannot, and was never intended to be executed.

Mr. Randolph's resolutions to debar contractors and agents under government, of a seat in congress, and prevent the union of two offices, civil and military, in one person, after having been agreed to in committee of the whole, were rejected in the house by a large majority.

IMPROMPTU.

Some tars in their grog, having heard that a Mack
Was by Bonaparte taken, were thrown all a-back,
They wish'd of the Sea-lawn what Mack it could be:
No Mack, said the Boatswain, that's certain to me,
If he has, I'll be d——'d, roars Old Pipes in a
trance;
He's not a *Mac Bride*, nor yet a *Mac Donald*;
No *Mac*, since the Union, would ever strike to Boney,
So he's no Mack of our's but some *old* Macaroni.
PAT.

London Paper.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be forthwith raised, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to serve in America, *but not elsewhere*. Such active Young Men as are desirous of manifesting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement, by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to our Party Recruiting for the said Regiment. For their information, the Heads of the Royal Instructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majesty will be pleased to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provisions from the date of Inlistment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Disbanded, such Men as shall choose to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

List of the Goods brought by Mr. Quetton St. George from New York.

A Nassortment of India Cottons, white and colored Cambricks, plain Muslins, Book Muslins, Silk Shawls, Laces, Cravats, Hats, sewing Silks and Twist, Thread, Needles and Pins, Silks of different colors and qualities, called Florentine, plain do. black Bombazette, black Bombazette, Calimancoes and Durants, black Gauze, Buttons of different qualities, Hat-bands, fine Bobbin, Tapes, Dimmers, Ribbons of different kinds, blue and yellow Nankeens, black Lace Veils, white Fringe, Lace and Edging, Counterpanes, black Mode, Mens' black Worsted Hose, do. Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs of different kinds, long Silk Gloves, elegant Kid do. Cotton do. Lined Combrick, white Morleilles, Silk Cords and Tuffels, Dapper, Mull Muslin, pink Persong, black Silk Velvet, Perfians, fancy Cord Velvet, Toilenette, white Callimere, blue and black superfine Cloths, white, yellow and red fine Flannels, Childrens' Stockings, Vesper Bindings, Worsted do. Festening, Worsted Checks, Flag-ded Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Fuffians, Ladies Beaver Hats, Mens' Hats, Boys Leather Caps.

Pigtail, Carrot and cut Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Rope, Bed-cords, Axes, Hoes, Gimlets, Mouse Traps, Scales, Bellows, Hench Bolters, Looking-glasses, Nails-assorted, Plane Irons, Fetterers, Chalks, Locks &c. Knives, Carpenters' Axes, Screw Augers of different sizes, Shoe Nippers, Rasps, Tacks, Awls, Shoe Knives, Cutters, Webbs, Hog Hand Saws, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe-buckles, Iron Wire, Candlesticks, Sad Irons, Screws, Cranks, Brad Awls, and do. Chest Hinges, Gimlets Bonnet Wire, Rat Tail-locks, Brads &c.

Tumblers, Bee-mills, Trace-chains, Sheep-Shears, Pewter Teapots, Britannia do. Steel, Flat Boats, round do. Table Steel, Wool Cards, green, black and white handle Knives and Forks, Teapot handle do. Buck do. Jack and Penknives, Razors of the best quality, Spectacles, Knives, Scissors, Spoons, Steelle Bow Jewsharps, Razor Cases, tuck and point Files, Funnels, Pencils, Shaving Boxes, Powder Flasks, Bell Watches, Tea do. Spectacles, Fish-hooks, Pocket Inkstands, Commode Handles, painted Candlesticks, Nursing Grasters, Tobacco-boxes, Nose-pot, Knee-buck and silver Suspenders, Turtle-shell Combs, silk Combs, Silver Thimbles, Pinchbecks, Brass and Steel do. Powder-Knives, Gold Rings, Gold Ear rings, Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Teaspoons, Gold Seals, Silver Sugar-tongs, Tea-trays assorted, Bone Mustard Spoons, Imperial, Hyson Chulan, and boh Hyson Tea, green Tea, Smoaking, Congo and Bohea Tea, Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, root and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Sugar-candy, Castaway Soap, Anniseed, Spanish Juice, Vermicella, Cayenne Pepper, Jamaica Spirits, Gin and Whiskey, Sugar, Tea and long Rattles, Frontin Pegs, Brimstone and Sulphur, Spermaceti Oil, Soap Lemon juice, Shoes, Mustard, Muffles, Anchovies, Capers, Pearl Barley, red Lead, Florence Oil, Anniseed, Tamarinds, Salt Citron, pickled Oysters, Liquorice, Calavance and Sherry Wine; also from Montreal, received by the Toronto, good Port Wine; Pickles, Vermicella Cayenne Pepper, Fish Sounds, English Cheese.

Bowarrow Boots, fine Men's Shoes, Boys do. Strong Shoes, Morocco Slippers, Women's Leather Shoes, Goth Mitasheens and Leather Slippers, Gentlemen's three Black Suit, &c. &c.

Zimmerman on Pride, Jew, Letters, Sentimental Jourtar, Peterwoon, Tales of Wonder, Weft's Letters, Ayes, Locker On, Porter, Family Instructor, Pool of Quality, Ladies Library, Camilla, Waterloo, Boys's Voyage, Children of the Abbey, Female Biography, Clermont, Vicar of Landlowe, Mythic Century, Natural History, Gardner's Dictionary, Cookery, Mountain Cottager, Reynold's Index, If he has, I'll be d——'d, roars Old Pipes in a trance; Moore's Voss, Locke's Essays, Fisher's Arithmetics, Mental History, Guthrie's Grammar, Old Gen's Poems, Goldsmith's Rome, do Essays, Night Thoughts, Pamelia, Watts on the Mind, Nature Biography, Paradise Lost, Nugent's Dictionary, Watkins, Junius's Letters, Hoyles Magazine, Sheridan's and Jonston's Dictionaries, Scotsman's American War, Pocket Bibles, School master's Assistant, Chap Books, Dilworth's and Webster's Spelling Books, Plasms and Hymns, Testaments, Wicket Dictionary, Blank Books, Office Quills, Ink Pots, Waters, Sealing Wax, black and red Ink Powders, Slates, Bolster Paper, No. 1 and 2 Bootlace Paper, fine Letter Paper.

Rum of Guiana, Stoughton's Bitters, Sugar of Lead, Ivory Blacks, Opium, Bark, Orange Peel, Liquorice Bats, Stick do. Sarsaparilla, cream of Tartar, Manna, Mace cake, Turlington's Balsam, Windsor Soap, Castile Pills, Ipiguels, Camphor, Balsam of Honeys, Powder of Jalap, Rhubarb, Lake Lozenges for Coughs, Nankeen Dye, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Salts of Rodes, Rochelle Salts, Wash-balls, Reeve's Colours, Thermometers, Lisharge, Gum Arabic, best Spermaceti, Cream Bicarbonate of Soda, Lavender Drops, Cedar Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamotte, & Ambergreafe do. Parregoric, Church's Cough Drops, Pomatum do. Pot, do. in Rolls, Gum, Alkerines, Laudanum, Senna, Hair-Powder.

York, May 2, 1806.

NOTICE.

IF the person or persons who through mistake on the 25th April last, carried away the Day Book of Mr. William Sterrett, Tanner, will have the goodness to deposit the same in any place and give information where it may be found, he or they shall receive the thanks of the subscriber, and no questions asked.

WM. STERRETT.

YORK, 2d of May, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire, where Suwarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, Mar. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN ROBERTS, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 5.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 785. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Elquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this fifteenth day of MAY, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

From a London Paper.

FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON.

LYING IN STATE AT GREENWICH.

BURIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

When the procession reached St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor, on a cparisonee horse, rode through the gates to the great steps, preceded by the mace, &c. six footmen uncovered, himself carrying the city gilt sword. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, preceded by two other of his Royal carriages, alighted from his state coach-and-six, accompanied by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, and walked about the front yard, conversing with several Peers, &c. till the funeral car arrived. His Royal Highness was dreffed in full regimentals, with a sash on his arm, and wore the collar and other insignia of the Order of the Garter. All the way he had excited the most marked attention and regard; but here, in the centre of so many surrounding thousands, he became the object of general admiration. Although the nature of the solemnity, and the occasion, did not allow of tumultuous repetitions of faint-hearted acclaiming sinistrous perfiluage in the procession, yet there were the most evident demonstrations of the high value which all ranks appeared to set on this gracious tribute of affection and respect, so congenial with his own feeling, and so grateful to the public: from Temple Bar to St. Paul's, there was great clapping of hands, and hurraing scarcely refrained. The known disintegrated sentiment, "I and Lucre know the end and number of my days." During the performance of the choir service, the body of the church was illuminated by tapers throughout, but in a most brilliant and beautiful manner, by a large cornice hung with black, and on which were placed in black frames nearly 500 lamps, the whole forming an immense octangular chandelier, which beautifully pended by a rope from the centre and summit of the cupola, over hanging the spacious amphitheatre (covered also with black) as the place of interment. Nothing could have been more happily defigned to gratify the anxious curiosity of the spectators, while it to effectually heightened the splendid solemnity of the scene!

The choir service ended, the procession returned in the same order to the place of interment: Dr. Croft's "Man that is born" was sung from a gallery, erected on the back of the organ loft; and, after Handel's divine anthem, "His body is buried in peace!" the Bishop of Lincoln having read the service, except the last prayer, the body was placed on a platform, and solemnly deposited by a business-weight, low into the vault beneath. The last prayer ended, a grand solemn dirge was sung, composed for the occasion by Mr. Attwood; after which the style, titles and dignities of the deceased Peer, were proclaimed by Earl Marshal Deputy, when the wands of office were broken, and the awful ceremonial closed by the colours of the Victory being depositied with the chieftain who so gloriously fell under them!

The interment was concluded a little before 6, but the church was not evacuated by nine o'clock. It was estimated that not less than from 10 to 12,000 were present on this highly interesting, this powerfully impressive occasion. In the procession there were according to the calculations we were enabled to form of it as it passed on, of Gentlemen and Esquires, about 300, of members of the House of commons, about 60, of Peers, about 40. Of these there were seven of the Royal Family, and five of the Ministry, only one of whom however, took any place in the procession. The number of Naval Officers exceeded a hundred: the Military were about 50: and there was nearly an equal number of clergymen.

The most interesting part of the cavalcade; that which was certainly best calculated to make a strong impression upon the minds of the Spectators, was the exhibition made by a part of the crew of the Victory. Of that gallant body about 60 were in the church, and they bore two union jacks and the St. George's ensign belonging to the Victory. Their colours were perforated in various places by the shot of the enemy: several parts of the ensign were, in fact, literally shattered. These parts the seamen particularly expelled to view, and the effect of such exhibition may be eafily imagined. *An hero, indeed, as the seamen and*

their colours come in fight, they become the principal object of attention. This was naturally to be expected. That man's mind muft be irregularly conftructed; it muft be infenfible to merit; it muft be unfufceptible of glory; it muft be indifferent to patriotifm, if motives do not exert more to his thoughts of fufficient ftrength to induce him to look with peculiar reverence to fuch men, particularly under the circumftances of the occafion. Upon the countenances of thefe gallant fellows there was an eloquent expreffion of ftedfaft forrow. Features which could never be taught or formed to expreft fear or unmanly feeling, feemed to be confiderably faftened by the influence of long fettled melancholy. Thefe men, whom no dangers could daunt, whofe nerves would ftand unbaken before the moft menacing terrors of death, ftemed deeply depreffed by the lofs of their commander. Their affection was fo apparent as to excite the moft lively ſympathy on the hearts of the ſpectators. It is our opinion, indeed, and we rather think no obſervant perſon will hefitate to concur with us, that the utmoft ingenuity of the dramatic art, aided by the power of the moft exquiſite performers, would fail to produce an effect upon the feelings by any means equal to that which proceeded from the ſimple, unaffected expreſſion of woe, which was evident in the countenances of thefe brave tars

The ſpeech of Sir Iſaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, in announcing the ſtile and titles of the deceaſed, had an impreſſive effect, from the very articulate and pathetic manner in which it was pronounced. The words are nearly as follows:

"Thus it has pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his divine mercy, the moſt Noble Lord Horatio Nelſon, Viſcount and Baron Nelſon of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorne, in the county of Norfolk, Baron Nelſon of the Nile, and of Hilborough in the ſame county; Knight of the moſt Honorable Order of the Bath, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean; alſo Duke of Bronte in Sicily; Knight Grand Croſs of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; Member of the Ottoman Order of the Creſcent; Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim; and the Hero who, in the moment of victory, fell covered with immortal glory! Let us humbly truſt that he is now raiſed to bliſs ineffable, and to a glorious immortality!"

Report ſtates, that the funeral will coſt 30,000l. independently of the monument.

There is no truth in the various reports of the perſon of Lord Nelſon being much changed when it was taken out of the ſpirits at the Nore: the body had been previouſly embalmed at Gibraltar: on being removed into the ſhell made of the L'Orient, no other variance appeared but in a little diſcoloring of the lips and the ancles: previouſly to being laid in the ſhell, a ſhirt, a pair of ſilk ſtockings, and his Lordſhip's uniform breeches, were put on the body, and a white cambric handkerchief tied round his neck, and another round the forehead to the back part of the head; it was then placed in an elm coffin caled with lead, and on its arrival, this was alſo received into the magnificent coffin in which the body now lies.

FROM THE BOSTON MAGAZINE.

"GODFREY GUMBAND'S inſtructions to groom horſes &c. contain a fund of humor: the following extracts from his work will give ſome idea of his manner

"It is a melancholy truth that our breed of horſes is terribly degenerated; but indeed the rational race is fallen off proportionably: nothing now is seen but bred horſes; every apprentice muſt beſtride a bit of blood. A bit of blood! and well may it be termed ſo, for neither flesh nor bone have they to boaſt of."

"Our author then ſets forth the advantage of a Dray horſe over every other.

"The pitiful ſpider-legged things of this age fly into a ditch with you, at the ſight of a pocket handkerchief, or the ſhowing of your note; whereas mount one of theſe and the world cannot alter your route. Meet a higler's cart, his oſs ſhy'd; either with his own head or your leg; fall in with a hackney coach and he will carry you flap dash againſt it."

The following gets laughing and never a beauties the confident aſſertion for a "fiery ſteed."

"The height of a horſe is perfectly immaterial, provided he is higher behind than before. Nothing is more pleaſing than the ſenſation at continually getting or going forward; whereas the rising a horſe at concuſſory muſe is like ſwarming the banniſters of a flair caſe, when though perhaps you really advance, you feel as if you were going backwards."

"Let him carry his head low, that he may have an eye to the ground and ſee the better where he ſteps.

"The left he lifts his fore legs the other he will move for his rider, and he will likewiſe break all the ſtones out of his way, which might otherwiſe throw him down. If he turns on his toes as well as his thumbs do, he will often diſpoſe them to the right and left, and not have the trouble of kicking the ſtone from a ſecond time."

"A bald face, well eyes, and white legs (if your horſe be not a grey one) is to be preferred; as no one will ſay although you may ride againſt what you pleaſe, that you will ride againſt you."

"I give myſelf very little trouble about the eyes of a horſe. If a rider is in full poſſeſſion of his own, what his horſe ſees is perfectly immaterial; having probably a bridle in his mouth to direct him where to go, and to ſtop him by reſiſt, if he ſhould be down. Let no man tell me that a blind horſe is not a match for one with the beſt eyes; when it is ſo ſtuck thathe cannot ſee; and when he can, it is ſuppoſed the gentleman on his back can, as well as he; and then it be eyes with a bridle, what has he to ſee?"

Theſe and other matter having been detailed, friend Geoffery undertakes to inſtruct the rider.

"Touching the apparel then, I will begin at top. Wear a wig, if poſſible, the larger and whiter it is the fafer for you; for ſhould your horſe prove what is properly termed, too many for you, and make off, nothing but the ſingularity of your appearance can reſtore you to your diſcomfitures tamely. The hallooing and hooting of the boys that this will occaſion, will enable your friends to trace you through moſt of the villages you may have paſt; and as their wit is, to know in what part of the country to have you cried.

"I never admired a round hat, but with a large wig it is inſupportable. A cocked hat brakes that advantage over its competitor, the dignity it gives to the moſt unhappy countenance, has to many others that it is wonderful it is not in univerſal wear. If in windy weather you are hinded, in rainy you are deluded by a round hat; whereas one properly cocked, will retain its wear until you arrive at your haiting place, and keep your head, apt to be haated by riding, agreeably cool; having much the ſame effect on it that a pan of water has upon a flower pot

"Let your boot be ſomewhat ſhort, and the knees of your breeches but juſt reach the joint, ſo that the flap of the ſaddle may be continually curling up, and cha ing you between the cushion of the boot and breeches, it will ſcarcely you that your leg is in a proper poſition.

"When mounted there is a grace to be obſerved. Lean the body pretty well forward over the pommel of the ſaddle, there is an appearance of ardents in it that enobliſhes the figure of a rider very much indeed; particularly if he be mounted on a long backed horſe who throws his ſaddle forward, and is unincumbered with acroupier: here he exhibits an elegant poſture of careleſs indifference, and ſeems contemptuouſly to leave the world behind him.

"The being able to guide a horſe is a matter of ſome moment on the road, though it may not be ſo any where elſe. Ride with a ſtiff whip; it diſcarries ſportſman. If your horſe bears too much to the right of courſe you drop the rein entirely on that ſide, and pull them up ſharp with both hands on the other; but if that does not anſwer you muſt refer to your whip, as a good ſmart cut over the right cheek and eye, will ſoon let him ſtraight again.

"The next enquiry is how to let off. Before ever your horſe gets into motion, ſlip both your feet into him pretty ſharp; this will let him a going for the whole day and then if him that you have got ſpurs on, which if he did not know he might incline to be idle. Thus then you go off with eclat, provided nothing is in your horſe's way, and if there is you have put him to on his mettle, he will probably leap over it. Indeed it is far from improbable he may run away with you but if he does you will make a moſt ſprited appearance.

"When a man is once run away with, the firſt thing that occurs to him is how to ſtop his horſe. A French Count tried ſeveral experiments one of which only anſwered, which was by running at the reaſing horſe; daſhing at him with true French ſpirit, he produced the deſired effect; his horſe not being able to proceed ſtopped and that is ſaid to be the way that the Earl of Pembroke would have been killed, and old Newcaſtle eſcaped infection which his mother earth. The Count it is true came off, but to ſay the leaſt well; the horſe broke his own head and the Count's likewiſe, ſo that according to the ancient opinion of two negatives making an affirmative, little or no harm was done.

"Having ſaid thus much on the ſubject of being run away with, it neceſſarily I muſt decline for the benefit of my readers on the means I muſt approve of, for putting a ſtop to ſuch doings: and I am clearly for the Rider doing it if eſſential or poſſeſſed, you ſhould be afraid of your life, ſpread out your legs fufficiently, and your horſe will go in without you."

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

CAPTURE OF MEDINA.

Laſt night a packet arrived at the India Houſe from Mr. Barker, the company's reſident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whoſe army having been reinforced from the deſert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country and taken the city by aſſault, with infinite blood-ſhed and deveſtation. They ſet fire to Medina in various places, deſtroyed the moſques after having ranſacked them of their valuable things and treaſures, and completely demoliſhed the tomb of the Phrophet.

Some thoulands of females of the firſt rank were carried off by the beſiegers into the deſert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were alſo ſent away with jewels and other treaſures to an immenſe amount.

February 24.

The American ſhip Riſing Sun, captain Nantes, arrived at Dover, from Amſterdam, brings the important intelligence, that on Tueſday laſt, when that ſhip left Holland, there were ſeven ſail of the line, of Dutch men of war in the Nieu Diep, ready for ſea, in a moment's warning. The tranſports which were lately laid up, are alſo refitting at Amſterdam, with all poſſible expedition, and they are ordered to proceed to the Helder, to take on board troops; the deſtination of this armament is kept a profound ſecret at preſent.

We underſtand that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written a letter to the Governor of the Bank, deſiring the opinion of that body what would be the probable effect of raiſing the property tax from ſeven to ten per cent; and alſo, what would be the probable effect of applying ſome part of the ſinking fund to the payment of the intereſt of a new loan. It is proper to add, however, that government have not reſolved on either of theſe meaſures; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter ſtates, that they will not be adopted without very mature conſideration.

Government have received advice that the French Emperor has ſigned an inſtrument, under his ſign manuel, dated from his Palace at St. Cloud, by which he formally depoſed the King of Naples, in nearly the following terms:

"We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, &c. &c. for divers weighty and ſufficient cauſes, ourſelves thereunto ſpecially moving do hereby and henceforth, ſolemnly depoſe from the throne and other ſovereign authorities of his anceſtors, Ferdinand the King of the Two Sicilies, and from all of which princely titles and dignities, he is by virtue of this inſtrument and our imperial will and mandate, and pleaſure, forever removed and depoſed accordingly. Given under out hand and imperial Signet, &c."

The Hamburgh mail which was due yeſterday arrived this morning. The courts of St. Peterſburgh and Conſtantinople have not been flow in ſeeing the danger with which they were threatened by the engagement of Napoleon to furniſh to the Emperor of Auſtria an indemnity in the Eaſt, for the poſſeſſions of which he has deprived him in Germany. They have renewed, for nine years to come, the treaty between them, which was on the point of expiring.

If we may judge from the precautions adopted by Alexander, he ſeems apprehenſive that an attack may be made even upon his own territories. Redoubts are caſting up at Watſaw, and other arrangements, ordered to guard againſt any attempt of this kind.

The French and Bavarian army in the neighbourhood of Frankfort has been conſiderably augmented, to enforce the payment of the contribution laid on the city. The inhabitants have a faint hope held out to them, that if they ſperdily pay one half the ſum demanded, the other will be remitted.

The French ſtill continue in force in Germany—and will 'till more of the ſchemes in the contemplation of Bonaparte are executed.

Prince Joſeph Bonaparte arrived at Rome on the 23d ult.—Maſſena's army is in full march againſt the Kingdom of Naples. His progreſs will receive no oppoſition.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.

The Electoral Prince of Baden has arrived here, and will ſet out immediately for Paris, whether he is going to marry Mademoiſelle de Beauharnois whom the Emperor Napoleon means to adopt and raiſe to the dignity of Royal Highneſs. The Prince will afterwards reſide at Manheim, and his mother at Bruchſal, where ſhe will enjoy a dower of 120,000 florins.

MONTEGO BAY, March 8.

The following intereſting particulars we have received from a Military Officer of great reſpectability, who arrived at Savanna la Mar laſt Wedneſday in his Majeſty's ſchr. Redbridge, Lieut. Burt, which left Port Royal on Monday morning:

"That, on Sunday, the Acaſta frigate returned expreſs from Sir John T. Duckworth, with information to the Commanding officer at Port Royal of having a few days previous fallen in with ſix French line of battle ſhips and ſome frigates, conjectured to be thoſe of the Breſt Fleet which had ſeparated from the five recently accounted for. It was further underſtood, the enemy's ſquadron had been ſeen going into a Spaniſh port on the Main, ſaid to be Porto Cabello, where one or two of our cruizers were ſtationed to watch their motions."

The above gentleman ſtates alſo, "in getting under way on Monday, from Port Royal, the Superb, with Sir John T. Duckworth's flag, was coming down to expedite the ſailing of what ſhips could be got in readineſs; and it was ſuppoſed every line of battle ſhip in port would be prepared to ſail in queſt of the enemy on Wedneſday morning."

Advice is received at the Iſland of Cuba, by a Packet from Old Spain, that Montevideo on the river La Plate, is taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh, and that their force amounted to eighteen thouſand troops—the commanding officer on this expedition was not named at Cuba, when our informant received this intelligence.—*D. A.*

DIED,

At Bermuda, on the 29th Feb. Vice Admiral SIR ANDREW MICHELL Bart.

FROM A LATE JAMAICA PAPER.

To the Editors of the Royal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN.—I requeſt you will have goodneſs to infer the following extraordinary occurrence in the Royal Gazette; it may poſſibly lead to ſome important diſcovery.—With great reſpect I remain gentlemen, your obedient ſervant. W. W.

Greenwich Park, St. ——n, Jan. 22.

"A few days ago it was mentioned to me, in the ſhape of complaint, that there was a wild white man reſident in the woods of this property, who had interrupted the negroes in working their proviſion grounds, &c. Upon inquiry I found his reſidence in the woods had not been a ſecret; but ſome outrages he had committed prompted the ſufferers to complain.—It appeared that he occaſionally moleſted the women, but always ran from the men. Upon this information I ſent out a party with a guard who knew his haunts. The party divided, with a view of ſurrounding his hut; and, in the deepeſt receſs of the woods, they ſaw him ſitting on the point of a rock: he fled, but after a ſhort purſuit was overtaken, and brough hither. He was naked, ſave the ſcanty remains of a doublet; his beard had attained the utmoſt point of its growth; his feet and hands were callous as leather; his ſkin was diſcolored with filth; and altogether he exhibited the moſt humiliated object that monkiſh debaſement could furniſh. When firſt taken he affected dumbneſs, but afterwards I obtained from him the following particulars: His name is Charles Martin, is an Italian; born at Florence, thinks he has been two or three years in the woods; he entered them at Port Maria, thirty miles diſtant from this place; in that place never ſaw a white man or human habitation; had enjoyed perfect health. When he was aſked why he abandoned ſociety, he ſhrugged his ſhoulders and lifted up his hands as if in the act of adoration. When a cordial was given to him he was cautioned not to drink much, as exceſs would kill him: He replied, "*Death to me is welcome!*" He was cloathed, fed, and encouraged; and the writer retired to recommend him as a fit ſubject for the hoſpital. In a minute afterwards he was told that the wild man had eſcaped. It ſeems he had watched for an opportunity of being unobſerved, when he ſeized his victuals, and ran with amazing celerity towards the woods. The dogs were alarmed and purſued him; as they approached he threw down pieces of meat to ſtay them; when he found his efforts to eſcape unavailing, he ſtopped ſuddenly and ran to his purſuers. When he was expoſtulated with on his want of confidence, after the kind treatment he had met with, he ſhook his head, ſighed deeply, and ſaid, "*Man is my enemy; I am afraid!*" His intellects appear to be ſound, although he ſpeaks with great reluctance: He is well made, has blue eyes, is in ſtature about five feet eight inches. His hut is faſhioned much like an Indian wigwam, and he has contrived a ſubterraneous kitchen with great ingenuity: His habitation was ſurrounded by ſprings to catch birds, one of which he had prepared for his breakfaſt. He had diſplayed talent in fabricating divers ſorts of baſkets; and, what is ſtrange, no iron, not even a knife, was found in his poſſeſſion."

FROM THE SAME.

Gentlemen.—Perhaps the following additional particular, of Charles Martin (the wild white man mentioned in your paper of the 18 inſt.) may be intereſting to ſome of your readers.

When taken, as ſtated in the former communication, he was ſent to the hoſpital, where he occupied a room was kindly treated and indulged with an extra allowance of food;—but his habits are incorrigibly ſavage; that which civilized men conſiders comfort is to him intolerable inſipidity. On the night of the 2d inſt. he made his eſcape through a ſmall aperture in the wall of the room in which he was confined; he left not a veſtige by which to trace his flight. A fortnight afterwards he was found by accident, in the centre of a cane piece about half a mile from the hoſpital, ſurrounded with cane trafh, the refuſe of his ſubſiſtence; he had diveſted himſelf of the incumbrance of dreſs, and had, for fourteen days, been expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, which is here peculiarly ſevere at this ſeaſon of the year; his appearance was ſqualid and extenuated, and, although a nudity, he appeared before numbers of people unabaſhed and with an unblufhing compoſure of countenance, which evinces that the ſenſe of ſhame in him is entirely abolliſhed. He was reconducted to his old quarters, and aſked in what manner he lived. He anſwered, that he had never moved more than a few yards from the ſpot he firſt occupied; that he ate two canes daily; that he had ſlept well (although unſheltered, and nightly expoſed to the pitileſs ſtorm); and that he felt himſelf happy, becauſe he was ſafe. The writer of the account aſked him, were he permitted his liberty, whether he would abide in the court of the hoſpital. He laid he would make no promiſe.—When he was queſtioned why he had deſerted the comforts of ſociety, to ſubmit to the privations of a ſavage ſolitary life? He tagerly repiſed, that the very ſight of mankind gave him pain. He perſiſted that his name is Charles Martin; that he was born at Nice, in Piedmont (not at Florence, as before ſtated); that he was educated at Caen, in Normandy; that of the former place his father is a wine merchant, and that himſelf kept a ſhop at Port au Prince, in St. Domingo ſome years ago. He writes a legible hand, and ſpeaks Norman French with great fluency. His underſtanding, on general ſubjects, is unimpaired; but he is poſſeſſed of a notion that he is reſerved for ſome ignominious death, and neither the encouragement nor the kindneſs he has received has been able to eradicate that impreſſion, which ſeems to be indeliable.

I underſtand the former account of this miſerable ſelf-devoted outcaſt was treated by ſome as fabulous; if there be ſtill ſceptics they may have their doubts removed by application to gentlemen, your humble ſervant.

WM. WESTON.

St. Ann's Bay, February 26, 1806.

P. S. On re-examining the hut, his former habitation in the woods, around it were growing thirteen Alicada Pear plants, from the ſize of the largeſt it was inferred that his reſidence there muſt have exceeded two years.

He appears to have forgotten the laple of time.

A HUMBUG.

AT a late aſſize in Ireland, a witneſs was aſked whether on a former occaſion he had not given a different account of the tranſaction? He admitted the fact, but ſaid that he was then *humbugged* in the buſineſs—"*Humbugged!*" (replied the Counſel immediately) I do not underſtand the phraſe."—"I thought, replied the witneſs every perſon underſtood it; but to explain it by a familiar inſtance—If I were to tell the noble Lord on the Bench, or the gentlemen who are ſworn to try this cauſe, that you were an *able* Counſel, that would be to *humbug* both Judge and Jury!"

Postscript.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Thornborough has failed from Plymouth, in consequence of a report of four sail of the line having escaped from Brest.

Gibraltar Jan. 7.

The Spaniards are fitting out 4 sail of the line at Cadiz, which is all that remains of their fleet in that port, capable of being repaired. They have eight sail of the line at Carthagena, completely ready for sea. The King of Spain is completely in his dotage, and the Prince of peace, by whom that kingdom is governed, is devoted to Bonaparte. *January* 15.

All our accounts from Madrid state, that Portugal is to be invaded by a Spanish or French army this summer, and that the French ambassador there has informed the Spanish government.

Dublin, Feb. 22.

In consequence of a dispute between the Prince of Peace and the Spanish nobility, the former has invited the interference of the French government, and a body of French troops are actually marching towards Spain.

The affairs of the continent are now only interrupted by the expeditions against Spain and Naples, and the quarrels between the new made Kings about their newly acquired possessions. The fate of Naples may be considered definitively fixed.

It is reported at Vienna, that general Mack has been condemned to imprisonment for 12 years.

The French troops are marching to Boulogne, and are to assume the name of the Grand Invading Army of England.

The duke of Portland and Lord Melville are both dangerously ill.

The following paragraphs, are taken from the N. Orleans Gazette of the 15th ult.

It is reported and believed, that a vessel, bound to Fort Stoddart, with provisions for our troops, has been brought too at the town of Mobile, and is not permitted to proceed on her voyage. If conduct like this be persisted in, it is hoped that some efficient means will be adopted to obtain a free navigation of the waters of the Mobile. Such navigation is essential to the welfare of our settlements on the Tombigbey, and it is presumed, that a suspension of it will not be submitted to by the American government.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received information that one of the carriers of the mail of the United States had returned to this city, and that he reports, that he was not permitted to pass the town of Mobile with the mail. He further states, that governor Folck informed him, that for the future the mail of the United States would not be permitted to pass either by land or water, through the dominions of the king of Spain.

HORSEMANSHIP.

AN Irish tailor, as he was riding, made a stop for a few minutes.—The trouble in beating off the flies, caught his hind foot in the stirrup; the tailor observing it, said, "How now dobbin, if you are going to get on, I'll get off, for damme if I'll ride double with you."

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: Provided that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands. —It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Sowarrow, common and half Boots, Shoe and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 15, 1806.

List of the Goods brought by Mr. Quetton St. George from New York,

AN assortment of India Cottons white and colored Cambricks, plain & silver Calicoes, Book Muslins, Sick Nursing, Lenens, Cravats, Fans, sewing Silks and Twist, Thread, Needles and Pins, Silks of different colors and qualities, twilled Florentines, plain do. black Bombazines, Bombazetts, Calimancoes and Durants, Black Crapes, Buttons of different qualities, Hat-bands, fine Ribbons, Tapes, Dimities, Ribbons of different kinds, black and yellow Handkerchs, black Lace Veils, white Fringes, Lace and Edgings, Counterpanes, black Jeans, Mens' black Worsted Hose, do. Cotton, Patches Handkerchiefs of different kinds, long Silk Gloves, elegant Kid do. Cotton do. Linen Cambrick, white Marseilles, Silk Cords and Tassels, Dimity, Mull Muslins, pink Persong, black Silk Velvet, Persians, fancy Cord Velvets, Fustanettes, white Calimancoes, blue and black Superfine Cloths, white, yellow and red fine Flannels, Childrens' Stockings, Worsted Bindings, Worsted do. Twistings, Worsted Checks, Fine and Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Fashionable, Ladies Beaver Hats, Mens' Hats, Boys Leather Caps.

Pigtail, Carrot and cut Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Rape, Bed-cords, Awls, Hoes, Gimlets, Mouse Traps, Sieves, Bellows, Hearth Brushes, Looking-glasses, Nail-brushes, Plane Irons, Formers, Chalices, Rakes do. Rules, Carpenters' Adzes, Screw Augurs of different sorts, Shoe Nippers, Rasps, Tacks, Awls, Shoe knives, Cutters Wedges, Iron Hand-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe-brushes, Iron Wire, Candlesticks, Vice-Hooks, Screws, Combs, Brass Buckles, ball do Chest Hinges, Gridiron Bonnet Wire, Key Till-locks, Brass do.

Trimmers, Iron mills, Trace-chains, Sheep-shears, Pewter Teapots, Britannia do. Steel, Flat Bolts, round do. Inlett Seats, Wool Cards, green, black and white handle Knives and Forks, Ivory handle do. Buck do. Table Knives, Razors of the best quality, Sportsmens' Knives, Suffers, Spoons, Snuffle Bits, Jewhaips, Razor Cases, tip and plain Flints, Pistols, Powder Horns, Powder Flasks, Silver Watches, Toy do. Spectacles, Fish-hooks, Pocket Inkstands, Commode Handles, plated Candlesticks, Nutmeg Graters, Tobacconoses, Knee-buckles, black and white Suspenders, Tortoise-shell Combs, cane Combs, Silver Thimbles, Pinchbeck, Brass and Steel do Pewter-knives, Gold Rings, Gold Earrings, Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Teaspoons, Gold Seals, Silver Sugar-tongs, Tea-trays assorted, Best Mustard Spoons, Imperial, Hyson Chulan, and best Hyson Tea, green Tea, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Tea, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, rose and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Sugar-candy, Caraway Seed, Annealed, Spanish Indigo, Vermicelli, Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Rail and Web India Sugar, box and keg Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Brimstone and Sulphur, Spermaceti Oil, Soap Lemon juice, Shrub, Mustard, Muslins, Anchovies, Capers, Pearl Barley, red Lead, Florence Oil, Almonds, Camanding, best Citron, pickled Oysters, Liquours, Castowas and Sherry Wine; ship from Montreal, received by the Toronto, good Port Wine; Pickles, Vermicelli, Cayenne Pepper, Fish Sauce, English Cheese.

Sowarrow Boots, Ass Mens' Shoes, Boys do. Strong Shoes, Morocco Slippers, Womens' Leather Shoes, Goat Morocco and Leather Slippers, Children's Pinny, Black ball, &c. &c.

Zimmerman on Pride, Jews Letters, Sentimental Journey, Hervey, Tales of Wonder, Watt's Logicks, Miss Looker On, Pardon, Family Instructor, Fool of Quality, Ladies Library, Campbell's Narratives, Bond's Voyage, Children of the Abbey, Female Biography, Cormont, Year of Lasselaves, Mystic Cottager, Natural Theology, Seneca's Morals, Cookery, Mountain Cottager, Reynold's Index, Mentor, Locke's Essays, Father's Legacy, Mayor's Natural History, Guthrie's Grammar, Oliver's Poems, Guicciardin's Rome, do. England Night Thoughts, Pamelia, Watts on the Mind, Nature Biography, Paradise Lost, Negro's Dictionary, Walkingham, Junius's Letters, Miller Magazine, Sherman's and Johnson's Dictionaries, Stedman's American War, Pocket Bibles, School-master's Assistant, Chap Books, Dilworth's and Webster's Spelling Books, Psalms and Hymns, Testaments, Walker's Dictionary, Blank Books, Office Quills, Ink Pots, Waters, Sealing Wax, black and red Ink Powders, Slates, Bonnet Paper, No. 1 and 2 Foolscap Paper, Bon Letter Paper.

Bitters of Glauber, Stoughton's Bitters, Sugar of Lead, Ivory Black, Opium, Bark, Orange Peel, Liquorice Ball, Stock do Salt Petre, Cream of Tartar, Manna, Magnesia, Dalmagrave's Jalap, Worster Soap, Lee's Pills, Ipecac, Camphor, Baltimore Hickey, Powder of Jalap, Rhenbarb, Tolu Lozenges, for Coughs, Nankeen Dye, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Milk of Roses, Rochelle Salts, Wilkshalls, Keese's Colors, Thermometers, Lithargy, Gum Arabic, best Spermaceti, Tooth Brushes with Silver Wire, Ivory Handle do. common do. for Sponges, Glauber Salts, Lavender Drops, Castor Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamotte, & Ambergreafe do. Pomegranate, Church's Cough Drops, Pomatum in Pots, do. in Rolls, Gum, Asafœtida, Laudanum, Senna, Hair-Powder.

York, May 2, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK: PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Alex^r McDonell Esqr 87

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 6.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 786. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this fifteenth day of MAY, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

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Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December,* 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;
GREATING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.
By Command of His Honor,
— WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

From the Charleston Courier.

We have before mentioned that Lord Nelson saw his Secretary and friend, Mr. Scott, thrown overboard; and uncertain, from the disfigurement of the wound, and the confusion of the fight whether it was him or not, he enquired with affectionate ardour, "Was that poor Scott,"—Our readers have already this pathetic anecdote; and it seems to have made impression on his Lordship; for, as the men were carrying him down to the cock pit, he said, "Don't let me be thrown overboard, tell Hardy to carry me home."

It is affirmed that the Victory (Lord Nelson's ship) fired in the action no less than 126 barrels of gun powder.

A man was so completely cut in two by a double headed shot, that the whole of his body, with the exception of his legs up to the knees, was blown some yards into the water; but, strange to tell, his legs were left standing upon the deck, with all the firmness and animation of life!

A Midshipman, of the name of Price, was brought into the cock pit with his leg cut off up to the calf. He was an heroic youth, only 17. The Surgeons could not attend him on the moment; he drew out a knife an cut off a piece of flesh and the splinter of a bone with great composure—"I can't stay, (said he) let me dottor myself."

When the Surgeon attended him, it was found necessary to amputate above the knee. He submitted to the operation without a groan, "It is nothing at all, (said he) I thought it had been ten times worse. I wish my poor Lord was alive; he would have given me a few for this; and that would have got me a recommendation to the Admiralty, and they would have made me a lieutenant."

What would my Uncle Toby have said to this? Heaven prosper thee noble youth! and may thy country, whose safety has been sealed by thy courage, and that of others, be as liberal in her gratitude as thou hast been of thy blood in her service. The Admiralty make a Lieutenant of thee! let them get a dozen souls like thine, and the will not want a future Nelson among them.

This boy is now hopping about the streets of Portsmouth; and all his anxiety is lest he should not be well enough to attend the funeral of his beloved Commander.

ALBANY, May 1.

Mr. Quincy, to his speech in Congress on the subject of fortifying our ports and harbours—in pointing to one fact, which shews, in the strongest colours the indispensible necessity of the measure—estimates the "annual deposit within the city of New York, alone, *one hundred millions of the active capital of this nation.*" "This great mass of the national wealth, (says Mr. Q.) thus concentrated on the bank of one of the most exposed harbors in the world, is liable to the infult and depredation of the most despicable force. Two seventy four gun ships may, at this moment, lay that city under contribution, or in ashes altogether, with impunity."

Philadelphia, April 23.

A gentleman passenger in the ship Anthony Mangin, has favored us with a file of English papers two days later than those we received by the Alexander, arrived at New York. From these though not so late as the advices by the arrival at Baltimore, we make the following extract:—

London, Feb. 27.

The New York papers which arrived yesterday down to the 28th ult. contain intelligence of a very important nature. It is with the utmost regret we find that the party in America, whose hostility to Great Britain is avowed, have not only succeeded in exciting a general clamour throughout the United States against the conduct of the British cruizers, but have actually proposed to the Legislature a Bill of such an extraordinary nature, and containing such unprecedented provisions, that if it should pass, and be acted upon, it must produce the most fatal consequences—[alluding to Senator Wright's famous Bill.] The Bill does not define what constitutes a man a citizen of the United States; it does not state what document shall be considered as a sufficient claim to that character, nor does it inflict any punishment upon those who shall grant to Aliens false certificates of their being American Subjects. It would be an insult to the understanding of our readers to offer any more comments upon this extraordinary measure; we have however, too high an opinion of the good sense of the American Legislature, to suppose that they can, however inflamed by prejudice, or misled by representation, finally give their assent to it.

New York, April 26.

The frigate Cambrian, now off the mouth of our harbor, is from Halifax, and the Driver sloop of war from a cruize. The Leander, we understand, will sail for Halifax on Sunday next.

Capt. Kennedy, from Teneriffe, informs us, that at the time of his departure, a British squadron was cruizing between St. Vincent's and Madeira; and another between Madeira and Teneriffe; an a third, consisting of six sail of the line, six frigates, and two brigs, off Palermo. A French brig of 18 guns had just arrived in 8 days from Cadiz, which on her passage fell in with a British corvette, and in an unsuccessful attempt to board her lost a lieutenant and five men, who were detained on board the corvette.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANCE OF INGRATITUDE.

In the year 1769, one Rossiter, a young Irishman, came to Leghorn in search of adventures, with no other recommendation than the deportment of a gentleman, added to a fine figure and countenance.

Soon after his arrival, a lady, whose personal property was considerable, saw, and became violently enamoured of him; which was soon succeeded by a direct proposal on her part (no uncommon thing in Italy) to live with her.

As he had been previously informed of her circumstances, and was pleased with her person, he immediately closed with the offer; and they in consequence, resided together in all the warmth of love, and intimacy of marriage.

Her passion for him had, at first, prompted her to disregard the common law of modesty; after cohabiting it grew to such excess, as to trample on all prudence; for not satisfied with having purchased a lieutenancy for him in the Tuscan army, she anticipated his every wish, more than supported his profusion, and on being obliged to visit her relations in a distant part of Italy, entrusted him in her absence with her jewels, her money, and, in short, every thing she owned.

Can you suppose that a man so cherished, and so relied on, could betray a confidence of this nature! Should you wonder at it, how much greater will be your surprise, when I tell you, that he not only robbed her of her property, but of her life.

She returned to Leghorn sooner than she had intended, being pregnant by this monster, who received her with every mark of unaltered affection; but that fatal night murdered her in the very bed chamber that had so often been the guilty scene of her weakness and affection; a place that should, of all others, have been inviolable.

The deed was soon discovered, and Rossiter apprehended, judged and condemned to the galleys for life.

Previously to the execution of this sentence, he was led out before the troops in view of the garrison, when his sword was broken over his head, his uniform stripped from him, for the coarse habit of a galley slave; and thus, with a halter about his neck, was he delivered over to his punishment, under every mark of degradation and infamy.

Yet even this wretch, thus stigmatized, could create affection in the female sex, who took every opportunity of supplying him with food; and one, a woman of condition, exerted all her influence to obtain his release, for the purpose (it is said) of marrying him; but the good Leopold rejected the petition with horror, declaring he should look upon that man as a disgrace to his court, who could intercede on so wicked an occasion. How more than brutal was the affection that could attach itself to such a monster as Rossiter!

EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.

THE Paris papers recount prodigies of a woman in the neighbourhood of Lyons. The circumstances of her case have confounded the philosophers, and have given new credit with men unaccustomed to scientific reasoning. Learned men refuse because it wants principles to explain:—Ignorance decides at once because it knows not the variety of undiscovered principles which exist.

The case of this woman is that of a confusion of all senses—of seeing, smelling, hearing, touching, tasting. The quality of one sense seems transferred to another; there is a kind of organic confusion and substitution; the eyes do duty for the ears, the taste for the eyes, and the touch for the taste.

A very learned physician, a writer in the journal de Sante, gives an account of having visited this woman at Lyons:

"To believe in apparent impossibilities (he says) is often the necessity of men of science; but it is then good fortune likewise to discover that the world contains many more miracles than is first imagined, and that nothing is impossible, as referred to the Omnipotence of the Deity, and that impossibilities are much rarer in the combinations of human life than the vanity of science will acknowledge.

"This woman, whom I visited, and to whom I presented several sorts of medicines, powders, simples, compounds, and many other substances, which I am convinced she never saw before, told me their several tastes, accurately, and with as much precision, as taste could pronounce. She described them indeed, with astonishing exactness and frequently when my own palate was confounded.

Her eyes were next bound with a thick bandage, and I drew from my pocket several sorts of silk ribbons. All these that differed in the original colors, she immediately told me. It was in vain to attempt puzzling her; she passed the ribbons merely through her hand, and immediately decided on its particular color. She could, in fact, discover the quality of any thing by the touch or taste, as accurately as I could do with my eyes.

"The organs of hearing were then closed, as well as the contrivance of stuffing the ears would answer the purpose. I then commenced a conversation with a friend in the apartment, and spoke in an almost inaudible whisper. She repeated with great power of memory, every word of the conversation. In short, I came away a convert; in other words, I believed what I had seen. A Philosopher knows the fallibility of the senses; but he would know likewise that science ought not to reject because it cannot have demonstration. We must admit miracles, and the power of miracles, or we must question almost all the appearances of nature. Ignorance doubts what if it chooses, it may easily understand; science endeavours to comprehend, and when it cannot, it submits to the senses.

"THE Moors," says Mr. Park, in his travels in Africa, "have singular ideas of feminine perfection. The gracefulness of figure and motion, and a countenance enlivened by expression, are by no means essential points in their standard; with them corpulence and beauty appear to be terms nearly synonymous. A woman of even moderate claim to beauty, must be one who cannot walk without a slave under each arm, to support her: and a perfect beauty is a load for a camel. In consequence of this prevalent taste for unwieldiness of bulk, the Moorish ladies take great pains to acquire it early in life; and, for this purpose, many of the young girls are compelled, by their mothers, to devour a great quantity of kouskous, and drink a large bowl of camel's milk every morning. It is of no importance whether the girl has an appetite or not; the kouskous and milk must be swallowed; and obedience is frequently enforced by blows. I have seen a poor girl sit crying, with her bowl at her lips, for more than an hour, and her mother with a stick in her hand, watching her daughter and often using the stick without mercy, whenever she observed that her daughter was not swallowing. This singular practice, instead of producing indigestion and disease, soon covers the young lady with that degree of plumpness, which, in the eye of a Moor, is perfection itself."

Meanness put to the blush.

A Mr. Gubtail, noted for his parsimony and saving grace, but more particular for a habit of skinning every animal that died in or about his house, lost his mother, a very aged woman, the friends and relations of the deceased met, in mournful silence, at Mr. Gubtail's to attend the last solemn act, had viewed the deceased with weeping eyes, and the sexton was going to close the lid of the coffin, when Mr. Gubtail's son, a boy of five years old, who had been an attentive observer of his father's habits, stopped the sexton, and running eagerly up to his father, exclaimed. "Sir, an't you going to skin granny."

Postscript.

LONDON, March 10.

The fleet for the West Indies, consisting of about 150 sail, under convoy of six frigates, sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 3d instant.

There was a report on Saturday evening, that a new propolition had been made to the Transport Board, for the exchange of prisoners. It is obvious that the emperor of the French earnestly desires to obtain the 9,000 seamen, detained in this country. He has no fewer than 27 ships of war, all above fifty guns, on the stocks, which will be launched before midsummer; & it would be a great thing for him to obtain a lumping exchange at the rate of five for two, which is the exact proportion, as we have about 18,000 French prisoners in England, and there are only 7,000 English in France.

Several conferrences have taken place between Mr. Munroe, the American Ambassador, and his Majesty's Ministers, relative to the matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States; and there is every prospect of a speedy and amicable adjustment of all differences. Twenty-five American seamen were discharged on Friday, at Portsmouth, from la Ville de Milan, Sir R. Lautia, lately returned from the Halifax station. An order, we understand, has been received, to discharge all American subjects from our ships.

March 12.

Paris papers of the 4th give an account of the opening of the Legislative Body, with the speech delivered on that occasion by Bonaparte.

The session was opened with great pomp. The Emperor began his speech by observing, that since their last meeting the greater part of Europe had been united with England; but that his armies had ceased to conquer, until he had ordered them to combat no more. He then alluded to the advantages obtained by his allies—declared that the house of Naples had for ever forfeited the crown of that country—stated, that Russia is indebted for the return of the wreck of her armies to the capitulation which he had granted—boasted of his moderation towards Austria; and, after several passages, which relate chiefly to the internal situation of France, he expressed himself in the following manner, with respect to this country:

"I desire peace with England—Not a moment's delay shall be experienced on my part. I shall be always ready to conclude it, by taking for its foundation the treaty of Amiens."

Bonaparte alludes to the battle off Trafalgar, and says he lost some ships by the storm.

The following communication was yesterday sent from the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor in contradiction of the Dutch fleet having put to sea:—

March 17.

We are sorry to say the Duke of Portland is given over by the faculty.

Admiralty-Office March 11, 1806.

My Lord—Information having been received, from which it was supposed that the Dutch fleet had put to sea, I think it proper to inform your Lordship, that dispatches have been this day received from Vice Admiral Douglas stating, that the Fiora frigate had reconnoitered the Texel and discovered the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Nieu Diep, apparently ready for sea. I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GREY.

To the Right Honorable the
Lord Mayor of London.

Liverpool, March 19.

This morning between two and three o'clock it blew a dreadful storm, and the wind being northerly, not a vessel in the river escaped its fury. The Woolton Guineaman, and the American ship Intrepid are on shore near the Fort: another is on shore near the Mile-house; many others are driven on shore on both sides of the river, to the number of not less than 12 to 15 sail, whole names we have not learned, beside several that have lost their bowsprits, &c. amongst them the Cotton planter of New York.

March 19.

Arrival of a Flag of Truce.

Courier Office, Three o'clock.

We stop the press to communicate the following letter, which we have just received by express from Dover:

"DOVER, half past 8, A. M.
Wednesday.

"This morning about 6 o'clock a French boat appeared in sight as a flag of truce.

"There was so little wind that she could not fetch in, and a frigate coming round the Foreland, apparently for the purpose, the galley put off from her with a French naval officer and two other gentlemen; they rowed onboard the frigate, and are gone to the Admiral in the Downs. They are supposed to be bearers of a pacific proposal to our government."

Two Hamburgh mails arrived this morning—those due on Sunday last and this day. They have brought intelligence of very great importance. Y

et

the intelligence is contrary; whilſt ſome extracts from the German papers would perſuade us that every thing is arranged between Pruſſia and France, other articles aſſert, that war between the two powers is inevitable.

The French have ſuddenly taken poſſeſſion of Nuremberg.

The Auſtrian Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh has been ordered to declare, that the treaty of Pieſburgh contains no ſecret articles.

The King of Sweden has been formally releaſed by Great Britain and Ruſſia from his engagements to occupy the country of Lauenberg.

An article from Weſel, March 8, ſtates, "According to a plan mentioned in a Pruſſian Journal, printed in Franconia, Sweditſh Pomerania, Brunſwick of Luneburgh, and Hanover, are to be ceded to Pruſſia. As an indemnification to the Duke of Brunſwick, he is to receive a conſiderable part of Weſtphalia; and the remainder is to go to Heſſe Darmſtadt, in exchange for his poſſeſſions on the Main. Two Princes, it is added, and the Prince of Orange Fulda, are to be made ſovereign Electors; and the Elector of Heſſe, in conſideration for eight millions, is to receive a very conſiderable increaſe of territory, and the title of King, &c.

Diſpatches were received this morning from Lord Collingwood and Admiral Thornbotough. They were both well. The Rochefort ſquadron remains in port, but is quite ready for ſea.

New York, May 1.

The King of Great Britain has appointed FRANCIS GORE, Eſq. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

May 3. The ſhip Packet, has arrived at Portland in 39 days from Liverpool. This veſſel brings London papers only one day later than before received. Upon the ſubject of Peace, the new adminiſtration are perfectly ſilent; a London paper of March 14, however, obſerves—"Stocks yeſterday fell back a little, when it was found that the mention of peace by Bonaparte was not ſo encouraging as had at firſt been ſuppoſed. It agreed in general, however, the alluſion was free from that tone of irritation and imperiouſneſs which exiſted laſt year."

The Ruſſian official account of the battle of Auſterlitz, gives the lie to the gaſconading ſpeech of Bonaparte. From this account it appears, that "*no* capitulation had been granted to that army," as ſtated in the ſpeech. Savary, the perſon who was ſent to the Emperor of Ruſſia, was not even admitted to an interview. The whole loſs of the Ruſſians, by ſickneſs, caſualties, and battles, from the commencement to the end of the late campaign, was no more than ſeventeen thouſand men. The engagement of the 2d Decr. was rather the effect of neceſſity than of choice; the allied army was almoſt ſtarving. The account contradicts alſo the French bulletins in another material point. The latter ſtated the amount of the Ruſſians, before the battle of Auſterlitz, at 8[illegible]000 men, the official account declares the number to have been only 52,000.

In conſequence of a diſpute between the Prince of Peace and the Spaniſh nobility, the former has invited the interference of the French government and a body of French troops are actually marching towards Spain.

It is reported at Vienna, that General Mack has been condemned to imprisonment for twelve years.

The French troops are marching to Boulogne, and are to aſſume the name of the grand invading army of England.

India Trade.—The trade of neutrals—particularly that of the United ſtates—with India, has been made a ſubject of debate in the Britiſh Parliament. It has been there ſtated, that three quarters of the commerce with India is carried on under neutral flags:—That, while the merchants of Europe were excluded from the traffic, in 1805, twenty nine American veſſels cleared at Calcutta alone, and the Americans ſupplied the Weſt India colonies with India productions. In this debate, Mr. Secretary Fox ſaid, 'Every body knew that the queſtion of the carrying trade, and the intercourſe between the United States of America, and the eaſt and weſt Indies, was a ſubject of a very delicate nature, and that repreſentations therein had been made from the United States; *which were now under the moſt ſerious conſideration of his Majeſty's Government.*" Lord Caſtlereagh, in the ſame debate hoped his Majeſty's Miniſters would proceed in thoſe important negociations with the United States, with all that temper & forbearance which was due to a country whoſe intereſts had been ſo long connected with ours, and at the ſame time with that firmneſs and deciſion which were due to the rights and intereſts of Great Britain." It was mentioned in this debate, that the Engliſh Eaſt India company's charter had now only ſeven years to run.—*Boſton Cent.*

May 5. Mr. Beatty, Surgeon of the Victory, has had the ball, which was the inſtrument of death to the late Lord NELSON, ſet in gold and chryſtals. The fringe of the epaulette is yet hanging to it. Two thouſand guineas have been offered him for it, but he refuſed.—*Lond. Paper.*

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Ridley,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraſer,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguſtus Jones,	Joſeph Ramſay,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sexton,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Mathew Burwell,
	Adrian Marſh,
	Samuel Rowſal,
	George Lowe.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an undiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 5 Eaſt Side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March [illegible]

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to create, [illegible] a Regiment to be raiſed, [illegible]

The Canadian Fencible Regiment, Commanded by Brigadier General [illegible] YORK, an Officer in America, but one of [illegible] active Young Men in our ſaid Province, manifeſting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment. For their information, it is hereby made known, that Officers are, here received as well as from the Line on which his Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their Services.

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, [illegible] Pay and Proviſions from the date of Enliſtment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merits. Any Officer of Regiment in Diſbanded, ſuch Men as may chuſe to Service in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allowance [illegible]

York, May 1, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Sowerton, common and ball Boots, Shoe and double Soles, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELCHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 14, 1806.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaſter, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, in the 4th Conceſſion of ſaid Township, containing 363 Acres, about [illegible] Acres of which is improved, and has been in the county poſſeſſion N. Y. C. a year; the land is of the beſt quality, and on the grand road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a [illegible] ſtream of Water running through the whole; will be ſold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Eſquire, at Ancaſter, or of the Subſcriber who will give a good title and immediate poſſeſſion.

Alſo Lot No. 18 in the fourth and 18 in the fifth Conceſſion of the Township of Woodhouſe, County of Norfolk, containing 430 Acres, the Soil of the firſt quality and well watered, ſituated near Patterſon's Creek, and contiguous to the beſt ſettlement in the Diſtrict of London—Enquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Woodhouſe, 25th March, 1806.

TO be ſold, or leaſed for a term of years, the Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now reſides, ſituate in South Street, being one ſide of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c—the premiſes conſiſt of two Log Houſes, on which are a new two ſtory Framed Dwelling-Houſe, with excellent Cellars and Garrets, beſides every other convenience for carrying on any public Buſineſs on an extenſive ſcale; Along with which is for leaſe [illegible] a new Brick Store-Houſe, Meat Houſe, Smoke-Houſe, and Horſe Stable, with a Well of excellent Water. The premiſes can be accommodated with a large Kettle recently built in other Brewing Utenſils, and with a more ſmall Party.

For further particulars apply to Thomas R. Gough, No. 72, Yonge-ſtreet, or to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. York.

15th March, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, render it preſumable all poſſibility of the Printer's giving credit to any ſingle Copy—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 7.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 787. SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of April laſt. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ſeventh day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this Fifteenth day of MAY, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: PROVIDED that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Poſt Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Dn. THOMAS, *A Comptant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been on the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. }

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceffary for the Peace and Good Government of the faid Province, that all His Majeffy's Officers within the fame, fhould continue in their feveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and confent of His Majeffy's Executive Council therein, to iffue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid Officers to continue in their faid Offices and Employments, of which all Perfons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeffy's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Prefident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, March 10.

The Emperor Alexander has aſſembled a conſiderable part of a Ruſſian army of 186,000 men at Warſaw; and the Porte, taking the alarm, had made extraordinary efforts to reduce the inſurgent provinces to ſubjection.

We find that the French army under General Angereau, has made an irruption into Heſſia, and has likewiſe occupied the Pruſſian towns of Lippſtaut, in Weſtphalia, and Dethmold, in the neighbourhood of Paderborn; and report ſtates, that Heſſia is to be revolutionized, and to aſſume its old title of The Kingdom of the Catti. The army of Lefevre is advancing to cover the movements of Angereau and maintain his communication with the grand French army, which continues along the Back Foreſt.

The Continent is agitated by theſe and ſeveral other military movements, and ſome ſpeculators hence predict a war between France and Pruſſia; but we have inſerted a proclamation of Marſhal Bernadotte, to the people of Anſpach, dated the 24th laſt, announcing a treaty between thoſe two powers, by which Pruſſia is agreed to cede Anſpach to the King of Bavaria; and ſtipulating that the French ſhould take poſſeſſion of that territory, at the ſame time that Pruſſia ſhould occupy Hanover. Other plans of partition, and territorial diſtribution are evidently in their progreſs; and armies muſt be kept on foot for the purpoſe of military occupations, and carrying theſe new arrangements into effect. This may account for the preſent warlike appearances, without the ſuppoſition of meditated hoſtility between France and Pruſſia.

The Archduke Charles, who was already Miniſter at War, and poſſeſſed all the influence and patronage in the military department, is appointed Generaliſſimo of the whole Auſtrian army, a charge confided to no other ſince the death of Prince Eugene.

The report that Pruſſia intended to garriſon Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubec, has been officially contradicted.

The French and German papers contain ſeveral vague reports of a negociation for peace between England and France, to be opened at Berlin; but no credit is attached to them.

Count Woronzow arrived in town yeſterday. He is ſaid to be the bearer of important diſpatches from the Emperor Alexander.

The intelligence from Berlin of the 18th, announces that in the Convention concluded with France, Pruſſia has ceded Neufchatel and Valengin to France, Anſpach to Bavaria, and Cleves to the Archduke Ferdinand.

The Hamburgh Gazette adds, that Weſel is alſo to be ceded to the Archduke. Nor is that all, the Electot of Heſſe Caſſel is to be raiſed to the Kingly dignity, under the title of King of the Catti, and is to receive a large acceſſion of territory. He is to have from Pruſſia the Biſhopric of Paderborn, and from Heſſe Darmſtadt the greateſt part of its poſſeſſions in Weſtphalia, and all its territories in the county of Wittegan; he is to have beſides the county of Iſter, all Waldeck except the county of Pyrmont which is to be given to Pruſſia. The Counties of Saxn. &c. He is to cede the Heſſian part of Schauenberg, Augſberg, &c. to Pruſſia; and to Darmſtadt, Hanau, with the diſtrict of Schwegenfeld. As the Electot of Heſſe Caſſel is very rich, Bonaparte we dare ſay has exacted a pretty large ſum in payment for the Kingly dignity, and theſe large territorial acceſſions.

March 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tueſday Mr. Dilton rofe for the purpoſe of putting a queſtion to the right honorable gentleman oppoſite, (Mr. Fox) with a view to learn the future intentions of that right hon. gentleman, with reſpect to the claims of a large portion of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland.—Rumours had gone abroad of a very extraordinary change of ſentiments having taken place in certain quarters on the ſubject of the claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It was alſo rumoured, that the great body of the Catholics had acquieſced in the change of opinion. It was of the higheſt importance to the intereſts of themſelves as well as the tranquility of Ireland, that this queſtion ſhould be ſet completely at reſt, ſome way or other.

Mr. Secretary Fox obſerved, that the queſtion of the hon. gentleman was ſo vague and general, as ſcarcely to call for a reply. The hon. gentleman had aſked what his intentions were with reſpect to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and founded his queſtion on rumours of an alteration of ſentiments with reſpect to the queſtion in certain quarters. As the honourable gentleman had not particularized theſe quarters, it was impoſſible for him to give any anſwer with reference to them. The hon. gentleman had alſo alluded to rumours of the acquieſcence of the Catholic body in the change of ſentiments, which he ſtated to have taken place in certain quarters. Of the determination of that body, he thought it would be more natural to expect information from the hon. gentleman himſelf.—He did not feel himſelf called upon to ſay any thing more on the ſubject on this occaſion.

On Friday a committee was appointed to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the woollen manufacture of England. The ſeveral petitions from the counties of Glouceſter, Somerſet, Wilts and York, were referred to the conſideration of the committee. Mr. Windham rofe to give notice [illegible] of hear! hear! from the oppoſite bench] that on Monday next he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill empowering his Majeſty, for a time to be limited, to make certain rules and orders for regulating the trade between Great Britain and the Cape of Good Hope. He obſerved, he knew very well what the hon. gentlemen oppoſite meant when they cried hear! hear! and he could ſtate that he entertained a hope of being able, on Monday fe'nnight, to lay before the Houſe the details of the military plans of defence which had been under the conſideration of his Majeſty's miniſters for ſome time. Mr. Canning repeated the queſtion he had put to Mr. Windham before, whether the additional force bill made any part of the propoſed plan. To this queſtion no anſwer was returned. The houſe in a committee of ſupply voted a ſum, not exceeding 2,977,1811. 6s. 6d. for the ſervice of the ordnance of Great Britain for 1806.

NEW YORK, May 16.

From the Mercantile Advertiſer.

The London and Liverpool papers with which we have been favored by Captain Carpenter, of the ſhip Projector, tho' extending to the 27th March, contain very little intelligence either of a political or commercial nature worth notice. We have ſelected the following as the moſt prominent articles, and as the only articles poſſeſſing even an ordinary degree of intereſt:

LONDON, March 22.

The new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Electot of Baden, have independently, at the deſire of France, prohibited the importation of Britiſh articles.

Earl Selkirk (who was in Boſton a few years ſince) is appointed Ambaſſador to the United States, to ſettle the exiſting differences. The King of Pruſſia it is ſaid, is to take the title of Emperor of the North.

The American Miniſter in London, is treated with marked attention; and there is no doubt a good underſtanding will be ſoon reſtored between Great Britain and the United States.

The Duke of Kent is to have the military command in Ireland.

A letter from Liſbon dated the 12th inſt. ſtates, that four French frigates & a brig of war, ſailed from Cadiz Bay on the 7th. The brig was taken; but the frigates unfortunately eſcaped.

March 24.

At two o'clock yeſterday morning Capt. Cochrane arrived at the Admiralty from Portſmouth, where he had landed the preceding evening, at five o'clock. Captain Cochrane came home in the Kingfiſher ſloop of war, from the Weſt Indies, with an account of the total deſtruction of a French ſquadron. He had a paſſage of five weeks and four days. Mr. Grey was called up immediately on Captain Cochrane's arrival; as were alſo the other members of the Board of Admiralty.

The diſpatches were very early forwarded by a meſſenger to his Majeſty at Windſor. Intelligence was likewiſe ſent to Admiral Young at Plymouth; to Lord Keith at Ramſgate, and to Admiral Douglas at Yarmouth, in the courſe of the day. And a Bulletin, ſtating the ſubſtance, was ſent to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and by Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and by him tranſmitted to Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe.

The extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed about two o'clock, and the Park and Tower guns were fired in honor of the event.

Mr. Curran is appointed Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland.

Report ſtates, that Sir John Moore is to ſucceed Lord Lake, as Commander in Chief in India. It is added, that the gallant General is to be accompanied by his regiment (the 52d,) one of the fineſt in the ſervice.

Admiral Thornborough arived off Roſhefort on the 3d inſt. in the Prince of Wales, with the Malo, Achille, Illuſtrious, Conqueror, Pallas and Mediante. The Latona was watching the port; where there is one three-decker, four 74 gun ſhips, four frigates, two corvettes and two brigs, at ſingle anchor, ready for ſea.

Lord Grenville moved the thanks of the Houſe to Admiral Duckworth, the officers, ſeamen and marines, for their gallant behaviour on the ſixteenth February, in taking and deſtroying 5 ſail of the line, being the whole of the French fleet in the Weſt Indies, which was carried *nem. dis.*

In the Houſe of Commons Mr Grey made a ſimilar motion, which was agreed to in like manner.

The gentlemen who intended to bid for the loan waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer this morning, to aſcertain the amount of the loan and the terms upon which the biddings are to take place on Friday. We underſtand that the amount of the loan is to be 22 millions; 18 for Great Britain and 4 for Ireland.—Of the latter, two millions are to be raiſed in England, and two in Ireland. The contractors are to receive 100l. conſols, and the biddings to be in the reduced. The firſt inſtalment is to be paid on the 15th April.

Government has received diſpatches from General Sir James Craig, which ſtate, that the Ruſſian troops, amounting to 22,000 men, were in perfect readineſs to defend the Iſle of Sicily againſt the attack which the French were meditating againſt it.

War with Algiers.—Advices by the laſt Liſbon packet, ſtate, that Mr. Cartwright, his Majeſty's Agent and Conſul General landed at Gibraltar on the 27th of February from the Niger frigate. Mr. Cartwright, after trying in vain every means in his power to procure ſatisfaction for various demands which he was entitled to make by treaties with our Government and the Regency, & finding it impoſſible to prevent the daily inſults which the Dey, and his Agents offered to the Britiſh Legation & ſuſpects, intimated his intention to depart from Algiers, and demanded his paſſports; they were granted him without difficulty, and he embarked without delay on board the Niger.

YARMOUTH, March 23.

The fleet under command of Admiral Rodſey ſailed again yeſterday, on a cruize off the Texel.

Laſt Moments of Lord Nelſon Authenticated.—The following is the relation of Mr. Beatty, the ſurgeon, & Mr. Bourke the purſer of the Victory:

About the middle of the action with the combined fleets, on the 21ſt of October, Lord Nelſon was upon the quarter deck, where he had reſolved to take his ſtation during the whole of the battle. A few minutes before he was wounded, Mr. Bourke was near him; he looked ſteadfaſtly at him & ſaid, Bourke, I expect every man to be upon his ſtation.—Mr. Bourke took the hint, and went to his proper ſtation in the cockpit.

At this time his lordſhip's ſecretary, Mr. Scott, who was not, as has been repreſented, either receiving directions from him, or ſtanding by him, but was communicating ſome orders to an officer at a diſtant part of the quarter-deck, was cut almoſt in two by a cannon ſhot. He expired on the inſtant, and was thrown overboard.

Lord Nelſon obſerved the act of throwing his ſecretary overboard, and ſaid, as if doubtful, to a midſhipman who was near him, "was that Scott?" The midſhipman replied, "he believed it was. His lordſhip exclaimed, "poor fellow."

He was now walking the quarter-deck, and about three yards from the ſtern, the ſpace he generally walked before he turned back. His lordſhip was in the act of turning on the quarter-deck, with his face towards the enemy, when he was mortally wounded in the left breaſt by a muſket ball, ſuppoſed to have been fired from the mizen-top of the Redoubtable, French ſhip of the line, which the Victory had attacked early in the battle.

He inſtantly fell. He was not, as has been related, picked up by Capt. Hardy. In the hurry of the battle, which was then raging in its greateſt violence, even the fall of their beloved commander did not interrupt the buſineſs of the quarter-deck. Two ſailors, however, who were near his lordſhip, raiſed him in their arms, and carried him to the cockpit. He was immediately laid upon a bed, and the following is the ſubſtance of the converſation which really took place in the cockpit, between his lordſhip, capt. Hardy, Mr. Bourke and Mr. Beatty:

Upon ſeeing him bro't down, Mr. Bourke immediately ran to him. "I fear," he ſaid, "your lordſh p is wounded."—"Mortally, mortally." "I hope not, my dear lord; let Mr. Beatty examine your wound." "It is of no uſe," exclaimed the dying Nelſon; "he had better attend to others."

Mr. Beatty now approached to examine the wound. His lordſhip was raiſed up; and Mr. Beatty, whoſe attention was anxiouſly fixed upon the eyes of his patient, as an indication the moſt certain when a wound is mortal, after a few moments turned his eyes on Bourke, and expreſſed his opinion in his countenance. Lord Nelſon now turned to Bourke, and ſaid, "tell Hardy to come to me." Bourke left the cockpit. Beatty now ſaid, "ſuffer me, my lord, to probe the wound with my finger; I will give you no pain." Lord Nelſon permitted him, and paſſing his left hand round his waiſt, he probed it with the fore finger of his right.

The deſcription of the ſurgeon, however, is ſo accurate and ſcientific, that by his permiſſion, we thankfully give it:

"On his lordſhip being brought below, he complained of acute pain in about the ſixth or ſeventh dorſal vertebrae, of privation of ſenſe and motion of the body and inferior extremities; his reſpiration was ſhort and difficult; his pulſe was weak, ſmall and irregular, he frequently declared his back was ſhot through, that he felt every inſtant a guſh of blood within his breaſt; and that he had ſenſations which indicated to him the approach of death. In the courſe of an hour his pulſe became indiſtinct, and was gradually loſt in the arm; his extremeties and forehead became ſoon afterwards cold. He retained his wonted energy of mind and exercife of his faculties until the lateſt moment of his exiſtence; and when victory, as ſignal as deciſive, was announced to him, he expreſſed his pious acknowledgements thereof, and heartfelt ſatisfaction at the glorious event, in the moſt emphatic language. He then delivered his laſt orders with his uſual preciſion, and in a few minutes expired without a ſtruggle.

Courſe and ſite of the ball aſcertained ſince death.

"The ball ſtruck the fore part of his lordſhip's epaulette, and entered the left ſhoulder immediately before the *proceſſus acromium ſcapulae*, which it ſlightly fractured; it then deſcended obliquely into the thorax, fractured the ſecond and third ribs; and after penetrating the left lobe of the lungs, and dividing in its paſſage a large branch of the pulmonary artery, it entered the left ſide of the ſpine, between the ſixth and ſeventh dorſel vertebrae, fractured the left tranſverſe proceſs of the ſixth vertebrae, wounded the medulla ſpinalis, and fracturing the right tranſverſe proceſs of the ſeventh vertebrae, it made its way from the right ſide of the ſpine, directing its courſe through the muſcles of the back, and lodged there in about two inches below the inferior angle of the right ſcapula.

"On removing the ball, a portion of the gold lace and pad of the epaulette, together with a ſmall piece of his lordſhip's coat, were found firmly attached to it."

When Bourke returned into the cockpit with captain Hardy, lord Nelſon told the latter to come near him. "Kiſs me Hardy," he exclaimed. Captain Hardy kiſſed his cheek. "I hope your lordſhip," he ſaid, will live to enjoy your triumph." "Never, Hardy," he exclaimed. "I am dying—I am a dead man all over.—Beatty will tell you ſo.—Bring the fleet to an anchor—you have all done your duty—God bleſs you." Captain Hardy now ſaid, "I ſuppoſe Collingwood my dear lord is to command the fleet?" "Never," exclaimed he, "whilſt I live;" meaning, doubtleſs, that ſo long as his gallant ſpirits ſurvived, he would never deſert his duty.

What paſſed after this was merely caſual; his lordſhip's laſt words were to Mr. Beatty, whilſt he was expiring in his arms—"I could have wiſhed to have lived to enjoy this; but God's will be done." "My lord," exclaimed Hardy, "you die in the midſt of triumph." "Do I, Hardy?" He ſmiled faintly; "God be praiſed!" Theſe were his laſt words before he expired.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

Purſuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act for granting a compenſation to John M. Crous, for diſcovering and publiſhing a cure for the hydrophobia or canine madneſs," paſſed the 28th February, 1806. I do hereby certify, that the ſaid John M. Crouſe hath this day depoſited in this office a certain writing, purporting to be the remedy uſed by him with perfect ſucceſs, for more than twenty years paſt for the cure of the hydrophobia or canine madneſs—which writing is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.

"The following is an account and

prescription of the remedy and cure for the hydrophobia or canine madness—made by JOHN M. CROUS, in conformity to an act of the legislature of the state of New York, passed at their present session, viz.

"1st. Take one ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized, or pounded to fine dust.

"2dly. Take the false tongue of a newly foaled colt; let that also be dried and pulverized—and

"3dly. Take one scruple of the verdigrease, which is raised on the surface of old copper by laying in moist earth; the coppers of George I. or II. are the purest and best. Mix these ingredients together, and if the patient be an adult or full grown, take one common teaspoonfull a day, and so on in proportion for a child according to its age. In one hour after, take the filings of the one half of a copper of the above kind if to be had; if not, then a small increased quantity of any baser metal of the kind—this to be taken in a small quantity of water.

"The next morning fasting, (or before eating) repeat the same as before. This, if complied with after the biting of the dog and before symptoms of madness, will effectually prevent any appearance of the disorder; but if after the symptoms shall appear, a physician must immediately be applied to, administer the following, viz.

"THREE drams of the verdigrease of the kind before mentioned, mixed with half an ounce of calomel, to be taken at one dose. This quantity the physician need not fear to administer, as the re-action of the venom then diffused through the whole system of the patient, neutralizes confiderably the powerful quality of the medicine—and

"Secondly, if in four hours thereafter the patient is not completely relieved, administer four grains of pure opium, or one hundred and twenty drops of liquid laudanum.

"N. B. The patient must be careful to avoid the use of milk for several days after taking any of the aforegoing medicine.

JOHN M. CROUS.

"ALBANY, ss.

John M. Crous, being duly sworn, deposeth, that the above account and prescription for the remedy and cure for the hydrophobia or canine madness, is a just and true account and prescription, and the only one used and practised upon by himself for more than twenty years past and which has never failed of perfect success in any instance of the vast number of unfortunate human beings who have been bitten by the mad dog, and who have applied to him, the deponent, for relief.

JOHN M. CROUS.

"Sworn the 24th day of March, 1806, before me, JAMES KENT, Chief Justice, &c.

"Mem.—The word THREE in the last line of the first page written before an erasure, and then sworn to.

JAMES KENT.

Given under my hand at Albany, the 25th day of March, 1806.

ELISHA JENKINS, Comptroller.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

The following lines contain many handsome sentiments, on

MORAL AND NATURAL BEAUTY.

SWEET is the voice that soothes my care,
The voice of love, the voice of song;
The eye that celebrates the fair,
And animates the warlike throng.

Sweet is the counsel of a friend,
Whose bosom proves a pillow kind,
Who, e'en mild persuasion bring, an end
To all the sorrows of the mind.

Sweet is the breath of balmy Spring,
That lingers in the primrose vale;
The woodlark sweet, when on the wing
His wild notes swell the riding gale.

Sweet is the breeze that curls the lakes,
And early wafts the fragrant dew,
Through hovering clouds the vapour breaks,
And clears the bright ethereal hue.

Sweet is the bean, the blooming pea,
More fragrant than Arabia's gale
That sleeps upon the tranquil sea,
Or gently swells th'extended sail.

Sweet is the walk where daisies spring,
And cowslips scent the verdant mead;
The woodlands haunt where linnets sing,
From every bud surrender feed.

But far more sweet are virtuous deeds;
The hand that kindly brings relief,
The heart that with the widow bleeds,
That shares the drooping orphan's grief.

The PIOUS and HUMANE, here rife
With liberal hands and feeling heart;
And chafe the tears from forrow's eyes,
And bid each anxious woe depart.

[*Kingston Courier.*

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 4th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, Esq. York,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,
Abraham Iredell, Esq.
Thomas Welch,
Augustus Jones,
William Fortune,
Lewis Grant,
Richard Cockrell,
Henry Smith,
John Ridley,
Aaron Greely,
Thomas Fraser,
Reuben Sherwood,
Joseph Fauser,
Solomon Stevens,
Samuel S. Wilmot
Samuel Ryckman,
Mahlon Burwell,
Adrian Marlet,
Samuel Ruttan,
George Lowe,
C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor Gen.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 3, Fast fide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two fourths of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

For Sale,

The Property of the Subscriber,

A Good strong Horse, 4 years old, a Yoke of Oxen, 6 years old, and several Implements of Husbandry.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

York, March 29, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

HIS MAJESTY.

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raised, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to serve in America, for the protection of the adhere ing Loyalists and the defence of surrounding their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the said Regiment. For their information, so much of the Royal Instructions are here recited as will authorize the Terms on which his Majesty will be pleased to accept those Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling

will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provisions from the date of Inclistment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Disbanded, such Men as shall choose to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Sowarrow, common and half Boots, Bee and quarter Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELCHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentlemen will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaster, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the 4th Concession of said Township, containing 383 Acres, about twenty Acres of which is improved, and has been for by thirty pounds N. Y. Cy. a year; the last is of the best quality, and on the great road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a fine Stream of Water running through the whole; will be sold cheap for Cash. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Esquire, at Ancaster, or of the Subscriber who will give a good title and immediate possession.

Also Lots No. 12 in the fourth and 12 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk, containing 400 Acres, the Soil of the best quality and well watered, situated near Patterson's Creek, and contiguous to the best settlement in the District of London—Enquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Woodhouse, 25th March, 1806.

To be sold, or leased for a term of years, the House and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cowper now resides, House in South Street, being one side of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premises consist of two Town Lots, on which are a new two story Frames Dwelling-House, with convenient Cellars and Garrets, besides every other convenience for carrying on any public Business on an extensive scale; Standing with Stable for eleven Horses, a two Horse Store, with a Well of excellent Water. The purchaser can be accommodated with a large Kitchen Garden of ten acres bearing Orchard; likewise a House and Pump.

For terms apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 22, Yonge-Street, or to Duncan Cameron, Esq. York.

York, 17th March, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE estates and Effects of the above advertising, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, engage prosecute all persons who is therefore hereby, on such application with be most

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 8.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 788. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this present month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty seventh day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President, Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this fifteenth day of MAY, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.

It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th April, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December, 1805*, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Dp. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Magistrate to sign his name } here, and the County or Place for which he acts. }

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.

Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVAN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.

By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, March 19.

Lord Cathcart's conduct in reſiſting the demand made for ſurrender of the recruits raiſed for the German Legion, was very ſpirited. Before they were embarked, ſome movements on the part of the Pruſſians indicated an intention of preventing their embarkation. Lord Cathcart is reported to have declared directly and diſtinctly to Count Shulenburgh, that if any movements were made to detach the newly raiſed levy from him, it muſt be *over his and every Britiſh Soldier's body!* In this gallant reſolution he was ſupported by the countenance of the Swediſh and Ruſſian force, which formed a ſtrong cordon, together with the Britiſh troops to proteſt the embarkation.

A new plot againſt the Government of Bonaparte has been diſcovered at La Vendee, and ſeveral of the conſpirators have been arreſted and tried at Nantes. —One of them has been executed.

Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir James Tilney Long, is ſole heireſs to the Tilney eſtate, amounting to 30,000l. per annum, and 200,000l. in the Funds, making her by far the richeſt female Commoner in England. She has juſt entered her 17th year.

Ruſſian Official Account of the Battle of Auſterlitz.

TROPPAU, Jan. 25.

The iſſue of the Battle of Auſterlitz has been ſo well confirmed by its conſequences, that it is almoſt incredible how France could publiſh ſuch extravagant and untrue relations of that affair. All Europe, and the Ruſſian nation in particular, juſtly expect a relation on our part. The love of truth alone, and the wiſh to adduce none but well authenticated facts, have hitherto prevented the appearance of this relation. In the meanwhile, it is neceſſary to correct ſome of the ſtatements of the French Bulletins, particularly the 30th, and to lay them before the public.

General Savary ſpoke with two perſons only belonging to the Emperor's ſuite; and excepting theſe, he only ſaw ſome Field Adjutants, who had brought diſpatches from theſe Chiefs, or were in waiting to tranſmit orders to them.

The Chief of the French nation might not have derived any pleaſure from the converſation of Prince Dolgorucky; but at the ſame time forgot that the Ruſſians did not belong to thoſe nations who fought his proteſtion.

The number of the Allied Army as ſtated in the Bulletins, was 105,000 men, viz. 80,000 Ruſſians and 25,000 Auſtrians, and the French moch inferior." But why were their numbers not given? Beſides the reſerve, which alone was ſaid to be equal to an army, the enemy's force conſiſted of four large diviſions of 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry each, commanded by a Marſhal and two Generals of Diviſion. The Combined Army, on the other hand, conſiſted of 52,000 Ruſſians and 17,000 Auſtrians!!!

But this inferiority in numbers was the leaſt misfortune of the Ruſſian army; the ſcarcity of proviſions was ſo great, that for nearly two days preceding the battle, they had nothing to eat. The horſes were ſamilhed to ſuch a degree, that thoſe belonging to the artillery could no longer draw.—Of courſe, in the battle, the artillery was of little uſe, excepting in thoſe ſtations where it was firſt planted. The total failure of proviſions and forage was alone ſufficient to prevent our maintaining our poſt any longer at Olmutz, or to take another ſtation further in the rear.—Theſe circumſtances urged the neceſſity of the battle, the happy reſult of which could only be expected from the valor of the troops. The Imperial Guard, of which it is ſaid, in the Bulletin, that it loſt all its colours, are ſtill in poſſeſſion of them, and have taken one pair from the enemy. The Combined Army, it is ſaid, loſt 15,000 killed, and 20,000 priſoners. Do they include among theſe the 20,000 ſaid to have been drowned?

After ſo many forced marches, and ſo much fatigue and hunger as had been ſuſtained, with the ſickneſs conſequent thereunto; after the affairs upon the Danube and in Moravia;—of the whole Ruſſian army there is not a deficiency of more than ſeventeen thouſand men. But, were the loſs as conſiderable as the Bulletin has pretended, why was not the Ruſſian army purſued, as the Bulletin falſely aſſerts? On the contrary, the Ruſſian army kept the field till the next morning. The armiſtice was not concluded but with the Emperor of Germany, at whoſe particular deſire the Ruſſians firſt commenced their retreat, and which was alſo effected in good order and without loſs, nor withſtanding the French partly aſſert, that during the negociations with Auſtria, the French army protecuted its victories. To enhance the glory of this day, the French Bulletin ſays, that the French Guard (the Reſerve Corps) took no part in the battle. The ſame Bulletin however afterwards aſſerts, that when one French battalion was broke by the Ruſſian Guard, Bonaparte ordered Marſhal Beſſieres to advance, and that the Imperial Guards on both ſides immediately came to action.

The French Bulletins abound with falſe ſtatements, over which the pretended noiſe and diſtraction, occaſioned by the diſcharge of 200 pieces of cannon, and a conflict between 200,000 men, throw but a ſlimſy covering.—Can it poſſibly ſerve the intereſts of a great General to fanciful ſuch reports? Can he really ſtand in need of ſuch means as theſe to increaſe that military glory which is not denied him?—Poſterity will do juſtice to the truth.

March 22.

A report was current yeſterday, that the Brazils have been taken by a French fleet, but it was regarded as an unauthenticated rumour.

March 23.

Sixteen thouſand French troops are ordered to occupy Duſſeldorf & Weſtfalia which are to be ceded to France.

Frankfort, in addition to the impoſt of four millions of franks, levied by France has been compelled to pay upwards of 200,000 florins more, in requiſition for hay, ſtraw, oats, &c.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Tueſday night, ſix o'clock. —Mr. Whitbread and others brought up a paper from the Houſe of Commons, the contents of which were, that the commons had taken into conſideration the anſwer of Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, and that he is guilty of the charges laid againſt him, and that the Commons are ready to prove the ſame. Upon the Chancellor's reading it from the Woolſack, Lord Fitzwilliam roſe to make a motion that Henry Lord Viſcount Melville be heard at the Bar of this Houſe, which being agreed to, he further moved that the 29th of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon be the time for the trial of Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, at the Bar of this Houſe.

ALBANY, May 16.

News.—We yeſterday ſaw a letter from Barbadoes, dated April 14, 1806, giving information, received via Trinidad, that General Miranda had effected a landing in the Spaniſh American province of Curracas; that he had taken the iſland of Margurita, the town of Cumana, on the ſea board of the province; the town of Barcellona, in the ſame, on the river Neveri; and was in full march for the capital of the country, ſituated about 50 miles from the coaſt. Mr. Fitzwilliam acts as his ſecretary. The expedition ſailed laſt from Curracoa.

The above information is confirmed by Captain Forbrough, who arrived here yeſterday from Martinico. It appears that the American ſhip Leander, was joined by ſome Engliſh cruizers, and that Miranda has proclaimed the independence of the province. The intelligence was brought to Martinico by a Danith veſſel.

A Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. which we received yeſterday, contains the following—"We learn from Curracoa, that the gavernment of that place was aware of Miranda's intention, in conſequence of which a large force of Spaniards and Aborigines had been raiſed to oppoſe him, and the ſea coaſt lined with troops for a great diſtance. His partiſans, however, under a commander named Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, were alſo collecting an immenſe force to windward, and were determined to render him all aſſiſtance, immediately on his appearance on the coaſt."

[*Morning Chronicle, May 20.*

THE RUSSIANS.

Mr. Carr makes us familiar with the cuſtoms of the common Ruſſians, who are thus nobly and feelingly vindicated from the character which ſome travellers have given them, of unconquerable barbariſm:

"To ſay that nature has irreverſibly doomed the Ruſſian to be a barbarian is an aſſertion as diſgraceful as it is unjuſt, and ſuch as nature herſelf contravened. Amidſt all the oppreſſion that weighs him to the earth, that half aſſociates him with the rugged beaſts of the foreſt, and taught as he is that his condition can never know amelioration, this poor ſlave of the north has diſplayed the moſt heroic ardor in the field, the moſt gentle moderation in ſucceſs, and the mildeſt, unrepining philoſophy in ſuffering, ſuch as would have done honor to a Roman.

"If you aſk whether the ſenſibilities of nature ever ſoftened the Ruſſian breaſt, read what the poor exiles have expreſſed in the deſolate wilds of Siberia, and it will put the feelings of your own heart to their fulleſt proof. In thoſe regions of gloom the poet may catch ſome of the fineſt ſubjects for his muſe.

"Let us not endeavour to convert the law of climates into the ruthleſs decrees of immortal vengeance. Well did the poor African ſay, "Ah maſſa, a good negro is like a chetnut, all *white* within, and a bad Engliſhman like an apple, thought perfect, when it has many black grains in its heart." No! no! the breaſt of the Ruſſian is not unimpreſſible. The granite of his inclement region is hard and rugged, harder than any other rock; but under its rough ſurface, gems are ſometimes found, and love and toil have proved that it is ſuſceptible of a high polith. No one who has remarked the Ruſſian with candour, who judges from what he has ſeen, and not from what he has heard or read, will heſitate to pronounce him one of the beſt-tempered creatures in the creation. He will bear the curſe and the ſcorn, and frequently the blows of his ſuperior with mildneſs. Revenge almoſt fanctioned by inſults, never maddens his blood; and knowing how hard it is to ſuffer without reſiſting, he is ſcarcely ever ſeen to ſtrike the animal over which he has power.

His horſe is ſeldom compelled by any other influence than a few cheriſhing and cheering ſounds; if this encouragement in creaſe not his pace, he does not, beated with ſavage fury, diſfeature wretched beaſt with the ſcourge, beat out an eye or tear out the tongue; no, his patient driver begins to ſing to him, and the Ruſſians are all famous ſingers, as I ſhall hereafter tell. If the charms of muſic have no influence on his legs he then begins to reaſon with him. "You filly fellow, why don't you go on faſter? come, get on, get on, don't you know that to-morrow is a feaſtinick (a faſt day) that then you will have nothing to do but to eat." By this time, the lucky jade has generally had its whim out, and trots on gaily. His horſe is the object of his pride and comfort. Well obſerving the wiſdom of the Ruſſian proverb, "It is not the horſe but the oats that carry you." As long as the animal will eat he feeds him, and his appearance generally honors, and his grateful ſervices remunerate the humanity of his maſter. A Ruſſian in the exaſſition of paſſion may do a ferocious thing, but never an ill-natured one. No being under heaven ſurpaſſes him in the gaiety of his heart. His little national ſong cheers him wherever he goes. Where a German would ſmoke for comfort, the Ruſſian ſings. There is nothing cold about him but a wintry climate;—whenever he ſpeaks it is with good humour and vivacity, accompanied with the moſt animated geſtures; and although I do not think that the Graces would at firſt ſight pull caps about him, yet, in the dance, for ſpirit and agility, I would match him againſt any one of the moſt agile ſons of careleſſneſs in the Champs Elifees."

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 15.

Extraordinary inſtance of bravery.—In the late glorious action with the combined fleets, his Majeſty's ſhip Defiance commanded by P. C. Durham, had engaged a French 80 gun ſhip within piſtol ſhot. Mr. Spratt, mate of the above ſhip, from his great activity, had been honored with the command of the boarders, and likewiſe promiſed an opportunity to ſignalize himſelf. This brave young officer, in the midſt of the action, aſked his gallant captain permiſſion to board, who immediately ordered the helm aweather, and the boarders to be ready; but this true ſon of Neptune, fearing the ſhip would not cloſe, and unwilling to loſe ſo glorious an opportunity, requeſted of the men that could ſwim to follow him. He plunged into the water, ſwam to the enemy's ſtern, and entered the gun room port alone, by the aſſiſtance of the rudder chains. His men either miſunderſtood or did not hear him, in the clamour of battle, but our hero made his way courageouſly through the different decks, and was ſoon after ſeen on the enemy's poop, with his hat on the point of his cutlaſs, calling the boarders to his aſſiſtance, who were then anxiouſly waiting for the ſhips to cloſe. He attempted to haul down the French colours, but was attacked by ſeveral grenadiers, whom he repulſed with ſucceſs. The ſhips being pretty cloſe, ſeveral of our tars got over, who went their vengeance on an officer. He cried for mercy, and threw himſelf at our hero's feet, who ſaved his life. He had ſcarcely performed this piece of ſervice, when a muſket was levelled at his breaſt, but to cloſe that he fortunately ſtruck it downward, receiving, however, the ſhot thro' his leg, which was ſeverely fractured. He afterwards fought two of the enemy on his knees who were ſoon diſpatched by ſome of the brave tars by whom he was ſo gallantly ſupported. The ſhip ſoon after ſtruck, and proved to be the l'Aigle. This young officer is in the naval hoſpital, and we are happy to hear, in a fair way of doing well.

From the Northumberland, (Pennſylvania) Argus.

MR. BINNS,

The unfortunate circumſtance which happened to Mr. Slater laſt week, bro't to my recollection a tranſaction which was exhibited ſomething more than 20 years ago. A perſon in or near London made known to the public, that he had provided materials for a houſe, all of wood, and that they were proof againſt fire, and that on a day fixed, he would have it on Putney Common, and a ſufficient quantity of combuſtibles to try the experiment. Accordingly a great concourſe of people aſſembled. The houſe was ſet up, and fire ſet to it in ſeveral, places, but it would not burn. The fact is, the wood had been rendered incombuſtible, by its being previouſly boiled or ſoaked in allum water. Boards that are uſed near a ſtove pipe, or in any ſituation near the fire, might be ſoaked with the above, and ſo prevent them from catching fire, and ſave all the calamity which ſo often follows ſuch accidents.

Should this information be attended with any advantage to the public, it will be a gratification to

JOHN WHEATLY.

Northumberland, March 7, 1806.

N. B. Wood boiled in allum water, if even put into the fire, will not blaze.

Method of waſhing white Silk Patent Lace.

Fold up the piece to the length of about a quarter of a yard, ſtitch it up ſlightly together with a needle and thread; anoint the ſurface of the lace with a little ſweet oil upon the end of a feather, and boil it one hour in ſtrong ſoap and water. When taken out it will have a ſhowy whiteneſs ſuperior to its original colour. [*Palladium.*

The following Verſes were publiſhed in the London papers, immediately after their moſt ſplendid deſcription of the Funeral of Lord Nelſon on the 8th of January. They are certainly from the greateſt Statesman, on the greateſt Admiral in the world.

[*Rich. Enq.*

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

BY THE HON. C. J. FOX, ESQ.

IN Death's terrific icy arms
The brave, illuſtrious NELSON lies;
He's free from cares and war's alarms,
Sees not our tears nor hears our ſighs.

Cold is the heart where glow reign'd,
Mute is the tongue that joy inſpir'd,
Still is the arm that conqueſt gain'd,
And dim the eye that glory fir'd.

Too mean for him a world like this!
He's landed on the happy ſhore
Where all the brave partake of bliſs,
And heroes meet to part no more.

The following Lines were written by a Britiſh Statesman of celebrity, now living:—They breath much morality and ingeniouſneſs.

THE MANSION OF REST.

I talk'd to my flattering heart,
And I chid its wild wandering ways;
I charg'd it from FOLLY to part,
And to faſhion the reſt of its days;
I bade it no longer admire
The meteors that FANCY had dreſt;
I whiſper'd, 'twas time to retire,
And ſeek for a *Manſion of Reſt.*

A Charmer was ſiſt'ning the while,
Who caught up the tone of my lay:
Oh come then, ſhe cried, with a ſmile,
And I'll ſhew you the place and the way:
I followed the wiſh to her home,
And vow'd to be there her gueſt:
"Never more, I exclaim'd, will I roam,
"In ſearch of the *Manſion of Reſt.*"

But the ſweeteſt of moments will fly;
Nor long was my fancy beguil'd,
Ere from I diſcern'd, with a ſigh,
That the Syren deceiv'd, while ſhe ſmil'd:
Deep deep in the ſhade ſhe repoſes
Of my trufting and innocent breaſt,
And the door of each avenue cloſes,
That led to the *Manſion of Reſt.*

Then Friendſhip entic'd me to ſtray,
Through the long magic wiles of romance;
But I found that he meant to betray,
And ſhrunk from the Sorcerer's glance:
For Experience has taught me to know,
That the ſoul which feeds on his breath,
Might ſoſs on the billows of woe,
And ne'er find a *Manſion of Reſt.*

Pleaſure's path I determin'd to try;
But Prudence I met in the way,
Conviction flaſhed light from her eye,
And appear'd to illumine my day:
She cry'd—as ſhe ſhew'd me a grave
With nettles and wild flowers dreſt'd,
O'er which the dark cypreſs did wave—
"Behold there the *Manſion of Reſt.*"

She ſpoke and half vaniſh'd in air,
For the few mild Religion appear,
With a ſmile that would baniſh deſpair,
And dry up the penitent tear:
Doubts and fears from my boſom were driven,
As, preſſing the croſs to her breaſt,
And pointing ſerenely to Heaven,
She ſhew'd the true *Manſion of Reſt.*

RELIGION.

AN OCCASIONAL HYMN.

THRO' shades and solitudes profound,
The sunning traveller winds his way;
Bewildering meteors glare around,
And tempt his wandering feet astray:

Welcome, thrice welcome, to his eye,
The sudden moon's unerring light,
When forth she sallies thro' the sky,
The guardian Angel of the night!

Thus mortals, blind and weak, below
Pursue the phantom Bliss, in vain;
The world's a wilderness of woe,
And life a pilgrimage of pain!

Till mild RELIGION, from above,
Descends, a sweet engaging form,
The messenger of heavenly love,
The bow of promise in a storm!

Then guilty passions wing their flight,
Sorrow, remorse, affliction cease;
RELIGION'S yoke is soft and light,
And all her paths are paths of peace.

Ambition, pride, revenge, depart,
And fully flies her chastening rod;
She makes the humble contrite heart
A temple of the living GOD.

Beyond the narrow rule of time,
Where bright celestial ages roll,
To scenes eternal, scenes sublime,
She points the way and leads the soul.

At her approach the grave appears
The Gate of Paradise reflored;
Her voice the watching Cherub hears,
And drops his double flaming sword.

Inspired with her renewing fire,
May we the crown of glory gain;
Rise when the Hoft of Heaven expire,
And reign with G-D, forever reign!

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, June 7, 1806.

Last Wednesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the deceased D BURNS Esq. are requested to send them to the Subscriber regularly attested, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment

The following Books with many others, being lent by the deceased, it is particularly interested they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 11th do in French, 8 bound—Titi Livii, Latin, 18 do—Guthrie's History of Scotland, 18 and 24 do—Rollins Ancient History, 28 do—Pope's Works, 5th do—Swift's do. 2d, 4th and 8th, 8 bound—Dr Gregory's 2d do

ALEXANDER BURNS, Administrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The House and Acre Lot lately poffeffed by the deceased D. Burns, and 2000 Acres of Land; compofed of Lots, No 24, 28 and 27 feventh Conceffion; Nos. 23, 25 and 24 eighth Conceffion, and Nos. 23, 24, 28 and 27 ninth Conceffion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diftrict. ALEX. BURNS.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceffion and No. 14 in the 8th Conceffion, containing two hundred Acres each; the Subfcriber is informed that thofe Lands are commodioufly fituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indifputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firft Conceffion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on faid Lots, with a good Farm Houfe. Alfo, Lot No. 3, Firft fide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchafe Money. Application to be made to the Subfcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly Licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors thereto. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rafer,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Auguftus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Parfons,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman.
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell.
	Adrian Marlet.
	Sanfuel Ridout.
	George Lawe

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Lift of the Goods brought by Mr. Quetton St. George from New York.

AN affortment of India Cottons, white and colored Cambricks, plain Muflins, Calicoes, Book Muflins, Silk Shawls, Linnens, Cravats, Fans, fewing Silks and Twift, Thread, Needles and Pins, Silks of different colors and qualities, twilled Florentine, plain do. black Bombafeens, black Bombazette, Calimancoes and Durants, black Gauze, Buttons of different qualities, Hat-linen, fine Bobbin, Tapes, Dimities, Ribbons of different kinds, blue and yellow Nankeens, black Lace Veils, white Fringe, Lace and Edgings, Countrepanes, black Mode, Mens' black Worfted Hofe, do. Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs of different kinds, long Silk Gloves, elegant Kid do. Cotton do. Linen Cambrick, white Marfeilles, Silk Cords and Taffels, Diaper, Mull Muflin, pink Peliong, black Silk Velvet, Perfian, black Cord Velvet, Tapeftrie, white Caffimere, blue and black fuperfine Cloths, white, yellow and red fine Flannels, Childrens' Stockings, Velvet Bindings, Worfted do. Printing, Worfted Checks, Flag and Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, Fuftians, Linen Beaver Hats, Mens' Hats, Boys Leather Caps.

Pigtail, Carrot and cut Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Rope, Bed-cords, Axes, Hoes, Gimlets, Mouſe Traps, Sciſes, Bellows, Hearth Brufhes, Lookingglaſſes, Nob-latches, Flute Irons, Turnerrs, Chiſels, ſocket do. Rules, Carpenters' Adzes, fcrew Augers of different ſizes, Shoe Nippers, Rafps, Tacks, Awls, Shoe knives, Cutters Webbs, Iron Hand ſaws, Shovels and Tongs, Shoe-brufhes, Iron Wire, Candle-ſticks, Size-ſticks, Screws, Combs, Brafs Butts, caſt do Cheſt Hinges, Gridirons Bonnet Wire, Key Tallents, Brafs do.

Tumblers, Box-mills, Trace-chains, Sheep-fhears, Pewter Teapots, Britannia do. Steel, Flat Bolts, 1 and do. Inlaid ſetts, Wood Cards, green, black and white handled Knives and Forks, Ivory handle do Buck do Jack and Penknives, Razors of the beſt quality, Sportſmens' Knives, Sciſſors, Spoons, Snuffle Bits, Jewſharps, Rope Cafes, tuft and plain Files, Pieces, Pencils, Sheving Boxes, Powder Flaſks, 8 day Watches, Tea do Spectacles, Fifh-hooks, Pocket Inkſtands, Commode Handles, plated Candleſticks, Nutmeg Graters, Tobacco-boxes, Knee-buckles, black and other Suſpenders, Turtoiſe-ſhell Combs, cafe Combs, Silver Thimbles, Pinchbeck, Brafs and Steel do Powder-knives, Gold Rings, Gold Earrings, Silver Pencil Cafes, Gold Trafs, Seals, Silver Seal-rings, Tea-trays oblecter, Bone Mufkard Spoons, Imperial, Hyſon Chulan, and beſt Hyſon Tea, green Tea, Sweet-wood Cakes and Balls, Tea, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, roat and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Sugar-candy, Caraway Seed, Aniſeed, Spanish Indigo, Vermigrafe, Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Leaf and Loaf Sugar, box and keg Raiſins, Prunes, Figs, Brimſtone and Sulphur, Spermaceti Oil, Soap Lemon ſyrup, Starch, Mallard, Muſcoffey, Mamalade, Cayrs, Teall Barley, red Lead, Florence Oil, Almonds, Tamarinds, beſt Citron, pickled Oyſters, Liquorice, Calcavella and Sherry Wine, alſo from Bolivia, received by the Toronto, good Port Wine, Pickles, Worcefhire, Cayenne Pepper, Fifh Sauce, Engliſh Cheefe

Sowarrow Boots, fine Mens' Shoes, boys do ftrong Shoes, Morocco Slippers, Womens' Leather Shoes, Girls Morocco and Leather Slippers, childrens' fhoes, Black ball, &c. &c.

A Gentleman on Pride, Jews Letters, Sentimental Journey, Fleetwood, Tales of Wonder, Werth's Letters, Miss. Looker On, Pindar, Family Inſtructer, Paul et Virginie, Ladies Library, Campbell's Narratives, Bruce's Voyages, Analyſis of the ſtudy, Female Biography, Clermont, Vicar of Grodloom, Mythic Concord, Natural Theology, Seneca's Morals, Cookery, Mountain Cottage, Reverend's Index, Moore's View, Locke's Eſſays, Fiſher's Arithmetic, Mavor's Natural Hiſtory, Guthrie's Grammar, Office Book's Poems, Goldſmith's Rome, do England Night Thoughts, Pamelia, Watts on the Mind, Natural Biography, Paradiſe Loſt, Nugent's Dictionary, Willingham, Junius's Letters, Miſes Magazine, Sheridan's and Johnſon's Dictionaries, Steadman's American War, Pocket Books, Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant, Chap Books, Dilworth's and Webſter's Spelling Books, Plutus and Momus, Teſtaments, Walker's Dictionary, Blank Books, Office Quills, Ink Pots, Waters, Sealing Wax, black and red Ink Powder, Stamp Bonnet Paper, No. 1 and 2 Foolſcap Paper, Letter Paper.

Balm of Gilead, Stoughton's Bitters, Sugar of Lead, Ivory Black, Oyſter, Bark, Orange Pow. Lincoln Ball, Stick do Salt Petre, Cream of Tartar, Ginger, Magnefia, Turlington's Balſam, Woodfor Pills, Ringlafs, Camphor, Balſam of Honey, Powder of Jalap, Rhubarb, Lobs Lozenges for Coughs, Cochineal Dye, Rofe Water, Orange Flower Water, Milk of Roſes, Rochelle Salts, Wafh-balls, Lancet's Cotton, Thermometers, Larkyps, Gum Arabic, beſt Spermaceti, Teeth Brufhes with Silver Wire, Ivory handle do. common do fine Sponges, Glaſs Stoppled Vender Drops, Caſtor Oil, Eſſence of Peppermint, Lavender, Bergamotte, & Ambergreaſe do. Pomgorie, Church's Cough Drops, Pomatum in Pots, in Rolls, Gum, Aſſafœtida, Confection, Senna, Hungary Powder.

York, May 6, 1806.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment is to be raiſed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PLATTER, to ſerve in America, *but our efpecial* Such active Young Men as are deſirous to manifeſt their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment: for their information, fo much of the Royal Inſtructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, for their approved Pay and Provifions from the date of Inſtructions, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the ſervice will admit and their Conduct merits. Any who the Regiment is Difbanded, fuch Men as fhall chufe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allowance of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Suwarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale

IN the Township of Ancaſter, County of Lincoln, the broken Lots No. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, in the 4th Conceſſion of ſaid Township, containing 583 Acres, about twenty Acres of which is improved, and has been rented thirty pounds N. Y. Cy a year; the ſoil is of the beſt quality, and on the grand road leading from the Head of Lake Ontario to Detroit. There is a fine ſtream of Water running through the whole; will be ſold cheap for Cafh. For further particulars enquire of Richard Hatt Eſquire, at Ancaſter, or of the Subſcriber who will give a good title and immediate poſſeſſion.

Alſo Lots No. 12 in the fourth and 12 in the fifth Conceſſion of Township of Woodhouſe, County of Norfolk, containing 400 Acres, the Soil of the firſt quality and well watered, fituated near Patterſon's Creek, contiguous to the beſt ſettlement in the Diſtrict of London—Enquire as above.

WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Weſthouſe, 24th March, 1806.

TO the Inhabitants of Scarborough and Toronto of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

For a number of years, the Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, wherein Mr. William Cooper now refides, ſtands in South Street, being on the eaſt of the Market Square, commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Bay, Lake Ontario, &c.—the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, on which are a one and two ſtory Framed Dwelling-Houſe, with excellent Cellars and Garrets, between every other convenience for carrying on an extenſive public Buſineſs on an extenſive ſcale; Nothing with Stalls for eleven Horſes, a two ſtory Store-Houſe, Malt Kiln, Smoke-Houſe, and Horſe Shed, with a well of excellent Water. The purchaſer can be accommodated with a large Range already fet, and other Brewing Utenſils, a ſecond ſtore and Cellars.

For further apply to Thomas B. Gough, No. 11, Yonge-ſtreet, or to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. York.

York, March, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 9.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 789. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of May, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the eighth day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of this preſent month of May, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve You and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty ſeventh day of June next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this fifteenth day of MAY, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing ſtreet, Feb. 28, 1806.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and extract, addreſſed to Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, were received yeſterday evening, at the office of the Rt. Hon. William Windham, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Sir David Baird:

Cape Town, January 12, 1806.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to announce to your Lordſhip the capitulation of the town and garriſon of the Cape of Good Hope to his Majeſty's arms.

In my diſpatches of the 24th of November laſt, from St. Salvador, I had the honor to apprize your Lordſhip of the meaſures adopted to refreſh the force under my command; and having, with much difficulty, procured about 60 or 70 horſes for the cavalry, and the ſick being recruited, the expedition ſailed on the 26th of that month; and we had the good fortune to reach Table Bay on the 4th inſt.

I had been intended to diſembark the army immediately, and with a view of covering our deſign, before entering the Bay, the 24th regt. commanded by the Hon. Lieut. Col. M'Donald, was detached, under charge of the Leda frigate, to make a demonſtration of landing in Campo Bay, but the wind having failed, the fleet did not arrive at its anchorage until the day was too far advanced to attempt a landing.

On the morning of the 5th the firſt brigade, under the orders of Brigadier Gen. Beresford, was embarked in boats and proceeded towards the only acceſſible part of the ſhore, in a ſmall bay, 16 miles to the northward of Cape Town, where it appeared practicable to effect a diſembarkation, but the ſurf had increaſed ſo conſiderably that, combined with the local difficulties of the ſpot, it was found neceſſary to abandon the attempt.

The reſt of the day was devoted to a careful examination of the whole ſhore, from Loſpards Bay to within gun-ſhot of the batteries at Cape Town, but it produced only the diſtreſſing concluſion that the chance of effecting a landing depended upon contingencies, very unlikely to be realized but in a perfect calm.

In conſequence of this inference, in order to obviate the diſadvantages of delay in the adoption of a reſolution which I apprehended would at laſt be neceſſarily impoſed on me, I directed Brigadier Gen. Beresford to proceed with the 38th regt. and the 20th light dragoons, efcorted by his Majeſty's ſhip Diomede, to Saldanha Bay, where the diſembarkation could be accomplished with facility, and a proſpect was afforded of procuring horſes and cattle; and I purpoſed following with the main body of the army in the event of the beach being impracticable the enſuing morning.

The ſurf along the ſhore of Loſpards Bay having conſiderably abated the enſuing morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on ſhore, and accordingly the Highland Brigade, compoſed of the 71ſt, 72d, and 93d regts. effected that object under the command of Brigadier General Ferguſon.

The ſhore had been previouſly very cloſely inſpected by the Brigadier, and by his ſpirited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with ſucceſs; although a confined and intricate channel to the ſhore, which had been accurately pointed out by beacons laid down by the diligence and activity of the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip Diadem, and a tremendous ſurf, oppoſed the paſſage of the troops.

The enemy had ſcattered a party of ſharp ſhooters over the contiguous heights, and commanded the landing, but the caſualties of this ſervice aroſe principally from natural difficulties, and it is with the deepeſt concern I have the honor to inform your Lordſhip that we loſt 35 rank and file of the 93d regt. by the overſetting of one of the boats, notwithſtanding every poſſible effort to reſcue thoſe unfortunate men.

The remainder of the troops could only be brought on ſhore on the ſucceeding day, when the extraordinary obſtacles to all intercourſe with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perſeverance of Britiſh ſeamen could ſurmount, barely enabled us to obtain the indiſpenſable ſupplies of water and proviſions for immediate ſubſiſtence.

On the morning of the 8th the army conſiſting of the 24th, 59th, 71ſt, 72d, 83d and 93d regts. about 4000 ſtrong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers and ſix light field pieces, and moved off towards the road which leads to Cape Town; and having aſcended the ſummit of the Blaw Berg, or Blue Mountain, and diſlodged the enemy's light troops, I diſcovered their main

body, drawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.

The enemy's force apparently consisted of about 5000 men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and 23 pieces of cannon, yoked to horses, the disposition of which, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's troops made it evident that they intended to refuse their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank; but, to frustrate their design, I formed the army into two columns, the 2d brigade under Brigadier Gen. Ferguson keeping the road, whilst the first struck to the right, and took the defile of the Mountains. Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order; and the left wing, composed of the Highland Brigade, was then moved forward, and advanced with the steadiest step, under a very heavy fire of round shot, grape and musquetry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader, Brigadier Gen. Fergufon, and the number of the enemy, who (armed the plain), ferved only to augment their ardour and confirm their discipline. The enemy received our fire, and maintained his position obstinately, but in the moment of charging, the valor of British troops bore down all opposition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat.

The first Brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83d regts. and commanded in the absence of Brigadier Genl. Beresford, by Lieut. Col. Baird, was unavoidably precluded, by their situation, from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms, though the flank companies of the 24th had however an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant achievement however was clouded by the loss of Capt. Foster, of the grenadiers, whose gallantry is best recorded in the bosoms of his brother soldiers, and the universal regret of the army.

It is utterly impossible to convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the obstacles which oppoled the advance, and retarded the success of our army; but it is my duty to inform your Lordship that the nature of the country—a deep, heavy, and arid land, covered with shrubs, scarcely pervious to light bodies of infantry; and above all, the total privation of water under the effects of a burning sun, had nearly exhausted our gallant fellows in the moment of victory, and with the utmost difficulty were we able to reach the Reit Valley, where we took our position for the night. A considerable portion of the provisions and necessaries with which we started, had been lost during the action, and we occupied our ground under an apprehension that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the navy could not relieve us from starvation.

My Lord, on every occasion where it has been found neceffary to call for the co operation of British Seamen in land enterprizes, their valour has been so conspicuous and their spirit of valour and perseverance so unconquerable, that no tribute of my applause can add a lustre to their character; but I discharge a most agreeable portion of my duty in assuring your Lordship, that on the recent employment of their services, they have maintained their reputation; and in this place it behoves me to inform your Lordship, that the uniform good conduct of those gallant fellows and the zeal of Capt. George Byng who commanded them, together with that of every subordinate Officer, have merited my fullest approbation.

The loss of the enemy in this engagement is reputed to exceed 500 men in killed & wounded; and it is with the most sensible gratification that I commit to it the inclosed return of our casualties. Your Lordship will perceive the name of Lieut. Col. Grant among the wounded, but the heroic spirit of this officer was not subdued by his misfortune, and he continued to lead his men to glory, as long as an enemy was opposed to his Majesty's 93d regiment. I have the cordial satisfaction to add, that his wound, tho' very severe, is not pronounced dangerous; and I indulge the hope and expectation of his early recovery and resumption of command.

On the morning of the 9th, recruited by such supplies as the unwearied diligence and efforts of the navy could throw on shore, the 59th regt. however, being almost completely destitute of food, was protected our march towards Cape Town, and took up a position south of Salt River, which we trusted might preserve a free communication with the squadron; for our battering train, as well as every other necessary, except water, was to pass to us from his Majesty's ships. In this situation a flag of truce was sent to me by the Commandant of the garrison of Cape Town, (the Governor General Janfens, having retired after the action of the 8th into the country, moving by Hottentots Holland Kloof) requesting a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours, in order to negociate a capitulation. In answer to this overture, I dispatched Brigadier Gener al Fergufon, accompanied by Lieutenant Col. Brownrigg, to stipulate, as the condition of my acquiescence, the surrender of the outworks of the town within 6 hours, allowing 36 hours for arranging the articles of capitulation.

My proposition being assented to, the 59th regt. marched into Fort Knokke; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon, and his Majesty's forces were put in possession of the several defences of the town. Of the modified capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honor to inclose a copy.

The cordial, able and zealous Co-operation of Commodore Sir Home Popham, emulated by all the Officers under his Command, merits my warmest Acknowledgments and Commendation; and I have the satisfaction to add, that no united Service was ever performed with more true Harmony than has uniformly been manifested by both Branches of His Majesty's Forces. Such of his Majesty's ships as could be spared from the service of Lolpards Bay, constantly coasted the Enemy's shore, throwing shot among his Troops and people, and contributing to keep him ignorant of the actual Place of our Disembarkation; and a very spirited Effort was made by the Marines of the Fleet, and a party of Seamen from the Diadem, under the Commodore's immediate Command, to occupy a Position in Reit Valley, and co-operate with the Army.

The Marines and the Honorable Company's Recruits, as well as their Cadets, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Willett, of the Bengal Establishment, have been usefully employed in different Branches of the Service; but I have to regret the Deprivation of the Services of the 20th Dragoons, and 38th Regiment, under a conviction that they could not have failed to discharge their Duty in the same exemplary manner as the rest of his Majesty's Troops engaged in the Action.

Public as well as personal Considerations induce me to lament the Absence of Brigadier-General Beresford, from whose Talents and Experience I should have derived the most essential Assistance in our disputed and difficult Progress from Lolparde Bay.

The Duties of the Quarter Master General's Department were very ably and judiciously discharged by Lieut. Colonel Brownrigg; and although the Army had the greatest Cause to lament the absence, from severe Illness, of Major Tucker, Deputy Adjutant-General, yet the Zeal and Activity manifested by Major Trotter of the 83d Regiment, and the Assistant-Adjutant General Captain Munro, happily precluded all Deficiency in that Department. The Absence of Captain Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, with the Sidmouth Detachment, was also a Matter of great Regret to me, for his Knowledge of the Country would have relieved me from much Embarrassment.

To the several Officers commanding Corps, I am under considerable Obligations for their gallant, spirited, zealous and judicious Conduct and Example, in leading their Men up to the Enemy. British Troops, headed by such Men, must ever, under Providence, command Success; and every Man in this Army has, I trust it will be considered, preserved the Character of the British Soldier, and faithfully discharged his Duty to His King and Country.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieutenant Colonel Baird, and to whom I beg leave to refer for any additional information your Lordship may wish to obtain, respecting our proceedings: and I beg Leave to recommend this zealous and meritorious Officer to your Lordship's Protection.

I take the liberty of mentioning to your Lordship, that not having been joined by the Narcissus Frigate Prior to our Disembarkation, and subsequent operations in the Field, I was unfortunately deprived of the services of Captain Sotell, Assistant-Adjutant-General, who was charged with my dispatches from Madeira to Governor Patton, and with the Execution of my wishes to procure intelligence relative to the Strength and condition of this Colony; and from whose extensive local knowledge and professional talents, I expected to derive great Assistance.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose for your Lordship's information, a return of the Ordinance found in the Citadel and other Defences of this Settlement, but it is perhaps inaccurate, for the reason assigned by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

I have the honor to be, &c.
D. BAIRD, Major General,
Commanding in Chief.

To Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Forces under the command of Major-General Sir David Baird, in Landing at Lolparde Bay, on the 6th of January 1806.

First Brigade.—None.

Second or Highland Brigade.

71st Regt.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

N. B. 1 Drummer and 35 Rank and File, of the 93d Regiment, drowned in landing.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Brevet Major Weir, Brigadier Major, slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Pack, of the 71st Regiment, slightly.

W. H. TROTIER Major 83d Reg.
Acting Deputy Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Forces under the command of Major-General Sir David Baird, in the Action of the 8th of January, 1806, at Blaauwberg.

First Brigade.

24th Regt.—1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Drummer, 15 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

59th Regt.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

83d Reg.—2 Serjeants, 2 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.

Second or Highland Brigade.

71st Reg.—5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 serjeants, 64 rank & file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

72d Regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 1 Subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 Drummer, 33 Rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

93d Reg.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 Field-officer, 4 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Marine Battalion.—1 rank & file, killed.

Total.—1 Captain, 14 rank and file, killed; 3 field-officers, 1 Captain, 5 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 171 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

OFFICER KILLED.

24th Reg.—Captain Andrew Foster.

Officers wounded.

59th Reg.—Alexr. M'Pherson, badly.

71st Reg.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

72d Reg.—Lieutenant Colonel Grant; Lieutenant Chisholm.

93d Reg.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Honeyman.

78th Reg.—Lieutenant Scobie and Strachan, attached to 93d Regiment.

88th Reg.—Ensigns Hendrick & Craigh.

W. H. TROTTER, Major, 83d Reg.
Acting Deputy Adj. Gen.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, but they having appeared in our Paper of the 10th of May last, are now omitted.]

General Return of Ordinance on the several Batteries of Cape-Town, Cape of Good Hope, and its dependencies, 12th Jan. 1806. viz.

Brass Guns.—2 Twenty-four pounders, 12 Eighteen pounders, 6 Twelve-pounders, 4 Eight-pounders, 19 Six-pounders, 18 Four pounders, 24 One-pounders.

Iron Guns.—32 Thirty six pounders, 51 Twenty-four pounders, 67 Eighteen-pounders, 75 Twelve-pounders, 4 Nine pounders, 17 Eight-pounders, 35 Six pounders, 16 Four-pounders, 2 One pounders.

Brass Mortars.—7 Thirteen inch, 8 Twelve inch.

Cohorn Mortars.—2 Three and half inch.

Brass Howitzers.—5 Twenty four-pounders, 1 Eight inch, 1 Six inch.

Iron Carronades.—14 Thirty two-pounders, 2 Twelve pounders.

Brass Swivels.—3 One pounders.

Iron Swivels.—8 One pound and half, 19 One pounders.

Total.—113 Brass and 343 Iron pieces of ordnance.——456.

W. SPICER,
Major commanding Royal Artillery.

W. H. TROTTER,
Major, acting deputy Adj. Gen.

N. B. There not being sufficient time to send in a return of the whole of the Ordinance, Ammunition, and stores, a correct return will be sent as soon as possible.

Extract of a dispatch from Major Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Cape Town, Jan. 13 h 18 6.

GENERAL JANSENS has retired to Hottentots Holland Klooff, and advices this instant received Rate him to have sent his forces over the Klooff, estimating them at twelve hundred men with twenty-eight pieces of Artillery, and two hundred waggons. He has discharged the farmers from the service, and dismissed fifty waggons, which are said to be coming towards the town, and consequently will be soon in my possession.

This account of his force is probably exaggerated, and particularly with regard to his Artillery.

The General himself is still on this side the Klooff, but his intentions seem matter of conjecture, and probably he meditates a movement towards Zwart Kopts River.

His resources with respect to Subsistence, are of a kind not very susceptible of interruption, from the disposition of the farmers, of the means I can immediately oppose to him, unless he should experience a deficiency of Ammunition by our possession of some of his depots. The farmers are by no means likely to assist him heartily for any length of time, for the devastation of their property must be the inevitable consequence of a profecution of the contest in the Interior.

To Augment, or even preserve his actual, and, I trust, but temporary superiority in that Particular, it will be neceffary for General Janfens to move, in a Northerly Direction, into the district of Stellenbosch; but as the measure is of a most desperate tendency, and requires that his head should be steeled to those fenfations which are faid to govern his actions, I indulge a fanguine expectation that consequences so dreadful may be averted.

With this view, and from the posture of our relative affairs, I have deemed it both honorable and expedient for his Majesty's Government to make an overture to General Janfens, a copy of which is included, deprecating the destructive result of his further opposition to his Majesty's arms, and treating him with the generosity and distinction due to his character.

But in order to give weight to the anxious desire I entertain of inviting General Janfens to a pacification, I have at an early hour this day, detached Brigadier General Beresford, with the 59th and 72d Regiments, two Howitzers, and four Six pounders, to poffefs himself of the Village of Stellenbosch, and thence to forward my letter to the General, accompanied by such additional arguments as the Brigadier may consider expedient to submit to him, and with full powers to conclude whatever treaty existing circumstances may exact.

SIR, *Cape Town*, Jan 11, 1806.

YOU have discharged your duty to your country as became a brave man at the head of a gallant, though feeble, army. I know how to respect the high qualities of such a man; and do not doubt that, that humanity which ever characterizes an intrepid Soldier, will now operate in your breast, to check the fatal consequences of a fruitless conteft.

The Naval and Military forces of his Britannic Majesty, which have poffeffed themselves of the seat of your recent government, are of a magnitude to leave no question respecting the issue of further hostilities; and therefore a temporary and disastrous refistance is all you can possibly oppole to superior numbers.

Under these circumstances, nothing can result, but the devestation of the country you casually occupy; and such a consequence can never be contemplated without anguish by a generous mind; or be gratifying to the man who feels for the prosperity and tranquility of the colony lately subject to his administration. But if unhappily your refolution is formed to oppose an enemy of such superior force, by protracting a conteft which muft entail misery and ruin on the industrious and peaceably disposed settlers of this colony, I shall be exonerated from the reproach of my own conscience by this frank overture; and you muft justify to yourself, and to your countrymen, the further effusion of blood, and the desolation of the country.

You are neceffarily so well acquainted with the extent of the calamities in which the Interior of the country may be involved, that I shall not enlarge upon your power of exciting mischief to be done to all its inhabitants; but, I perfuade myself that confiderations of a more laudable nature will influence your decision on this occasion; and that you will manifest an immediate disposition to promote a general tranquility.

I have the honor to fubfcribe, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your's &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D. BAIRD.
Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief.

To Lieut. General Janfens, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter received this day, by Captain Drummond, from Sir Home Popham, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's ship the Diadem, to Wilmam Marsden, Esq; dated on board the said ship in Table Bay, the 13th January 1806.

SIR,

WHEN I address you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on an occasion of such public interest and importance as the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, which is now in poffeffion of his Majesty's Troops under that renowned General Sir David Baird, I consider it neceffary to trouble their Lordships with a detailed account of the proceedings of the Fleet from St. Salvador, which, however will be conveyed in another dispatch.

On the 3d instant, we made Table Land, and on the 4th, in the evening, we reached our prescribed anchorage to the Westward of Robben Island, though too late to do any thing but take a superficial view of Blue Berg Bay; where it was propoled to land the main body of the army, making however a demonstration off Green Point, with the Leda Frigate, and the transports, containing the 24th Regiment, which was certainly well executed by Captain Hamilton.

On the 5th, at three o'clock in the morning, the troops were put in the boats and assembled alongside of the Espoir, but the surf ran so high, that a landing was deemed totally impracticable, and consequently the troops returned to their ships; and I immediately accompanied the General on board the Espoir for the purpose of making a clofe Examination of the whole coast from Craig's Tower to Lolpard's Bay; on no part of which did it appear pollible to land a single boat without extreme danger.

To the evil consequences of delay in commencing operation on an enemy's coast, was to be added the very alarming poffibility that fome reinforcements might arrive by one of the various Squadrons in motion to and we left Europe; and therefore the General and myself were induced to consider that however difficult the task might be of advancing from Saldahna Bay, yet it was an object of very great moment to accomplish a fafe and speedy landing for the troops; and the instant the decision was made, the Diomede, with the transports of the 24th Regiment, the 20th Light Dragoons and a proportion of Artillery, under the orders of Brigadier-General Beresford, joined for Saldanha, preceded by captain King in the Espoir, having on board captain Smyth of the Engineers (an officer well acquainted with the country) with a view of seizing the Post Master and as many cattle as poffible, antecedent to the arrival of the advanced division of the Fleet.

Soon after the Diomede weighed, the Westerly wind began to abate; and on the 6th in the morning, the officers examining the beach reported that the surf had considerably subsided during the night; which indeed was so evident from the Diadem when the flood in shore, that I requested Sir David Baird to permit General Fergufon, and colonel Brownrigg, the Quarter-Master General, to attend the officer on his second examination, that their feelings might in some measure be balanced against those of profeffional men, and to satisfy the army that no measure, in which its safety was so intimately connected, should be determined on without due and proper deliberation.

In the mean time the Diadem, Leda, and Encounter were placed in a situation to render the most effective assistance; and the 71st and 72d Regiments, with two field pieces and a Howitzer ready mounted, in the boats of the Raisonable and Belliqueux, were ordered alongside the two former ships, manifesting the most ardent desire for the Signal from General Fergufon; at this moment the Protector joined the squadron, and captain Rowley, who was well acquainted with the anchorage, volunteered his services to place her to the Northward, to as to crofs the line of the Encounter, and more effectually cover the landing of the troops.

Capt. Dowman at the same time went in shore with a light transport brig drawing only 6½ feet, to run her on the beach as a break water, if it were found in any degree facilitate the debarkation of the troops.

At half past twelve the Encounter conveyed by Signal Gen. Fergufon's opinion, that a landing might be effected, and the joy that was manifeft in the countenance of every Officer, heightened the characteristic ardour of the troops, and under an anxiety probably to be first on shore, induced them to urge me to attempt to extend their line of beach further than was prudently

and acquainted the laft of our boat, with 1 party of the 93d regiment.

I report this event to their Lordfhips with the moft unfeigned regret; and it is doubly painful to me, becaufe from all the efforts of an enemy poffed on an advantageous height, the army had only 2 men wounded in landing. This circumftance muft fully prove how well the covering veffels were placed, and how ably their guns were ferved; and I truft my country will acquit me of having applied every expedient that could be devifed to prevent the occurrence of an accident which I fo fincerely deplore.

The fire increafed conftderably towards the clofe of the evening, and about 8 o'clock the landing of any more troops was ftopped, but recommenced in the morning, when all the men, and prifoners which the General judged neceffary to take, were difembarked without a moment's lofs of time.

Conceiving that a detachment of the fquadron might be of fervice at the head of the bay, I proceeded there with the Leda, Encounter and Protector, and a divifion of tranfports, and I underftand, from bring occafionally that evening over the back towards the Salt Pan, that the enemy was obliged to move from an eligible ftuation which he had before occupied.

On the following morning we difcovered the Britifh army advancing, with an unparalleled rapidity, over a heavy country, defended by a numerous train of well-ferved artillery; and as I conceived a few frefh troops might be applied to advantage, I directed capt. Donnelon to land with the marines of the fquadron, and 4 field pieces, to await the arrival of Sir D. Baird at Rat Valley, whom I very foon after had the pleafure of perfonally congratulating on the victory he had obtained over a General of fuch high military fame as General Janffens.

When the army was in motion to take up its pofition at Craig's Tower, and while I was proceeding up the bay to anchor in the moft convenient place for landing the battering train, a flag of truce was difcovered coming towards the Diadem, by which I received the letter No. 1. from the commandant of the town and caftle; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir David Baird, the capitulation No. 2. was accepted, and at 8 o'clock Salute was fired from the fquadron, on his Majefty's colours being once more hoaked on the caftle.

Although their Lordfhips will perceive by the detailed account of our tranfactions here, and the accompanying plan of the different difpofitions which were made, that no brilliant fervice fell to the lot of the fquadron I have the honor to command, yet it is what I owe to every officer and feaman to ftate, that under the moft laborious duty I ever experienced, their zeal never abated. To Captain Rowley I feel perfonally indebted for his readinefs on every occafion; and I have no doubt but the beft of fatisfaction will be expreffed of the conduct of Captain Byng, who commanded the Marine Battalion, by an authority far exceeding mine; and I fhall, for their Lordfhips information, a copy of the report he made me on the conduct of the officers ferving in that battalion to which, together with thofe belonging to the fquadron, are added captain Hardinge, of the Sea-fencibles, and feveral other officers, now on their paffage to India to join their fhips.

Captain Butterfield and Lieutenant Cochrane of the Tranfports, were, on all occafions, ready to forward the fervice, and we are particularly indebted to captains Cameron, Chriftopher and Maring, of the Honorable company's fhips Dutchefs of Gordon, Sir William Pulteney, and Comet, who particularly exerted themfelves in affifting the troops through the furf.

It is impoffible for me to tranfmit any returns of the fhores taken, by this opportunity, of of the ftate of the Batt of 68 guns, in Seaman's Bay; but it is however, ftrongly reported that the enemy has not completely fucceeded in his attempt to burn her, that 2 have fmit caft. Percy to take poffeffion of her, if poffible, to move her into fafety, as the enemy has totally abandoned her.

Captain Downman of the Diadem, will have the honor of delivering this difpatch to their Lordfhips, and from the intelligent manner in which I am juftified he will explain every movement, and the caufes by which I have been actuated, I truft he will require no further recommendation to their Lordfhip's protection.

I cannot, however, conclude this letter without offering their Lordfhips, that I know no inftance where a greater degree of confidence and unanimity has been exemplified between the two fervices than on the prefent occafion, and I humbly hope this circumftance, coupled with the meritorious and fucceffful ufe of Sir David Baird's Military Difpofitions will recommend this armament to his Majefty's moft gracious favor and protection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moft obedient humble Servant,
HOME POPHAM.

His Majefty's fhip belliqueux, Table bay, 11th Jan. 1806.

SIR,

AFTER the public difpatches iffued by General Sir David Baird, I find it unneceffary to trouble you with any further report on the conduct of the Marine regiment than to fend you a copy of it. I never witneffed more zeal and determined fpirit than was univerfally prevalent; and I take the liberty, of annexing the names of all the volunteer officers; * and I return my thanks to them, as well as thofe officers from the Invincible, fo ably led by captain Edmonds, of the William Pitt, to whom I am particularly indebted for his Exertions.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO: BYNG

To Sir Home Popham, K. B. commodore, &c. &c.

* captain Harding, Lieutenants Pigot, Graham, Sutherland, Mingay, Carew, and Pearce.

YORK:—SATURDAY, June 14, 1806.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of QUEBEC.

April 28. Brig Deborah, Geo. Harrison 6 days from Pigeon Iflands, addreffed to Mr. Mure, cargo Staves.—May 8. Brig Catherine, Dame Wilfon Age, failed 26th March, addreffed to Burns & Co. Corks and Bale goods.—Brig Quebec, Alex. Anand, Peterhead, failed 22 April, addreffed to Mr. G. Hamilton, Bunaff, paffengers Mr. Rose. Duff, faw a veffel bound up.—May 14. Brig Fame, James Richard, Aiock, failed 21ft March, addreffed to Hunter & Co. Corks and Bottles.—14. Brig Jenny, Chs. Jamefon Aiock, failed 22nd March, Hunter & Co. corks and bottles.—Brig Jafon, John Strong, from Aiton, failed 25th March, Hunter & co. corks and bottles.—Brig Concord, Andrew Bell, Leith, failed 18 April, Mr. H Burn, Baillie.—Barque Jenny Michael Tomlinfon, Whitby, failed 27th March, Mr. Usborne, Shop Rores and ballaft.—Schooner Beaventure, Charleman Arthur, 6 days from Chaleur Bay, addreffed to the maiter, lugar and lumber.—Schooner Marianne, H. Dugn, 7 days from Chaleur Bay, addreffed to the maiter, cargo fitewood, Paffengers, Mrs Robinfon—Brig. Argyle, Richard Authruis, 14 days from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, the maiter, bailaft.—Brig Thomas, John Dewry, Whitehaven, failed 3d April, Irvine & Co. Rum. Interned by a veffel bound to New York, which failed from Liverpool the 9th April, that an embargo was laid on all veffels.—May 15 Barque Betty I. Snowden, Greenock, failed 6th April, Mr J. Donlop, Dry Goods and Rum; Paffengers, Meffrs Harkneis, Ruffell, M'Carty, M'Clellan, and a crew on a veffel—paffed 3 Brigs in Mattane—heard a report that Admiral Duckworth had followed the French fleet to the Eaft Indies, and that he had captured leven veffels.—Brig Hayden, Troon. Hopper, Liverpool, failed 18 April, Mr. Mure, fait & bale goods.—May 20. Brig Commerce, Jas. Douglafs 50 days from Liverpool, Mr G. Hamilton, Salt and Earthen ware; Paffengers, Meffrs. G. Hamilton & Dunn. The veffel called Lily of the Valley from Liverpool, in the river, expected every moment.—May 21. Ship Lilies of the Valley, Davies, Liverpool, failed 4th April, Mr. Hamilton, Rum & Salt. On the 25th April, fpoke the Zephyr from Liverpool which failed the 7th, and faid it was reported that an embargo was laid on all Prufiian veffels.—May 26th Schooner Hopewell, D. Smiley, Halifax, addreffed to the maiter, Sugar and Rum. Left three fchooners afore.

☞ It is requefted that no perfon will draw fand, or pafs with loaded waggons or carts, over the new Bridge, or Float, at the opening of the Don River: as this fource of communication was intended merely to accomodate the inhabitants of the town in a walk or ride to the Iſland.

York, 11th June 1806.

MR. Sr. GEORGE has juft received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P. Nourrifon Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rappee Snuff, Natty brft Spanifh Segars.

Mr. St. George having fuffered two pairs of Sowerrow Boots, requefts thofe perfons who have poffeffed fame from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, and fhould they have been taken on truft, it is requefted they may be returned.

It is alfo requefted that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionary Plutarch, will return it immediately.

He has for fale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceffion of Whitchurch; 24 and 25 in the fifth Conceffion of Beverly; 19 in the fecond Conceffion of Whitby; Nos. 19 and 20 in the third Conceffion of Whitby; alfo No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

York, June 14, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,
FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

THE Subfcriber on the eve of retiring from Buſineſs, returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends and to thoſe Gentlemen who have favoured him with their Support—and requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to ſettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unſettled on the firſt day of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice—and to whom he may be indebted are deſired to render their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with two acres of land belonging to the ſame.

J. CAWTHRA wiſhes to inform the Inhabitants of York and the adjacent Country, that he has opened an Apothecary's Store in the Houſe of A. Cameron, oppoſite Boyce's Tavern, at York, where the Public can be ſupplied with moſt articles in that line. He has on hand 2 quarters of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver Mens' Hats; alſo for a few days will be ſold the following articles, Table Knives and Forks, Silver, Silver watches, Maps and Charts of Canada, Prints, Patent Lamps, and a few Bed Ticks, Teas, Tobacco, a few Chefts of Hyſon and Congou Bohea, and a ſmall quantity of Lime Juice, about twenty Chaiſeſeat Whitechapel Needles.

York, June 14, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concefſion and No. 14 in the 4th Concefſion, containing two hundred Acres each; the Subſcriber wiſhes to inform that thoſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the ſoil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS, Eſq. are requeſted to lend them to the Subſcriber reſpectively attended, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment

The following Books with many others, being left by the deceaſed, it is particularly entreated they may be immediately returned.—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 11th do. in French, 8. bound—Tom Lives, Letter, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 18 vol and do.—Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 9th do.—Swift's do. 9th and 8th, b. bound—Moliere's, 8th do French Plays, H-me Diſtrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 5, ſaid Side Yonge ſtreet, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. An liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raiſed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to ſerve in America, *for one ſole year.* Such active Young Men as are deſirous of manifeſting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment. For their information, ſo much of the Royal Inſtructions as are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provifions from the date of Inliſtment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Diſbanded, ſuch Men as ſhall chooſe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 10.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 790. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of MAY laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty ſeventh day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fourth day of AUGUST next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twentieth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: PROVIDED that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Do. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. ☞

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. } ☞

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Lateſt Intelligence.

ALBANY, May 23.

By arrivals at New York and Boſton, London papers are received to the 6th of April, from which the following are ſelections.

LONDON March 29.

Laſt night the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the Budget, and ſubmitted to the Houſe his ſtatement of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the ſervice of the year.

The total of the ſupplies required for Great Britain alone, be eſtimated at	£43,618,472	
The whole of the Ways and Means at	43,630,000	
Conſiſting of the following items:		
Malt and perſonal eſtate duties,	2,750,000	
Grants from proceeds of ſhips captured prior to the war,	1,000,000	
Lottery,	380,000	
Surplus conſolidated Fund to 5th April, 1807.	3,500,000	
War Taxes	19,500,000	
Deduct, as likely to be outſtanding at 5th April, 1807,	1,500,000	18,000,000
Loan,		18,000,000
		43,630,000

The new taxes are of two deſcriptions —the war taxes and the permanent duties; the laſt of which are to be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt upon the loan.

The war taxes are to conſiſt in an addition of three and three quarters per cent. to the duty upon property, making in the whole ten per cent. and various duties in the cuſtoms and exciſe, affecting principally ſugar and tobacco, the probable produce of all which he eſtimated at 6,000,000l.

The new permanent taxes are to be derived from the four following items, viz

Wine,	£500,000
Unwrought iron,	500,000
Tea,	70,000
Sales by appraiſement,	66,000
Total	£1,136,000

making in the whole ſeven millions one hundred and thirty ſix thouſand pounds in addition to the exiſting public burthens.

The ſtatement of Lord Henry Petty had the merit of being perſpicuous and unembarraſſed, and the principles of the new, as well as the additional taxes appeared to meet with the general approbation of the Houſe. The details will, however, be liable to ſome objections. It does not appear to us that the mode by which it is intended to make re-payments equal to the amount of the exemptions which are to be taken away under the new regulations of the property tax, is very practicable. It is not to be expected that the ſmall annuities, the claſs of perſons to which the principle of exemption generally applies, can in all caſes be prepared to produce the wills or various legal inſtruments under which they derive their incomes. The taxon appraiſements alſo will require much regulation.

The Hamburgh Mail, and French and Dutch papers to the 21ſt and 26th inſt. have arrived.—The French are not yet complete maſters of the kingdom of Naples. The fortreſs of Gaeta holds out, and the Prince Royal, at the head of about 20,000 regulars, and a *levy en maſſe*, to the amount of 70,000 more, has taken various ſtrong poſitions in Calabria. It is alſo ſtated, from Rome, that the Ruſſians and Engliſh who lately retreated from Naples have relanded in that province. Switzerland, as well as Holland, is to receive a new form of Government. There can be little doubt but that they are both deſtined to be incorporated with the "Grand Empire!" The independence of theſe countries was one of the principal objects of the war, and Bonaparte can give no ſtronger proof that he has triumphed over the confederated powers than the extinction of thoſe ſtates they proteſted to protect.

March 31.

French and Dutch papers, the former to the 23d, the latter to the 27th inſt. reached us on Saturday; but few facts of any intereſt are to be collected from them. It is only in the extremity of Italy that we are at preſent to look for any military events; and the intelligence from that quarter is both ſcanty and contradictory.—The Official Paper is ſilent to the progreſs of the French arms in Calabria; from which it may be concluded, that the reduction of the kingdom of Naples is not yet completely effected. Under the head of intelligence from Naples, the ſurrender of Peſcara, and the evacuation of both the Calabrias, are mentioned; but the ſubſequent part of the article contradicts this information, and affirms, that ſomething "ſtill remains to be done to complete the conqueſt of the kingdom." It does not ſeem that the bleſſing of a French Government has been received by the Neapolitans with the gratitude that it ſhould have been; for Prince Joſeph, notwithſtanding his "*natural clemency*," has been obliged to banish and incarcerate ſome of the principal inhabitants of the capital. We ſhall be much diſappointed if the Prince Royal, at the head of his twenty thouſand regulars, and the Calabrian *levy en maſſe*, do not oppoſe a reſiſtance to the invaders, that will, ſucceſsful or not (the former we fear it cannot be) throw the efforts of the other powers of Europe, Ruſſia excepted, far behind.

April 6.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

The terror of the French arms which is now omnipotent in the north of Germany, has at length torn aſunder the few faint points of connection which remained between this country and Pruſſia; the latter ſunk into the abject and wretched inſtrument of Bonaparte's deſperate views againſt our commerce, may be conſidered in an actual ſtate of hoſtility to our intereſts and our proſperity. This intelligence was brought by Mr. Jackſon, who arrived on Thurſday morning at the Foreign Office from Berlin. It was ſoon after the ſubject of long and ſerious conſideration at a full meeting of the Cabinet Miniſters; and diſpatches were ſent off, in the courſe of a few hours, to all the out-ports, for laying an embargo, not only on all Pruſſian veſſels, but on thoſe bound to Pruſſian ports, and belonging to the cities and towns of Germany, contiguous to the dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and within the graſp of his power. Hamburgh is at this moment occupied by Pruſſian troops; Luxhaven is not only in their poſſeſſion, but preparations are making to fortify it, and exclude all acceſs to our trade.—Whether the King of Pruſſia, terrified leſt he ſhould no longer exiſt as an independent power, has abſolutely formed a coalition with France to ſeize upon Swediſh Pomerania, and to deprive Denmark of Holſtein, ſhould the refuſe to ſhut up the Sound againſt us, we cannot undertake to ſtate, but that all intercourſe has been cut off with the Elbe, &c. we do not entertain a doubt. The communications brought by Mr. Jackſon would, we underſtand, juſtify much ſtronger meaſures than thoſe adopted by his Majeſty's Government. A complete ſtoppage to the Pruſſian ſhipping, to the ſhipping of the free towns of Germany, and to all veſſels bound to thoſe ports, has by this time taken place in every one of the ports in England, and will be carried into effect in all the ports of Scotland and Ireland, before the end of the week. The Baltic and Tonningen convoys have of courſe been prevented from ſailing.

The diſpatches, ordering the detention of all Pruſſian veſſels of every deſcription in Dover, Ramſgate, the Downs, and in every other port down the coaſt, reached Dover on Friday afternoon, and were inſtantly forwarded to Vice Admiral Holloway, commanding in the Downs, and to Vice Admiral Keith, at Ramſgate. The order was executed with all poſſible diſpatch. Similar diſpatches were received the ſame day by the Port Admiral at Sheerneſs, who inſtantly countermanded, the ſailing of the Northern convoys, and embargoed all veſſels bearing the Pruſſian flag.

The effect of this intelligence upon the commercial world, was felt in almoſt every branch of the trading and monied intereſt. The moſt ſerious apprehenſions are juſtly entertained for the ſafety of great quantities of valuable merchandize at Hamburgh and other ports, while colonial produce, brought up here to a conſiderable amount, will, it is feared, remain upon the hands of our merchants. Omnium, from the opening of the market, experienced a gradual depreſſion; and, after a ſmall fluctuation in its favor, finally ſunk two per cent. in value.—Conſols fell one per cent.

It is not however, ſolely to the nature of the intelligence brought by Mr. Jackſon, that the public ſenſation on this occaſion ſhould be imputed. The ſpeech of Mr. Secretary Fox, in reply to Lord Caſtlereagh, in the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday night, muſt have had a very material effect in producing it. He was, at the moment of vindicating himſelf and his colleagues, in poſſeſſion of the new meaſures purſued by the King of Pruſſia; and when he was complimented by the Noble Lord on the "bed of roſes," which had been bequeathed to him, he felt that he was pricked, galled, and ſtung by "brambles, thorns, and thiſtles."—We think, however, too highly of the patriotic, proud, and independent ſpirit of Mr. Fox, to ſuppoſe him leſs capable of contending with our inveterate enemy, becauſe we are to reckon upon the hoſtility of Pruſſia. If he was rather warm in his defence, it was, we truſt, more from a deſire to expoſe the vanity of the triumph claimed for the late Adminiſtration by his opponent in debate, than from any wiſh to diffuſe deſpondency throughout the country.

A Council was yeſterday held at the Queen's Houſe, which his Majeſty came putpoſely to town to attend. The whole of the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent, except Earl Spencer, who is confined by the gout, when his Majeſty ſigned an order for laying an embargo on all Pruſſian veſſels in the different ports of the kingdom.—Orders were in conſequence forwarded from the Admiralty laſt night to the ſeveral Admirals at the Ports. The orders previouſly diſpatched to the ſame effect, as we have already ſtated, were adopted and ſent off by the diſcretionary powers entruſted to Miniſters, and his Majeſty's ſignature was neceſſary to confer on the meaſure all the formality of State proceeding.

The following is the Order which appeared in laſt night's Gazette on this important ſubject:—

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the fifth of April, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty has received advice that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majeſty, in a forcible and hoſtile manner; and has alſo notified that all Britiſh ſhips ſhall be excluded from the ports of the Pruſſian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not ſuffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the juſt rights and intereſts of his Majeſty and his dominions, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Pruſſia until further orders. And his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all Pruſſian ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbors, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained:—And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

EXPRESS FROM HOLLAND.

Engliſhman-Office, 2 o'clock, A. M.

We ſtop the preſs to announce the arrival of an expreſs with intelligence of the higheſt importance from Holland. By this conveyance we learn that Hamburgh, Lubec, Bremen, Empden, &c. have been all ſhut againſt the trade of Great Britain. Letters received by ſeveral reſpectable perſons in the city confirm in this ſtatement.—We have been favored with a peruſal of ſome from Holland of ſo recent a date as laſt Thurſday. They aſſert that the King of Pruſſia had marched 20,000 men into Hamburgh, and had ſhut its port againſt England; the ſame meaſures had been purſued with reſpect to Bremen and Empden.—Theſe letters alſo ſtate that a Pruſſian army has been marched through Holſtein, for the purpoſe of ſhutting up the Sound againſt our trade.

April 7.

On the 28th of March three French frigates and a national brig came out from L'Orient. The brig was taken. The ſquadron was proviſioned for five months.

The Lord Mayor's annual dinner was given in the uſual ſtyle yeſterday. Several of the Royal Family, the principal nobility, and the Swediſh and American Miniſters were preſent.

April 8.

A flag of truce with diſpatches for government arrived from France yeſterday morning. Conſidering Mr. Fox's late obſervations, and the events of the three or four laſt days, it is difficult to believe the diſpatches reſpect a peace; and yet their arrival tallies conſiderably the prices of ſtocks, which were depreſſed by the late conduct of Pruſſia.

April 9.

The grounds of difference between the Britiſh Government and the United States of America have, we underſtand, engaged the particular attention of Miniſters; and according to report, the Hon. David Erſkine, ſon of the Lord Chancellor, is to be ſent to that country upon a ſpecial Miſſion.

April 23.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Houſe of Lords, April 21.

WAR WITH PRUSSIA.

Lord Grenville roſe and ſaid, that he had it in command from his Majeſty, to deliver the following Meſſage to the Houſe, reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the relations of this country with Pruſſia:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he has found himſelf under the neceſſity of withdrawing his Miniſter from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting proviſionally meaſures of juſt retaliation againſt the commerce and navigation of Pruſſia. His Majeſty deeply regrets this extenſion and aggravation of calamities already ſo ſeverely felt by the nations of the Continent, whoſe independence and proſperity he has never ceaſed to conſider as intimately connected with thoſe of his own people.—But meaſures of direct hoſtility, deliberately adopted againſt him, have left him no alternative.

"In a moment of confidential intercourſe, without even the pretence of any cauſe of complaint, forcible poſſeſſion has been taken by Pruſſia of his Majeſty's Electoral Dominions. Deeply as this event affected the intereſts of this kingdom, his Majeſty choſe, nevertheleſs, to forbear, on this painful occaſion, all recourſe to the tried and affectionate attachment of his Britiſh ſubjects. He remonſtrated, by amicable negociation, againſt the injury he had ſuſtained, and reſted his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the juſtice of his repreſentations, and on the common intereſt which Pruſſia herſelf muſt ultimately feel, to reſiſt a ſyſtem deſtructive of the ſecurity of all legitimate poſſeſſion. But when, inſtead of receiving aſſurances conformable to this juſt expectation, his Majeſty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the veſſels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Pruſſia, his Majeſty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the firſt duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his crown and the intereſts of his ſubjects equally forbid his acquieſcing in this open and unprovoked aggreſſion. He has no doubt of the full ſupport of his Parliament in vindicating the honor of the Britiſh flag, and the freedom of the Britiſh navigation, and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Pruſſia, ſhall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendſhip with a power with whom his Majeſty has no other cauſe of difference than that now created by thoſe hoſtile acts. "G. R."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, April 22, 1806.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Thornburgh, to the Earl of St. Vincent, K. S. Admiral and commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet employed in the Channel Soundings, &c.

Prince of Wales, off Rochefort, April 9.

My Lord—I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a copy of a letter I have this day received from Captain Lord Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Pallas under my orders. It will not be neceſſary for me, my Lord, to comment upon the intrepidity and good conduct diſplayed by Lord Cochrane, his officers and men in the execution of a very hazardous enterpriſe in the Garonne, a river the moſt difficult, perhaps, in its navigation of any on this coaſt; the complete ſucceſs that attended it, as well as the deſtruction of the veſſels of war mentioned in the ſaid letter, on the coaſt of Arcaſſore, beſpeak their merits more fully than is in my power to do; to which may be fairly added, that nothing can evince more clearly the high ſtate of diſcipline of the crew of the Pallas, than the humanity ſhewn by them to the enemy in the conflict.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. THORNBURGH.

The Earl of St. Vincent, &c.

H. M. ſhip Pallas, off Chaſſeron, April 8.

SIR,

Having received information which proved correct, of the ſituation of the corvettes in the river of Bordeaux, a little after dark on the evening of the 5th, the Pallas was anchored cloſe to the ſhoal of Cordovan; and it gives me ſatisfaction to relate, that, about three o'clock, the National corvette La Tapageuſe, of 14 long 12 pounders and 95 men, which had the guard, was boarded, carried, and cut out, about twenty miles above the ſhoals, within two heavy batteries, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, by the firſt lieutenant, Mr. Haſwell; Mr. Sutherland, the maſter; Meſſrs. Perkins, Crawford, and Thompſon, together with the Quarter-maſter and ſuch of the ſeamen, the ſerjeant of marines, as were fortunate enough to find a place in the boat. The tide of flood ran ſtrong at day-light; La Tapageuſe made fail; a general alarm was given; a ſloop of war followed, and an action continued, often within hail, till, by the ſame bravery by which the Tapageuſe was carried, the ſloop of war which had been before ſaved by the rapidity of the current alone, after about an hour's firing, was compelled to cheer off, having ſuffered as in the hull as the Tapageuſe in the rigging. The conduct of officers and men will be juſtly appreciated. With confidence I ſhall now beg leave to recommend them to the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

It is neceſſary to add, that the ſame morning, when at anchor waiting for the boats (which, by the bye, did not return till this morning,) three ſhips were obſerved bearing down upon the Pallas, making many ſignals; they were ſoon perceived to be enemies. In a few minutes the anchor was weighed; and with the remainder of the officers and crew, we chaſed, drove on ſhore, and wrecked, one National 24 gun ſhip, one of 22 guns and La Malicieuſe, a beautiful corvette of 18 guns; their maſts went by the board, and they were involved in a ſheet of ſpray.

All in this ſhip ſhewed great zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice. The warrant officers, and Mr. Tattnall, midſhipman,

supplied the place of those commissioned. The absence of lieutenant Mappleton is to be regretted; he would have gloried in the expedition of the boats. The assistance rendered by Mr. Drummond, of the Royal marines, was such as might be expected. Subjoined is a list of the wounded, together with the vessels captured and destroyed since the 26th ult.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

Admiral Thornburgh, &c.

Killed, none.—Wounded, Michael Molley, both arms shot off; H. Crookman, in the arm; John M'Donald, in the back.

Vessels taken or destroyed.—La Deffaite, Chaffee Maree, taken; M'Ide Dale, do. taken; Lamoine, brig, taken; a large brig, burnt; a Chaffee Maree, wrecked.——National ship, La Topaquele, 14 guns, 93 men, taken: La Melancolie, 18 guns, wrecked; Imperial ship, 24 guns, do.; Imperial ship, 22 guns, do.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

April 26.

An Expedition.—Is preparing for the continent, to consist of 12,000 men; to be commanded by Lord Cathcart.—It is destined to co-operate with the Swedes.

A numerous Ruffian army is approaching Pruffia. The blockade of the Northern ports ordered by our government, has occasioned the utmoft confternation.

A French fquadron compofed of the Ecle, 74 guns; Majeftic 74; Impetueux 74; Foudroyant 74; Veteran 74; Caftor 74; Voltaciuenes 74, under Admiral Guillaume, and Jerome Bonaparte, was fpoken Feb. 4, in lat. 15, long. 18, to. St. Helena, E 130 leagues.

It is reported, that Gen. Mack has been convicted of treachery, and ordered to be fhot.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Foreign Intelligence.—In our London papers received yeſterday, we find much intereſting matter. We have ſelected for the entertainment of our readers this evening, a *Meſſage* from the King to both houſes of Parliament, on the ſubject of the ſeizure of Hanover by the Pruſſian government—the *excellent Speech* of Mr. Fox, on moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, in anſwer to the Meſſage—the King's Declaration and Proclamation againſt the recent conduct of Pruſſia, and a number of other articles of conſiderable intereſt.

The conduct of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, ſo far as relates to the miſunderſtanding with Pruſſia, is thus noticed in the London Courier, a paper profeſſedly in oppoſition to the preſent miniſtry—" It would be as difficult to withhold the warmeſt praiſe from his Majeſty's miniſters for the vigor and promptitude, and the deciſion with which they have acted, as it would be impoſſible to add any thing to the admirable ſtatement of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox——ey have placed the conduct of the two governments in the cleareſt point of view: they have thrown the ſtrongeſt and ſtraideſt light upon the tranſaction: they have left nothing doubtful—nothing unexplained. M. Talleyrand, and Count Haugwitz, may ſhuffle and equivocate, and endeavour to ſhelter themſelves under the flimſy veil of ſophiſtry; but the cauſe of this country ſtands on the immutable baſis of truth and juſtice, and cannot be ſhaken."

The wavering puſillanimous and ſelfiſh policy of the Pruſſian Monarch, and this conſequent degradation, will, it could be wiſhed, afford an inſtructive leſſon to the world. So late as December laſt, he had it in his power to protect and ſave his own dominions, to arreſt the deſolating armies of Bonaparte, and to reſcue Europe from devaſtation and oppreſſion. He permitted to exert that power, and thus ſacrificed the independence of his own government, loſt the affections and confidence of his ſubjects, and incurred the contempt of every nation on earth.

By the conduct of Pruſſia [ſays the London Editor] which, as Mr. Fox well ſaid, unites in it all that is contemptible in ſervility with all that is odious in rapacity, ſhe has reduced herſelf to a ſituation in which ſhe can no longer be conſidered as any other than a department of France, the department of Brandenburgh. The power of Bonaparte is as irreſiſtible at Potſdam as it is at Paris; and the petty princes and dukes, that ſpring like muſhrooms from the Bonaparte dunghill, are not leſs independent than the power of Pruſſia. The humiliation of Pruſſia is of a different character and complexion from the humiliation to which other countries have been reduced.—It is a humiliation *ſui generis*—it ſtands alone.—Switzerland fell, but not without a ſtruggle—her gallant ſons did not yield till they had proved themſelves worthy of their anceſtors, who fought at Sampach and Morgarten.—Auſtria has been humbled too; but ſhe had dared to reſiſt and contend againſt France. But Pruſſia has ſubmitted without a blow or a battle—ſhe has yielded without the ſlighteſt reſiſtance—ſhe has given up her independence without a ſtruggle; and the conqueſt of Pruſſia has been more eaſily effected than the conqueſt of the pettieſt town or territory that was ever invaded by France. Could ſhe have been more effectually humbled had the goon to our cross Bugle with France? Had ſhe fallen at laſt, ſhe would have fallen with honor and with glory—ſhe would have fallen amidſt the ſympathies and eſteem of all nations; but fallen as ſhe has done, ſhe has forfeited all claim to the pity of the good, or the reſpect of the brave—and Frederick the Great has lived in vain.

June 2.

The French frigate Topaze, ſo long cooped up in Liſbon, ventured out on the 15th of April, and was, on that day, taken by a Britiſh frigate, after an action of three hours, 5 leagues from the Rock of Liſbon.

It is mentioned in one of the late London papers, that the Duke of Suſſex (the 6th ſon of George III.) will go out Governor General of Jamaica.

The Hon. George Berkley, Vice Admiral of the White Squadron, is appointed to the chief command on the Halifax ſtation, vice Admiral Mitchell, deceaſed.

FRENCH SQUADRON TAKEN.

It is reported via Norfolk, that an American veſſel fell in with, April 16, lat. 28, long. 33, Admiral Warren's fleet, having in company, as prize, the French ſquadron (13 ſail) late under Admiral Linois, bound from India to France, with the ſpoils of a three years ſucceſsful cruize.

The outward bound Quebec and Newfoundland fleets were at Falmouth the 18th of April.

BOSTON, May 31.

By arrivals in this port, and New-York our London dates are brought down to the 29th April, many days later.

They furniſh nothing of a pacific aſpect. The Britiſh Foreſ-adminiſtration appeared determined to proſecute the war with redoubled vigour and increaſed means. Their language was ſpirited, their meaſures prompt, and unopoſed. The meſſage on the ſubject of Pruſſia, was followed by a very able report; and a high-toned ſpeech from Mr. Fox, in the commons. The addreſs in anſwer to the meſſage was carried unanimouſly.

The proſpect of renewed war between France and Auſtria—and involving Ruſſia—increaſed.

The late meaſure adopted by France, Pruſſia, and England, reſpecting the comm—e with the Northern ports, had given a ſevere check to the trade of neutrals in that quarter. Great numbers of American, and other neutrals, bound to blockaded and other ports, had been detained and ſent into England.

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, June 21, 1806

On Monday night laſt departed this life, aged about 14, Miſs W. Dunham, ſiſter of Mrs. Eſther Ruggles of this place.—Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths accidentally taking fire, by which means ſhe was burnt in ſo ſhocking a manner, as to ſurvive only three weeks in the greateſt agony.

On Monday evening the 16th inſt. the houſe occupied by Mr. Allan M'Dougall, on Niagara, in a tavern, (known by the Yellow Houſe) took fire, and was entirely conſumed, without doing further injury; fortunately the wind blew towards the Lake, or greater damage might have been apprehended.—The fire, it is ſaid, originated by means of a lighted candle, the property contained therein was ſaved.

☞ It is requeſted that no perſon will draw ſand, or paſs with loaded waggons or carts, over the new Bridge, or Float, at the opening of the Don River: as this ſource of communication was intended merely to accomodate the inhabitants of the town in a walk or ride to the Iſland.

York, 13th June 1806.

THE Subſcriber on the eve of retiring from Buſineſs, returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends and to thoſe Gentlemen who have favored him with their ſupport—and requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to ſettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unſettled on the firſt day of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice—thoſe to whom he may be indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with two acres of land belonging to the ſame.

J. CAWTHRA wiſhes to inform the Inhabitants of York and the adjacent Country, that he has opened an Apothecary's Store in the Houſe of A. Cameron, oppoſite Stephen's Tavern, in York, where the Public can be ſupplied with moſt articles in that line. He has on hand alſo, a quantity of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes, Mens' Hats: alſo for a few days will be ſold the following articles, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Silver watches, Maps and Prints, Pruſſian, ſome Linens and a few Bed Ticks, Teas, Tobacco, a few caſks of fourth proof Cognac Brandy, and a ſmall quantity of Lime Juice, about twenty thouſand Whitechapel Needles. York, June 14, 1806.

MR. ST. GEORGE has juſt received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P. Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rapper Snuff, Malt, beſt Spaniſh Segars.

Mr. St. George having miſſed two pairs of Sowarrow Boots, requeſts thoſe perſons who have purchaſed ſome from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or ſhould they have been taken on truſt, it is requeſted they may be returned.

It is alſo requeſted that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionary, Pocket, will return it immediately

He has for ſale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the 8th Conceſſion of Beverly; 19 to 22 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby; 19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby; alſo No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

York, June 14, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 6th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; the Subſcriber is informed that thoſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the Soil of exceſſive quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS Eſq. are requeſted to ſend them to the Subſcriber regularly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being lent by the deceaſed, it is particularly requeſted they may be immediately returned—Pinnarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 14th do. in French, 8 bound—The Lives, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 18 and 24 do.—Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do. 2d, 4th and 8th, 8 bound—Maſere's, 6th do French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiſtrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe and Acre Lot in the Town of York, erected by the deceaſed D. Burns, and 2000 Acres of land, compoſed of Lots No. 24, 25 and 27 in the ſeventh Conceſſion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceſſion, and Nos. 23, 24, 26 and 27 ninth Conceſſion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diſtrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raiſed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to ſerve in America, *but not elſewhere*. Such active Young Men as are deſirous of manifeſting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment. For their information, ſo much of the Royal Inſtructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their Services.

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, on their approval by and Proviſions from the date of Inliſtment, and every Encouragement that can conſiſtent with the Service will admit and their Conduct merit. And when the Regiment is Diſbanded, ſuch Men as ſhall chooſe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allowance of Land.

York, May 14, 1806.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No 3, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 11.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 791. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

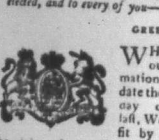
ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of MAY laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty ſeventh day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fourth day of AUGUST next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Elquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twentieth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: PROVIDED that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (*ſpecifying the name* "*and place of abode of his Father*) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.

—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December, 1805*, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Do. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of in any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, March 12.

Authentic advice has been received, that the Spaniſh Court has iſſued an Order for all Portugueſe, and other veſſels, to quit the ports of Vigo, Corunna, and Ferrol, and to prohibit for the preſent the entrance of all veſſels of the ſame deſcription into any of theſe ports. This order is ſaid to be for the purpoſe of concealing the object of a formidable expedition now fitting out in thoſe ports of Spain.

Genoa, March 22.

The Chamber of Commerce at Genoa has given notice to the merchants there, that an armament of ſix frigates, with land troops on board, has been fitted out at Tunis, which will probably attempt to land and commit ravages in ſome part of Italy.

Hamburgh, April 8.

"The Copenhagen papers of the 5th, contain an aſſurance that the meaſures adopted by Pruſſia for excluding Engliſh veſſels from the North of Germany, will not extend to Tonningen, Huſum, or any of the ports of Holſtein and Scheliwig. But, notwithſtanding this aſſurance, it is aſſerted, in the beſt informed circles here, that one of the articles of the Convention entered into between France and Pruſſia ſtipulates, that ſhould England reſume the blockade of the Elbe and the Weſer, the contracting parties ſhall, in ſuch caſe, enforce the excluſion of the Engliſh from all the ports of Denmark. Attempts have already been made to ſound the diſpoſition of the Prince Royal with regard to this project; but they have been met with a degree of firmneſs which does him the higheſt honor.

"Prince Louis, the King of Pruſſia's brother, lately went to a levee in his regimentals, with his ſword reverſed. This circumſtance attracting the King's notice, he haſtily aſked his brother what he meant by wearing his ſword ſo unlike a ſoldier? "Pleaſe your Majeſty," ſaid Prince Louis, "you diſpoſe of your territories as if they had never been yours; why may I not equally diſpoſe of my ſword as I pleaſe?" The King flew into a violent paſſion, and ſaid, "do you know, Sir, that I can puniſh you?" "yes rejoined Prince Louis, "you may take away my life, but you cannot alter the ſentiments of my heart." This alteration has made a great noiſe at Berlin, and the ſpirited conduct of Prince Louis has endeared him to the people and the army.

"His Pruſſian Majeſty has, it is ſaid, become extremely dejected, in conſequence of the odium to which he has thus ſubjected himſelf, by liſtening to the counſels of Haugwitz. To complete his mortification, it is poſitively aſſerted that the Duke of Brunſwick has refuſed to ſerve any longer in the Pruſſian army. Finding all his efforts to counteract the influence of the French counſels fruitleſs, he deſicately informed his Majeſty of his determination to retire from the Pruſſian ſervice.

Augburgh, March 31.

A company of French artillerymen has been ordered to break up for Braunau, which fortreſs will not be evacuated till certain differences with the Houſe of Auſtria are completely ſettled.

Leipzig, April 3.

It is ſaid, with ſome confidence, that harmony is likely to be re-eſtabliſhed between Ruſſia and France. Propoſals, it is ſaid, have been made by a third power, which, far from being rejected, have been received with pleaſure.

London, April 15.

It is in Dalmatia that we may expect ſoon to hear of hoſtilities having taken place between the Ruſſians and the French.

April 18.

We have heard this morning that the Calabrians have gained ſome advantage over the French troops, who have been prevented from advancing, and that the Calabrians are to be reinforced by troops from Sicily.

Several regiments are under immediate orders for the Mediterranean.

To the 30,000 troops which the King of Denmark has already ſtationed along the North Bank of the Elbe, he is marching down a ſimilar force, determined to maintain his Neutrality.

We have heard it rumoured that Miniſters will, the beginning of next week, bring down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending it to both Houſes to conſider of making proviſion to enable his Majeſty to furniſh Subſidies to certain Foreign powers.

One fleet of merchantmen ſailed for the Baltic, and an other is preparing. The Sound is yet open.

The American Miniſter was among the nine Ambaſſadors at the Queen's Drawing Room yeſterday. Upwards of 200 perſons of diſtinction with their ladies, were preſent.

A late Madrid article mentions that a formidable conſpiracy has been diſcovered at the Rio de la Plate, 17 of the conſpirators had been executed.

April 21.

An order from Council has been publiſhed in the London Gazette, extending the late embargo upon Pruſſian veſſels to all ſhips, &c. belonging to perſons reſiding in any of the ports and places up the river Elbe, Weſer, and Ems, except ſuch as are navigated under the Danith flag. This fact, and an official notification of Lord Howick, that a convoy is appointed for the Baltic fleet, tend to prove, that a good underſtanding exiſts between the Britiſh and Danith Courts, and that no apprehenſions need be entertained at preſent of the Sound being ſhut againſt us.

April 24.

A conſiderable part of the people of this country is now informed of the treachery and duplicity of Pruſſia; in a few weeks they will be known to all Europe. The ſpeeches of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox yeſterday in Parliament, and the important declaration delivered on Sunday laſt by his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, contain the defence and particulars of that ſyſtem of deliberate fraud, of avarice, and of ſelfiſhneſs, upon which the Cabinet of Berlin, appears to have acted from the firſt moment that there was a proſpect of the renewal of the continental war. Well might Bonaparte, in his thirty-fourth military bulletin, expand himſelf in compliments to Count Haugwitz, and proclaim "that Pruſſia had never a more firm and diſintereſted friend than France!" At the very time that is Pruſſian Majeſty was giving his hand to the Emperor of Ruſſia over the tomb of Frederick the Great, and ſwearing eternal fidelity to him and to the general cauſe, he had perjury and treaſon in contemplation. All his meaſures and propoſals were calculated to lure and betray. It was perhaps fortunate for Alexander that the Pruſſians had not joined him at the battle of Auſterlitz; the event might have been more adverſe than it was. Such was the premeditated treachery of the King of Pruſſia, that we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear that in the heat of the battle he had given orders to his troops to go over to the enemy, and turn their arms againſt their ally.

We are happy to find ſuch perfect unanimity prevail in both houſes of Parliament, on the ſubject of the meaſures which have been adopted againſt Pruſſia. It is an omen which promiſes a cordial concurrence in whatever can give vigor and exertion to the conduct of the war.

April 25.

It is no longer a ſecret, that the late intercourſes with France, by flags of truce, reſpecting propoſals for peace on her part. But theſe having been found inadmiſſible, the papers which have paſſed between the two Countries will ſhortly be laid before Parliament.

We already ſtated that an Expedition is now fitting out for the Continent, which is to be commanded by Lord Cathcart. We underſtand it will conſiſt of not leſs than 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry. Lord Cathcart is to have the appointment of his own Staff. The Dragoon Guards and Foot Guards will form a large portion of this army, which is deſtined to co-operate with the gallant King of Sweden.

April 28.

Paris papers to the 19th inſt. and Dutch to the 22d inſt. were received on Friday night. The moſt important articles they contain is, a long detailed commentary in the Moniteur upon the ſtate of Europe. According to this Expoſe, Hanover is only occupied by, but not definitively annexed to Pruſſia. The King of Pruſſia has declared otherwiſe. Which of the two tells the lie? France demands of Auſtria what Auſtria cannot give, poſſeſſion of Dalmatia. In conſequence of the Ruſſians having occupied Cattaro, it is officially declared, "that Brinsu, which commands the frontier of the Inn, has been re-occupied and garriſoned; that the French army has been ordered to refume its poſition, and that the *Auſtrian priſoners, who were on their way home have been ſtopped until further orders.*"

There is a ſcheme in theſe papers for making the Elector of Saxony ſurrender that country to Pruſſia, and take in return the Pruſſian part of Poland.

An article, copied from the Preſburgh Gazette into the Paris papers, ſays a numerous Ruſſian army is approaching Pruſſia."

The intelligence that the Elbe is blockaded was received at Hamburgh on the 21ſt, when, as might be expected, it created general conſternation.—The Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal ſtill continues to defend, in the braveſt manner, the fortreſs of Gaeta. No art is neglected to induce him to ſurrender, but he poſitively refuſes.

By the laſt advices from Vienna, the proceedings againſt general Mack are nearly terminated. He is declared infame.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Patriotic Fund.—The following reſolutions of "the committee for the diſtribution of the Patriotic Fund" in Great Britain, exhibit a method of rewarding merit, and of encouraging patriotiſm, well worth the imitation of other nations. When ſuch is the juſt reward of heroic exertions, it is not ſurpriſing that England ſhould be diſtinguiſhed for its enterprizing and ſkilful officers, and its bold and reſolute ſeamen.

Reſolved, That a vaſe of the value of four hundred pounds, ornamented with emblematical devices, and an appropriate inſcription, be preſented to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B.

Reſolved, That a vaſe of the value of three hundred pounds, with an appropriate inſcription, be preſented to Rear Admiral the Hon. Alexander Cochrane.

Reſolved, That a vaſe of the value of three hundred pounds, with an appropriate inſcription, be preſented to Rear Admiral Thomas Louis.

Reſolved, That a ſword of the value of one hundred pounds, or a vaſe of the ſame value (at their option) with an appropriate inſcription, be preſented to each of the Captains and Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips, who contributed to that brilliant and deciſive victory.

Reſolved, That the ſum of one hundred pounds be preſented to each of the Lieutenants of his Majeſty's navy, Captains of Royal Marines, and other Officers in the ſecond claſs of his Majeſty's proclamation for the diſtribution of prize money, who was ſeverely wounded; and the ſum of fifty pounds to each officer of the ſame rank, who was ſlightly wounded.

Reſolved, That the ſum of 50 pounds be preſented to each of the officers in the third claſs of his Majeſty's proclamation for the diſtribution of prize-money, who was ſeverely wounded; and the ſum of thirty pounds to each officer of the ſame rank, who was ſlightly wounded.

Reſolved, That the ſum of forty pounds be preſented to each of the officers in the fourth claſs of his Majeſty's Proclamation for the diſtribution of prize money, who was ſeverely wounded; and the ſum of twenty-five pounds to each officer of the ſame rank who was ſlightly wounded; and that additional gratuities be hereafter voted to ſuch officers as may be diſabled in conſequence of their wounds.

Reſolved, That the ſum of forty pounds be preſented to every ſeaman or marine whoſe wounds may be attended with diſability or loſs of limb; the ſum of twenty pounds to each ſeaman or marine ſeverely wounded; and the ſum of ten pounds to each ſeaman or marine ſlightly wounded.

Reſolved, That relief be afforded to the widows, orphans, parents and relatives depending for ſupport on the officers, petty officers, ſeamen and marines, who fell in the engagement, as ſoon as their reſpective ſituations ſhall be made known to the committee.

Reſolved, That a letter, ſigned by the Chairman, be written to Vice Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. requeſting he will communicate the foregoing reſolutions to the different ſhips under his command, who were in the engagement; and furniſh the committee with the names of ſuch ſeamen and marines wounded, and the nature and extent of their wounds, not given in the official returns; together with any particulars that can be collected, reſpecting the widows, orphans, and other relatives who depended for ſupport on the brave men, who ſo gallantly fell in the cauſe of their country.

June 2.

The following apoſtrophe on the late events of Nelſon's brilliant victory were written by a lady of diſtinction in Ireland:

"Never was there, indeed, an event ſo mournfully and ſo triumphantly important to England as the battle off Trafalgar; the ſentiment of lamenting the individual more than rejoicing in the victory, ſhews the humanity and affection of the people of England. But their good ſenſe, upon reflection, will dwell on the conqueſt only, becauſe no death at a future moment could have been more glorious and might have been leſs ſo. The public would never have ſent him on another expedition; his health was not equal to another effort; and he might have yielded to the natural, but leſs impoſing efforts of more worldly honors. Whereas, he now begins a immortal career, having nothing left to achieve upon earth; and bequeathing to the Engliſh fleet a legacy, which they alone are able to improve. Had I been his wife, or his mother, I would rather have wept him dead, than ſeen him languiſh on a leſs ſplendid day.

"In ſuch a DEATH there is no GRIEF.

"In ſuch a CAUSE a everlaſting VICTORY."

June 3.

From Leghorn.—Captain Sawyer, arrived at Briſtol, in 41 days from Leghorn, furniſhes the following information:

"The blockade of Naples by the Engliſh is ſaid to have been declared at Palermo and Meſſina on the 28th March. There were ſome apprehenſions that the blockade of Leghorn would follow. The ſquadron off Sicily and Naples conſiſts of four ſhips of the line, ten frigates and two brigs. The city of Gaeta oppoſed the entrance of the French, and is not yet taken; but beſieged by them, and it is ſuppoſed that it muſt ſoon ſurrender. The Emperor Napoleon is ſoon expected at Rome to be made King of the Romans. The Pope to retire to Verſailles on a penſion. It is ſuppoſed the Emperor will alſo make ſome changes in the Government of Tuſcany. A flight earthquake was experienced at Leghorn on the afternoon of the 16th April.

In the London Times of March 1, the following is given as the genuine Will of the late William Pitt:—

"I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thouſand guineas, from October, 1805, as a profeſſional debt. W. PITT."

"Twelve thouſand pounds with intereſt, from Oct. 1801, to Mr. Long, Mr. Steele, Lord Curtington, Biſhop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, Mr. Joſeph Smith, and I earneſtly requeſt their acceptance of it. I with if means can be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my ſervants who were with me at my deceaſe. W. PITT."

"I with my brother, with the Biſhop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and ſettle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.

"W. PITT."

The decree of the Emperor of Germany, which promoted his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles to the dignity of Generaliſſimo of the Imperial Armies, was accompanied by the following letter:

"My dear brother—After the unhappy events which have lately taken place and a peace obtained by ſuch great ſacrifices, there is an indiſpenſible neceſſity for putting the military in a ſituation, adequate to the population of the country and the finances, which ſhall be diſtinguiſhable for its order and preciſion, and ſhall afford the beſt protection for my Hereditary States.—My firſt ſtep to attain this end is to put you at the head of all my armies in the quality of Generaliſſimo.—When the troops ſhall be ſenſible that, in caſe I ſhould be forced into a war, they will be under your command, the idea will recall, to thoſe who have been ſervice, the glory they have acquired in the field of battle upon ſo many occaſions when you commanded them; it will inſpire others with confidence in the talents, the bravery, and foreſight of their General, who led them by the ſureſt paths to victory. With the dignity of Generaliſſimo, I confer upon you the direction of all my military forces during the time of peace, in ſuch a manner that the Aulic Council, and every other military Adminiſtration, ſhall be ſubject to your orders.

"I ſhall, to-day inform you of my pleaſure in a manner more in detail, in a letter written by myſelf, which ſhall define the ſphere of your activity, as well as that of the authorities which are to be ſubject to you. I expect, at the ſame time, from your intelligence and your indefatigable exertions the formation of new plans for ameliorating the preſent ſyſtem, and alſo the moſt efficacious attention to the punctuality and the propriety of their execution.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

Vienna, Feb. 10, 1806.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Preſton Federaliſt.

HINTS on the PLANTING of TREES

OUR anceſtors erred greatly in planting their trees in orchards too cloſe; twenty feet was thought by them to be a proper diſtance; but they ſeemed not to conſider that in a few years the branches of each tree would touch the next, and by thus intertering with each other prevent them from producing bloſſoms and fruit. At that diſtance a plantation of trees muſt in a few years become like a wood, and prevent either graſs or vegetables from being cultivated under them. Nor in ſuch a ſituation will *three* trees produce as much as *one*, if at the diſtance of forty or fifty feet.

In planting an orchard, care ſhould always be taken to fix on a ſituation ſheltered as much as poſſible againſt the violent north weſt and north eaſt winds. Plant the largeſt growing trees, ſuch as *Preſtly's*, on the north ſide, and ſo deſcending towards the ſouth, that there may be a regular gradation of height, and that the tall trees may not overſhadow the ſmaller.

Apples and pears, for an orchard, ought not to be planted at leſs diſtance than in *rows* at about 40 feet, and each tree in the row at 30 or 35 feet apart. Pears alone may be 30 by 35, as theſe in general, ſpread leſs and grow more erect than apples. Cherries, the larger growing ſorts, at 30 feet by 20.—Peaches, apricots and nectarines, at 15 feet.

Nothing in the various parts of agriculture and gardening is ſo little underſtood, and conſequently neglected, as the planting of trees. The root is generally forced into a ſmall hole, and afterwards left to chance, without the ſlighteſt attention either to pruning or manuring.

The ground deſigned for an orchard ſhould be in tillage one year at leaſt before planting, and if well manured ſo much the better for the trees. The holes ſhould be dug a foot deep, and at leaſt five feet over, and let to lie a few days to receive the influence of the atmoſphere.

☞ If you are to buy the trees, procure them from the neareſt nurſery you can, for the *ſooner trees are planted, after*

being cut of the ground, the better. If the small fibres are not dried, they need not be cut off, but if dried, as they almoft always are in carrying a diftance, they fhould be trimmed off, otherwife they will mould and do certain injury to the tree, and often entirely deftroy it.

Always keep the roots as long as is convenient, which will give them a difpofition to run horizontally, from which the roots, being more under the influence of the fun, the fap is richer, and produces the fweeteft, and fairefl fruit. Nurfery men in taking up trees are, in general, not fufficiently attentive to give them a *good fpread of root.*

All bruifed and broken roots—all fuch as are irregular and crofs each other, and all downright roots fhould be pruned fmooth off.

As to the top, the fmall branches fhould be pruned clofe to the place where they are produced; as alfo the irregular ones which crofs each other; and all fuch as have by any means been broken or wounded, fhould be cut down to the next good eye; but by no means take off the main leading fhoots, which are neceffary to attract the fap from the roots, and thereby promote the growth of the tree.

☞ Obferve the utmoft care *not to place the trees too deep in the ground.* More mifchief to a new plantation of trees arifes from this fource, than all the other caufes combined. The beft rule is, to place the tree in the hole, fo that the roots may be about the *fame depth as before they were taken up.*

Place all the roots in their natural pofition, as nearly as may be, but rather horizontally than otherwife; break the earth fine, and fcatter it in the hole fo that it may fall in between every root, that there may be no hollownefs. Thus fill up the hole, and gently tread down the earth with your foot, but not too hard, which is a great fault, efpecially if the ground be ftrong and wet.

Newly planted trees fhould be well ftaked and defended from cattle. And it is beft to keep the land continually in tillage till the trees have nearly attained their full growth. But great care muft be taken that the roots be not difturbed by ploughing, nor the bark of the trees wounded. The ground near the tree, which the plough leaves, fhould be mellowed with a fpade for two or three years, before the roots have far extended.

"No young planted or newly engrafted tree, (fays Mr. Bucknall, the celebrated orchardift) fhould be fuffered to grow mop-headed, but be cut until each branch has acquired a determined leader, that tree will not progrefs; and a tree, like an animal, if it takes a ftunt it is difficult to throw fuch energy into the fyftem afterwards as will make it free growing."

THE ORACLE.

YORK—SATURDAY, June 28, 1806.

Foreign Intelligence.—We learn from late London Papers that the new Adminiftration has kindled in all defcriptions of people in England a zeal and warmth hitherto unexperienced on any change of Minifters.—Addreffes have been preferred to his Majefty from every part of the United Kingdom, expreffive of the gratitude of the people for his parental attention to the intereft of the Empire in felecting fuch men as now fill the feveral official departments; and giving every affurance of the determination of the country to fupport fuch meafures as they may deem expedient to the preffnt ftate of affairs.—Arming the whole body of the people, was among other things fuggefted. A rule for regulating the army eftablifhment and limiting the time of fervice to ten years, has, it is faid, been laid before the Houfe. This was one of thofe meafures that Mr. Fox has had a long time in contemplation. It is generally expected that his great and ardent mind will be exercifed in giving hidden effect to fuch meafures as may prove highly beneficial in the preffnt crifis, and lay the bafis of a fyftem of permanent fecurity and advantage to the United Kingdom.

News and additional charges of much moment, it is faid, are adduced againft Lord Melville.

Mr. James Footegreed, late prime Serjeant, is Mafter of the Rolls in Ireland.—Sir John Newport, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Doctor Hall, Provoft of Dublin College; and, Mr. George Ponfonby, Chancellor.

In thefe appointments are comprized, unfullied honor, unbroken integrity, and diftinguifhed talents.

☞ It is requefted that no perfon will draw fand, or pafs with loaded waggons or carts, over the new Bridge, or Float, at the opening of the Don River: as this fource of communication was intended merely to accomodate the inhabitants of the town in a walk or ride to the Iſland.

York, 13th June 1806.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY eſtablifhed in this place by the Subfcriber, where all kinds of the moft fafhionable Work will be done with neatnefs and difpatch. All Orders and Meafures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble fervant to ſerve,

DANIEL BUDLONG.

Niagara, June 25, 1806

THE Subfcriber on the eve of retiring from Buſineſs, returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends and to thoſe Gentlemen who have favored him with their ſupport—and requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to ſettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unſettled on the firſt day of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thoſe to whom he may be indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with two acres of land belonging to the ſame.

MR. ST. GEORGE has juſt received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P. Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rappee Snuff, Nails, beſt Spaniſh Segars.

Mr. St. George having miſſed two pairs of Suwarrow Boots, requeſts their perſons who have purchaſed ſame from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or ſhould they have been taken on trial, it is requeſted they may be returned.

It is alſo requeſted that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionary Plutarch, will return it immediately

He has for ſale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch; 19 and 20 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Whitby; 19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby; 19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby; alſo No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

York, June 14, 1806.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raiſed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS FRASER, to ſerve in America, *but not elſewhere*: Such active Young Men as are deſirous of manifeſting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment. For their information, ſo much of the Royal Inſtructions are here recited as will exhibite the Terms on which his Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their ſervices.

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, on final approval, Pay and Proviſions from the date of Inliſtment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit. And when the Regiment is Diſbanded, ſuch Men as ſhall chooſe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806. 8

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 21 & 22 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 21 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres more or leſs, and No 7, 1ſt Conceſſion Gwillimbury, East. The Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lots are capable of being ſettled, as the Soil is excellent. For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Lieut. Col. Bruſh, deceaſed, are requeſted to lend them to the Subſcriber, regularly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to the Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, belonging to the deceaſed, it is particularly requeſted may be immediately returned:—Voltaire's Works, 25th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Life, 1ſt vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Life, 2d vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Life, 3d vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 11th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 12th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 13th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 14th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 15th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 16th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 17th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 18th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 19th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 20th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 21ſt vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 22d vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 23d vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 24th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 25th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 26th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 27th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 28th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 29th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 30th vol. in 8vo.—Voltaire's Works, 31ſt 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Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, April 22.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived this morning. It ſhould ſeem as if Bonaparte, though he has conſented to let Pruſſia take Hanover, has ſome difficulty in including in the grant Verden and Bremen, which, as our readers know, were purchaſed of the Danes by George the Firſt. When the Pruſſians appeared before Verden and ſummoned the French to give up the place, the latter refuſed, and ſhut the gates—the Pruſſians then ſcaled the walls, and entered the town, which, by convention, is to be poſſeſſed jointly till the two Governments have come to a final arrangement upon the ſubject.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The trial of Lord Viſcount Melville commenced at Weſtminſter Hall, the 29th of April. The London papers ſtate, that the curioſity excited by the trial of Lord Melville was not exceeded by that which prevailed on the firſt day of the trial of Mr. Haſtings. At eight o'clock, many of thoſe who had obtained tickets for this ſplendid ſpectacle, appeared at the entrance into Weſtminſter Hall. By nine, the line of carriages extended from Palace-yard to the Admiralty. Near 11 o'clock, Mr. Whitbread and the other managers appeared, followed by Mr. Fox and the Houſe of Commons. The managers were all in Court dreſſes. After the Speaker had taken his ſeat, the proceſſion from the Houſe of Lords began to enter the hall. At this time Lord Melville entered the Court from the bottom of the hall, and proceeding round the Counſel's box, took his ſeat inſide the bar. All the Peers were habited in the full robes of their reſpective ranks. As ſoon as they were ſeated, ſilence was proclaimed by the Crier, under pain of impriſonment. Proclamation was next made, that Henry Lord Viſcount Melville, was about to take his trial for high crimes and miſdemeanors, & calling upon all thoſe who had any thing to allege againſt him to come forward. The articles of impeachment were then read, with Lord Melville's anſwer; alſo the 10th, or additional charge, and Lord Melville's anſwer and proteſt againſt it. Mr. Whitbread then role, and began to open the charges againſt Lord Melville. By a reſolution of the Houſe of Lords, the Editors of the London newſpapers are prohibited from the publication of any of the proceedings on this trial until it is terminated.

The number of Peers who attended was very great; there were no leſs than 85 barons; all the Princes of the blood, and the box appropriated to foreign miniſters was nearly filled. There were moſt leſs than 7 or 800 ladies preſent.

Maſſacre of Cape Francois.—We learn from Captain Dodge, of the ſchooner Mary Ann, who arrived here yeſterday, in 16 days from Cape Francois, that on the 14th and 15th of May, a general maſſacre of all the remaining white inhabitants of Cape Francois took place, and it was ſaid *generally*, throughout that part of this ill-fated iſland under the dominion of Deſſalines. The particulars of this tragical event are briefly theſe:

Sometime previous to the 14th of May, the greater part of the white inhabitants (French) of Cape Francois, were ordered under ſome pretence to a fort about 3 leagues from the town, and there confined.—On the night of the 14th the reſidue of theſe unfortunate people amounting to about 450, were ſtrangled in their beds, by order of the *Emperor*; the blood thirſty villains, not content with this, plunged their bayonets in their bodies—mangling them in a horrid manner.—They then plundered the houſes of theſe unfortunate people, who had thus fallen victims to the avarice and cruelty of the black emperor.—On the 15th it was reported at the Cape, that thoſe of the inhabitants who had been ſent to the fort, had been put to death in the moſt cruel manner, and their dead bodies treated with the greateſt indignity.

From the Lutzerne Federaliſt, (Penn.)

One cold ſtormy day laſt February, a female ſtranger made her appearance in the Beach-woods ſettlement on the Lachamana. She appeared to be about 30, tall and decently formed; but the roſe that once had bloomed on her cheek, was withered by the canker worm of care; and reaſon no longer ſwayed his ſceptre over her mind.—" They drowned my mother. O how the ſcreams! —there! there! the ſinks—help her—help her!" was the burden of her ſong. But ſhe would occaſionally caſt her eyes on the men, and with a wild and fearful look, exclaim, " No! No!—I hate you, you've ruined me—Poor Poll would drown herſelf, but the water's cold." No intreaties could induce her to take ſhelter from the ravages of the ſtorm. But ſhe flew from houſe to houſe a moſt melancholy picture of ſorrow and woe. After having been abſent a day or two, ſhe returned with an infant naked on her boſom. " Poor thing," ſhe would cry when the hoſpitable cottager begged it of her. " Poor thing, I know you'll ſtarve it." Nature remained true to her duty, although reaſon had fled from her ſeat. A tear, the firſt ſhe had ſhed, fell mingled with the ſnow on its neck.—The ſoul of the little ſufferer was juſt winging its way to a kinder parent, when the unfortunate maniac entered a cottage where the woman had but the week before buried a new born infant.—She kindly begged that the child at leaſt might be put in her arms. The mother conſented, and Mrs. Bucklin, (for that is the name of the humane woman) wiped the ſnow from its neck, wrapped it in warm flannel and gave it the breaſt. A gleam of wandering reaſon ſeemed to ſhoot acroſs the mind of the diſtreſſed mother. She was delighted to ſee her offspring on the breaſt of its humane nurſe, and expreſſed no wiſh to take it again, but ſoon wandered off, declaring ſhe had drowned her child. She paſſed the village, and it is not known whence ſhe came or whither ſhe has gone. Mrs. Bucklin ſtill keeps the child, and nurſes it as her own. Colonel Stanton, of Wayne county, has ſent in ſome clothes, and it has been chriſtened by the name of Polly Snow, expreſſive of the place of its birth.

The unhappy maniac mentioned in the above article, has, ſince the laſt Luzerne, been wandering in this county, and principally in this township.—She raves of her mother, and her babes having been drowned, but ſometimes ſays ſhe has left one with a good woman who took it from her when ſhe was going to drown it. We have no doubt ſhe is the woman whoſe ſale is ſo pathetically told by Mr. Minor. Would it not be worthy of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania to make proviſion for reſtoring to ſociety thoſe afflicted beings whoſe miſfortune has robbed of the proudeſt attribute of humanity?

We cannot cloſe this article without noticing the benevolent kindneſs, the heart cheering goodneſs with which Mr. Gaſkins and family, of this township, have upon all occaſions treated the unfortunate Polly.—" They alſo ſhall have their reward."

[Northumberland Argus.

The following account of " a chicken with a human countenance," is copied from the London Monthly Magazine.

A ſhort time ſince, a Jew exhibited for money at Poſen, in South Pruſſia, a chicken with a human countenance. This chicken was hatched on an eſtate near Wreſchen (*Pol.* Wrzenia) in the diſtrict of Poſen; and the Jew had accepted of it as an equivalent for a ſmall taylor's bill due to him by the owner of the eſtate, who aſſerted, that another ſimilar formed chicken had been at the ſame time hatched by the ſame hen, but ſoon died. The chicken which was ſhewn by the Jew ſurvived, and had a very lively appearance, was full grown, and above a year old. The body was covered with variegated feathers, and, as far as the part of the neck where the head begins, in no reſpect diſtinguiſhed by any ſingularity from other chickens. The head did not exceed in ſize that of other chickens; but it was without feathers, and covered with a ſkin of a ſomewhat bluiſh colour. The ſockets of the eyes were ſhaped exactly as in a human countenance, and over them two arches of very fine down formed regular eyebrows. The upper part of the bill was ſo bent and blunted off as to form a well ſhaped noſe, except that it was of a horny ſubſtance. Under the noſe a regular human mouth, with lips, and two rows of cloſely united white pointed teeth, completed this ſingular *luſus naturæ.*—The tongue was ſounded and ſhaped like a human being on a diminutive ſcale, that, to diſcover it, there was not the leaſt occaſion to call in the aid of the imagination. The above account of this phenomenon was ſigned and puniſhed by M. Schwarz, a gentleman holding a reſpectable office under Pruſſian government at Poſen.

Singular Character.—Died, a ſhort time ago, at Eddiſſone, in Yorkſhire, Edward Norton, aged 56, by trade a tinker, which he followed zealouſly till about ſix weeks before his death. His apartment pourtrayed ſymptoms of the moſt abject poverty, though at his death he was found to be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of between five and ſix thouſand pounds. He had a wife and ſeveral children, which he brought up in the moſt parſimonious manner, often feeding them with grains and the offals of meat which he purchaſed at reduced prices. He was no leſs remarkable in perſon and dreſs, for, in order to ſave the expence of ſhaving, he would encourage the dirt to grow on his face, to hide in ſome meaſure, this defect. He never ſuffered his ſhirt to be waſhed in water.—His coat, which time had tranſformed into a jacket, would have puzzled the wiſeſt philoſopher to have found out its original colour, ſo covered was it with threds and patches of different colours, and thoſe ſo diverſified, as to reſemble the trophies of the different nations of Europe, and ſeemed to vie with Joſeph's " coat of many colours." The intereſt of his money, together with all he could heap from his penurious mode of living, he uſed to depoſit in a bag, which was covered up in a tin pot, and then conveyed to a brick kitchen; one of the bricks was taken up, and a hole juſt made large enough to hold the pot; the brick was then carefully marked, and a tally kept behind the door of the ſum depoſited. One day his wife diſcovered his hoard, and reſolving to profit by the opportunity, took from the pot one out of fifteen guineas that was then placed there. Her huſband ſoon diſcovered the trick, for when he came to count his money, and finding it not agree with the tally behind the door, which his wife did not know of, he taxed her with the theft, and to the day of his death, and even on his death bed, he never ſpoke to her without adding the epithet of thief to every expreſſion.—In his younger days, he uſed, at the death of any of his children, to have a little deal box made to put them in, and without undergoing the ſolemn requiſites of a regular funeral, he would take them upon his ſhoulder to the place appointed for their reception; where, once interred, he ſeemingly coincided with the old adage, " out of ſight, out of mind;" and went home as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. A ſhort time before his death, which he evidently haſtened by the daily uſe of near a quart of ſpirits, he gave ſtrict charge that his coffin ſhould not have a nail in it, which was actually the caſe, the lid being faſtened with hinges made of cord; there was no inſcription on the coffin, but barely the initials E. N. cut out on the lid. His ſhroud was made of a pound of wool; his coffin was covered with a ſheet inſtead of a pall, and was carried by ſix men to each of whom he left half a crown; and, at his particular deſire, not one who followed him to the grave wore mourning; but on the contrary, each of the mourners ſeemed to try whoſe dreſs ſhould be the moſt ſtriking, the undertaker even being habited in a blue coat and ſcarlet waiſtcoat. He died without a will, and his fortune was equally divided among his wife and family.

[London Paper.

Duelling. A Captain in the Engliſh army, in anſwer to a perſon from which he had received a challenge, wrote as follows:

" I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, leſt I ſhould hurt you; and the other is, leſt you ſhould hurt me. I do not ſee any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no uſe of you when dead for any culinary purpoſe, as I would a rabbit or a turkey.—I am no cannibal to feed on the fleſh of men. Why then ſhoot down a human creature, of which I can make no uſe? A buffaloe would be better meat. For though your fleſh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmneſs and conſiſtency which takes and retains ſalt. At any rate it would not be fit for long ſea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or an oppoſſum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt. As to myſelf I do not much like to ſtand in the way of any thing that is harmful.—I am under apprehenſions you might hit me. That being the caſe, I think it moſt adviſable to ſtay at a diſtance. If you want to try your piſtols take ſome object, a tree, or a barn door, about my dimenſions. If you hit that, ſend me word, and I ſhall acknowledge, that if I had been in the ſame place, you might alſo have hit me."

LAURA.——A TALE.

IT was the lot of Laura to be beautiful: Nature had beſtowed upon her her choiceſt gifts. Her form was ſymmetry itſelf; her face was poured laviſhly, ſuffuſed with the animating glow of health; whilſt feature beaſted beauty in its mould. She was Nature's grace arrayed. Her innate endowments were not few; ſhe poſſeſſed the nicelt ſenſibility, with a warm and lively imagination: ever forward to do good, and never known to inflict an injury. She was the delight and admiration of every one; her eyes beamed univerſal pleaſure, and her live ſtep-mirth communicated it to all around her.

Yet, with all theſe gems to charm, and powers to attract, Laura became the child of misfortune. One evil ſurpaſſed the reſt of her breaſt, and wielded its fatal ſceptre over her paſſions; whilſt an humble virtue, baſeleſs in its retentive influence, expelled the number of her guards. Prudence dealt way for vanity.

Laura had loſt her parents. An early independence enabled her to rank high in the circle of her aſſociates, and live in a ſtyle ſuitable to an accompliſhed education. No other pleaſures, no other wiſhes but her own to conſult, ſhe accounted herſelf the moſt bleſt of her ſex, and conceived nothing wanting to make life a paradiſe. Sufficient in herſelf, ſhe ridiculed the fond contonments of love and friendſhip, and thought it only happineſs to be admired. She felt a ſuperiority over her companions, and regarded the adulation lavithed on her as the voice of truth; and the admiration of the world, but a facrifice due to her charms.

Notwithſtanding theſe blemiſhes ſhe was the life of company, and every one rejoiced in her intimacy. She had innumerable ſuitors, whom ſhe treated with equal coldneſs and indifference: the greateſt flatterer was moſt welcome, yet none acquired an intereſt in her affections.

At laſt her ſuſceptibility was aroufed. Amidſt the train of her followers, was a youth of noble perſon, and manly underſtanding. He wooed the lovely Laura, and purſued her with an ardent attention. 'Twas vifible her heart was touched. Hilary would fain believe it, and, with increaſing confidence, approached the object of his paſſion. Immediately he feared himſelf undone. She gave a check to his advances, and received him with a luke-warm ſatisfaction. *Hurry did not flutter*: this ſtood the only barrier to his victory. He ſhrunk from her with grief, the exceſs of her vanity, yet could not ſtoop to difficulty. His tongue was as faithful as his heart, and could not utter a deſire to ſwerve. To remonſtrate with her fault was dangerous and might exalt a breach forever. That fear predominated: and he reſolved patiently to perſevere with a ſteady, honorable zeal, in hopes by time to gain his object, and effect a change.

In the mean time the gay and gallant Harmin, noted for his conqueſts in the field of virtue, entered the liſt of this fair one's votaries. With all the arts of flattery and deceit, he endeavored to inſinuate himſelf into her graces, and not without the ſemblance of ſucceſs. Wherever Laura was ſmoothing herſelf, Harmin was at the leader of her train. He made himſelf her ſlave. Her beauty and accompliſhments were his conſtant themes; every act of her life was the ſubject of his applauſe, and every error nearly converted into a compliment. He profeſſed her the idol of his adoration, and dexterouſly contrived his praiſes ſhould be repeated in her ears.

Henry was alarmed; he gueſſed the deſigns of his enemy, yet knew not he ſhould proceed. To perſevere his love was his firſt intent ev the riſque of loſs. Of that he felt confident ſuch reſolution: but 'twas a tedious way. The abſence of Harmin, for ſome time ſummoned his utmoſt fortitude and fought an interview to diſclude to her the danger of her ſituation. He depicted to her the character of the ſpecious Harman in its trueſt colors, and with every perſuaſive aid her to fortify her prudence againſt his inſinuating powers. He prayed her pardon, conjured her to be careful, and promiſed, if he met with her diſpleaſure, to banish himſelf forever from her ſight. Generous Henry happy had ſhe embraced thy counſels. But no, her pride was wounded: ſhe diſmiſſed him from her preſence, and expreſſed diſdain at the artifice of his intereſted friendſhip. In vain did Henry plead the candor and ſincerity; he was not permitted to defend himſelf. He departed in anguiſh and deſpair, contemplating the ſcene juſt paſt. She was loſt to him as a lover, and he was denied the conſolation of being a friend. He felt himſelf at the laſt pitch of human agony: he vowed revenge againſt the ſpecious Harman and pledged himſelf in ſecret to be forever the protector of Laura.

Laura continued obſtinate and unrelenting in her anger towards Henry whilſt the gloſſy Harman was ſtill encouraged, and became the firſt in favor and indulgence. His efforts were redoubled; his time now wholly devoted, and he ſeemed reſolved to eſcape which might be rendered ſubſervient to his views. He law with exſtacy the weakneſs of his prey increaſe, and led her gently the more. Harman was now every thing with the deluded fair; without him ſhe was reſtleſs and uneaſy.

The ſequel is ſhort. The ſubtile poiſon was, alas! too ſweet: it had circled itſelf around the ſenſes of Laura; and, in a moment of its giddy influence, the beautiful, accompliſhed, but vain Laura, fell a victim to the deſigns of villainy!

Poor, unhappy Henry! what were thy feelings at the horrid tidings! In the firſt paroxyſm of grief and madneſs, he penned a challenge to the perfidious Harman, and obtained a meeting. The firſt ball was fatal. It ſtruck the noble Henry to the heart, and received him from the dreadful weight of his exiſtence.

The ſeducer fled, whilſt the wretched Laura lingered out a train of tedious *days* in penitence and deſpondency; then ſunk a victim to crime, and died in miſery.

My beautious readers, beware of this deſtructive paſſion; you may droop like the once lovely Laura. The ſmalleſt ſigure may ſoa ſmallest draw the gaze of the ſpectator, but it is the beauty of the mind muſt make a deep impreſſion. Do not be vain of what your maker has beſtowed but be grateful. The plaineſt form has equal reaſon to be graceful with yourſelves. And let vanity ſo far operate only, as to affix you a proper guide with regard to all your actions. Thus far it will ſhine a virtue, but no farther. Then will you be as happy as I could wiſh you: and not only enjoy the innate gratification of your own conſcience, but ſtill attract the admiration of every beholder and heart mind.

" A Book may be amuſing with numerous errors, or it may be very dull without a ſingle abſurdity." " I was ever of opinion that the houſe of man who married and brought up a large family, did more ſervice than he who conſtructed Engines, and only talked of Proſperity. From this moment, I ſhall leave taken orders a year, before I begin to think ſeriouſly of matrimony, thole my wife as the did her wedding gown, not for a fine gaudy faſhion, but ſuch qualities as would wear well."

Piece of Wedlock.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

" *Lead gelding is the reverſe of weighty reaſoning*

It is the dying groans of good government."

I never knew a ſcolding perſon, that was able to govern a family——What makes people ſcold? Becauſe they cannot govern themſelves. How then can they govern others?——Mark well, as you may—*Thoſe who govern well are generally calm.* They are prompt and reſolute but ſteady and mild.

REMARK.—If you can live free from want, and have wherewithall to do good, care for no more; the reſt is but vanity.

One of the moſt extraordinary characters in France is *M. Menneval*, who ſtill in the office of Private Secretary to Bonaparte. He lived formerly with Prince Joſeph, who one day ſent him on a particular miſſion to his brother; the latter ſtunned him on ſeveral ſubjects but Menneval ſtopped, that he was not ſummoned to anſwer his queſtion.—Napoleon then told *to go quick him*, but in vain. Having then entered the Corſican's cotice, he was ſtruck with admiration at his ſervices, and having ſtood the teſt of various trials he was at length appointed Private Secretary. Exhauſted by unintermitted exertions, Menneval lately requeſted leave of abſence for a fortnight, and obtained for that time, to ſubſtitute in his place a friend, whom he would anſwer as for himſelf. But, " *two of us are already too many.*" ſaid Bonaparte's reply.

London Paper.

THE COQUETTE.

A MORAL TALE

From the

THE whole fortune of Cephelia, at the age of twenty four years, was a pretty perſon and a well cultivated mind. " This is to be rich," ſaid Ariſtus; " with wit and beauty a young girl never fails to extricate herſelf from difficulty; with theſe two treaſures may be purchaſed all the reſt, which are dear to me."

True! But it is with theſe as with all other treaſures, every thing depends on management. The *truly rich man is not he, who poſſeſſes the moſt*—but he who knows beſt how to employ his riches in knowledge, which neither the miſer nor the prodigal poſſeſſes. We ſhall ſoon ſee whether Cephelia acquired this invaluable ſecret.

Hardly had Cephelia appeared in public, before ſhe was ſurrounded with adorers, but a little information ſoon diſperſed the admiring crowd. " Cephelia was portionleſs—and Cephelia wanted a huſband." In *this from age* all hearts ſigh for money; and in moſt marriages it is *gold*, and not the woman that is eſpouſed.

Notwithſtanding this grand deficience, a young man of ſingular amiability, but of ſhallow underſtanding, became enamoured of her perſon and threw his fortune at her feet. But Cephelia diſcovered a ſmall ſpark of wit and rejected his offer. " What folly," ſaid a woman who knew life, " a good natured ſtupid huſband is a precious poſſeſſion."—Cephelia knew not enough of the world to eſtimate duly the value of *ſuch* a treaſure.

A year after, another lover offered to enlift under her banners. *He* was not wanting in ſpirit; indeed Cephelia perceived he had *too much*; and this conſideration alſo diſcarded.

Had Cephelia been left blind to her own defects, ſhe would have diſcovered, that a few freckles had ſcattered themſelves over her complexion and impaired the luſtre of her original beauty; but ſhe had a faithful memory, which taxing the mirror with falſehood, retraced only the image of her firſt charms. She was not a little aſtoniſhed, that five years rolled away without preſenting a ſingle lover. " Be ſure the more wiſe I!" No; and notwithſtanding ſome warning lines were traced on her forehead in promiſe of future wrinkles, ſhe ſtill had no doubt of ſucceſs, when more diſcerning eyes ſhould behold her.

All the young men diſappeared; and though a huſband at laſt offered himſelf, it was becauſe he was forty years old and beſides not very difficult. Cephelia refuſed him.—" A huſband of forty years and a wife of ſix and twenty!" it was murder in her eyes—ſhe could not reſolve on ſuch a ſacrifice.

Nevertheleſs Cephelia counted thirty years and was ſtill unmarried. Chagrin now took poſſeſſion of her mind, and the horrors of celibacy approached. After ſome further time had elapſed, ſhe eſteemed herſelf happy in eſpouſing an old man ſtupid and ugly, who, beſides to increaſe her ill fortune, took it into his head to live to the age of eighty.

From the Rutland Herald.

SUICIDE.

Among the many instances of *Suicide*, which we are frequently recording, we have heard of none so extraordinary, and so affecting as the following, which happened in Middletown, in the county, the last week.

A young man by the name of *Lemuel Stoddard*, of that town, had paid his constant addresses to a young girl, whose parents were neighbours for a considerable time, till at length matrimony was mutually agreed to; contrary as parents was given, and the day was fixed, when the young votaries were to be united in marriage. But here, we must record the untimely fate. The day arrived, when their partners and friends expected to witness a gratifying scene. But a trivial excuse was made for the delay. In the evening, the young man paid his female friend a visit, at her father's house—when and where he retired to her that he had for some time been suspicious that her attachment to him was insincere, that her chastity was not inviolate, and that a friend of his had now convinced him that his judgments were not groundless. He continued to observe, that as nothing could alleviate him from the opinion he had formed, and that if he should marry her he should be miserable, and his attachment to her a fault so hard that he could not live without her. What next—Suicide, he thought was the only alternative! He proposed that the should depart with him, intimating that a far better world would receive them, where their spirits would dwell together in the same bands of affection, which would distinguish them here. The young man then said he had procured laudanum sufficient to effect what he had proposed, and handing the credulous female a vial, and taking one himself, both swallowed the same! —But the girl sickened and a discharge from the stomach saved her from a dreadful end.—The sleep of her unfortunate companion was eternal. He died about one o'clock in the afternoon of the day following.

Mr. Stoddard was about 20 years of age.

The foregoing particulars is as near as possible, the substance of what our informant related, and which, he says was mostly from the mouth of the surviving female, whom, it is thought is innocent as to the charges, which the deceased alledged against her.

CHARACTER OF A TERMAGANT.

"SHE Speaks poignards, and every word stabs. If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect the north-far. I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed. She would have made Hercules have turned spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. Should she come this way, will you command me any service to the world's end? I would go on the dightest errand to the antipodes, that you can devise to send me on. I will fetch you a toothpicker from the furthermost inch in Ais. bring you the tough at Prester John's toe; fetch you a hair of the great Cham's beard; do you any emballage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words of conference with the harpy." *Shakspeare.*

Old Spanish Proverbs.

He is a rich man who hath God for his friend.
He is the beft fcholar who hath learned to live well.
A handful of matter wit is worth a bufhel of learning.
When all men fay you are an afs, it is time to bray.
Change of weather feeds difcourfe for fools.
A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.
The forrow men have for others hangs on one hair.
A wife man changes his mind; a fool never will.
That day on which you marry, you either mar or make yourfelf; God comes to fee or look upon us without a bell.
You had better leave your enemy fomething when you die, than live to beg of your friends.
That's wife delay which makes the road fafe.
Cure your fore eyes only with your elbow.
Let us thank God and be content with what we have.
The foot of the owner is the beft manure for his land.
He is my friend who grinds at my mill.
Enjoy that little you have, while the fool is hunting for more.
Saying and doing do not dine together.
Money cures all diseases.
A life ill fpent makes a fad old age.
'Tis money that makes men lords.
We talk, but God does what he pleafes.
May you have good luck my fon, and a little wit will ferve your turn.
Gifts break through ftone walls.
Go not to your doctor for every ill, nor to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your pitcher for every thirft.
There is no better looking-glafs than an old true friend.
A wall between both beft preferves friendfhip.
The fum of all is, to ferve God well, and to do no ill thing.
The creditor always hath a better memory than the debtor.
Setting down in writing is a fafting memory.
Repentance always coft very dear.
Good breeding and money make our fons gentlemen.
As you ufe your father, fo your children will ufe you.
There is no evil but fome good ufe may be made of it
No price is great enough for good counfel.
Examine not the pedigree nor patrimony of a good man.
There is no ill thing in Spain but that which can fpeak.
Praife the man whofe bread you eat.
Keep out of an hafty man's way for a while; out of a fullen man's all the days of your life.
If you love me John, your deeds will tell me fo.
I defy all fetters though they were made of gold.
Few die of hunger; an hundred thoufand of furfeits.
Govern yourfelf by reafon; though fome like it, others do not.
If you would know the worth of a doctor go and borrow one.
No companion like money.
A good wife is the workmanfhip of a good husband.
The fool fell in love with the lady's laced apron.
The Friar who asks for God's fake, asks for himfelf too.
God keeps him who takes what care he can of himfelf.
Nothing is valuable in this world except as it tends to the next.
Smoke, raining into the houfe, and a talking wife, make a man run out of doors.
There is no to-morrow for an idling friend
God keep me from ftill waters; from that which is rough I will keep myfelf.
Take your wife's firft advice, not her fecond.
Tell not what you know, judge not what you fee, and you will live in quiet.
Hear reafon, or fhe will make herfelf be heard.
Gifts enter every where without a wimble.
A great fortune with a wife is a bed full of brambles.
One pin for your purfe and two for you mouth
There was never but one man who never did a fault.
He who promifes runs in debt.
He who holds his piece gathers ftones.
Leave your fon a good reputation, and an employment.
Receive your money before you give a receipt for it, and take a receipt before you pay it.
God doth the cure, and the phyfician takes the money for it.
Thinking is very far from knowing the truth.
Fools make great feafts, and wife men eat them.
June, July, Auguft, and Carthagena, are the four beft ports of Spain.
A gentle calf fucks its own mother, and four cows more (between the two own brothers, two witneffes and a notary.)
In an hundred years time princes are peafants, and an hundred and ten peafants grow princes.
The poor cat is whipped becaufe our dame will not fpin.
Leave your jeft whilft you are moft pleafed with it.
Whither goeft thou, grief? Where I am afraid to go.
Leave a dog and a great talker in the middle of the ftreet.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY eftablifhed in this place by the Subfcriber, where all kinds of the moft fafhionable Work will be done with neatnefs and difpatch. All Orders and Meafures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble fervant to ferve.

DANIEL BUDLONG.

Niagara, June 25, 1806.

THE Subfcriber on the eve of retiring from Bufinefs, returns his moft fincere thanks to his Friends and to thofe Gentlemen who have favored him with their fupport—and requefts all thofe indebted to him to fettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unfettled on the firft day of Auguft next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thofe to whom he may be indebted are defired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ftory Dwelling Houfe, with two acres of land belonging to the fame.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raifed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to ferve in America, *for not eftimdwore*. Such active Young Men as are defirous of manifefting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the faid Regiment. For their information, fo much of the Royal Inftructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majefty will be pleafed to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provifions from the date of Inlifment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Difbanded, fuch Men as fhall chooſe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands against the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS Eſq are requeſted to lend them in to the Subſcriber regularly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being loſt by the deceaſed, it is particularly requeſted they may be immediately returned—Pinkerton's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 12th vol. in French, bound—Tite Livii, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 18 and 2d do.—Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Smith's do. 4th and 5th, bound—Moliere's, 8th do. French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiſtrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe and Acre Lot lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed D. Burns, and alſo Acres of Lands, compoſed of Lots No. 24, 25 and 27 ſeventh Conceſſion, No. 23, 24 and 26 eighth Conceſſion, and No. 23, 24, 25 and 27 ninth Conceſſion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diſtrict. ALEX. BURNS.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No 7, 8th Conceſſion Vaughan, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that thoſe Lands are commanding Situation, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber, J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Suwarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 11, 1806

MR. ST. GEORGE has juſt received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P. Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rappee Snuff, Nails, beſt Spaniſh Segars.

Mr. St. George having miſſed two pairs of Sowarrow Boots, regards thoſe perſons who have purchaſed ſome from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or ſhould they have been taken on trial, it is requeſted they may be returned.

It is alſo requeſted that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionaire, Plutarch, will return it immediately

He has for ſale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the fifth Conceſſion of Beverly; 19 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Whitby; 19 and 20 in the third Conceſſion of Whitby; alſo No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

York, June 14, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſon who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereof. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider, Aaron Gavely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraſer,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joſeph Fortune,
Auguſtus Jones,	Solomon Stevens,
William Fortune,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman.
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Burwell.
Henry Smith,	Adrian Marlet.
	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lawe

C. R. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN SENNATT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 13.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 793. SATURDAY, JULY 12. 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-seventh day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of MAY last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty seventh day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fourth day of AUGUST next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this twentieth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province.

JOHN SMALL
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at
this Day of in
the year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.
By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous.

CULTURE OF FLAX.

Cooper's Point, 18 Sept. 1805.

FLAX being the principal article of domestic manufacture, (wool excepted) in the middle and northern states, perhaps a hint respecting its preparation may be acceptable.

"About 18 years past, I purchased a German servant man, who, by his account came from the neighbourhood of Russia. I soon after set him and others to spread my flag, the lot not containing the whole, he requested me to let him rot the remainder his own way, which he said was to half rot it in the water and then on the ground, which he did, and the flax so rotted proved the best, softest, and whitest, I had ever seen, and the method pleased my wife and spinners so well, I have practised it ever since, with some alterations as to time.

"The process we find to answer best, is, after the seed is beaten off, bind it about the size of common rye sheaves, and about the last of September, or first of October, immerse it in water, flagged is preferable to running, it should not be more than two feet deep from the surface, and the flax kept entirely under the water about [illegible] weeks, but the time should be regulated by the weather, as to heat or cold, we then take it out and spread it thin and even, and turn it as often as occasion may require, after being spread every rain, fog, dew, or frost, assists in separating the hull, whitening and softening the flax, and extracting the gum, which is the only cause of flax being coarse and harsh, and it is an established fact with those that have tried, that either thread or cloth made from flax prepared in the above manner, is softer, and will whiten in one third of the time that is requisite for that from flax rotted in the common manner.

"I believe the principal reason, that water rotting flax, is so little practised in North America, is that those who have tried it find the flag hard and brittle, the cause of which, I imagine, is putting it in water in hot weather, when two or three days will rot it sufficiently for dressing, but will not extract the gum.

"A person of my acquaintance from Hibernia, (who is well acquainted with the process of flax preparation) informs me, that it had been the common practice in Ireland, about 20 or 30 years ago, to let flax remain in the water until sufficiently rotted, but the people in general, finding it did not answer their sanguine expectations, have since adopted the above method with success.

"Linen prepared from flax as above directed, with one boil, will be about the colour of Russia sheeting, which induces me to believe that all the hemp and flax in Russia, is rotted in the same way.—And as I am greatly desirous for the improvement of the manufactures of our country, with my fellow-citizens to make a trial, which may be safely done by trying a small part.

JOSEPH COOPER.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

Among the numerous objects that strongly attach us to this world, it make us look with reluctance towards another perhaps none is more strong, because none more fully abforbent of the mental powers, than the love of Learning.

The love of many other things becomes gradually weakened by the leffening of the powers of enjoyment. The love of money, perhaps, may be as ftrong as that of literature, if not more fo—and as conftant a companion to the grave. But literature, to perfons of fine taſte and judgment, has charms fuperior to almoft every other fubject: and, perhaps, in proportion as activity becomes irkfome to ſtudious perſons, the love of tranquility or ſilent converſation, becomes naturally more grateful.

Neither are we to wonder at the proofs which learned men ſometimes give, of ſtrong reluctance to quitting this world. They may have as ſtrong a belief as the more illiterate, in the doctrine of a future ſtate, and the happineſs of immortality. And they may feel, as powerfully, the mortifications attendant on this ſtate of being. But having been accuſtomed to place their affections on thoſe things, which to them have been the means of wiſdom, and a brilliant ſpecies of entertainment—the perpetual feaſt of ſober reaſon, inſtead of the gratification of diſorderly paſſions; ſuch men are leſs affected by the decay of the body, becauſe the mind remains clear and vigorous.

Add to this, that whatever men have been long accuſtomed to dwell upon with delight, muſt neceſſarily appear a matter of durable importance to them: the improvement of letters a philoſophy, which a regular ſtudent has delighted to conſider as a good, he has generally been accuſtomed to purſue with *fondneſs*, and progreſſive *admiration*.

Thoſe improvements become objects of a kind of *paternal* concern: and ſuch a ſtudent knowing that the *ne plus ultra* of improvement is yet to be diſcovered, naturally feels a reluctance at the *idea* of being taken from the objects of his attention, before they have received their complete diſplay of uſefulneſs & of beauty. And it cannot but be in ſome degree mortifying, that the fulneſs of diſcovery, like the entrance of the promiſed land to Moſes, muſt be referred for others, perhaps leſs laborious in the literary travel!

The advantage mainly to be propoſed to ourſelves, in the commencement and purſuit of learning, is, ſimply to deſire to extract ſo much of its eſſence, as may be ſuited to the peculiar ſcope of our faculties and our preſent ſtate; which to enjoy, and be content with, in the limitation of our mortal powers, is equally as rational as our being content with our ſufficient ſhare of meat and drink—the future abundance of which will be as much the natural right, as the temporary comfort of ſucceeding generations!—

And laſtly; to cultivate a perſuaſion that whatever can be valuable in the eſſence of wiſdom, is capable of being more augmented when our ſtate ſhall become changed from temporal imperfection into the unembarraſſed and permanant privileges of eternity.

(Balance.)

From the Cape of Good Hope.

The following intereſting information was communicated to the editor of the Philadelphia True American, by the ſupercargo of the ſhip George, arrived at that place from Batavia, via the Cape.

In the beginning of January laſt, a Britiſh ſquadron conſiſting of three line of battle ſhips, one 50 gun ſhip, two frigates and one gun brig, under the command of commodore Sir Home Popham, arrived off the Cape with 27 tranſport ſhips, containing from 8 to 10,000 troops. On the 6th and 7th the troops began to land, during which time the gun brig was ſailing in and out the Bay to engage the attention of the enemy. The Dutch Governor Janſſen, with a regiment of Waldeckers conſiſting of 500, ſome French troops, and a couple of Dutch regiments, altogether amounting to 1600, oppoſed the landing of the Britiſh troops, which they had commenced on the weſt ſide of the bay; a conſtant firing was kept up on both ſides. In the firſt part of the landing, the Dutch troops having field pieces, played with great havoc upon the invaders, and it was ſaid the Engliſh ſuffered very conſiderably, but their forces momently augmented by the ſwarms of reinforcements landing on the beach, became too potent for the feeble enemy. The Dutch conſequently retreated towards the town—the Britiſh by this time had landed a ſufficient ſupply of cannon and ammunition, which they properly applied to the Dutch whilſt in purſuit of them. Part of the troops took refuge in the Caſtle, and others in the Valleys.

The contending parties on the 9th again met, when a furious engagement enſued, the Dutch governor Janſſen diſplayed the indefatigable courage and bravery of a heroic general, he placed his principal dependance upon the regiment of Waldeckers, they, intimidated by the formidable force that they found themſelves engaged with, gave up all proſpect of ſucceſs and began to give way. The general by this movement, perceiving himſelf with the greateſt part of his army abandoned, was obliged to ſacrifice his intrepid inclinations, and take the moſt prudent ſtep of retreating with all poſſible ſpeed—he flew among the Hottentot mountains, but being purſued by the Britiſh, the remnant of his army were taken priſoners. This battle continued about twenty-five minutes. It is ſaid that the loſs of the Engliſh in killed and wounded was proportionably greater than that of the Dutch, but no authentic account could be obtained. On the 10th the Cape town capitulated to the Britiſh. A regiment of Hottentots that fought in behalf of the Dutch conducted themſelves with diſtinguiſhed bravery throughout the whole engagement, retaining their ground until the laſt moment. Gen. Beresford, ſecond in command of the expedition, with a detachment went in purſuit of the Dutch governor, whom they found among the Hottentots, in the interior of the country, he refuſed to ſurrender either himſelf or the colony, but upon ſuch terms as he ſhould propoſe, which after ſome time the Britiſh in part agreed to. On the 11th they acquieſced to terms of capitulation for the ſurrender of the colony, which is very much in favor of the Dutch, and highly to the honour of Governor Janſſen. It is ſtipulated in one of the articles of capitulation, That in conſideration of the gallant conduct of the Dutch, the troops ſhall be embarked & ſent ſtraight to Holland, at the expence of the Britiſh government and ſhall not be conſidered as priſoners of war.

The commander in chief of the expedition is Sir David Baird, who is at preſent governor of the colony, the ſecond in command are generals Beresford and Ferguſon. The ſquadron conſiſts of the Diadem of 64 guns, (commodore Sir Home Popham) captain Rowley; a third ſhip of the line, name not known; the Narciſſus frigate, capt. Donnelley; the Diademe of fifty guns, Capt. Edmonds; and a gun-brig of 16 guns, commanded by Sir George Keith.

Governor Janſſen with the Dutch troops embarked the 4th, and ſailed the 6th of March for Amſterdam. Immediately after the capitulation of the Cape, an embargo was laid upon all neutral veſſels which continued two months. This ſtep was taken to prevent the intelligence of the capture of the Cape being carried out of the colony, as they were daily in expectation of the arrival of the French captain Leervoce, who, under the impreſſion of the place being in the poſſeſſion of the former owners, had ſent in two Britiſh prizes, that he had captured off the Cape. The ſquadron alternately ſtretched out to ſea, ſending in veſſels of every deſcription that they met with.

In the beginning of March they chaſed in a French frigate the La Volontiere; this cauſed a great conſternation among the inhabitants, and a terrible uneaſineſs with the Engliſh, the batteries and fortifications were all manned, the officers riding to and fro, in their private dreſſes (leſt the Frenchmen ſhould diſcover the brilliancy of their red coats) and effecting every precautionary meaſure againſt the attack of a fleet. The frigate ſhortly came to an anchor in the bay, and inſtantly ſurrendered to the boarding boats. This frigate ſailed from Breſt with 11 line of battle ſhips, they fell in with ſome Engliſh ſhips, captured them and ſent two hundred priſoners in the La Volontiere to the Cape; they were landed in a miſerable ſtate, moſt of them having the ſcurvy. This frigate with five ſhips of the line, parted company with the eleven ſail of the line off Madeira, and were deſtined to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope. The information excited the attention of the Engliſh with no ſmall portion of confuſion, they began to raiſe entrenchments along the ſhore; iſſuing proclamations, prohibiting the farmers, upon pain of death, from ſuffering proviſions, or any other kind of ſupplies, voluntarily or accidentally falling into the hands of the expected enemy. The failing of the tranſports was ſuſpended for two days; uncertain whether it would be more to their advantage for the enemy to be acquainted with the ſituation of the Cape or not. Many American veſſels put into this place for refreſhments, when they perceived themſelves completely enwrapped in an embargo. Petitions for releaſe were handed to the governor repeatedly, but were always replied in vague and indiſtinct terms. The preſent ſtate of affairs induced them to renew their requeſt, when luckily thoſe veſſels bound to the weſtward had liberty to depart, and moſt of them ſailed on the 12th March.

From the Sporting Magazine.

The TORTURE.

WERE we to inſert the following anecdote reſpecting the inhuman practice of the TORTURE, (which ſtill exiſts in ſeveral parts of Germany) without informing our readers, by way of preface, that it is a capital crime in that country to kill a Horſe or Mule, he might incur their diſpleaſure.

"A conſcientious judge, having obſerved the effect of the rack on ſuppoſed criminals, in making them ready to confeſs any thing; to the ſacrificing of their lives, in order to get relieved from the torture, felt in his own mind ſome ſtrong ſenſations on the conviction of accuſed perſons by ſuch methods; inſomuch that, from ſomething which had happened in a particular caſe, his concern was ſo great, as to determine him upon trying an experiment.

In the proſecution of his ſcheme, he took care one night to keep his aſſiſtants all employed, ſo that no one but the groom could go into the ſtable; when all were aſleep, he went into the ſtable himſelf, and cut off the tail of his horſe, in conſequence of which the animal bled to death. Great conſuſion, it muſt be ſuppoſed, followed the diſcovery of the miſchief. In the morning, when the maſter was informed of what had happened, he of courſe appeared greatly incenſed. Strict inquiries were made for the perſon who could have committed an act of ſuch atrocity, but without effect. It was no difficult matter for the ſervants (the groom only excepted) to exculpate themſelves, and he was apprehended and committed to priſon. The poor fellow upon his arraignment, it may be ſuppoſed, pleaded not guilty; but the preſcriptions being very ſtrong againſt him, he was ordered to the rack, where the extreme torture ſoon wrung from him a confeſſion of the crime alledged, he chuſing to ſubmit to death, rather than endure the miſery he was undergoing. Upon this confeſſion, he had ſentence of hanging paſſed upon him, when his maſter went to the tribunal, and there expoſed the fallibility of confeſſions, obtained by ſuch means, by owning the fact himſelf, and diſcloſing his motives for the experiment; ſince which time the practice has been diſcontinued in that court, of applying the torture in any caſe.

La Guayra and Carracas.

The following obſervations and remarks on the ſituation, climate, &c. of the port of La Guayra and the city of Carracas, in Spaniſh South America (furniſhed by a gentleman lately returned from a voyage to that country) cannot fail to intereſt every deſcription of readers. *N. Y. paper.*

La Guayra, is the principal ſea port of the Province of Carracas, and is ſituated on the foot of an extenſive chain of lofty mountains, running immediately along the coaſt. It lays in 10, 37, lat. and in about 67. W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich. The high mountain that hangs almoſt over the town is called the ſaddle of Carracas, and is 9,230 Spaniſh feet high. It has been ſeen at the diſtance of twenty-five leagues at ſea.

The thermometer is ſeldom as low as 75, and is generally from 80 to 85 throughout the year, and eſpecially in the ſummer months when it is very calm.

The atmoſphere is dry, and notwithſtanding the heat that prevails, its inhabitants are remarkably healthy. Putrid and malignant fevers do not make their appearance here as frequently as in moſt of the Weſt India Iſlands; and it is a circumſtance worthy of particular notice, that that claſs of people who are devoted to the hardeſt labor and greateſt expoſure are wonderfully ſtrong and robuſt. The town and its environs contain about 12,000 inhabitants.

City of Carracas.—This is the capital and ſeat of government of the province of the ſame name, and is perhaps one of the fineſt ſituations in the world. It ſtands in a moſt delightful valley immediately over the high mountain at the foot of which La Guayra is ſituated, and is diſtant from that place probably not more than ten leagues in a direct line South. The road to it over the mountain is 5 leagues, the elevation of this valley about the level of the ſea is near 4000 feet. The climate is very even, mild and temperate, the thermometer ſeldom riſing higher than 78, and never falls below 58 and 60. It is generally about 72 Fahrenheit. The atmoſphere is rather humid: its inhabitants enjoy exceeding good health.

There are ſeveral ſmall rivers in and near the city, where waters are found to be wholeſome and very ſalutary for bathing. Nearly all the European tropical fruits and vegetables are produced here and even Indian corn and wheat might be cultivated in ſufficient quantities to ſupply its inhabitants, or even all the Weſt India Iſlands. One may wear a broadcloth coat all the year round in this delightful valley, without inconvenience, and it very properly is denominated the Montpellier of the new world. The city and its environs contain about 45,000 inhabitants.

The province of Carracas extends from the river Oronoco to the lake of Maracaybo, which is nearly 800 miles of ſea coaſt. Exports from Laguira Puerto Carvello, in 1803, according to Cuſtom Houſe.

52,000 fanegas cocoa: 65,000 quintals coffee: 35,000 bales cotton, of one quintal each: 85,000 hides: 2,000,000 horns: 20,800 ſeroons of indigo, 100 lbs. each: 20,000 lbs. ſarſaparilla: 860 jars balſom capivi: 5,000 quintals canifter tobacco: 800,000 lbs. copper: 200,000 lbs. fuſtic, &c. 10,000 lbs. Jeſuits' Bark, and various other ſmall articles.

The HAWK, *or the fatal Effects of Precipitation; an Aſiatic Tale, from* AVON-FARM.

I have heard that a King of Perſia

had a favourite hawk. Being one day on a hunting party with his hawk upon his hand, a deer started up before him; the King let the hawk fly, and followed it with great eagerness, till at length the deer was taken. The courtiers were all left behind in the chase. The King being thirsty, rode about in quest of water, till having reached the foot of a mountain, he discovered some trickling down in drops from the rock. He took a little cup from his quiver, and held it to catch the water. Just when the cup was filled, and he was going to drink, the hawk shook his pinions, and overset the cup. The King was vexed at the accident, and again applied the cup to the hole in the rock. When the cup was replenished, and he was lifting it to his mouth, the hawk clapped his wings again, and threw it down, at which the King was so enraged, that he threw the bird with such violence against the ground, that he expired.

At this time the table-decker came up, and taking a napkin from his budget, wiped the cup, and was going to give the King water to drink; the king said he had a great inclination to taste the pure water that distilled through the rock, but not having patience to wait for its being collected by drops, he ordered the table-decker to go to the top of the mountain, and fill the cup at the fountain head.

This attendant having reached the top of the mountain, discovered a serpent of a prodigious magnitude lying dead, with its head in the spring; and his poisonous form mixing with the waters, fell in drops through the rock, he then descended, related the fact to the King, and presented him with a cup of water out of his flaggon.

When the King lifted the cup to his lips, the tears of reflection gushed from his eyes. He then related the adventure of the hawk; made many reflections upon the destructive consequence of precipitancy and thoughtlessness, and during the remainder of his life, the arrow of regret were rankling in his breast.

Though this little translation from the Hindoo may not be exactly within the compass of your plan, it will serve as a hint to those hot and inconsiderate sportsmen who sometimes give a loose to immoderate passion, where self interest and good manners claim an attachment to liberality and decency.

(Sporting Magazine.

ANECDOTES.

The great eclipse of the sun in 1764, occasioned the following very ludicrous circumstance in Ireland:

The Earl of H——(still living) who, like some of our English nobility, was much better skilled in driving four-in-hand, than in astronomy, was met in Dublin by the facetious George Nangle, on the morning of the eclipse.

"Where to (all my lord P" cried George.—"To the college," answered the peer, "to see the eclipse." "Then you will be disappointed," replied George, "for it is absolutely put off *till to-morrow!*" His lordship immediately turned his phaeton round, and drove home; while George proclaimed the joke throughout the city, to the infinite mirth of the public, at his lordship's expence.

The Dublin Evening Post of last Saturday, did not say the eclipse was put off; but is actually republished it happening a day sooner than in London!

French Bull.

In the account of the proceedings of the National Convention, the was minister having stated, that their ports were completely *blockaded*, a member immediately moved, "that a variety of articles, (specified) should from that moment be prohibited *exportation*."—Applauded and *decreed*.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE MACKS.

WHEN the first news of the disgraceful surrender of *Ulm* was received at *Dumfries*, the Colonel of the Volunteers, of that District spurred the following *jeu d'esprit*, as a complimentary tribute to his corps, in which the Macks abound.

Vienna's wits their brains may rack,
In penning paltry sonnets on Mack,
Tortures the muse to those him;
But *here* a noble flame was caught,
Mackbid, Macknish, Mackneil, Macknought,
Who, one and all, deserve him.
Mackie, Mackay, Mackintyre, Macklure,
The very name can scarce endure,
Whate'er they think upon it;
For till that day at *Ulm* to Mack,
Who met the French o'er turn'd his back,
Or meanly doff'd his bonnet.
Throughout the Globe, now every Mack,
Who bears a *Coronet* or *Pack*,
Or pinch of snuff about him,
Macleod, Macknish, Mackintyre, Mackwhan,
All Macks and Mc. Macks, to a man,
Indignant fears and flout him

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY established in this place by the Subscriber, where all kinds of the finest fashionable Work will be done with neatness and dispatch. All Orders and Measures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble servant to serve,

DANIEL RUDLONG.

Niagara, June 21, 1806.

THE Subscriber on the eve of retiring from Business, returns his most sincere thanks to his Friends and to those Gentlemen who have favored him with their Support—and requests all those indebted to him to settle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unsettled on the first day of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—those to whom he may be indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 15th June, 1806. WM. COOTER.

Who has for Sale a neat two story Dwelling House, with two acres of land belonging to the same.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raised, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to serve in America, *for the defence* of Such active Young Men as are desirous of manifesting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the said Regiment. For their information, so much of the Royal Instructions are here inserted as will exhibit the Terms on which His Majesty will be pleased to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provisions from the date of Inlistment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Disbanded, such Men as shall choose to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Revised Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the deceased D. BURNS Esq. are requested to send them to the Subscriber regularly attested, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being lent by the deceased, it is particularly requested they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol.—Voltaire's Works, 12th ed. in French, b. bound—This Lives, Latin, 18 do.—Goldsmith's History of Scotland, 18 and 2d do—Anderson Account History, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Smith's, 2d 6th and 8th, E. bound—Moliere's, 6th do French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Administrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The House and Acre Lot lately possessed by the deceased D. Burns, and 200 Acres of Land, composed of Lots No 24, 26 and 27 Seventh Concession, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Concession, and Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 27 ninth Concession in the Township of Pickering, Home District.

ALEX. BURNS.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, 8th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that their Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 3, East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Superfine, common and half Boots, Bar and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALIT HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

MR. ST. GEORGE has just received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rappee Snuff, Naples, best Spanish Segars.

Mr. St. George having missed two pairs of Suwarrow Boots, requests those persons who have purchased some from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them; or should they have been taken on trial, it is requested they may be returned.

It is also requested that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionary, Plutarch, will return it immediately

He has for Sale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 13, 14 and 24 in the third Concession of Whitechurch; 29 and 30 in the fifth Concession of Beverly; 19 in the second Concession of Whitby; 19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

York, June 14, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereof. Viz.

William Chewitt, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Amos Gerely,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sovereen,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Marlet,
	Samuel Eldred,
	George Laws

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 14.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 794. SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-seventh day of June, to be commenced, held, called and dedited, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of MAY last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty seventh day of this present month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fourth day of AUGUST next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this twentieth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlinations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

550
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Lateſt Intelligence.

From the Mercantile Advertiſer of June 17.

By the brig William, Capt. Warner, which arrived at this port laſt evening from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer has been favored with London papers to the 3d of May, two days later than any previouſly received; but no event of magnitude having occurred on the European continent in the intermediate ſpace between our former and preſent advices from that quarter, theſe papers are almoſt without intereſt. We have ſelected all the leading articles. The trial of Lord Melville was progreſſing; and it was ſuppoſed would not terminate in leſs than four or five weeks.

ANSPACH, Jun. 21.

Petition of the Citizens of Anſpach to the King of Pruſſia.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"The citizens and inhabitants of Anſpach draw near the exalted throne of your Majeſty, with bleeding hearts, in the name of the country ſo happy under your Majeſty's adminiſtration. We hear on every ſide the report, that the venerable and holy bond, which during a century, has connected the honeſt inhabitants of Anſpach and Bayreuth, with the Sovereign of Brandenburgh, is to be violently broken; that this ancient royal inheritance, this cradle of the Pruſſian Monarchy, is to be torn from the ſtates of its Sovereign, and made ſubject to a foreign ſceptre. The idea of a Magiſtracy conferred by God, and the conſequent ſentiments of loyalty, devotion, and love on the part of the ſubjects, are the ſureſt foundation of every conſtitution. Happily for mankind, theſe ſentiments cannot be changed like a garment, more eſpecially when they have been inherited during ſucceſſive ages from father to ſon, and felt for the ſame race of Sovereigns. Happily for mankind, the upright ſervant, who is not content with eye ſervice, and who is proud of ſubmitting to an honorable Government, cannot feel a more painful and degrading thought, than that of being compelled to exchange a maſter to whoſe ſervice he was born, and whom he loves and venerates.

"Theſe conſiderations, bold in their expreſſion, but founded in the nature of things, will not fail powerfully to impreſs your Majeſty's feeling boſom; may they, and may your noble ſenſe of truth and juſtice decide the fate of this our moſt humble petition, and the felicity of your Franconian territory! Half a million of men, who have inhabited thoſe ſtates, and who have lived joyfully and happily under your Majeſty's government, implore your Majeſty, as children addreſſing their parent, not to abandon them; but to continue as before, with like benignity and juſtice, to watch over the Conſtitution entruſted to you, and graciouſly to turn aſide the evil of an exchange.

"Proud from the conſciouſneſs of belonging to the throne of your Majeſty, though removed at a diſtance from it, and connected with your Majeſty, as well by the ſervice of ages, as by unſhaken fidelity, we are ready (if neceſſary) to ſecure our delivery from this evil, by every ſacrifice, even of our property and lives. We are further animated by the conſolatory conviction, that we belong to a wiſe and juſt King, who not only holds it to be greater and more honorable to ſecure to his ſtates the bleſſings of peace than to acquire ſplendour by the vain acquiſition of conqueſt; but over whoſe exalted and juſt mind, the enticements of mere convenience and rapacious policy, and the advantages of an increaſed population, will avail nothing againſt the intereſts of his ancient and faithful ſubjects, and that our ſovereign, thus wiſe and good, is, for our preſervation, and the felicity of the world, endued by Providence with the power of giving effect to his will, and of maintaining the dignity of his crown, not ſuffering it to be preſcribed to him over what people his ſceptre is to govern.

"With the deepeſt devotion, &c."

LONDON, May 3.

The letters by the Lisbon mail are very contradictory. Some of them expreſs great apprehenſions with reſpect the deſigns of Spain and France, while others ſay that the fears upon this head have greatly ſubſided. The Topaze, French frigate, which had been ſo long in the Tagus, had ſlipped out, and paſſed the Britiſh ſloop of war Star, in ſafety; the latter being prevented from immediately following the frigate by the batteries on ſhore; a circumſtance which is conſidered by ſome as an hoſtile interference on the part of the Portugueſe; but which we cannot view in this light, when we conſider that the neutrality of Portugal binds her to protect alike the ſhips of all nations within her ſeveral ports and harbours.

An order has been iſſued by the Spaniſh Government for removing all reſtraint from American veſſels trading to the ports of South America.

The ſurrender of Cattaro to the Ruſſians continues to be an object of compliment on the part of Bonaparte againſt the Court of Vienna. Though the number of French troops in Iſtria and Dalmatia is repreſented as not leſs than 30,000, and of courſe capable of expelling with eaſe the Ruſſians at Cattaro, who are ſaid to be but a few hundreds, the burthen of this expulſion is thrown on the Auſtrian Government, from whoſe hands alone Bonaparte will receive the poſſeſſion, and who are called upon to expel the Ruſſians by force, a proceeding which has a direct tendency to involve Auſtria in a war with France.

A letter from Deal ſtates, that a very heavy cannonade was diſtinctly heard there about five o'clock on Thurſday morning. As the ſound came in a direction off Boulogne, it is conjectured that Commodore Owen's ſquadron had begun his ſpring plan of annoying the French batteries.

The peace eſtabliſhment of France is eſtimated, by a report on that ſubject, preſented by Gaudin to Bonaparte, to be 600 millions of livres, and the expence for the current year 894 millions.

The great commercial houſe of Bogle, French, Burrows, and Canning, ſtopped payment yeſterday.

May 4.

Some of the letters lately received from Gibraltar ſtate, that Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who arrived there on the 27th of March, with the convoy from Falmouth under his care, had landed at Algeſiras in diſguiſe, and after obtaining ſome uſeful information, effected the deſtruction of ſeveral Spaniſh gun-boats, by means of ſome light veſſels fitted out under his own direction.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, May 6.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. and K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to William Marſden, *Eſq.* dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Foudroyant, at ſea, the 14th of March, 1806.

SIR,—I requeſt you will communicate to their Lordſhips that at half paſt three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majeſty's ſhip the London, which I had ſtationed to windward of the ſquadron, having wore, and made the ſignal for ſome ſtrange ſails, I directed the ſquadron to wear likewiſe upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W. and as day light appeared, made the ſignal for a general chace, ſoon afterwards the London was obſerved in action with a large ſhip and a frigate, and continued ſupporting a cunning fire with thoſe ſhips, which were endeavouring to eſcape, until half paſt ſeven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ſhip, purſued alſo and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to beat away. The remainder of the ſquadron approaching faſt upon the enemy (and the action having continued from before day-light until forty-three minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ſhip, bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, ſtruck; and, at forty-three minutes paſt the above hour the frigate alſo followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois's ſword, and informed me that the ſhips which had ſurrendered to his Majeſty's colors were the Marengo of 80 guns, 640 men, and the Belle Poule of 40 guns, eighteen pounders and 320 men, returning to France from the Eaſt Indies; theſe ſhips being the remainder of the French ſquadron which had committed ſo much depredation upon the Britiſh commerce in the Eaſtern world. I have much ſatisfaction in ſtating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Capts. Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, ſupported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their reſpective ſhips, who claim my warmeſt thanks and acknowledgements; and whoſe exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordſhips particular notice and favour. I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ſhips of the ſquadron, who ſhewed the moſt earneſt deſire to have cloſed with the enemy, an opportunity of diſplaying that valour and attachment to their King and country, which I am confident they will be happy to evince upon ſome future and more favorable occaſion. I have incloſed a liſt of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips as well as their defeats; and have likewiſe forwarded a particular ſtatement of the ſhips captured together with an account of the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, being the moſt correct that could be aſcertained from the roll d'equipage. Rear Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as ſeveral other officers.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. WARREN.

[Here follows the return of the killed and wounded, which appeared in the Courier of yeſterday.]

Foudroyant at Sea. March 14.

A liſt of ſhips belonging to the French Government, captured on the 13th of March, 1806, by a ſquadron under the command of Vice Admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B.

Marengo, 80 gun, 640 men, Rear Admiral Linois; Vrignaud, firſt Captain, Chaſſelau, ſecond Captain.

Belle Poule, 40 guns, 18 pounders, 320 men, Bruillac, Captain.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 23.

A return of the killed and wounded on board the Marengo and Belle Poule in the action on the 13th of March, 1806.

Marengo and Belle Poule 66 killed, and 80 wounded.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

There is a reaſon to believe that the differences ſubſiſting between the Dey of Algiers and Mr. Cartwright, the Britiſh Conſul there, have been adjuſted, for it is ſtated in letters from Gibraltar, dated the 2d of April, that Mr. Cartwright had embarked on board the Pompee, Sir Sidney Smith, for the purpoſe of being conveyed back to Algiers. The expulſion of Mr. Cartwright from Algiers was obviouſly the reſult of French intrigue; but with the aſſiſtance of ſo *able a negociator* as Sir Sydney Smith, there can be no doubt but that the Dey will very ſoon be convinced of his error.

ALBANY, June 27.

By the arrival at Newburyport yeſterday ſen'night of the ſhip Waſhington, Capt. Webſter, 40 days from Copenhagen, we learn verbally, that a few days before he ſailed, there was a battle fought between the Swedes and Pruſſians near Hanover; the former are ſaid to be making great preparations.

Capt. Webſter has likewiſe furniſhed two numbers of the Altona Mercury, of the 24th and 25th of April, from which the following articles are tranſlated.—*Mer. Advertiſer.*

Lubeck, April 23.

There has been an attack between a little corps of Swediſh cavalry and the advanced Pruſſian infantry, at Sedorf, near Lubeck, and Lauenburgh. On both ſides ſome were killed and wounded.

Elſinore, May 3.

Two Swediſh frigates ſailed from the roads here to-day to the North Sea, and two cutters ſome days before.

Italy, April 12.

By private accounts from Rome, which have gained belief, the Pope (Pius VII.) will reſign, and Cardinal Feſh be placed in his ſtead and take his reſidence at Avignon; but the Eſtates of the Pope will be annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

They ſay likewiſe that the kingdom of Etruria will be a federative State of France.

Copenhagen, April 24.

The Daniſh Conſul in Naples has received a Note, from the ſtates ſecretary, Fignatelli, ſtating that it would not be permitted to Daniſh veſſels to go at preſent between Naples and Sicily, but that there would be no obſtacle to their going to the Eaſt coaſt of Naples, from there to take in their cargoes.

Capt. Hardie, of the Active Trader, in 17 days from Antigua, informs, that the day he ſailed, a King's brig arrived at Antigua with diſpatches for Admiral Cochrane, but not finding him there, ſailed again immediately for Dominico. This brig brought advice of the arrival at Martinique of a French ſquadron from France, conſiſting of four ſail of the line and ſix frigates.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Northampton, (Maſs.) June 10.

On Thurſday laſt, in purſuance of the ſentence of the ſupreme Court Dominick Daly and James Hallagan were Executed in this town, for the murder of Marcus Lyon.

The concourſe of ſpectators at the place of execution, was larger than we have ever witneſſed on a ſimilar occaſion. The number undoubtedly exceeded 10,000.

The laſt DYING WORDS *of* DOMINICK DALY *and* JAMES HALLAGAN—*pronounced by Daly, at the gallows and delivered by him, in writing, to Gen. Mafton.*

At this awful moment of appearing before the tribunal of the Almighty; and knowing that telling a falſehood, would be eternal perdition to our poor ſouls, we ſolemnly declare, we are perfectly innocent of the crime for which we ſuffer, or of any other murder or robbery; never law, to our knowledge, Marcus Lyon in our lives; and as unaccountable as it may appear, the boy never ſaw one of us looking at him at or near the fence; or any of us neither leading, driving or riding a horſe, and we never went off the high road. We blame no one, we forgive every one; we ſubmit to our fate as being the will of the Almighty; and beg of him to be merciful to us, through the merits of his divine Son, our bleſſed Savior, Jeſus Chriſt.

Our ſincere thanks to the Rev. John Chevers, for his long and kind attention to us, as likewiſe every other friend that ſerved us, and comforted us during our long confinement.

DOMINICK DALY.
JAMES HALLAGAN.

NAVAL FORCE OF EUROPE.

From Steel's Liſt of the Royal Navy, corrected to March, 1806.

The following ſtatement of the Naval Force of Europe, ſubſequent to the battle off Trafalgar, in 1805, as we believe it to be very nearly correct, may perhaps be acceptable to our readers:

	line, including 50's	frigates
Great-Britain	243	219
Ruſſia	60	100
Spain	57	44
Sweden	46	31
Denmark	23	23
Turkey	20	4
France	19	43
Batavian Republic	16	15
Portugal	10	5
Naples and Sicily	6	9
Etruria	2	4
Raguſa	0	12
Eccleſiaſtical States	0	5
	432	596
Deduct Britiſh	239	219
Total number of foriegn	249	277

Deduct five ſail taken by Admiral Duckworth—the French Navy, at preſent conſiſts of but *fourteen ſail of the line.*

DIED.

At his plantation, in Wilke's Country Georgia, on the 28th of May laſt, capt. John Freeman, one of the firſt ſettlers in ſaid county, an old revolutionary character, a tender huſband, an affectionate father, and an honeſt citizen.

Near Paris, Gen. Ferrand, Ex Prefect of the department of the Meuſe, and a member of the legion of honor.

In the Lower Cumania, George Labira, a very learned Greek. He has left ſeveral valuable manuſcripts, and among others a *Thoetre Hellenique*, containing the catalogue and biography of the Greek Authors ſince the taking of Conſtinople.

In Frankfort, Plodus Levi Harvitz, principle Rabbi of the Synagogue. He was the moſt learned Jew of his time. Two works he publiſhed, and a third anxiouſly looked for, conſtituted him the moſt learned interpreter of the Talmud.

In Paris, M. Iſaie Bere Bing, diſtinguiſhed among the learned by ſeveral literary works and tranſlations.

M. Tiſſot Gonneins, Grand Vicar of Beauvais, diſtinguiſhed as the author of ſeveral voyages and travels.

In Thurlow, (Eng.) Mr. Crick, Æt. one hundred and thirty-five; he had been fifty-three years a ſchoolmaſter in that parish.

In London, hon. Mrs. Erſkine, wife of the hon. Thomas Erſkine, M. P.

In Germany M. Michel Viteg de Efokens, the moſt celebrated Hungarian poet.

In Holt (Eng.) Mr. John Griffith, farmer, Æt. one hundred and three.

In Sunderland, Mary Farrier, Æt. one hundred and twelve; though infirm and blind, ſhe was greately celebrated and reſorted to, for taking and copying drawings, &c. having the wonderful power of aſcertaining colors, &c. by feeling.

In Southampton, (Eng.) Mr. John Tucker, fiſherman, Æt. one hundred and thirty-one.

In England, Sir Hyde Parker, Alderman Skinner, and Sir Richard Ford.

In Ireland, Gen. Farrier, an old officer—alſo, the Baroneſs French.

In Bordeaux, on Chriſtmas eve, Colonel Joſhua Orne, of Marbleheaď; an old officer of the American revolutionary army. His death was occaſioned by a fall in defending the ſteps from the American Conſul's door, in which he received a blow on the head, which killed him inſtaneously; and on the 9th of January, Mr. Peter Gilman, formerly of Boſton.

N. Y. Spectator.

At one of the Mock Auctions in the Strand, a ſhrewd Iriſhman looked in a day or two ſince, and witneſſing for ſome time their manoeuvres, he called out to the man with the hammer, "Pray, Sir, may I *bid* what I *pleaſe?*"—"Yes Sir," was the reply of the compliſant Auctioneer:—"Why, then," ſays Pat, "I *bid* you—good morning!"

London Paper.

A DISSERTATION on Good ALE.

To Boaſters of Good Ale of every denomination.

BROTHERS,

BEING in company with ſeveral friends at a public entertainment, one of the party extravagantly commended the goodneſs of a malt liquor called *ſmall* or *table beer*, appealing to the judgment of another who accidentally was of opinion that the liquor ſo warmly commended could not be good; for all ale to be good muſt be ſtrong; and this ſeems to have been the belief of all men of underſtanding in the remoteſt ages of antiquity. It is of this *ſtrong or good ale* I am about to write.

I ſhall not at preſent examine when this liquor called ſtrong ale was invented, or who was the inventor of it, tho' in the ſequel I may hint of that, I have very good authority to prove good ale of Egyptian origin; and that the name it goes by at preſent in that country, is the firſt or moſt ancient name of it, that is to ſay, *bowzy*, from whence undoubtedly is derived our Engliſh word to *bowſe*, which properly means to drink heartily of ſtrong, or good ale; for we never ſay of a man who is uſed to drink wine in large quantities, that he is a *bowſing fellow*, but only of a *ſtrong ale or beer drinker*. This word bowzy, (I aſſert from Dr. Shaw and the learned Dr. Peacock) is derived from *Buſiris*, the name of a city in Delta, ſo called from its having the tomb of Oſiris in it, which was erected by Iſis: for *Buſiris*, in the Egyptian language, ſignifies the tomb

of Osiris, and this I think goes to prove good ale to be of great antiquity.

Respecting its good qualities, brother bowsers, there can be no room to doubt, that the great drinkers of wine, brandy, rum, Hollands, and all scalding spirits are the main pillars of the faculty; gout, emaciated bodies, and a speedy decay of nature, are the hourly attendants on thefe, while the *bowser* of good ale is the picture of health, plenty and good humour; his flamina is improved, he gives a race of beings to the world worth the fun to look on, and the good ale-bowser retains his faculties to the lateft period of human exiftence, when like a full ripe filbert he flips the fhell of life, and drops into the grave, refpected by all good fellows; and this I think is a fufficient argument for its particular recommendation.

If it were neceffary, I would prove how much good ale has been the delight and admiration of all nations upon earth. We learn from Athenæus, that it had been long commended for its excellent qualities; S phocles extols it to the clouds in his Triptolemus: Hecatæus prefers it in his Europæa, Periodus, Ariftophanes, in fhort, a thoufand of the moft learned of antiquity have fung or faid highly of *ftrong ale*, which certainly goes to prove its great refpectability.

The ancient learned of our own nation have not been behind in their commendations of good ale; to obtain a cup of this and a capon, the lufty father of a convent was never without an excufe for penetrating the abodes of plenty and hofpitality.

With ruffy gills the prieft of yore
Eater'd the farm, on confcience fcore;
The wicker chair he fat him down,
Th' obfequious family around
Attend to his folemn tale.

'Twas not for them his rev'rence came,
The archer took a higher aim;
He knew mine hoft greater'd a wife;
For 'tis confcience keeper kept a fafe;
His errand was for nut-brown ale.

This brings to my recollection fome excellent old rhymes in praife of good ale. I was once fo pleafed with them that I took a tranfcript from a Miffall, the production of the poet laureat Sir John Gower, dated (if I miftake not) 1382; rhymes which I think go to prove what no good fellow will deny, that good ale was a favourite beverage with good Engliih bowlers of antiquity.

Old Rhymes in praife of Good Ale,

BY A BOWSER.

I cannot eat a ftave of meat,
But fure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood;
Tho' I go bare, take yeno care,
Nothing am I a cold.
I fhall my fkin fo well with in,
Of jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly go bare, go bare,
Both feet and hand go cold;
But belly, God fend thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old.

I love no roaft but a nut-brown toaft,
And a crab laid on the fire;
A little bread fhall do me ftead,
Much bread I don't deiire.
No froft or fnow, no wind I trow,
Can hurt me if I wold;
I am fo wraft, and roundly caft,
Of jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly, &c.

And oft my wife, that eafter life,
Lowe well good ale to feek;
Full oft drinks fhe, till ye may fee
The tears run down her cheek:
Then doth fhe bowl, to me fhe bowl,
Even as my wait Warm fhould;
And faith I warrant her, I took my part,
Of this jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly, &c.

Now let them drink till they nod and wink,
Even as good fellows fhould do;
They fhall not mifs, to have the bliffe,
Good ale doth bring man to.

And all poor fouls that have fcowred bowls,
Or them that have lufkily trode;
God fave the fouls of them and their wives,
Whether they be young or old.
Back and fides go bare, go bare,
Both feet and hand go cold;
But belly, God fend thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old.

After this, I think, none but a milkfop will attempt to difpute the excellency of good ale. I fhall take up a little more of your time, brother bowfers, to fhew the nobility of good ale; ftart not at the word, I fay nobility of good ale; for this delectable liquor we have fhewn the world is indebted to an old Egyptian king (for there was a time when kings ftudied arts and fciences and were very ufeful to the nations they governed, by confulting the good of the people more than their own private intereits) his name was, as I have fhewn, Ofiris, who was, after his death, for the great good he did mankind, by the introduction of good ale, worfhipped as a god, and this I think will go to prove, as well the nobility of good ale, as the gratitude of its bowfers.

And now, brother bowfers of every honorable denomination, I fincerely with that you and I may never want a friend, and a pitcher of good ale to give him; and farther, as your phyfician, I recommend, whenever you are overtaken with vapour or hypocondriacal perplexities, to take a good drop of good ale, and it will not only cure your malady, but elevate you to the pleafures of Paradife, as it does your friend and brother,

J. BIBO.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, July 19, 1806.

DIED, on Wednefday evening laft, after an illnefs of about three weeks, aged 40; Mr. BUTLER SHEEHAN.

ARRIVALS at QUEBEC.

May 18 Schooner Polly, Charles Sterrit, from Halifax, failed 30th April, addreffed to Burns & Co. Wm. Pitch, Tar, &c. Paffenger, Capt. Duhamel. Capt. Rouel failed from Halifax on the 18th April to Sidney, in order to bring a detachment of the 100th regt. to Quebec. A veffel was ready to fail from Halifax with another detachment of the fame regt.

Schooner Adfive, James Sharp, Liverpool, N. S. failed 30th do. addreffed to the maiter, cargo, Rum & Wine —29th, Schooner Prevoyante, S. Bobit, Arichat, failed 11th May, in ballaft; Paffengers, Meffrs. Lizot Tod, Robt Leifer, Wm. Parker, Capt. Allin, J. M. Macke, J. J. Harrion, Dr. Kennedy, H. Logan, F. Hunter and Mifs Selby.—30th, Ship Bweretta, Alexr. Patterfon, London, failed from Falmouth 19th April, Leiher & Co Goods & liquors. 31ft, Brig Wilton, J. Thompfon, Workington, failed 22d April, ballaft.—Ship Ganges, J. Toze, London, left Portfmouth 14th April, ballaft; Paffengers, Mcff. Flower & Newberry.—Ship Favorite, John Brown, Granfworth 1ft April, Meffrs. Hunter's, Coals and Bottles, &c.—Brig Ceres, Y. Barwis, Cork, 24th April, ballaft, Wind & Storm.—Brig Ellice, W. Sanderfon, Workington, 18 May, G Symes, Coals: Paffengers, Jos. Ranfay.—Brig Quebec, —Bailey, London, 14th April, Blackwood & Co. Dry Goods, Paffengers, Meffrs. Grant & Gray.—June 1ft, Sloop Siiver Eel, Daniel Sweenfon, London, 14th April, Mr. Osborne, ballaft, Paffenger, Mr. Dyke.—Brig Gofport, Thomas Ford, Newcaftle, 14 days, Mansfon Bell, ballaft.—Brig Harmony, Richard Smith, London, failed 20 April from Falmouth, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig Peggy, William Errington, Portfmouth, 15th April, Mr. G. Hamilton, ballaft.—Brig Hope, Matthew Andre, Greenock, 7 weeks, Irvine & Co. General Cargo, Paffengers, Capts. M'Kir, Saunier, Mr. M'Quarter.—Ship Liberty, Thomas Watfon, London, failed 14th April, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig George, Robt Jack, Liverpool, 8th April, Hoyle & Co. Dry Goods & Salt; Paffenger, Mr. Hoyle.—Brig Betfey, James Moon, London, 19th April from Falmouth, Mr Joiffe, ballaft.—Ship Elliott, Alexander Surber, Portfmouth, 14th April, Mr. Joiffe, ballaft.—Ship James, Jonathan Starns, London, 15th April from Falmouth, Mr Joiffe, ballaft.—Brig John & Ifabella, Thomas Dowell, London, failed 14th April from Portfmouth, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Ship Hope, Arthur Kemp, Liverpool, failed 28th April, Mr. J. Wallace, Dry Goods & Salt; Paffenger, Mr. J. Wallace, fpoke a Tranfport No. 169 with troops, in the Gulf.—June 2d, Brig Refolution, Wm. Robertfon, Kirkaldy, 38 days, Munro & Bell, Ballaft.—Brig Chance, M. M'Dougal, St. John's Newfoundland, 17 days, Mr J. Rafs, 10 Hhds. Molaffes & ballaft, Paffengers Robert Dun & James Drury.—Brig Emerald, Arnt. Anderfon, Aberdeen, 38 days, Mr. H. Burke, Coals, Dry Goods & Bottled Porter, Paffengers, James Leflie, Robert Blair, Wife and family.—Sloop Apollo, William Chapman, London, failed 14th April from Portfmouth, Mr Osborne Ballaft.—Brig Jane, John Smith, Briftol, failed 6th April, Blackwood & Co. General Cargo, Paffengers, J. Roach, Sophia a Tranfport left night from Halifax.—& two other Brigs.

June 5th, Brig Lords, J. Hutchins, London, failed from London 25th March, and Falmouth 19th April, Commanding Co. Dry Goods, Paffengers, Mrs. Jofeph & fervant, Saw a Tranfport, on Sunday off the

6th, brig Three Brothers, David Duncan maiter, Halifax, failed 8th May, addreffed to Governments, a detachment of the 100th regt. Capt. Dawfon, Lieut. Nowland, Enfign Armftrong & Murray, Mr. P. Nowlan, 83 Highlanders, 101 rank and file, 18 women and 19 children.—7th, brig, Pitt, Robt. Davidfon, Prince Iiland, 6 weeks, Mr. Uthart, ballaft.—Brig Europa, James Scott, Ayr, failed 18 May, Burns & Co bale goods and bandi, paffengers John Young, Thomas Hunter, James Milnes, Thos. Brakenridge, Robert Quinney, 2 Armour, Robt. Patterfon, —— M'Laughlin.—Ship Zephyr, L. Fletcher, Liverpool, failed 7th April, Mr. Symes, ialt; paffengers H. R. Symes, E. L. Gurnet.—6th, fchooner Experiment, —— Beaubjour, Anchatz, 3 weeks, the maiter, gunner.—Sloop Fame, Whitehead, Newfoundland, failed 21st May, Mr. Symes, ialt and wine.—Brig Neptune, J. Mackenzy, P. Edward's Iiland, failed 16th May, Mr. Brehaut, ballaft; paffengers P. Lamey, 18 hands, Brig Fox, Charles Cochrane, Portfmouth, failed 8th April, Mr. Mure, ballaft.—Schooner Chance, James White, St. John's, N. B. failed 13th May, Mr D. Grant, rum and fugar; paffenger Mr. D Grant.—9th, bark Hibernia, James Lane, Galway, failed 19th April, 28 orders, coals; bound to N. York, but ipringing her mait was obliged to come here. In the Gut of Canfeer, heard that Capt. Rutt had loft his fhip, being driven on fhore by a field of ice near Louiburg on his way to Sidney; that he and his crew fared themfelves in the boat, and had arrived at Halifax.—10th, fchooner Charlotte, Mich. Dobbin, Halifax, failed 23d May, Mr. K. Vint, fugar, wine, oil and leather, paffengers Capt. Fergufon, Thos. Ruby.—Bark Polly, —— Hutchinfon, Hull, failed 18 May, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig Alexander, Wm. Rees, Liverpool, failed 18 May, Blackwood & Co. ialt and dry goods.—Brig Sharon, W Curwen, Liverpool, failed April 27, Mr. J. Shoter, earthen ware.—11th, brig Sarah, J. Gill, Rottingdean, 8 days, 280 Symes, ballaft and herrings.—Schr. Diligence, J. Beaufil, Hamax, and laft from Arichat, 9 days, Leiher & Co. ballaft and moiaffes; paffenger, — Duhamel, jun.—12th, brig Lydia, Thos. Rawlins, Longiton, failed from Falmouth 4th May, Blackwood & Co. general cargo.—Sloop Readyfhot, Geo Burmon, London, from do. the matter, do. paffengers Mrs. Young and family. Sailed under convoy of H. M. Sloop of War Martin, with 7 veffels for Quebec, left the convoy on the Banks of Newfoundland.—13th, ihip Lufitania, J. Cumming, Leith, 53 days, failed from Falmouth 5th May, &c. More, dry goods and ballaft.—Sarah Jones, George Mallory, 28 do. Meffrs. Haunters, general cargo; four paffengers.—Ship William, Rt Armftrong, &c. do. Paterfon & Co. do.—Brig Ifis, John Gowlins, do. do. Mr. Mure, government ftores.—Bark Robert & Ann, Geo Padgett, do. do. the maiter, dry goods and ballaft; paffenger H Jukins Eiq. of Petite Degre. J. Dean, St John's, Newfoundland, failed 3d April, Mr. Morrie, ballaft; paffengers Meffrs. Marmion and Le Mefurier, Mrs. Rankin and child. Saw the fchoogners Beaver, Good Intent, and Hazard below.—20th, brig Ann, John Mackay, Jamaica, failed 8th April, the maiter, rum and fugar; paffengers P. J. Hart.—Schr. Beaver, Mr. M'Donald, 6th, failed 18 April, Mr. Shaw, rum, fugar, coffee and molaffes. His Majefty's ihip La Pique, brought into Kingfton, two French Ihips of war, after an engagement of one hour and 20 minutes.—Schr. Good Intent, Louis Dobard, St. John's, N. F. L. failed 29th May, the maiter, ballaft; paffengers Mrs. Simpfon and daughter.—21ft, Schr. Marguere, —— M'Cumere, Harbour Grace, failed 3d June, Mr Quinlan, rum, fugar and molaffes; paffenger Mr R. Gourret. Saw a Ihip off Cape May from Barbadoes, bound to Quebec.—22d, Schr. Bolton, E. Struthi, Barbadoes, in 34 days, Mr. Brehaut, do do do Saw a brig off Great Iiland bound up.—23d, brig Rogue, H. Richardfon, Rocaille, N. F. L. failed 9th June, Meffrs. Harrifons, coals and ballaft.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber has a conſiderable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. If any of faid Cattle fhould be offered for ſale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchaſe them, as they may happen them to be ſtolen.—A number of fat Cattle to be fold weekly, for which Cafh will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TO be ſold, and entered upon immediately, the HOUSE now occupied by the Subſcriber, W. CHEWETT.

York, July 17, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN SERNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 15.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 795. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ſeventh day of June, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of MAY laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty ſeventh day of this preſent month of June, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Fourth day of AUGUST next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Preſident Adminiſtering the Government of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada at York, this twentieth day of JUNE, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: Provided that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.

—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

By Order, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein Specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form.

Dn. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence.

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

of Osiris, and this I think goes to prove good ale to be of great antiquity.

Respecting its good qualities, brother bowsers, there can be no room to doubt, that the great drinkers of wine, brandy, rum, Hollands, and all scalding spirits are the main pillars of the faculty; gout, emaciated bodies, and a speedy decay of nature, are the hourly attendants on thefe, while the *bowser* of good ale is the picture of health, plenty and good humour; his flamina is improved, he gives a race of beings to the world worth the fun to look on, and the good ale-bowser retains his faculties to the lateft period of human exiftence, when like a full ripe filbert he flips the fhell of life, and drops into the grave, refpected by all good fellows; and this I think is a fufficient argument for its particular recommendation.

If it were neceffary, I would prove how much good ale has been the delight and admiration of all nations upon earth. We learn from Athenæus, that it had been long commended for its excellent qualities; S phocles extols it to the clouds in his Triptolemus: Hecatæus prefers it in his Europæa, Periodus, Ariftophanes, in fhort, a thoufand of the moft learned of antiquity have fung or faid highly of *ftrong ale*, which certainly goes to prove its great refpectability.

The ancient learned of our own nation have not been behind in their commendations of good ale; to obtain a cup of this and a capon, the lufty father of a convent was never without an excufe for penetrating the abodes of plenty and hofpitality.

With ruffy gills the prieft of yore
Eater'd the farm, on confcience fcore;
The wicker chair he fat him down,
Th' obfequious family around
Attend to his folemn tale.

'Twas not for them his rev'rence came,
The archer took a higher aim;
He knew mine hoft greater'd a wife;
For 'tis confcience keeper kept a fafe;
His errand was for nut-brown ale.

This brings to my recollection fome excellent old rhymes in praife of good ale. I was once fo pleafed with them that I took a tranfcript from a Miffall, the production of the poet laureat Sir John Gower, dated (if I miftake not) 1382; rhymes which I think go to prove what no good fellow will deny, that good ale was a favourite beverage with good Engliih bowlers of antiquity.

Old Rhymes in praife of Good Ale,

BY A BOWSER.

I cannot eat a ftave of meat,
But fure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood;
Tho' I go bare, take yeno care,
Nothing am I a cold.
I fhall my fkin fo well with in,
Of jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly go bare, go bare,
Both feet and hand go cold;
But belly, God fend thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old.

I love no roaft but a nut-brown toaft,
And a crab laid on the fire;
A little bread fhall do me ftead,
Much bread I don't deiire.
No froft or fnow, no wind I trow,
Can hurt me if I wold;
I am fo wraft, and roundly caft,
Of jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly, &c.

And oft my wife, that eafter life,
Lowe well good ale to feek;
Full oft drinks fhe, till ye may fee
The tears run down her cheek:
Then doth fhe bowl, to me fhe bowl,
Even as my wait Warm fhould;
And faith I warrant her, I took my part,
Of this jolly good ale and old.
Back and belly, &c.

Now let them drink till they nod and wink,
Even as good fellows fhould do;
They fhall not mifs, to have the bliffe,
Good ale doth bring man to.

And all poor fouls that have fcowred bowls,
Or them that have lufkily trode;
God fave the fouls of them and their wives,
Whether they be young or old.
Back and fides go bare, go bare,
Both feet and hand go cold;
But belly, God fend thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old.

After this, I think, none but a milkfop will attempt to difpute the excellency of good ale. I fhall take up a little more of your time, brother bowfers, to fhew the nobility of good ale; ftart not at the word, I fay nobility of good ale; for this delectable liquor we have fhewn the world is indebted to an old Egyptian king (for there was a time when kings ftudied arts and fciences and were very ufeful to the nations they governed, by confulting the good of the people more than their own private intereits) his name was, as I have fhewn, Ofiris, who was, after his death, for the great good he did mankind, by the introduction of good ale, worfhipped as a god, and this I think will go to prove, as well the nobility of good ale, as the gratitude of its bowfers.

And now, brother bowfers of every honorable denomination, I fincerely with that you and I may never want a friend, and a pitcher of good ale to give him; and farther, as your phyfician, I recommend, whenever you are overtaken with vapour or hypocondriacal perplexities, to take a good drop of good ale, and it will not only cure your malady, but elevate you to the pleafures of Paradife, as it does your friend and brother,

J. BIBO.

THE ORACLE.

YORK:—SATURDAY, July 19, 1806.

DIED, on Wednefday evening laft, after an illnefs of about three weeks, aged 40; Mr. BUTLER SHEEHAN.

ARRIVALS at QUEBEC.

May 18 Schooner Polly, Charles Sterrit, from Halifax, failed 30th April, addreffed to Burns & Co. Wm. Pitch, Tar, &c. Paffenger, Capt. Duhamel. Capt. Rouel failed from Halifax on the 18th April to Sidney, in order to bring a detachment of the 100th regt. to Quebec. A veffel was ready to fail from Halifax with another detachment of the fame regt.

Schooner Adfive, James Sharp, Liverpool, N. S. failed 30th do. addreffed to the maiter, cargo, Rum & Wine —29th, Schooner Prevoyante, S. Bobit, Arichat, failed 11th May, in ballaft; Paffengers, Meffrs. Lizot Tod, Robt Leifer, Wm. Parker, Capt. Allin, J. M. Macke, J. J. Harrion, Dr. Kennedy, H. Logan, F. Hunter and Mifs Selby.—30th, Ship Bweretta, Alexr. Patterfon, London, failed from Falmouth 19th April, Leiher & Co Goods & liquors. 31ft, Brig Wilton, J. Thompfon, Workington, failed 22d April, ballaft.—Ship Ganges, J. Toze, London, left Portfmouth 14th April, ballaft; Paffengers, Mcff. Flower & Newberry.—Ship Favorite, John Brown, Granfworth 1ft April, Meffrs. Hunter's, Coals and Bottles, &c.—Brig Ceres, Y. Barwis, Cork, 24th April, ballaft, Wind & Storm.—Brig Ellice, W. Sanderfon, Workington, 18 May, G Symes, Coals: Paffengers, Jos. Ranfay.—Brig Quebec, —Bailey, London, 14th April, Blackwood & Co. Dry Goods, Paffengers, Meffrs. Grant & Gray.—June 1ft, Sloop Siiver Eel, Daniel Sweenfon, London, 14th April, Mr. Osborne, ballaft, Paffenger, Mr. Dyke.—Brig Gofport, Thomas Ford, Newcaftle, 14 days, Mansfon Bell, ballaft.—Brig Harmony, Richard Smith, London, failed 20 April from Falmouth, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig Peggy, William Errington, Portfmouth, 15th April, Mr. G. Hamilton, ballaft.—Brig Hope, Matthew Andre, Greenock, 7 weeks, Irvine & Co. General Cargo, Paffengers, Capts. M'Kir, Saunier, Mr. M'Quarter.—Ship Liberty, Thomas Watfon, London, failed 14th April, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig George, Robt Jack, Liverpool, 8th April, Hoyle & Co. Dry Goods & Salt; Paffenger, Mr. Hoyle.—Brig Betfey, James Moon, London, 19th April from Falmouth, Mr Joiffe, ballaft.—Ship Elliott, Alexander Surber, Portfmouth, 14th April, Mr. Joiffe, ballaft.—Ship James, Jonathan Starns, London, 15th April from Falmouth, Mr Joiffe, ballaft.—Brig John & Ifabella, Thomas Dowell, London, failed 14th April from Portfmouth, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Ship Hope, Arthur Kemp, Liverpool, failed 28th April, Mr. J. Wallace, Dry Goods & Salt; Paffenger, Mr. J. Wallace, fpoke a Tranfport No. 169 with troops, in the Gulf.—June 2d, Brig Refolution, Wm. Robertfon, Kirkaldy, 38 days, Munro & Bell, Ballaft.—Brig Chance, M. M'Dougal, St. John's Newfoundland, 17 days, Mr J. Rafs, 10 Hhds. Molaffes & ballaft, Paffengers Robert Dun & James Drury.—Brig Emerald, Arnt. Anderfon, Aberdeen, 38 days, Mr. H. Burke, Coals, Dry Goods & Bottled Porter, Paffengers, James Leflie, Robert Blair, Wife and family.—Sloop Apollo, William Chapman, London, failed 14th April from Portfmouth, Mr Osborne Ballaft.—Brig Jane, John Smith, Briftol, failed 6th April, Blackwood & Co. General Cargo, Paffengers, J. Roach, Sophia a Tranfport left night from Halifax.—& two other Brigs.

June 5th, Brig Lords, J. Hutchins, London, failed from London 25th March, and Falmouth 19th April, Commanding Co. Dry Goods, Paffengers, Mrs. Jofeph & fervant, Saw a Tranfport, on Sunday off the

6th, brig Three Brothers, David Duncan maiter, Halifax, failed 8th May, addreffed to Governments, a detachment of the 100th regt. Capt. Dawfon, Lieut. Nowland, Enfign Armftrong & Murray, Mr. P. Nowlan, 83 Highlanders, 101 rank and file, 18 women and 19 children.—7th, brig, Pitt, Robt. Davidfon, Prince Iiland, 6 weeks, Mr. Uthart, ballaft.—Brig Europa, James Scott, Ayr, failed 18 May, Burns & Co bale goods and bandi, paffengers John Young, Thomas Hunter, James Milnes, Thos. Brakenridge, Robert Quinney, 2 Armour, Robt. Patterfon, —— M'Laughlin.—Ship Zephyr, L. Fletcher, Liverpool, failed 7th April, Mr. Symes, ialt; paffengers H. R. Symes, E. L. Gurnet.—6th, fchooner Experiment, —— Beaubjour, Anchatz, 3 weeks, the maiter, gunner.—Sloop Fame, Whitehead, Newfoundland, failed 21st May, Mr. Symes, ialt and wine.—Brig Neptune, J. Mackenzy, P. Edward's Iiland, failed 16th May, Mr. Brehaut, ballaft; paffengers P. Lamey, 18 hands, Brig Fox, Charles Cochrane, Portfmouth, failed 8th April, Mr. Mure, ballaft.—Schooner Chance, James White, St. John's, N. B. failed 13th May, Mr D. Grant, rum and fugar; paffenger Mr. D Grant.—9th, bark Hibernia, James Lane, Galway, failed 19th April, 28 orders, coals; bound to N. York, but ipringing her mait was obliged to come here. In the Gut of Canfeer, heard that Capt. Rutt had loft his fhip, being driven on fhore by a field of ice near Louiburg on his way to Sidney; that he and his crew fared themfelves in the boat, and had arrived at Halifax.—10th, fchooner Charlotte, Mich. Dobbin, Halifax, failed 23d May, Mr. K. Vint, fugar, wine, oil and leather, paffengers Capt. Fergufon, Thos. Ruby.—Bark Polly, —— Hutchinfon, Hull, failed 18 May, Mr. Osborne, ballaft.—Brig Alexander, Wm. Rees, Liverpool, failed 18 May, Blackwood & Co. ialt and dry goods.—Brig Sharon, W Curwen, Liverpool, failed April 27, Mr. J. Shoter, earthen ware.—11th, brig Sarah, J. Gill, Rottingdean, 8 days, 280 Symes, ballaft and herrings.—Schr. Diligence, J. Beaufil, Hamax, and laft from Arichat, 9 days, Leiher & Co. ballaft and moiaffes; paffenger, — Duhamel, jun.—12th, brig Lydia, Thos. Rawlins, Longiton, failed from Falmouth 4th May, Blackwood & Co. general cargo.—Sloop Readyfhot, Geo Burmon, London, from do. the matter, do. paffengers Mrs. Young and family. Sailed under convoy of H. M. Sloop of War Martin, with 7 veffels for Quebec, left the convoy on the Banks of Newfoundland.—13th, ihip Lufitania, J. Cumming, Leith, 53 days, failed from Falmouth 5th May, &c. More, dry goods and ballaft.—Sarah Jones, George Mallory, 28 do. Meffrs. Haunters, general cargo; four paffengers.—Ship William, Rt Armftrong, &c. do. Paterfon & Co. do.—Brig Ifis, John Gowlins, do. do. Mr. Mure, government ftores.—Bark Robert & Ann, Geo Padgett, do. do. the maiter, dry goods and ballaft; paffenger H Jukins Eiq. of Petite Degre. J. Dean, St John's, Newfoundland, failed 3d April, Mr. Morrie, ballaft; paffengers Meffrs. Marmion and Le Mefurier, Mrs. Rankin and child. Saw the fchoogners Beaver, Good Intent, and Hazard below.—20th, brig Ann, John Mackay, Jamaica, failed 8th April, the maiter, rum and fugar; paffengers P. J. Hart.—Schr. Beaver, Mr. M'Donald, 6th, failed 18 April, Mr. Shaw, rum, fugar, coffee and molaffes. His Majefty's ihip La Pique, brought into Kingfton, two French Ihips of war, after an engagement of one hour and 20 minutes.—Schr. Good Intent, Louis Dobard, St. John's, N. F. L. failed 29th May, the maiter, ballaft; paffengers Mrs. Simpfon and daughter.—21ft, Schr. Marguere, —— M'Cumere, Harbour Grace, failed 3d June, Mr Quinlan, rum, fugar and molaffes; paffenger Mr R. Gourret. Saw a Ihip off Cape May from Barbadoes, bound to Quebec.—22d, Schr. Bolton, E. Struthi, Barbadoes, in 34 days, Mr. Brehaut, do do do Saw a brig off Great Iiland bound up.—23d, brig Rogue, H. Richardfon, Rocaille, N. F. L. failed 9th June, Meffrs. Harrifons, coals and ballaft.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber has a conſiderable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. If any of faid Cattle fhould be offered for ſale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchaſe them, as they may happen them to be ſtolen.—A number of fat Cattle to be fold weekly, for which Cafh will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TO be ſold, and entered upon immediately, the HOUSE now occupied by the Subſcriber, W. CHEWETT.

York, July 17, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN SERNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 15.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 795. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

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A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

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Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

By Order, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

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PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING.*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Esquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada; the Administration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council therein, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT President.
By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous.

QUEEN OF NAPLES.

The critical situation of the royal family at Naples, may probably render the following article, from Kotzbue's Travels, acceptable to many of our readers.

"I arrived at Naples, with strong prepossessions against the Queen, partly derived from books, and partly from verbal information; I left that city convinced of her amiable manners and disposition. I admit that, in these difficult times, she has not always conducted the helm with a steady hand; that she often adopted measures which she was obliged to retract, as well as others from which it was not in her power to recede; but may not the same be said of almost every prince in Europe? extraordinary circumstances require extraordinary measures. He with whom they succeed is denominated great; but those who are unsuccessful sink in the estimation of mankind. I am certain that the Queen always acted for the best; but when the road to it is enveloped in the thickest mist, the instinct of a Frederick is required to find it. The Queen is a most tender and affectionate mother to her children; this maternal heart is likewise a royal heart; nothing but the word usage is capable of hardening it against the people, or obliterating its sensibility. To make the people happy (says she to me) we are often obliged, tho' against our inclination, to act the despot; and if we do we are not beloved.' I expressed my opinion that this was not always the case, and as an example I mentioned Maria Theresa.—'Oh!' replied she, 'my mother was nevertheless unhappy towards the conclusion of her life, for the ungrateful people universally wished her death; and why? on account of a paltry impost.' Of the illusion of royalty, she speaks with an amiable candour and simplicity, which excite irresistible prepossession in her favour. She wished for the period when general tranquility shall allow her to cast off the burden of public affairs, and withdraw with her husband to solitude.—'Then,' said she, 'I will be one who was attached to Marie Caroline, and who merely said their count to their Queen.' Already does she keep the appointments to be near to me, and to hear me often speak in the words of one attached to her. 'The high will destroy us both, for the happiness of being a mother,' said she to me, who expected shortly to enjoy it.—'I have had seventeen living children; they were my joy. Nature made me a mother; the queen is only a gilt dress which I put off and on.' At these words she took her dress between her fingers, and looked it again with an air of contempt. 'He who possesses an independence,' said she, with an emphasis that was not affected, is far more happy than the prince upon a throne.' It would be improper to repeat all that she said concerning the present times, the Jesuits, &c. All however, manifested an enlightened mind, and a heart filled, indeed, with acrimony, but excellent at the bottom. She is accused of fulsehood and of artifice, but I really doubt whether it is possible so grossly to deceive one whose employment has for thirty years been the observation of mankind. What she said to me, she both thought and felt; nobody shall ever persuade me to the contrary.

THEATRICAL.

A very humorous piece made its appearance at the Theatre Francois, in Paris, a few weeks since. Its purport is to ridicule the facility with which divorces are obtained, and the indelicate traffic of getting a husband or a wife by advertisement or agency. An elderly man marries a young wife of unimpeachable virtue, but of a disposition so extravagant as to tire him of wedlock; he therefore, without having any thing to impute to her of moral defect, resolves to divorce her: and the young lady, who has nothing to charge her husband with but a defect very natural to his years, resolves upon the same thing; but both carry on the design privately, and determine, before they separate, to provide themselves with other helpmates. Early one morning, the gentleman goes to an office which advertised to supply both sexes with partners, and makes his business known to the master, with whom a very humorous scene ensues.—The master takes his memorandum book to enter the description of the old gentleman, and the humor consists in the vanity of the portrait which he draws of himself, contrasted with his real feebleness and age: for when the description is finished, an old man of seventy appears upon paper to have the activity and features of a youth of twenty-one. Just as the description is finished, the matter is informed that a lady is waiting for him; he begs his customer to withdraw into an inner room, and immediately the *dame* herself is ushered in. An excellent scene here ensues between the master, who is a coxcomb, and the lady, whose modesty will not permit her to dwell on her accomplishments. The memorandum book is then put into her hands and she immediately selects the description which the husband has just given of himself, and requests to see this active, well proportioned young fellow. "You shall see him this instant," says the master, "he is in the house." "How," says he praised," the exclaims, "but what are my charms to his?" (give me some rouge, Monsieur)—Can he look upon such a creature, (could you let me have some patches?)—I shall sink with confusion. Is he so amiable as he describes himself? O, Heavens—if he should not like me!

Whilst she is in the hurry of preparation, the master opens an inner door, and encourages the old gentleman to come forth, who at first hangs back; they soon, however, burst upon each other's view; and the explanation ends in a good laugh, and the determination of the parties to live together, and give over the thoughts of a divorce.

London paper.

An arch boy being at the table where there was a piping hot apple pie, putting a bit into his mouth, burnt it so, that the tears ran down his cheeks. A gentleman that sat by, asked him "why he wept?" Only, said he, because it is just come into my remembrance, that my poor grandmother died this day twelvemonths. Pho! says the other, is that all? So, whipping a large piece into his mouth, he quickly sympathized with the boy; who, seeing his eyes brimful, with a malicious sneer, asked him why he wept? A pox on you, said he, *because you were not hanged, you dog, the same day that your poor grandmother died.*

Ben Nash has one evening employed in collecting money for the Bath hospital; a lady entered, who was more remarkable for her wit than her charity, and not being able to pass by him unobserved, she gave him a pat with her fan, and said, "You must put down a trifle for me, Nash; for I have no money in my pocket." "Yes, madam, says he, that I will with pleasure, if your grace will tell me when to stop," then, taking a handful of guineas out of his pocket, he began to tell them into his white hat, one, two, three, four, five. "Hold, hold, (says the dutchess,) consider what you are about." "Consider your rank and fortune, madam," (says Nash) and continued telling six, seven, eight, nine, ten.—Here the dutchess called again, and seemed angry. "Pray compose yourself, madam," cried Nash, "and don't interrupt the work of charity;" eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen. Here the Dutchess stormed, and caught hold of his hand. "Peace, madam," says Nash; "you shall have your name written in letters of gold, madam; and upon the front of the building, madam; sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. "I won't pay a farthing more," says the dutchess. "Charity hides a multitude of sins," replies Nash; twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty four, twenty-five. "Nash," says she, "I protest you frighten me out of my wits, L——d! I shall die!" "Madam, you will never die with doing good; and if you do, it would be better for you," answered Nash, and was about to proceed; but perceiving her grace had lost all patience, a parley ensued; when he, after much altercation, agreed to flop his hand, and compound with her grace for thirty guineas. The dutchess, however, seemed displeased the whole evening, and when he came to the table where she was playing, bid him stand farther, an ugly devil, for the hated the sight of him. But her grace afterwards, having a run of good luck at cards, called Nash to her: "Come, says she, I will be friends with you, though you are a fool; and to let you see I am not angry, there are ten more guineas for your charity."

[The following is apparently a very rough story; but I'll lay a wager that it is as true as three-fourths of the matter that appears in our democratic papers. Edit. Bal.]

POWERFUL EFFECTS OF PLASTER OF PARIS!

The wonderful efficacy of this wonderful manure was not fully known until recently; and Lucerne has the honor of the discovery. Col. Muncheson a farmer, in a neighbouring town had purchased a bushel of Gypsum, and left it standing in a bag, unknown to his wife.—She, good woman, in haste to make some pudding for her children's suppers, mistook the *Plaster for Flour*. The children feasted heartily and retired to sleep. The Col. in the morning, as was customary, rose early, and went into the chamber where his boys slept to call them up.—What was the astonishment of the father to find his sons had grown with such remarkable rapidity during the night, that *their legs hung out of the bed on the floor*, and one had been absolutely crowded out of bed!! The boys continue their growth, and bid fair in a few weeks to rival in size the children of Anak.

[*Lucerne Fed.*]

A man who is reputed to have been abused and persecuted, should have no especial care not to value himself on account of the friendship and sympathy which any person may shew towards him as a sufferer. For let his cause have been ever so weak and indefensible, some persons will be sure to espouse it, and give him their pity and countenance, perhaps for no better reason than because he is a sufferer.

KEENE, (N. H.) June 7.

A solemn and affecting Providence.

Killed instantly, by lightning, in his own house, on Sunday last, P. M. Mr. Joel Kendall, of Dublin, aged 39 years, his eldest son, aged nearly 16 years, and an elder brother of the said Mr. Kendall, of Mason, who was at his house on a visit.

The electrical fluid appears first to have entered the roof of the house near the chimney; immediately separated and took several directions, running down four of the spars and posts, which were much split and splintered. Three of the spars and posts were in front of the house; the other spar and post in the back part, which portion of the fluid killed the three persons. The two brothers were sitting near this post, in the lower room. The son was in a scullery, connected with this room, near an outer door, in which direction it appears the fatal fluid took its course from the post, killed the son, and striking the ground upwards of a rod from the door. Mr. Kendall, in the scullery near her son, was struck down, but received no material injury, not any of the rest of the family.

The funeral solemnities were attended on Tuesday, by a numerous collection of people. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Lebin Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, from Amos iv. 12.

Mr. Joel Kendall has left a bereaved widow and six small children, in unexpressible sorrow, for the severe stroke of Divine Providence. The other Mr. Kendall has left, at Mason, a bereaved widow and ten children.

Most solemn is the warning of this striking Providence, that we who are alive immediately prepare to meet our God.

RAMAPO, (Orm.) June 9.

On Friday the 30th of May last, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. John Fidler, just Ashee Township, County of Berks, in the 70th year of his age, was killed by lightning. Mr. Fidler had just ordered his Grand Child from his door, that the lower part of it and was leaning over it to look out, when he was struck down. He was immediately taken up and carried to a bed, but no signs of life appeared—the was black from the top down his back to his heels—no very great injury was done to the house except traces were left of the course of the lightning. It is remarkable, that some time last year a child sitting in the same door, was struck by lightning, and very much scorched, but applying Medical aid, in a few days was perfectly restored.

Providence, June 14.

On the afternoon of Sunday last we were visited by a tremendous thunder-storm. The nimble glance of the "crooked lightning," followed immediately by the loud and reverberating peals of thunder, denoted the near approaches of that alarming visitant. In the town of Rehoboth, Mrs. Martha Paine, wife of Mr. Jonathan Pain, was in an instant changed to a corpse, and a man stunned, but not materially injured. At Cumberland a young girl by the name of Marris was also killed. At Pawtucket, an horse was killed by a flash, and a man stunned, who afterwards recovered. In North Providence, two instances transpired; in one, considerable damage was done to a dwelling-house, when the family were providentially absent; and in the other, a tree, contiguous to a dwelling-house, was much injured. No less than six instances can be enumerated where the destructive fluid has committed its ravages. Nature, on the close of the day, presented one of these spectacles of sublimity which mocks the rivalry of the pencil. The sun, clear and serene, was shining in one part of the hemisphere, while the murmurs of the retreating thunder were heard from another, and a magnificent bow on the skirt of the cloud expanded its radiance.

"Mild, bright, and cool, the landscape laugh'd around."

Advices from the Content fleet, but the great Emperor of the French is about to change his name from *Bo-na* a part, to *Bo-na* THE WHOLE.—*Gaz. U. S.*

A gentleman relating one night at a coffee-room in Oxford, that Dr. —, of Brazen Nose college, had *put out his leg* in crossing a kennel, five surgeons immediately set off for the Doctor's apartments, but returned dismayed, saying no such thing had happened: "Why (replied the gentleman) how can a man cross a kennel without *putting out his leg?*"

The following letter was actually written by an Usher of a school, as a model for a young gentleman to inform his parents that he should be home at the Christmas vacation. It may well match with the pedagogue's well-known love letter in Peregrine Pickle:

"It is impossible to verbally declare the sublimity or satisfaction which I experience, in the fond anticipation, of putting that period of temporal abstraction from scholastic attention, ordinarily concomitant the vacation, or in marking the diurnal sanctimonious employment usually directed, emphatically appellated holidays: therefore, in simple and humble dictates I inform you, that the recels is fixed for the 23d of the present duodecimal division of the annual solar revolutions; then shall I hope to experience all those domiciliary delectations, usually attendant on that periodical festivity, conjunctive with the hilarities of those, with whom I am enfraternally connected. Then those viands, vaporially affecting our olfactory organs with their salubrious effluvia, and our stomachs, with their invigorating influence, will be abundantly devoured, whether consisting of terrestered or bulliated quadrupedal carneous substance, the more delicate fibres of the volant aerial inhabitants, or the submarine pifcatory refidents.....concluding with those heterogeneous compositions, called puddings, aided by the exhilarating effects of vinous libations!"

Port Folio.

THERE are very few, who religiously live through "a day," as though there were to be no morrow;—and who at all times are prepared to quit the present stage of existence, to appear before the tribunal of their God;—and there are as few, who this day are preparing, for what to-morrow may produce. There are few, also, who are so happily constituted, by education & reflection, as to rise superior to the frowns of disappointment, and the smiles of fortune and levity;—and who turn each varied scene of human life, of nature, and of art, into moral usefulness.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-day the Sun with splendid ray,
Beams joy and happiness around;
To-morrow winds tempestuous play,
And frost admonish the mere ground.

Such is the doom to man allign'd,
Such are the changes of the mind.

To-day the genial zephyrs breathe,
The fragrance of the opening year;
To-morrow sees the barren heath,
And vegetation disappear.

Such is the fate of human kind,
Such are the changes of the mind.

To-day the sun of pleasure smiles,
Youth, Joy and Beauty, crack the fetter;
The magic wand of Hope beguiles,
And not a dark cloud intervenes;

Such is the view to youth allign'd,
Such the delusion of the mind.

To-morrow disappointment comes,
Care's canker gnaws, the aching breath,
Regret each pulling moment foams,
Or sorrow rears her gorgon cruft;

Such is the doom to man allign'd,
Such are the changes of the mind.

To-day deceitful Pleasure weeps,
The gladd'ning smile of Joy and Peace;
We seek not sorrow's hidden fource,
Thus from may hid our pleasures cease;

Our prospects fair, and unconfin'd,
Yield sweet contentment to the mind.

To-morrow wears another face;
And darkening clouds obscure the view;
In vain the past longest we pursue,
Or drive the future to purfue:

But dreary are the thoughts allign'd,
To occupy the gloomy mind.

To-day then let us all prepare,
For what the morrow may produce;
To-morrow be our chiefest care,
To put each hour to proper use;

Mark of the fphere by Heaven defign'd,
And regulate the wandering mind.

Pardon asked for absent.—The following address of the *intended honorable* is extracted from an Eastern Provincial paper:

Whereas I, Benjamin Bunk,
Of Button town (and near the Church,)
At Stamford Market, o'er the bowl,
Got drunk and 'bus'd my neighbor Cobb;
For which he hath, to my vexation,
By law compell'd his dedication—
That I, without job knife or trowel,
Make oft of words as hide as Tredale,
And therefore do his pardon ask,—
A most ingenious genteel task!

But as I owe I was to blame,
Why, forbearance is, then, I'll beg my name.
BENJAMIN BIRCH.

[The following tale is well told, and is said to be founded on fact :—]

From the Lucerne Federalist,

AWHILE before the emptation
Of this from Britain's warlike nation,
A Suffield Yankey somewhat witty,
A pedling went to New-York City.
I need not to the *knowing* tell
What Jonathan took down to sell,
For they well know that Suffield's staple
Is bowls and dishes made of maple.
Away'ry house,—at ev'ry Store,
To man, and wife; to maid and w——e,
In every street,—in ev'ry square,
Jonathan tri'd to sell his ware
But all in vain,—I'll tell you why
(A cogent reason)—*none would buy.*
I told you Jonathan had wit,
So he on this expedient hit,
To sell his ware and fill his p——s
(" 'Twas better to do so than waste.)
Some British ships of war were there,
(Their streamers floating in the air.)
Their sails all *bent*, and every day
Expecting for to put to Sea.
The Yankey got (see how's a mystery
That's not reveal'd to any history.)
A Naval Officer's feet through-out,
By which when *stuff'd* he fill'ed out,
And with bold air, a merchent's Store
Enter'd who—he had been before ;
Then thus spoke he—" Our Comm'dore wishes
" A quantity of *wooden dishes !*
" If you have any that are neat,
" We'll take a parcel for the fleet,"
Oh, Wholesale did not recognize
The Yankey in his fine disguise,
And thus with serious air reply'd,
" I think, Sir, you can be Supply'd ;
" Aithe'r, I have some on hand,
" There're some in town, I understand,
" And if to-morrow you'll send up,
" I'll have them ready in my Shop.
" Any thing else, Sir ? my Comm'dore wishes
" Nothing wanted from the Store ?"
The Yankey bowing, deliquiant,
Replied, " Sir, *nothing but the more* "
Then march'd so quick as an express,
And quick reform'd his home made dress.
No sooner was he rigg'd complete,
Than wholesale waddled down the Street,
" Your both is bad, my friend," quoth he,
" You've all your ware on hand ! for,"
" Yes," quoth the Yankey, " and I with
" I'd never seen a wooden dish,
" I don't believe I ever shall
" Be able all my land to fill."
Quoth Wholesale, " friend it all a three is,
" To think to sell when cash is scarce is,
" Seldom your price's to out of reason
" You won't fail tho' you wait the Season ;
" *But you'r obliige yr.*, I don't care,
" To take a portion of your ware.
" Nay, friend, as you are here a stranger,
" And are of being *prest'd* in danger,
(" The offer's out a kindness meant)
" If you'll deduct fifteen per cent.
" I'll take the load." " No," quoth the Yankey,
" I'll neither take yo up, nor thank ye,
" I'll sooner throw my ware away,
" Than fall a great from what I say."
Wholesale consinded in a trice
'Twas best to give the man his price,
So paid yo Jonathan his gold,
Thinking his ware already sold.
'Twas said for more than half a year,
The merchant's shelves were fill'd with ware,
And that he curs'd the British Navy,
For serving him a trick so fourry.
The Yankey as you well may guess,
Was highly pleas'd with his success,
And home to Suffield straight he hied,
And told his friends the trick he tried ;
And often now as round the fire
The social glass and pipe inspire,
The old man makes his neighbors *stare*,
Relating how he sold his ware.

(Balances.)

An astronomer of the present times, in his calculations on the eclipse which took place on the 16th ult. makes these remarks :

" It will be total in the northern parts of the United States, its centre passing over lakes Michigan and Erie, about the middle of the Genesee country and very near Albany and Boston, thence out into the Atlantic ocean, to the Southward of Nova Scotia.

" This eclipse having travelled in expanfum ever since the creation, fell in open space quite clear of the earth, at every return of the Caldean period, till the year A. D. 967, when it first began to enter the visible hemisphere in the north-west, at the south pole ; since which it has continued to move to the northward, at each periodical return, and according to the mean motions of the sun, moon, and retrocession of the lunar nodes, will go off at the north pole about the year A. D. 2,355 ; whence it again commences its aiterial circuit, from which it will not return to the earth so as to perform the same revolution ever again, in less than 12,492 years."—*Albany Gazette.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has a considerable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber ; they are all branded on the Horns with E. H. If any of said Cattle should be offered for sale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchase them, as they may suppose them to be Estate.—A number of fat Cattle is still wanted, for which Cash will be paid.
17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TO be sold, and entered upon immediately, the HOUSE now occupied by the Subscriber, W. CHEWETT.
York, July 17, 1806.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY established in this place by the Subscriber, where all kinds of the most fashionable Work will be done with neatneth and dispatch. All Orders and Measures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble Servant to serve,
DANIEL BUDLONG.
Niagara, June 25, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire ; where Bootarow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by
ELPHALET HALE.
N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
York, March 15, 1806.

MR. ST. GEORGE has just received by Capt. Kendrick, L. P. Madeira Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rappee Snuff, Nails, best Spanish Segars.
Mr. St. George having missed two pairs of Sugarrow Boots, requests those persons who have purchased some from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or should they have been taken on trial, it is expected they will be returned.
It is also requested that the Gentleman or Lady who has borrowed a Volume of the Revolutionary, Pamphlet, will return it immediately
He has for sale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—
Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch ; 29 and 30 in the fifth Concession of Sheerly ; 19 in the second Concession of Whitby ; 19 and 20 in the third Concession of Whitby ; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.
York, June 14, 1806.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raised, to be called,
The Canadian Fencible Regiment,
Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to serve in America, for *not offensive* Service. Such active Young Men as are desirous of manifesting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the said Regiment. For their information, so much of the Royal Instructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majesty will be pleased to accept their Services :
A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provisions from the date of Inlistment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merits : And when the Regiment is Disbanded, such Men as shall choose to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.
York, May 1, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 30th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province ; the following List is published for the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to the Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rider,
York,	Huron County,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraser,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joseph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Thomas Gummey,
Augustus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Forsyth,	Samuel Ryckman,
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlett,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lawe

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 24 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each ; Lot No. 7, 8th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres ; the Subscriber is informed that these Lands are commendingly situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to
ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 28th May, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 5, East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber.
J. WILLCOCKS.
York, March 8, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the deceased D. BURNS Esq. are requested to send them to the Subscriber regularly attested, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment.
The following Books with many others, being lost by the deceased, it is particularly requested they may be immediately restored—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Watson's Works, 12th ed. in French, 8 bound—Titus Livii, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's History of Scotland, 18 and 2d do.—Rollins Ancient History, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do. 4th and 8th, 8 bound—Moliere's, 6th do French.
ALEXANDER BURNS, Administrator.
York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The House and Acre Lot lately poffeffed by the deceased D. Burns, and 2000 Acres of Land, compofed of Lots No 24, 26 and 27 feventh Conceffion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceffion, and Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 27 ninth Conceffion in the Township of Fitzherbert, Home Diftrict.
ALEX. BURNS.

THE Subfcriber on the eve of returning from Buffinefs, returns his moft fincere thanks to his Friends and to thofe Gentlemen who have favored him with their fupport—and requefts all thofe indebted to him to fettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unfettled on the firft day of Auguft next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thofe to whom he may be indebted are defired to exhibit their accounts for payment.
York, 13th June, 1806. Wm. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ftory Dwelling Houfe, with two acres of land belonging to the fame.

For Sale at this Office,
The Reviled Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA ;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.
Price—Two Dollars and a half.
☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumftances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poffibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a fingle Copy* ;—it is therefore hoped, no fuch application will be made

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.
VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 16.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 796. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of Auguft, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of this prefent month of Auguft, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the eleventh day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witnefs our truſty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Eſquire, our Prefident Adminiſtering the Government of our faid Province of Upper Canada at York, this FIRST day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's Inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: Provided that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands, —It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Publiſhed by Authority.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 28th Auguſt, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reſide in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *ſubſequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paſſed at this Office unleſs the Officer's Place of Reſidence, and alſo the County, Diſtrict, or Place, for which the Magiſtrate acts, before whom the ſaid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muſt be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iſland,) are therein ſpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Dd. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the caſe may be) as a reduced in
Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. ☞

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. ☞

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "beſides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any kind will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT Esq.
PRESIDENT.
Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS by the death of His Excellency PETER HUNTER Elquire, late Lieutenant Governor of the faid Province of Upper Canada; the Adminiſtration of the Government of that Province hath devolved on me: AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms, at York, this Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and five, and forty-fifth year of His Majeſty's Reign.

ALEXR. GRANT Preſident.
By Command of His Honor,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.

NEW YORK, June 26.

A gentleman who arrived this morning in the ſhip Charles, in 38 days from Penzance, has obligingly furniſhed us with a file of London papers to the 7th of May inclusive.—The moſt intereſting articles will be found in the Commercial Advertizer of this evening.

This gentleman informs us that, in a converſation he had with Mr. Munro juſt before he left London, our Miniſter mentioned that he had reaſon to believe that the difference between Great Britain and the United States will ſoon be advantageouſly ſettled.

A new treaty has been ratified between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte.

"The Swediſh troops, ſays the London Courier, are evacuating Lunenburg and retiring to Swediſh Pomerania, which, it is ſuppoſed, the Pruſſians will immediately invade.

"There was a report yeſterday, May 6, that Count Haugwitz, was to be ſent to England, to adjuſt the differences between the two governments. A man more unlikely to ſucceed in ſuch a miſſion, could not have been eaſily ſelected.—We do not believe the report.

"The 21ſt, 27th, 31ſt and 35th regiments are on board the tranſports at Spithead, and are expected to ſail in a few days for Sicily."

LONDON, May 3.

This morning the Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday arrived, and the intelligence which it brings is of the utmoſt importance. If the accounts from different parts of the Continent may be relied upon, the Ruſſians have actually evacuated Raguſa and Cataro, in conſequence of which the French have diſcontinued the works which they were conſtructing at Brenou, and the diviſions of Maſſena Ney, and Soult have commenced their march.

The Editor of the Hamburgh paper expreſſes a doubt of the truth of this intelligence; and it certainly does not appear probable, upon the firſt view of the ſubject, that the Ruſſians, having obtained poſſeſſion of ſuch an important poſition as that of Cataro (ſhould they ſubſequently relinquiſh it to the French. It is however poſſible that the Emperor Alexander may have been induced, by the entreaties of the Court of Vienna, to conſent to the evacuation of Cataro in order to ſave Auſtria from an immediate conteſt with France, the reſult of which, under the preſent circumſtances might be moſt fatal to her.

A ſlight ſkirmiſh has taken place between the Swedes and Pruſſians near Ratzeburgh, the reſult of which was, that the former being greatly inferior in numbers, were compelled to retire.

The inſignificant fortreſs of Gaeta ſtill holds out, although a French army of 24,000 men, with a formidable train of artillery, are employed in the ſiege. The garriſon conſiſts of 5000 men, who are well ſupplied with proviſions. It is ſuppoſed that Maſſena means to attempt the invaſion of Sicily, as he has collected a number of tranſports; but we think it very improbable that he would attempt ſuch an enterprize while the Engliſh and Ruſſians are complete maſters of the ſea.

The prediction which we made ſome months ago, reſpecting the States of the Church, are on the point of being verified: Pius the VIIth, after all his abject ſubmiſſion to the commands of Bonaparte, has, it is ſaid, received an intimation that his reſignation will be accepted. Cardinal Feſch is to be his ſucceſſor. The reſidence of the Pope is in future to be at Avignon, and the Roman State is to be incorporated with the kingdom of Italy.

The dilemma to which Auſtria is reduced, the gradually withdrawing veil, which has till of late been ſpread over the rapacious deſigns of Bonaparte, the firſt ſtep towards actual hoſtilities between Pruſſia and Sweden, the ſtill ſuſpended determination of Ruſſia with reſpect to thoſe two powers, and the formidable reſiſtance which the French have to encounter in Sicily, are points which we have again and again touched upon, and which receive freſh light from every day's occurrences.

In the midſt of feverish agitation in ſome parts of Germany, and of that deadly calm which portends the near approach of a ſtorm in others, it is curious to obſerve what efforts are uſed by the agents and vaſſals of France, particularly Bavaria, to propagate deluſive reports of peace, and to lull the people into a ſtate of the moſt fatal ſecurity.

From the United States Gazette.

The following melancholy and diſaſtrous occurrences, are ſtated in the New-South Wales Adverſtiſer of October 24th, 1804, from which we copy them. We are indebted for the paper to a reſpectable merchant of this city.

On Tueſday arrived the Union, American ſhip, which left this for China the 29th of Auguſt, came laſt from Tongataboo, one of the friendly iſlands, which ſhe left the 5th inſt.

By a young woman, named Elizabeth Morey, mate of the Union, and others on board, the following melancholy ſtatements were depoſed to:

DEPOSITION.

Reſpecting the loſs of the American ſhip Duke, of Portland.

Elizabeth Morey being ſworn, ſays that ſhe left the Cape of Good Hope with Mr. Lovat Mellon, captain of the American ſhip Duke, of Portland, bound to Lima; that on or about the 18 of June, 1802, the ſhip touched at an iſland in the pacific ocean, called *Tongataboo*; that captain Mellon received a meſſage from a white man named *Doyle*, then reſiding on the iſland (and who this deponent afterwards learnt, had got there from ſome veſſel tha had been caſt away on another iſland, and the captain and crew killed;) that the chief wiſhed him captain Mellon, to ſend one of his boats manned & armed him to aſſiſt in repelling ſome invaders that had landed from another iſland; that a boat was ſent armed, with eight men and the ſecond mate (Mr. Anderſon;) who, after he had performed the duty allotted to him returned on board in the evening; that previous to Mr. Anderſon's return on board Mr. Gibſon, the chief mate, with a boat manned with four men, went on ſhore for the purpoſe of bringing the former boat's crew on board; which he did, and both boats came together. That ſoon after the return of the boats on board, the chief of that part of the iſland named Ducova, came on board to return the captain thanks for the aſſiſtance he had received, ſtopped on board the ſhip all night, and on the morning following went on ſhore; that the night after the chief ſent word on board for the two boats to be ſent on ſhore for refreſhments the next morning; that the captain ordered the mate not to do ſo; but the following morning, before the captain was up, the mate had ſent them both manned and armed, with the ſecond mate; that about two hours afterwards the ſmall boat returned with two boys in her, accompanied by ſeveral canoes and natives with yams, and the white man Doyle; that after unloading her ſhe was again ſent on ſhore with the two boys, and the natives, while the white man Doyle, before mentioned, engaged on board. That ſhortly afterwards the natives with the ſaid Doyle, took an opportunity of ſurrounding the captain, chief mate, and ſailors then on board, ſeven in number, and killed them all except two boys, this deponent, and a black woman, her ſervant; and threw the dead bodies overboard. That this deponent, ſeeing the maſſacre, attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented by the white man Doyle, who told her not to be frightened, for ſhe ſhould not be hurt; that ſhe was ſent ſoon after on ſhore in one of the natives canoes, and given to the chief's wife;—that this deponent, after ſhe had got on ſhore, learnt from the boys, five in number, that were left alive, with a white man of diminutive ſtature that the whole of the ſhip's company that were on ſhore, had been killed except themſelves; that the ſhip, after the deponent's departure, was kept by Doyle; that the chief himſelf went off to get her unloaded for three ſucceſſive days; but not being able to accompliſh the unloading of the ſhip, he procured the five remaining white perſons to go on board to render aſſiſtance in landing the cargo, which conſiſted chiefly of bales of calico, and different piece goods; which they accompliſhed in ſix days following;—that all the ſails were unbent and landed except two; that after the cargo was ſo landed, the four white boys and man took an opportunity of driving the natives overboard, killed Doyle, cutting the cables, and ſtanding out to ſea with the ſhip; and that what further became of the veſſel the deponent cannot ſay.

DEPOSITIONS,

Reſpecting the ſhip Union, of America.

Daniel Wright, Chief mate of the ſhip Union of New-York being ſworn, ſays, that on or about the 29th of Auguſt, 1804, he ſailed in the ſaid ſhip from the harbor of Port Jackſon under the command of captain Pendleton, having taken on board Mr. John Boſton, ſhip this deponent underſtood to be Supercargo; that they touched at Norfolk iſland and from thence proceeded for the iſland of Tongataboo, one of the friendly iſlands, where they arrived on or about the 30th of September; that ſoon after they came to anchor a number of canoes viſited them, but left them at ſun ſet; that on the following morning they came off in great numbers, among whom was a Malay that ſpoke broken Engliſh, who informed them they could get plenty of wood, water, and refreſhments there, and was very urgent for the ſhip's boats to be ſent on ſhore: that one of the ſhip's boats was accordingly hoiſted out, manned with ſix men, four muſkets and two cutlaſſes; in which boat the captain & Mr. Boſton went; that ſoon after the departure of the boat from the ſhip, the natives became very troubleſome from their numbers on board and round the veſſel; that this deponent ſtationed all his remaining hands about the ſhip to prevent their coming on board; but they ſucceeded in getting up, contrary to his wiſh, to the number of thirty who this deponent obſerved had paſſed a number of cluos in the ſhip's chanels ready to be handed in: and from his obſervations he had no doubt but that they meant to take the ſhip; that the Chief frequently urged this deponent to let more men come on board, which he poſitively refuſed, telling him that he ſhould be obliged to turn out thoſe who were already on board, which he did the greater part without any reſiſtance or much trouble; that the chief did not ſeem in anywiſe diſſatisfied with this proceeding, but remained on board ſome time after, to eat and drink with this deponent; that he ſhortly after took leave of the ſhip, and was accompanied by the whole of the canoes alongſide; that immediately after the departure of the natives from the veſſel, this deponent hoiſted the colors of the ſhip and fired a gun to put thoſe on ſhore upon their guard, from his obſervation of the conduct of thoſe that were on board; but ſoon after taking up the ſpy glaſs and looking towards the ſhore, he perceived the ſhip's boat on the beach lying broadſide up, in the hands of the natives, and a number of natives about her; that this might have been between one and two o'clock, the boat having been gone about four hours; that this deponent then put the ſhip in the beſt order he could, expecting an attack from the natives—but no canoes came off that night; that the next morning two canoes came within hail, but would not come on board; and from ſeveral geſtures which they made the people on board wanted this deponent to ſtie on them, having conſtrued thoſe geſtures to that of the boat's crew being murdered, alſo wiſhing him much to get the ſhip under way, and leave the place immediately—but which this deponent would not allow of; that no further intercourſe paſſed that day.

That the day following ſeveral canoes came within hail, in one of which this deponent diſcovered the Malay, who aſked this deponent to come on ſhore, for that the captain and Mr. Boſton wiſhed him; that he endeavored to get the Malay alongſide, but could not prevail upon him to do ſo, though he promiſed to ſwim any him; the Malay then went on ſhore again. The ſame afternoon he came off again, accompanied by ſeveral canoes, in one of which the deponent obſerved an European woman who ſpoke to them in Engliſh, as did alſo the Malay, inviting him on ſhore; but by particular ſigns from the white woman, when unnoticed by the natives, ſhe forbid them to comply with the requeſt; that finding they could not prevail in getting another boat from the ſhip, they took their departure, and nothing further occured that day.

The next morning, being the third after the boat in which the captain and Mr. Boſton had gone on ſhore, ſeveral canoes again came off, in one of which was the white woman, and in the other the Malay, repeating the former requeſt; that the deponent endeavored to get him, (the Malay) along ſide by offering preſents for the chief, but without effect, that the white woman flood up in the head of one of the canoes, cried out that thoſe on ſhore were murdered by the natives, and then leaping into the water, ſwam towards the ſhip, the men on board preſenting their muſkets, and thereby deterring the natives from picking her up, by which means ſhe reached the veſſel, and was taken on board; that the ſaid woman informed the depouent, that the captand boat's crew had been murdered on ſhore; upon which information he ordered the natives to be fired on, and ſaw two fall in one of the canoes; that he immediately directing the cables might be cut and putting out to ſea, ſhaped his courſe for Port Jackſon, where he arrived in 19 days without accident.

The deponent further ſtates, that when getting under way, and throwing home his top-gallant ſails, he heard two muſkets fired on ſhore, but cannot take upon himſelf to ſay what produced this circumſtance, further than that the white woman informed him that the chief told her it ſhould be done, to induce him (the deponent) to believe the people were alive and well on ſhore.

Elizabeth Morey being ſworn, ſays, that ſhe lived with the chief's wife on the iſland of Tongataboo, and that on or about the 30th of September ſhe underſtood that a ſhip had arrived at the iſland—ſhe then reſided at the oppoſite ſide thereof; that one of the natives had come over for the purpoſe of bringing the Malay, who was known by the name of Charley, to go on board her; that three days after the veſſel's arrival ſhe was ſent for by the chief to converſe with one of the white boys that had come on ſhore, from whom ſhe learnt the ſhip's name, that ſhe was from New York, and that the captain and ſeveral of her people were on ſhore; that the chief deſired her to go off to the veſſel, and endeavour to get ſome more of her boats on ſhore; that ſhe went off in a canoe as ſhe was ordered, accompanied by the Malay, with five other canoes, and did as ſhe was directed, being afraid to do otherwiſe; but from the converſation ſhe had overheard among the natives previous to her going off, ſhe was ſatisfied that the greater part of thoſe who had gone on ſhore were murdered, —but being aſſiduouſly watched by the Malay, Charley, ſhe could not communicate her information to the officers on board the ſhip except by ſigns, which ſhe had uſed unconſcious at the time whether they were regarded by them or not; that ſhe again went on ſhore, and told the chief what ſhe had done. That upon the morning following ſhe was again ſent for by the Malay, who informed her that ſhe was again to go off to the ſhip to repeat her former meſſage, and endeavour to get on ſhore ſome of her people; that ſhe went off accordingly, accompanied by four canoes, in one of which was Charley the Malay; and on coming near the ſhip, ſhe ſtood up in the head of the canoe in which ſhe was, ſhe called to the people on board, informing them that their comrades were all murdered by the natives on ſhore, then jumped overboard and ſwam for the ſhip, calling to the people to fire on them in the canoes, which they afterwards did; that ſhe heard the two muſkets fired on ſhore, which ſhe knew was done by order of the chief, as he told her he would do ſo before ſhe left the ſhore, to induce the boats the more readily to leave the ſhip from an idea that Europeans were on ſhore filling for a boat.

Thomas Bordon, a ſeaman, being ſworn, ſays that he left Norfolk iſland in the Union, with captain Pendleton, that he touched at the iſland of Tongataboo; and corroborates in every part the depoſitions given by Mr. Wright, the chief officer, and that part of Elizabeth Morey's evidence reſpecting the natives having murdered the people from the ſhip; but adds, that when the natives were turned out of the ſhip by Mr. Wright, they went on ſhore apparently in a violent paſſion.

Gilbert Grant, a ſailor on board the Union, corroborates the above in every particular.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1804.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
JOHN HARRIS.

NOTHING.

[FROM A PARIS PAPER.]

In ſpite of the wit with which the eyes of our faſt readers generally inſpire us, we cannot deny that we are on ſome occaſions afflicted with ſuch a degree of ſterility as to be utterly incapable of producing any thing at all ſmart or entertaining.—What muſt we ſay under ſuch circumſtances? *Nothing*, reply our faſt readers. That is precisely what we have now reſolved to do. But you will ſay, that *Nothing* is a very inſignificant ſubject. Is this really your opinion? For our part, on the contrary, we believe that *Nothing* is at preſent every thing. May not the greater number of the voluminous romances, which conſume ſo much paper, and ſtuff the ſhelves of ſo many libraries, be very fairly reduced to *Nothing*? Are they not made of *Nothing*? Are they not ſold, or at leaſt are they not read for *Nothing*? What is obtained from reading them? Literally *Nothing*. How many people are there now a days, who, though originally *Nothing*, have, after being for a moment ſomething, again relapſed into *Nothing*? What is there in moſt cafes in thoſe pretty heads which not unfrequently turn ours? *Nothing*? The young *Olympe* pleads for a divorce from the old *Geronte*, to whom ſhe was married laſt year. What is it he has been doing during the year of their marriage? Why truly he has been doing *Nothing*. What does the prude *Orphiſe*, who exclaims ſo loudly againſt naked boſoms, conceal under the triple

fur? Why she conceals *Nothing*. Can you conceive any thing more witty and spirited than Mr. Sheridan's Comedies, or more dull and insipid than the monstrous farces of Kotzebue? *Nothing*. Is there any thing more unhappy than the lot of an unfortunate stock jobber, more unfeeling than the heart of a rich miser, more light than the vows of a lover, more dull than the verses of Small Pybus? Still the answer is *Nothing*. You see then that *Nothing* is every thing, and even above every thing, for what is wanting to what has every thing. But *Nothing* has no where so great influence as over the fair sex. They know how to please with *Nothing*. With *Nothing* they play off all their attractions. A *Nothing* vexes and consoles them; a *Nothing* puts them out of humour, and the same *Nothing* restores them to cheerfulness. A *Nothing* gives them the vapours, & in its turn affords them pleasure and amusement. But we will no longer trespass on your patience with *Nothing*; and therefore we shall here close our remarks on *Nothing*!

MADAME RECAMIER.

A letter from Paris dated February 25, says. "The amiable and accomplished Madame Recamier is now preparing to quit her superb mansion in Rue de Mont Blanc, for an humble dwelling in the Marais, where she intends to establish a Pensionate for young ladies. No female of this capital retired from the circle of fashion with so much native dignity, and supported the reverse of fortune with more becoming fortitude. She carries with her not only the admiration of friends, but the esteem of those who once envied or hated her as a rival. The same as formerly, when in affluence, she has during the last winter received regular invitations to our numerous balls, routs, and assemblies;—and the Empress and the Princess Bonaparte have, by their Chamberlain informed her that her presence in the drawing room would always be agreeable; but she has renounced entirely all society, and in solitude applied herself for her new situation for life. Even the brilliant offer of princess Louis Bonaparte, to be governess of her children, has been declined in a modest letter; in which she says—"that though her education and capacity might be sufficient for the instruction of children of citizens they were not calculated for the education of the children of Princes"—She adds, "that the unavoidable diffipation of courts would besides prevent her from fulfilling her first duty, that of a wife." It is now discovered, that the houle of Recamier never poffeffed any great wealth, though its credit, during ten years, has been one of the moft extenfive."

(Hudlon Balance.)

The Cot of Mirth.

HAIL, White! focial feafon, hail!
Pleafure lives amidft thy gloom,
Here doth Mirth and joy prevail,
Here the buds of Friendfhip bloom.
How cheerful looks the roud fire,
How pleafing founds the merry tale;
Boy, pile the crackling embers higher!
—Another foaming can of ale.
Yet clofer draw each focial feat,
Around the flame-illumin'd hearth;
Let friendfhip in each bofom beat,
This is the happy Cot of Mirth.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has just received by Captain Cox the following Articles:

BLUE and yellow Nankeens, Young Hyson Tea; Green and Bohea do.; Rattan in boxes; Chocolate; Caffee; Soft French Brandy; Sherry Wine: Cannon-wick; Ivory Black; Parregaux; Tortoiseshell Combs; Visiting Balloon Boxes; Pewter Teapots; gund pickled Oysters; Weft India Pickles; Patent Razors; Hoofbuff; Fishing Lines; Powder Bags; Hare-brushes; Men's and Women's black Cotton Hofe; black laced Veils; black Everlafting; Effence of Ambergreafe; do. Mufk; Eau de la Marechaile; Salt of Lemons; Patent Yellow.

A few days ago received from Niagara, an affortment of Tin Ware, confiting of Baions, Watering Pots, Milk pans, Lanthorns, Rollers, Coffee-pots, Tea-pots, Kettles, Cheese-toafters, Sprinkling Pots, Candlefticks, Dippers, Trakettie, Tea-pans, Candle Boxes, Milk Strainers, Funnels and Pepper Boxes. August 1, 1806.

Mr. St. George having miffed two pairs of Suwarrow Boots, requefts thofe perfons who have purchafed fame from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or fhould they have been taken on trial, it is requefted they may be returned.

He has for fale the following Lots of LAND viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceffion of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the fifth Conceffion of Ieree; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No. 52 Eaft and Weft of Yonge Street, with the Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber has a conficerable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. If any of faid Cattle fhould be offered for fale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchafe them, as they may fuppofe them to be ftolen.—A number of fat Cattle is ftill wanted, for which Cafh will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TO be fold, and entered upon immediately, the HOUSE now occupied by the Subfcriber, W. CHEWETT.

York, July 17, 1806.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY eftablifhed in this place by the Subfcriber, where all kinds of the moft fafhionable Work will be done with neatnefs and difpatch. All Orders and Meafures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble fervant to ferve,

DANIEL BUDLONG.

Niagara, June 25, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Bufinefs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Efquire; where Suwarrow, common and Half Boots, fine and coarfe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELI HALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 15, 1806.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raifed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to ferve in America, *but not elfewhere*. Such active Young Men as are defirous of manifefting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the faid Regiment. For their information, fo much of the Royal Inftructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which his Majefty will be pleafed to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Provifions from the date of Inlifhment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merits: And when the Regiment is Difbanded, fuch Men as fhall chufe to Settle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

Surveyor General's Office

York, 24th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are the perfons and their Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is eftablifhed and is the Public, at fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors thereof. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Stoate,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greeley,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fraser,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Angufus Jones,	Joseph Fairman,
William Fortune,	Solomon Cowen,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Maurice Burwell,
	Adrian Marlet,
	Samuel Ruttan,
	George Lowe.

C. B. BYATT,

Surveyor General.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceffion and No. 13 in the 5th Conceffion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, firft Conceffion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subfcriber is informed that thofe Lots are tolerably ftocked, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indifputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firft Conceffion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on faid Lots, with a good Farm Houfe. Alfo, Lot No. 3, Eaft fide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchafe Money. Application to be made to the Subfcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having demands againft the Eftate of the deceafed D. BURNS, Efq are requefted to fend them to the Subfcriber regularly attefted, and thofe indebted to faid Eftate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being left by the deceafed, it is particularly entreated they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 12 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 11th do. in French, 8 do.—Titii Livii, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiftory of Scotland, 18 and 16 do.—Rollins Ancient Hiftory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do 4th and 8th, b. bound—Moliere's, 6th do. French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiftrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe and Acre Lot lately poffeffed by the deceafed D. Burns, and 2000 Acres of Land, compofed of Lots No. 24, 26 and 27 feventh Conceffion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceffion, and Nos. 23, 24, 26 and 27 ninth Conceffion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diftrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

THE Subfcriber on the eve of retiring from Bufinefs, returns his moft fincere thanks to his Friends and to thofe Gentlemen who have favored him with their fupport—and requefts all thofe indebted to him to fettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts will be clofed on the firft day of Auguft next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thofe to whom he may be indebted are defired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ftory Dwelling Houfe, with two acres of land belonging to the fame.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviled Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumftances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poffibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a Single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no fuch application will be made

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 17.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 797. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of the firft, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of this prefent month of Auguft, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and content of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the eleventh day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Efquire, our Prefident Adminiftering the Government of our faid Province of Upper Canada at York, this FIRST day of Auguft, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Prefident in Council, to Military Claimants who were refident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein, fince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majefty's inftructions to perfons of that defcription, that fuch Military Claimants fhall be admitted to apply for fuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the faid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making fuch application, fhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the faid Claimant was refident in this Province on or before the faid 28th day of July 1798, and fince that period hath continued to refide therein, which faid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, in Council for fuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Prefident in Council, that the perfonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalifts at the Seat of Government for the purpofe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majefty's inftructions, will in future be difpenfed with: Provided that the Perfon making fuch application fhall by his own affidavit, and alfo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perfon making "the faid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalift, (fpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which faid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government in Council for fuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above difpenfation from perfonal attendance at the Seat of Government is not to extend to the Sons of U. E. loyalifts who reffde in the Home Diftrict, they not being fubject to like inconveniences with perfons of that defcription inhabiting the moft diftant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horfe Guards, 28th Auguft, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, refiding in the Britifh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymaffer General of his Majefty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reffde in the Britifh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *fubfequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paffed at this Office unlefs the Officer's Place of Refidence, and alfo the County, Diftrict, or Place, for which the Magiftrate acts, before whom the faid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muft be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juftice, Senior Refident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iland,) are therein fpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majefty, befides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the cafe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to ſign his name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. ☞

The Magiſtrate to ſign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. ☞

N. B. Chaplains muſt inſert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeſty" and "befides," viz. "or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any ſort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Lateſt Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 9.

By the Britiſh packet Windſor Caſtle, from Falmouth, and the ſhip Kingſton, from Liverpool, London papers are received to the 17th of May. The following are the moſt important articles they contain:

LONDON, May 10.

The Active, Willey, of London; the Laurel, Hume, of Liverpool, with 13 other veſſels, were taken on the coaſt of Africa, by a ſquadron from L'Orient previous to the 26th January. The Active is arrived at Waterford as a cartel.

By this veſſel we learn, that a reinforcement of French troops had arrived at Senegal and it was ſuppoſed would again make an attempt againſt Goree.

The Lords in Council have come to a reſolution to recommend to his Majeſty, to take off the embargo on Hamburgh and Oldenburgh veſſels. This meaſure has not yet gone through the neceſſary formalities, but no doubt, in a day or two, theſe channels for trade will again be opened.

On Saturday a report prevailed in the city that the Duke of Brunſwick was immediately coming to this country on a diplomatic miſſion from the Court of Berlin, and in order to endeavour to adjuſt the matters in diſpute between the two governments; and it was even ſaid, that a houſe had been hired for his accommodation.

May 13.

Mr. Jackſon, lately ambaſſador from this country to the court of Berlin, has arrived in London. He came over in the Ariadne frigate, from Huſum, and landed yeſterday at Yarmouth, about eleven o'clock, under a ſalute from the frigate.

By letters received yeſterday from Holland we learn, that the deputation which had been ſent to Paris, from the Hague, had returned, bringing with it the liſt of Bonaparte. We do not ſuppoſe, that the perſons who were appointed to that miſſion durſt remonſtrate againſt the eſtabliſhment of a conſtitution ſo contrary to the habits and feelings of the Batavians; but if they have, their repreſentations, it ſeems have been ineffectual. Bonaparte has decided, that they are to have a King in the perſon of his brother Louis. His future Majeſty, Louis the firſt, is at preſent much inſtipoied at Paris; but, if capable of undertaking the journey, he is to be at the Hague on Thurſday next, between which day and the 20th, he is expected to be proclaimed. The Dutch do not manifeſt proper gratitude for the favor which is deſigned for them. The nomination of king Louis, inſtead of ſatisfaction, has produced an univerſal depreſſion throughout Holland.—Some cities have even ventured to petition their High Mightineſſes to oppoſe the meaſure with all their power; but though we may applaud and admire this faint effort of departed freedom, we cannot flatter ourſelves with the expectation that it can produce any favourable conſequences. It will be in vain to propoſe any oppoſition to the power that has long ſince ruled, and is now on the very eve of entirely revolutionizing the Batavian government.

May 15.

It is ſaid that Denmark has been induced to join the league of Ruſſia, Sweden and England, and that a treaty of alliance between theſe four powers is in great forwardneſs.

The Continent again appears under arms, and it is highly probable that our next arrivals will bring intelligence of the commencement of hoſtilities between Auſtria and France, Pruſſia and Sweden.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated April 9, ſays, "The Swiftſure came from Tetuan, where ſhe had been to water. The Moors knocked down and killed one of the Lieutenants belonging to the ſhip employed on the watering buſineſs, and carried him off priſoner to Tetuan, becauſe Capt. Rutherford refuſed to give them a certain quantity of powder, which they demanded. The inſolence and extortion of both the Emperor of Morocco and the Dey of Algiers daily increaſe, and our government ſhould take ſome determined meaſures with the Barbary Powers to render the Britiſh flag in little reſpectable in their eyes, which certainly is not at preſent the caſe."

A letter from an officer on board the Pompee, Sir S. Smith, dated off Gibraltar, April 10, intimates, "that The Pompee is about to repair to Meſſina, for the purpoſe of bringing the King and Queen of Naples to England without delay."

May 16.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, May 15.

A diſpatch has been received at the Eaſt India Houſe from Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. dated Illahabad the 4th December 1805, of which the following is an extract:

"I have now the honor to inform your Hon. Court, that, on the 22d ultimo, a definitive treaty was concluded between the Right Hon. Lord Lake and the Plenipotentiary agent of Dowlat Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to eſtabliſh the relations of amity and concord between the two ſtates upon the moſt ſecure and permanent foundation.

"Your Hon. Court will alſo have the ſatisfaction to be apprized of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a ſpeedy and favorable termination of hoſtilities with Juſwunt Row Row Holkar, and of the conſequent important reduction in the military charges of the ſeveral Preſidencies inſeparable from a ſtate of war.

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Hon. Court, that perfect tranquility prevails in every quarter of the company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to diſturb it, or to impair the fundamental ſources of the Britiſh power and proſperity in India."

Diſpatches have been alſo received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad the 24th December, 1805, from which it appears, that in conſequence of the treaty of peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders has been iſſued for the return of the troops belonging to the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay within the limits of theſe governments reſpectively, where they were to be diſtributed in cantonments and placed on a peace eſtabliſhment.

SWEDISH DECLARATION.

"From the moment his Swediſh Majeſty had determined upon taking a part in the coalition againſt the uſurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, his Majeſty had fixed his attention upon the preſervation of the electoral poſſeſſions of the king of England upon the Continent, which had been evacuated by the French troops. Ready to enter them with a Swediſh and Ruſſian army, united under his orders, but Majeſty haſtened, upon the firſt intelligence of the movement of a Pruſſian corps towards that country, to enquire into the intentions of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and in full confidence to demand of him, whether the march of his troops had the ſame object as that of the combined army; namely, that of reſtoring the electorate of Hanover to its legitimate poſſeſſor, and in that caſe to concert with his Pruſſian Majeſty the joint meaſures to be taken. The King of Pruſſia, from that period, evaded entering into any explanation relative to this important object, and that in a manner far from friendly. The hoſtility ſince manifeſted by that ſovereign, in joining the cauſe of the allies, could not but tend to augment his Majeſty's ſuſpicion; and his Majeſty did not heſitate to anticipate events, in cauſing it to be publickly made known, at a period when the intentions of the court of Pruſſia, with reſpect to the ſtate of his Britannic Majeſty, could only be matter of conjecture, that the country of Lauenburg ſhould ſtill remain under the protection of the Swediſh troops, until a convention for that purpoſe was concluded with the king of England. It was the ſole right of this monarch only, as proprietor of the country, to decide upon the future fate of his hereditary ſtates; every arrangement, therefore, relative thereto, between France and Pruſſia, was inadmiſſible.

"It was, notwithſtanding this arrangement that the king of Pruſſia, in his proclamation of January 27, which was publiſhed ſoon after, endeavored to aſſert his right to the complete occupation of the electorate of Hanover. The reiterated proteſtations made by the court of Berlin on this occaſion, of being induced to take this ſtep merely to ſave that country from calamities, ought to have been received as a guarantee for its future independence. This language, however, did not laſt long; inſtead of regarding the electorate as a depot till the return of a general peace, as his Pruſſian Majeſty had ſolemnly announced in the Proclamation, iſſued from Berlin, dated April 1, announced on the contrary the definitive union of theſe provinces to the Pruſſian monarchy; a meaſure which the court of Berlin pretended was founded upon the right of conqueſt, and a formal treaty with France.

"In this ſtate of things the king, faithful to his engagements with his Britannic Majeſty, though he could not uſe too much circumſpection upon the abandoning of the German ſtates of his ally became the ſubject of conſideration, which being once delivered from the preſence of the Swediſh troops muſt ſoon have fallen under the power of the Pruſſians. His Majeſty, therefore, confiding himſelf to the protection of the countries on this ſide of the Elbe, on his departure from Ratzeburg declared, that having left in this Duchy a corps of Swedes, under the orders of the aid de-camp general commandant count Lowenhielm, he ſhould look upon any attack upon theſe troops, and the independence of the country, as a meaſure of aggreſſion againſt his own ſtates. This declaration has been repeatedly made, and particularly in the letter of Count Lowenhielm, dated April 13, to the Pruſſian military commandants in Hanover, and the country of Mark. Count Lowenhielm ſaid expreſſly that he had the ſtricteſt orders to defend Lauenburg againſt foreign troops that ſhould attempt to enter it. Notwithſtanding this, a detached corps of Pruſſians paſſed that frontier at Mariauett, on the 23d of this month, and in ſpite of the brave reſiſtance of the Swediſh troops, by the ſuperiority of their numbers, they took forcibly poſſeſſion of the country.

"Under the preſent circumſtances, the king could not regard this violent meaſure otherwiſe than an act of hoſtility on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty; conſequently he has ordered an embargo to be laid upon all the Pruſſian veſſels in the Swediſh ports.

"If his Majeſty has ſo long delayed to reſent the outrages committed upon him and his allies by the Court of Berlin, it has ariſen from his majeſty's confidant wiſh to avoid every thing that might lead to rupture as long as poſſible. The intimate connection ſubſiſting between the king of Pruſſia and Napoleon Bonaparte, the declared enemy of the three allied courts; the excluſion of the Engliſh commerce from the ports and rivers of the North of Germany, together with the unjuſt authority eſtabliſhed in the electorate of Hanover—all theſe were ſufficient indications of the real ſyſtem of his faid majeſty; and the attack which has been juſt made upon the Swediſh troops in Lauenburg, has put the laſt ſeal to it.

"The undernigned, ſpecially charged by the king, his maſter, to treat with the accredited miniſters of the two allied courts, has received his majeſty's expreſs orders to expoſe the above mentioned facts, in order to enlighten the public opinion upon the preſent ſituation of affairs between the courts of Stockholm and Berlin.

"Count DE FERSEN,
"Grand Marſhal of Sweden.

May 17.

The Swiftſure, St. Ildefonſo, and Bellona, three of the prizes taken in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, from Gibraltar, paſſed Plymouth on Thurſday, in company with the Britannia and Dreadnought.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated May 10.

"Arrived a chaſſe maree, laden with ſtate, cut out from Ile Dieu, in a gallant ſtyle, by the boats of the Conteſt gun-brig. Lieut. Gregory. Alſo another chaſſe maree, with ſtate, which with one then in ballaſt, were cut out in a very ſpirited manner by the boats of the Aſſault gun brig, Lieut. Swinburn. After the boats had ſecured the chaſſe marees, they ſtormed a battery of three 18 pounders which proteſted them, the guns of which they ſpiked, ſtruck the French colours, cut down the flag-ſtaff and brought off the French officer and his whole guard priſoners, with ſeveral others, as trophies. Next day Lieut. S. in the empty chaſſe maree, ſent the priſoners into the harbour in a flag of truce, and took a receipt for them not to ſerve again until regularly exchanged. Arrived L'Alexandre, French ſhip of 80 guns, captured by Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth in the Weſt Indies, laſt from Scilly. She is a very fine ſhip, and though under jury maſts, the came up yeſterday in great ſtyle."

BOSTON, July 8.

We learn from Capt. White, of the ſhip Monſoon, who has arrived at Quarantine from Princes Iſland, (off the coaſt of Guinea) that a French ſquadron, from L'Orient, of one 74 gun ſhip, two 44's, and one 16 gun brig, commanded by Commodore Lamolle, in the months of February and March laſt, had run the coaſt down, and taken the Britiſh ſloop of war Favourite, of 18 guns, Capt. Dovie, and twenty-two ſail of Engliſh gunneamen; and run two aſhore at Lagos.—The ſquadron left Princes Iſland, the 28 April, for India.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Since our laſt publication we have received European intelligence five days later than that by the Kingſton. The ſhip Liberty, captain Chew, arrived at this port yeſterday, has ſupplied the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with Liverpool papers to the 24th of May, London of the 22d and Lloyd's Liſts of the 20th, from which we have ſelected ſome intereſting articles. Theſe papers afford a hope that the diſpute between Pruſſia and England will ſhortly be brought to an amicable concluſion.

LONDON, May 19.

The trial of Lord Melville concluded on Saturday, but the proceedings are not to be publiſhed until the Peers ſhall have given their deciſion, which it is expected they will do on Wedneſday ſe'nnight.

A letter from Dover, dated May 17, contains the following intelligence:—"By an American ſchooner, arrived yeſterday from St. Michaels, it appears there has been a hurricane:—moſt of the veſſels loading there, were blown out of the Roads; and the ſchooner loſt both her anchors and cables. She was the firſt of the fleet bound to London with fruit. An American brig from Cadiz, and another from Liſbon, came up in the afternoon from the river."

On Saturday ſome accounts were received from Holland, by a veſſel ſent into Yarmouth, by which we learn that the camp at Zeyſt is immediately to receive reinforcements. It is added that 50,000 Pruſſians are to join in the invaſion of this country, and are to embark at the Dutch ports.

May 20.

Sir Richard Strachan ſailed from Plymouth yeſterday morning, with the following ſhips under his command: Caeſar, Terrible, Montagu, Bellona, Audacious, Belleiſle, and Triumph; and Decade, and Malampus frigates. This ſquadron is ſuppoſed to be gone in purſuit of Jerome Bonaparte's ſquadron.

May 21.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th of May, 1806, preſent, the King's moſt excellent majeſty in Council.

Whereas during the interval which has elapſed ſince his majeſty found himſelf compelled by the hoſtile meaſures of his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, to lay an embargo on the ſhips and goods belonging to his jubjects, and to places under his controul, ſuch hoſtile meaſures have not been diſcontinued: and whereas the town of Papenburgh cannot but be conſidered as dependant on, & under the abſolute controul of Pruſſia; his Majeſty is therefore pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is thereby ordered, that general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia, and of the town of Papenburgh, (ſave and except any ſhips to which his majeſty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be releaſed from the embargo) ſo that as well his majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of Marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the King of Pruſſia, or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Pruſſia, or belonging to the town of Papenburgh, (except as aforeſaid,) and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and to that end, his majeſty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authoriſing the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral or any perſon by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizals to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or others, whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem duly qualified in that behalf, or for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels and goods belonging to Pruſſia, and the veſſels and ſubjects of the king of Pruſſia, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions or belonging to the town of Papenburgh, (except as aforeſaid) —and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and his majeſty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board; authoriſing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court his lieutenant or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are, or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame, and according to the Court of Admiralty and the laws of nations to adjudge & condemn ſaid ſhips, veſſels and goods as ſhall belong to Pruſſia, or the veſſels and ſubjects of the King of Pruſſia, or any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions, or as ſhall belong to the town of Papenburgh, (except as aforeſaid;) and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his majeſty at this board, a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his majeſty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as alſo another draft of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes above mentioned.

Spencer, *Howick,*
H. Petty, *Grenville,*
C. J. Fox. *W. Windham,*
Nat. Bond.

May 22.

The Hamburgh mail arrived laſt night, and has brought intelligence of a moſt important nature. The ſteps adopted by this country have occaſioned a

Change in the Cabinet of Berlin.

Count Haugwitz who has been the fatal adviſer of theſe meaſures which have produced, and threatened ſtill greater miſchief to his country, has retired from an office which he had neither the talents nor integrity neceſſary to render efficient for the public good, and has left Count Keller in the full adminiſtration of affairs. The circumſtances which produced this event, are ſtated to have proceeded from the king's

request to the latter minister, to suggest the means most likely to bring about a reconciliation between the courts of Berlin and London. The first step taken has been to produce orders to the Prussian ports in the Baltic, not to obstruct the entrance or departure of any British ships, but on the contrary, to treat them in a friendly manner. Other measures were in contemplation to forward the renewal of a good understanding between the two courts.

Will Prussia still maintain that it occupies Hanover as a rightful possession? Will Napoleon suffer Frederick William to open his ports to British commerce? These are questions which a little time will solve.

It is possible this change may lead to the sending over some diplomatic agent to this country to endeavour to open some negociation for accommodating the differences between the two countries; but in the present state of Europe, the public should not be hasty to encourage a hope, in which they may be disappointed.

Another important piece of intelligence is stated in letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. According to these, "the differences relative to the mouths of the Cattaro, have been amicably accommodated. The representations made at St. Petersburgh have produced the effects wished for by Austria, and the Russian troops are making dispositions to evacuate the Cattaro."—We know not what degree of credit is due to this statement.

It is repeated, that such is the understanding between France and Austria, that an offensive and defensive alliance is about to be concluded, and Austria is bound actively to defend Bonaparte's late changes. This may be doubted.

Letters from Rome state, that two French ships have been taken by the English off Gaëtta.

Lord Melville's Impeachment.

The court was crowded to a very great degree in order to hear the remainder of Mr. Whitbread's speech. He continued addressing their lordships till near three o'clock. Mr. Plumer for the defendant, and the Attorney general for the Managers, argued a question of law, and the lords at half past three finished the whole of the trial. Nothing remains but to pronounce their judgment. This will not take place till Wednesday or Thursday fe'nnight.

Disagreeable but improbable Report.

Our Plymouth letter of yesterday states, that a report was very current that the Inshore Squadron of Brest, consisting of the Impetueux, of 80 guns, Captain Lawford, the Diamond and the Eurotas frigates, and the Haughty gunbrig, having been becalmed under the French batteries, the whole of the enemy's fleet consisting of ten sail of the line, had slipped their cables and captured them.—No such intelligence as the above has reached the Admiralty; we therefore trust it is incorrect.

May 25.

The Piedmontese, French ship of 80 guns, from Toulon, with dispatches, was going into the Cape of Good Hope but being informed by a Dane that it was in possession of the English, she proceeded for the Isle of France.

The Estrello, from Vera Cruz, for Cadiz, has been captured by the Fame, Polyphemus and Africa, men of war, and sent into Plymouth. The Estrello is laden with cochineal and dollars, and is supposed to be one of the richest prizes taken during the war.

June 7.

Lord Melville's trial is ended. Reports say that he has been acquitted, 66 to 44. Those who heard his defence anticipated his acquittal.

Mr. Fox has declared, that the disposition of the present Ministry is pacific; but that no propositions will be listened to but such as are fair and honorable for Great Britain and her allies.

Nine sail of the line, two frigates and a brig, are lying at Brest, ready for sea.

The embargo on ships and goods belonging to Bremin is taken off.

The Prussian ports of Memel, Dantzic, &c. are closely blockaded by a Swedish fleet.

The neutrality of Portugal is said to be again guaranteed by a treaty signed at Madrid the 19th May. This has not been effected without a new payment of tribute.

Private Letters from Dublin, state that Dwyer, the county of Wicklow rebel chief, and his companions, who were shipped off for Botany Bay, rose upon the crew on the voyage, and carried the vessel into the Brazils.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Highways for the Home District, will be ready on Saturday the 23d day of the present month of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, to receive Proposals, and to treat with any person or persons, who will contract to open and make the Road called Dundas Street, leading through the Indian Reserve at the River Credit; and also to erect a Bridge over the said River, at or near to where the Line of the said Road passes.

Also to Bridge and Causeway, (in aid to the Statute Labour) such other parts of said Road, passing through the Home District, where such Works are necessary, and for the performance of which the Lid Statute Labour is not sufficient. THOS. RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

York, 6th August, 1806.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has just received by Captain Con the following Articles:

BLUE and yellow Nankeens, Young Hyson Tea; Green and Bohea do.; Rattan in boxes; Chocolate; Catlup; best French Brandy; Sherry Wine; Candle-wick; Ivory Black; Perrygurs; Tortoiseshell Combs; Violins; Bassoon Reeds; Pewter Teapots; good pickled Oysters; Weft Indea Pickles; Patent Razors; Hemball; Filling Lines; Powder flags; Hair-brushes; Men's and Women's black Cotton Hose; black laced Veils; black Everlasting; Essence of Ambergreafe; do. Musk; Eau de la Marechaite; Suit of Lemons; Patent Yellow.

A few days ago received from Niagara, an assortment of Tin Ware, consisting of Bafons, Watering Pots, Milk-pans, Lamp-hors, Rudirns, Coffee-pots, Tea-pots, Kettles, Cheese moulders, Sprinkling Pots, Candle-sticks, Dippers, Trakettles, Tart-pans, Candle Boxes, Mush-pourniers, Funnels and Pepper Boxes. August 1, 1806.

Mr. St. George having gifted two pairs of Sawrow Boxes, requests thole perfons who have purchased some from him, to let him know, as he is afraid he has forgot to charge them, or should they have been taken on trust, it is requested they may be returned.

He has for sale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14th the third Concession of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No 32 East and West of Yonge Street, with the Improvements.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has a considerable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. If any of fa.d Cattle should be offered for sale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchase them, as they may suppose them to be stolen.—A number of fat Cattle is still wanted, for which Cash will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERS N.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, the next door North of Alexander Wand's Esquire; where Sowarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually executed. York, March 25, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, first Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz.

William Chewett, York.	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greeley,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Fenton,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Sumbly,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrill,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Malden Burwell,
	Adrian Marlett,
	Samuel Eldon,
	George Lowe

C. B. WYATT, Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 3, East Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the deceased D. BURNS Esq. are requested to send them to the Subscriber regularly attested, and those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being left by the deceased, it is particularly requested they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol.—Voltaire's Works, 12th do. in French, b. bound—Titus Livii, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's History of Scotland, 18 and 24 do—Rollins Ancient History, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do 4th and 8th, b. bound—Moliere's, 6th do. French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Administrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The House and Acre Lot lately possessed by the deceased D. Burns, and 2000 Acres of Land, composed of Lots No. 24, 26 and 27 Seventh Concession, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 Eighth Concession, and No. 25, 26, 28 and 27 ninth Concession in the Township of Pickering, Home District. ALEX. BURNS.

THE Subscriber on the eve of retiring from Bathurst, returns his most sincere thanks to his Friends and to those Gentlemen who have favored him with their support—and requests all those indebted to him to settle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unsettled on the first day of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—those to whom he may be indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two story Dwelling House, with two acres of land belonging to the same.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 18.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 798. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of August to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of this present month of August, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the eleventh day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, our President Administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada at York, this FIRST day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty sixth year of our reign.

A. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with; PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the Seat of Government is not to extend to the Sons of U. E. Loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 28th August, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY, residing in the British Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Secretary at War, that the Deputy Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who reside in the British Colonies and Plantations, commencing *subsequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be passed at this Office unless the Officer's Place of Residence, and also the County, District, or Place, for which the Magistrate acts, before whom the said Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom must be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. Do. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts.

N. B. Chaplains must insert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majesty" and "besides," viz. "or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any sort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, May 31.

Government, after having ſhewn great tardineſs in publiſhing the royal order for granting letters of marque againſt the navigation of Pruſſia and Papenbourg, is equally ſlow in the execution of that order, and in maintaining it to its utmoſt extent. This order, agreed to on the 14th of this month by his Majeſty in council, and publiſhed on the 20th in the London Gazette, was not ſent until yeſterday by the Court of Admiralty to be carried into execution. Beſides, before this definitive diſpatch, it has been materially modified by another royal order, agreed to by his Majeſty in council on the 21ſt of this month, and publiſhed in the Gazette of the 28th. This ſecond order which bears the title of "Additional, to the act of the 14th May," makes an important and remarkable change, by reſerving for the navigation of the Baltic, and to the commerce carried on there, the ſame liberty which England has to the preſent time allowed to that navigation and commerce. The following is the tenor of the additional act.

G. R. The inſtructions to the commanders of all ſhips of war and armed veſſels who may have received from the Court of St. James Letters of Marque have been extended as follows:—

"As we have always been animated with a wiſh to prevent whatever might have a tendency to annoy the commerce of thoſe nations with whom we are at peace, as well as to promote the neceſſary operations of war; and as theſe objects will be more effectually anſwered if the preſent ſtate of the commerce and navigation of the Baltic remain uninterrupted: we have judged it expedient, and reſolve accordingly, That our ſhips of war and other armed veſſels, and all veſſels holding commiſſions from us, ſhall henceforth abſtain from taking or intercepting any ſhips or veſſels navigating the ſaid ſea; ordering and enjoining, beſides, to the commanders of all veſſels having letters of marque and reprifal, not to intercept in the Baltic, by virtue of their commiſſion or under their flag, any ſhip or veſſel with the intention of ſeizing her; but, on the contrary, to ſuffer ſuch ſhips or veſſels as they may fall in with in that ſea, to continue their voyage to their reſpective places of deſtination, without the leaſt obſtacle or reſtraint whatever.

By his Majeſty's command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

June 1.

Thurſday ſeven waggons loaded with caſks of ſpecie arrived at the Bank of England, under the eſcort of a party of light horſe. The caſks contain the ſubſidy, in dollars ſent ſome time ſince to Hanover, and which have been got away before the Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of that country. On their way to London they halted at Romford, when one of the ſentinels placed over the waggons was deteſted in breaking open one of the caſks, and lodged a priſoner in the barracks.

June 2.

The proſpect of an accommodation between this country and Pruſſia, has entirely vaniſhed; and the orders to take and deſtroy all Pruſſian veſſels is in full activity.

Almoſt all the wartime powers of Europe are, or muſt ſhortly be at war. Sweden is at war with Pruſſia, and has blockaded the Pruſſian ports in the Baltic. Ruſſia is the ally of Sweden, and muſt aſſiſt her in the war.—Denmark and Portugal are then the only European maritime powers that remain neutral.

Bonaparte, by an Imperial Edict, has decreed that "in future all officers of the navy, who ſhall be captured by the enemy, ſhall be reduced from that moment to one fourth of their actual pay." This edict has been communicated by Admiral Linois to the French officers captured with him in the Meſſenger and Belle Poule—adding, "and you, gentlemen, therefore, are hereby to be reduced, and muſt ſhift as well as we can with the little that remains."

Orders have been iſſued for putting eleven ſhips of the line in commiſſion, and fitting them for ſea with all expedition.

The Pallas frigate, Lord Cochrane, has returned into port to refit, after her daſhing and ſucceſsful cruize on the coaſt of France.

The laſt accounts from the fortreſs of Gaeta ſtate, that the gallant Prince of Heſſe Philipſtat, who is a nephew of the great Queen of Naples, was, with his garriſon, in high ſpirits; and appeared determined to make the fame of Gaeta as illuſtrious in hiſtory as that of Gibraltar. To every ſummons to ſurrender, he replies—"Gaeta is not Ulm, nor is the Prince of Heſſe a General Mack." The French troops daily increaſe before it; and all the arts of French enginery will be exerted to reduce the place.

The laſt accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Mouth of the Cattaro, in Albania, which the Ruſſians lately took poſſeſſion of, is to be given up to the Auſtrians, to be by them ſurrendered to the French. It is ſaid, as ſoon as the Ruſſians ſhall have evacuated Cattaro, the Republic of the Seven Iſlands, of which Corfu is the capital, and where the Ruſſians have had a ſtrong force, will be attacked by a French force from Venice.

The Ruſſians have a ſquadron in the Adriatic, which blockades the port of Venice, and other French ports in that quarter.

June 5.

The method of puniſhing the ſeamen on board the men of war, by running the gantlet, is ordered to be immediately diſcontinued.

Sir R. Strachan ſailed from Plymouth on Monday morning, with the following ſhips under his command: Terrible, Montague, Bellona, Audacious, Belleiſle, and Triumph; and Decade and Melampus frigates. This ſquadron is gone in purſuit of Jerome Bonaparte's ſquadron.

Sir Sidney Smith, with the Pompee, and three frigates, has arrived off Sicily; all apprehenſions of an attack upon that iſland by the French muſt be at an end. It is ſtated, that Sir Sidney has ſucceeded in throwing ſupplies into Gaeta.

June 7.

A cartel has arrived from France, bringing over Lords Elgin and Yarmouth. The cartel is ſaid to have bro't diſpatches for Government; but nothing has tranſpired on the ſubject.

It is generally underſtood, on the continent, that the Senator Beauharnois is to govern Switzerland, under the title of Landamman for life; but that at his death, the country will paſs to his ſon-in-law the electoral Prince of Baden. Should this project be carried into execution, we ſhall ſee, ſays a German paper, reign at Naples, Prince Joſeph, the brother of the Emperor; in Upper Italy, Prince Eugene Viceroy; in Switzerland, the uncle of that Prince, the brother-in-law of the Empreſs; along the Rhine to the Maine, the electoral prince of Baden, ſon in law of Madame Beauharnois; from thence to Holland, Duke Joachim, brother-in-law of the Emperor: and in Holland, another brother of the Monarch.

In the event of the death of the Emperor of Germany, his Electoral highneſs Prince Joachim Murat, will moſt probably be a candidate for the Imperial diadem, and, with the ſupport of Bonaparte, there can be no doubt of his ſucceſs.

We underſtand that a meſſage from his majeſty will be brought down ſome day next week, Wedneſday we believe, relative to the pacific overtures from the French government; and that the correſpondence between the two countries, will at the ſame time be laid before both houſes.

By a gentleman who left the Hague on Saturday, the 17th ult we have been favored with the following information:

The Hague paper of the preceding day, ſtates, that the Pruſſian guards at Berlin, had fired into the Senate Houſe, whilſt the members were aſſembled: and that ſeveral of the troops had expreſſed a ſtrong unwillingneſs to march againſt the Swedes.

Count de Schlitz, a young Pruſſian Nobleman of rank in the army, had been ordered to attend his Majeſty, on account of ſome freedom of ſpeech with reſpect to exiſting affairs. Inſtead of attending the King he ſhot himſelf, leaving behind him a paper, in which he ſtated his reaſons for the act, and his unwillingneſs to ſurvive the honor of his country.

June 10.

An order was received at the Cuſtom-houſe, in Harwich, on Thurſday, to take out the crews of the Pruſſian ſhips detained there, the captains and maſters excepted, and to ſend them to Norman-croſs as priſoners of war.

Seventeen Pruſſian veſſels have been ſent into Yarmouth during the laſt week.

The following changes will immediately take place in the Navy Department: Sir Thomas Thompſon, who behaved ſo gallantly in the Leander, at the battle of the Nile, to be Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of Captain Nicholls; Sir Robert Barlow to be Deputy Comptroller, in the room of—— Duncan Eſq. Captain Thomas Hamilton to be a Commiſſioner in the Navy, in the room of Capt. Hammond, who will receive a penſion.

There are ſymptoms, we think, of a ſplitting between the Foxites and the Sidmouth party. Mr. Bond, who belongs to that party, has reſigned the office of Judge Advocate, becauſe, it is ſaid, he was required to make his reports to a Military Board, inſtead of making them, as his predeceſſors did, directly to his majeſty.

June 11.

Lord Melville's cafe continues to occupy the whole attention of the lords, who generally ſit on it with cloſed doors, till eleven or twelve o'clock at night. Much warm debate is, it is ſaid, ſhewn in theſe diſcuſſions. Beſides the language that had paſſed between two eminent law lords, a noble viſcount and another marquis are reported to have uſed expreſſions to each other which rendered it neceſſary to retire immediately for the purpoſe of explanation; but we are happy to ſay the interpoſition of friends is ſtated to have prevented the matter from proceeding to any unpleaſant extremity. It is further reported, that a queſtion has been put to the judges, as to how far the act of parliament regulating the manner of drawing the money from the bank, has been violated by lord Melville; and that the opinions are favorable to the noble lord.

It is not yet known when judgment will be given.

In conſequence of the arrival of diſpatches for government on Thurſday, by a flag of truce from France, and two cartels in the courſe of the week, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, who were detained at the commencement of the war, the Funds have experienced a riſe of one per cent.—Omnium, which was done at two 1-4 on Wedneſday, was on Saturday, contracted for at 3 1 3. —Nothing what ever has tranſpired reſpecting the nature of the diſpatches received, nor is any thing likely to be known on the ſubject, as government very properly keeps the matter a ſecret, to prevent ſpeculation in the funds, and in articles of merchandize. Cruizers are even kept for the purpoſe to meet the flags of truce at ſea, as ſoon as they quit the French ports, to take out the diſpatches. This was the caſe with reſpect to the laſt; however it argues favourable, that an intercourſe continues open, and that an arrangement is completed relative to an exchange of priſoners.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Capt. Sheldon, arrived at Providence from Cadiz, informs, that he left ten Spaniſh ſhips of the line in Cadiz Bay, ready for ſea, and that Lord Collingwood, with 17 Britiſh ſhips of the line, was blockading them.

Extract of a letter from a Spaniſh officer to his brother in New York, dated Gerrona, March 12, 1806.

"At the concluſion of this letter, the poſt came in, and brings us news that the conqueſt of Portugal is determined on. Martial Berthier has arrived in Madrid. Five thouſand French troops are on the march from that frontier, and two diviſions of Spaniſh Hibernians among them. A veſſel laden with the ladies and women belonging to the Spaniſh troops that paſſed to Etruria, were unfortunately taken by an Algerine rover; the ſailors fled in the boat, abandoning them to their fate. The ſailors have arrived, but no accounts with regard to the paſſengers can be had. A Brigadier General with his wife and a young girl of 16, were among the number."

From the New York Gazette.

So much has already been ſaid on the ſubject of the late eclipſe, that any remarks would be deemed ſuperfluous. It has no doubt excited the attention of aſtronomers, who will in due time favor the world with their obſervations. Having, however, been favored with Paul Wright's Life of JESUS CHRIST, we have thought proper to make the ſubſequent extract on the ſubject of the darkneſs at Judea while our Saviour was expiring on the Croſs.

"Behold the ſun, conſcious of the ſufferings of his Maker, and as it were to hide his face from this deteſtable action of mortals, is wrapt in the pitchy mantle of chaotic darkneſs! This preternatural eclipſe of the ſun continued for three hours, to the great terror and aſtoniſhment of the people preſent at the execution of our dear Redeemer. And ſurely nothing could be more proper than this extraordinary alteration in the face of nature, while the ſun of Righteouſneſs was withdrawing his beams, not only from the promiſed land, but from the whole world; for it was at once a ſtriking teſtimony given by the Almighty himſelf to the innocence of his Son, and a proper emblem of Him who was the Light of the world, at leaſt till his luminous rays, like the beams of the morning, ſhone out anew with additional ſplendor, in the miniſtry of his apoſtles, after his aſcenſion.

"The darkneſs which now covered Judea and the neighbouring countries, beginning about noon, and continuing till Jeſus expired, could not be the effect of an ordinary eclipſe of the ſun. It is well known that theſe phenomena can only happen at the change of the moon, whereas the Jewiſh paſſover, at which our dear Redeemer ſuffered, was always celebrated at the full; beſides, the total darkneſs of an eclipſe of the ſun never exceeds twelve or fifteen minutes, whereas this continued for full three hours.—Nothing therefore but the immediate hand of that Almighty Being which places the ſun in the center of the planitary ſyſtem, could have produced this aſtoniſhing darkneſs:—Nothing but Omnipotence, who firſt lighted this glorious luminary of heaven, could have deprived it of its cheering rays. Now ye ſcoffers of Iſrael, whoſe blood ye have to earneſtly deſired, and wiſhed it might fall upon you and your children! behold all nature is dreſt in the ſable veil of ſorrow, and in a language that cannot be miſtaken, mourns the departure of its Lord and maſter; weeps for your crimes, and deprecates the vengeance of heaven upon your guilty heads! Happy for you that this ſuffering Jeſus is compaſſion itſelf, and even in the agonies of death, prays to his heavenly Father to avert from you the ſtroke of his juſtice, thereby opening the gates of mercy even to you his murderers!

"The Heathens themſelves conſidered the preternatural eclipſe of the ſun as a miracle, and one of them cried out "either the world is at an end, or the God of nature ſuffers!" And well might he uſe the expreſſion; for never ſince this planetary ſyſtem was called from its original chaos, was known ſuch a deprivation of light in the glorious luminary of day. Indeed, when the Almighty puniſhed Pharoah for refuſing to let the children of Iſrael depart out of his land, the ſable veil of darkneſs was for three days drawn over Egypt; but this darkneſs was confined to a part of that kingdom; whereas this that happened at our Saviour's crucifixion, was univerſal, and not merely local."

Mungo Park.—We are ſorry, ſays the Charleſton Courier of July 1, to communicate to our readers, the death of this enterpriſing and indefatigable traveller, whoſe reſearches in Africa have been with ſo much avidity, and have afforded ſo much inſtruction. He had been amply ſupplied by the Britiſh government with every thing neceſſary to render his ſecond tour through the interior of that country, of the higheſt benefit to mankind. He arrived at Goree, in a Britiſh ſhip of war in the month of March, 1805; from which he aſcended the river Gambia, with about forty attendants, provided with portable canoes, and every thing neceſſary to render their travels eaſy and ſpeedy—they had penetrated about 1500 miles into the interior, to a place called Sego, which Mr. Park has deſcribed in his former Book of Travels. —The number of his attendants had been reduced by ſickneſs and death to three, excluſive of himſelf;—the King of this place, after carrying him into every part of the city, which is called in and conſidered the largeſt in Africa and ſhewing him every curioſity which it afforded, had cruelly and brutally murdered him, together with his attendants. This intelligence is furniſhed us by a gentleman recently from the Rio Pongus, who received the information from traders from the interior country, and on whom reliance might be placed.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Callaghan of the Britiſh brig Fame, which ſailed from Charleſton for Barbadoes, in March laſt, dated iſland of Porto Rico, May 2, 1806.

"I take this opportunity of acquainting you of my being captured on the 10th of March laſt, in lat. 20, 47, N. long. 67, W. by the French privateer Superb, of two long 18 pounders, two 6's, and 96 men, after a running fight of 30 hours, in which time I had all my ſtanding and running rigging ſhot away; and my main yard, main-top-gallant yard, fore-top ſail-yard, and jibboom, carried away by an 18 pound ſhot. The privateer made three attempts to board, but was repulſed. Unfortunately the wind at length failed, when the privateer ranged alongſide, and cut us completely with grape and langrage from her two 18 pounders; my few brave officers and men around me, worn out by manly exertions, were then compelled to ſtrike the Engliſh colors, which I preſume to ſay were well ſupported againſt ſuch ſuperior force (we having only ten men altogether, ſix four-pounders, and no ſmall arms.) The privateersmen kept up a fire of muſquetry at us for ſeveral minutes after we ſtruck, but thank God no perſon was killed or wounded, except a ſmall fleſh wound I received in my right leg. We had the ſatisfaction of killing their firſt lieutenant, and dangerouſly wounded ſeven men. The privateer was bound off Charleſton Bar, where ſhe intended to cruize for ſome weeks. I was moſt ſhamefully treated by the privateersmen, robbed of every thing I had, even to the hat on my head.—Dominique, the captain of the privateer, is one of the greateſt ſcoundrels in exiſtence—he treated ſeveral American maſters at ſea almoſt as bad as me, plundering them of cordage, and ſeveral other articles."

[The Superb is the privateer that engaged the Peterel ſloop of war off Charleſton Bar.]

Extract from Carr's Northern Summer.

AS a *faſt* in England always reminds me of a *feaſt*, I will juſt give a brief ſketch of a Ruſſian dinner, which is ſeldom later than 3 o'clock: upon a ſide board in the drawing room is always placed a table ſtilled with fiſh, meats, and ſauſages ſalted, pickled, and ſmoaked, bread and butter, and liquors; theſe airy nothings are mere running footmen of the dinner, which is in the following order: a cold diſh, generally of ſturgeon or ſome other fiſh, preceded follow my ſoup, a number of made diſhes, a profuſion of roaſt and boiled meats amongſt which the Ukraine beef is diſtinguiſhable, and abundance of excellent vegetables: then paſtry, and a deſert of very fine melons, and four flavorieſs wall fruit: the table is crowded with a variety of wines, and excellent ale and beer. The maſter of the houſe or a cook carves, and ſlices of every diſh are handed round to the gueſts. One of the moſt gratifying things that I always ſaw upon the ta-

table, was a large vase of ice broken into small pieces, with which the guest cools his wine and beer. In the yard every Ruffian Houfe as two large cellars, one warm for winter and the other filled with ice for the fummer. The foup and coffee, and chocolate are frequently iced. One day at dinner, I fat by a *lovely Ruffian* lady, that is, born in Ruffia but of German parents: the explanation will fave me a remark embarraffing to gallantry, and which I wifh to avoid, refpecting the beauty of the *proper* Ruffian women, at leaft of thofe whom I faw. This accomplifhed woman, in my own language as pure as ever it fell from an Englifh lady's lips, requefting fome falt; upon my preffenting it fhe faid, "Whenever you give falt, never fail to *fmile*; it is a fuperftitious cuftom in Ruffia." A *fmile* in this country confidered as a charm againft *poifon*. Heavens! furely they have not to learn that,

"A man may fmile, and fmile and be a villain." They have a beautiful proverbial expreffion: "Banter, but never make the cheek red."

The following is given, in a recent periodical publication, as an original anecdote of *Shakefpear*:

It is well known that Queen Elizabeth was a great admirer of our immortal Shakefpear, and ufed frequently, (as was the cuftom with people of great rank in thofe days) to appear upon the ftage before the audience, and to fit delighted behind the fcenes while the plays of our bard were performed. One evening Shakefpear performed the part of a king; the audience knew of her majeffy being in the houfe.

She croffed the ftage whilft Shakefpear was performing, and on receiving the accuftomed greeting from the audience, moved politely to the poet, but he did not notice it! When behind the fcenes, fhe caught his eye, and moved again, but ftill he would not throw off his character to notice her: this made her majeffy think of fome means to know whether he would not depart from the dignity of his character while on the ftage. Accordingly, as he was about to make his exit, fhe ftepped before him, dropped her glove, and recroffed the ftage, which Shakefpear noticing, took up thefe words, fo immediately after finifhing his fpeech, that they feemed as belonging to it.

"And tho' now beat on this *high* embaffy,

"Yet *ftoop* we to take up our coufin's glove!"

He then walked off the ftage, and preffented the glove to the queen, who was highly pleafed with his behavior, and complimented him on its propriety.

HOUSEWIFERY.

Receipt to make perpetual Yeaft or Barm.

Take one pound of flour, make it the thicknefs of gruel with boiling water; add to it half a pound of raw fugar; put three fpoons full of well purified yeaft into a large veffel, upon which put the above ingredients, which will foon ferment violently. Collect the yeaft off the top and put it into a fmall necked pot—cover it up from the air—keep in a dry and warmifh place—when ufed in part, fupplace with a thin pafte, made of flour and fugar in the former proportions. I faw this ufed after it had been five months made. No yeaft is neceffary except the firft time.

European Mag.

Two Suitors in Chancery, being reconciled to each other after a *very tedious and expenfive fuit*, lately applied to an artift to paint a device in commemoration of their returning amity and peace. The artift accordingly painted one of them in his *fhirt*, and the other *ftark naked*.

(Port Folio.

ODE TO SENSIBILITY.

GIVE me the blinding eye, from whence
I learn within what tenders lwells—
Give me the lip's mute eloquence,
Which more than tongue fhall ever tell.
Too coy to breathe the fcloteft vow,
Too warm in let her wifhes die;
Though modeft, yet what love allows
She gives the look—perhaps the figh.
Then come then fympathizing power,
Dear Senfibility defcend!
And ftill, with youth's delicious hour,
Thy magic and thy fweetnefs blend.

BY AUCTION

ON WELL by *fale*, at the Houfe next to Mr. St. Germain's, on Yorkfreet near the 19th inftant, *The Houfehold Furniture of Geo. Alagate*, conffting of Tables, Chairs, Bedfteads, Curtains, and a number of other Articles. Sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

York, Aug 15, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 24	4th Concellion	do.	200 Acres in the Township of Whitby.
	5—6th	do.	
	24—7th	do.	
South Half	28—4th	do.	
	16—18	do.	400 Acres in Scarborough.
	19—4th	do.	
25 & 26—4th		do.	400 Acres in Hamilton.
3 & 4—18		do.	1200 Acres in Clark.
4—22		do.	
3 & 4 in the broken front			
		Total	2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to JOHN BELLE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commiffioners of the Highways for the Home Diftrict, will be ready on Saturday the 23d day of the preffent month of Auguft, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, to receive Propofals, and to treat with any perfon or perfons, who will contract to open and make the Road called Dundas Street, leading through the Indian Referve at the River Credit; and alfo to erect a Bridge over the faid River, at or near to where the Line of the faid Road paffes.

Alfo to Bridge and Cauleway, (in aid to the Statute Labour) fuch other parts of faid Road, paffing through the Home Diftrict, where fuch Works are neceffary, and for the performance of which the faid Statute Labour is not fufficient. THOS. RIDOUT,

Clerk of the Peace, Home Diftrict.

York, 6th Auguft, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having demands againft the Eftate of the deceafed D. BURNS Efq. are requefted to fend them to the Subfcriber regularly attefted, and thofe indebted to faid Eftate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being left by the deceafed, it is particularly entreated they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 12th do. in French, h. bound—Thid Lewis, 12th do.—Guthrie's Hiftory of Scotland, 18 and 2d do.—Rollins Ancient Hiftory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 6th do.—Swift's do 4th and 5th, h. bound—Moliere's, 6th do French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiftrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE,

The Houfe and Acre Lot lately poffeffed by the deceafed D. Burns, and 200 Acres at Land, compofed of Lots, No. 24, 28 and 29 feventh Concefion, Nos. 25, 27 and 28 eighth Concefion, and Nos. 25, 26 28 and 27 ninth Concefion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diftrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber has a conffderable number of fat Cattle running at large on the Town and the Humber's, they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. Such of faid Cattle fhould be offered for fale as ftrollers or others, it is hoped no one will purchafe them, as they may fuppofe them to be ftolen.—A bounty is on all Cattle is ftill wanted, for which Cafh will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Bufinefs, (at the old Stand North of Alexander Wood's Efquire,) where Sowarrow, common and bad Boots, Shoes and double Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELI HALEY HALL.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lot No. 27 in the 3d Conceffion and No. 24 in the 5th Conceffion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, 6th Conceffion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subfcriber is informed that thofe Lands are exceedingly fertile, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Lift is communicated to the Public, of fuch perfons who are duly licenced for that purpofe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York.	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely,
	Thomas Frafer,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joleph Fortune,
Augufus Jones,	Solomon Sherwin,
William Fortune,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman,
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Burwell,
Henry Smith,	Adrian Marlet,
	Samuel Ridout,
	George Lane

C. R. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an indifputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firft Conceffion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on faid Lots, with a good Farm Houfe. Alfo, Lot No 3, Eaft fide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for one thirds of the Purchafe Money. Application to be made to the Subfcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

THE Subfcriber on the eve of retiring from Buffnefs, returns his moft fincere thanks to his Friends and to thofe Gentlemen who have favored him with their fupport—and requefts all thofe indebted to him to favor their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unfettled on the firft day of Auguft next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thofe to whom he may be indebted are defired to fubmit their accounts for payment.

York, 15th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ftory Dwelling Houfe, with two acres of land belonging to the fame.

For Sale at this Office,

The Revifed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firft, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—fuch Britifh Statutes alfo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumftances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poffibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a fingle Copy*—it is therefore hoped, no fuch applications will be made

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YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 19.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 799. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDER GRANT,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of Auguft, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of June laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the Fourth day of this prefent month of Auguft, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conffideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe preffents enjoining you and each of you that on the eleventh day of September next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conffideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved ALEXANDER GRANT Efquire, our Prefident Adminiftering the Government of our faid Province of Upper Canada at York, this FIRST day of Auguft, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fifth year of our reign.

A. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Prefident in Council, to Military Claimants who were refident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein, fince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeffy's inftructions to perfons of that defcription, that fuch Military Claimants fhall be admitted to apply for fuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the faid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making fuch application, fhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the faid Claimant was refident in this Province on or before the faid 28th day of July 1798, and fince that period hath continued to refide therein, which faid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, in Council for fuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Prefident in Council, that the perfonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalifts at the Seat of Government for the purpofe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeffy's inftructions, will in future be difpenfed with: PROVIDED that the Perfon making fuch application fhall by his own affidavit, and alfo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perfon making "the faid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalift, (fpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which faid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government in Council for fuch Lands.—It is further hereby noti d, that the above difpenfation from perfonal attendance at the feat of Government is not to extend to the fons of U. E. loyalifts who refide in the Home Diftrict, they not being fubject to like inconveniences with perfons of that defcription inhabiting the more diftant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Published by Authority.

Pay Office, H Guards, 28th Auguft, 1805.

OFFICERS on HALF PAY refiding in the Britifh Colonies.

NOTICE is hereby given, by direction of the Right Honorable the Paymafter General of his Majeffy's Forces, that the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay and Military Allowances, who refide in the Britifh Colonies and Plantations, commencing *fubfequently to the 24th Day of December*, 1805, will not be paffed at this Office unlefs the Officer's Place of Refidence, and alfo the County, Diftrict, or Place, for which the Magiftrate acts, before whom the faid Affidavit is made, (the Competency of whom muft be certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juftice, Senior Refident Member of the Council, or Attorney General of the Province or Iffand,) are therein fpecified, agreeably to the undermentioned Form. DD. THOMAS, *Accountant.*

A. B. maketh Oath that he had not been between the 24th Day of and the 25th Day of any other place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majeffy, befides his Allowance of Half Pay, (or his Military Allowance, as the cafe may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me, at this Day of in the year of our Lord } The Officer to fign his name here, together with his Place of Refidence. ☞

The Magiftrate to fign his name here, and the County or Place for which he acts. ☞

N. B. Chaplains muft infert in their Affidavits the following Words between the words "Majeffy" and "befides," viz. "or any Eccleffaftical Benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No Alterations or Interlineations of any fort will be allowed to be made in the above mentioned Affidavit.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, May 26.

Early yesterday morning died, after a tedious illness, at the Governor's apartment in Greenwich Hospital, Viscountess Hood, in the 77th year of her age.

Yesterday morning, a young man of the name of Cope, undertook for a wager of ten guineas, to go on foot from the ſtandard in Cornhill to Hyde Park, and return again in thirty-ſix minutes: the diſtance is ſix miles.—He ſtarted exactly at five o'clock, and returned back in thirty-four minutes and a half, being one minute and a half leſs than the time allowed. He was attended all the time by two perſons on horſeback, to ſee fair play. Great ſums of money were depending on the iſſue.

May 27.

The report of the reſignation of Count Haugwitz appears to have been totally unfounded. There are, however ſtrong ſymptoms of a diſpoſition in the Cabinet of Berlin to make conceſſion to this country, but we are aware that the exerciſe of that diſpoſition depends upon the will of the Tyrant, of whoſe injuſtice Pruſſia has become the degraded inſtrument.

We have received the *Hamburgh Correſpondent* of the 21ſt inſt. which is one day later than the papers brought by the mail. It contains no intelligence of importance, but it is worthy of notice, that we find in it no corroboration of the accounts of the evacuation of the Cattaro, which appear in the paper of the 20th.

When the news was received a few days ago, that the ports of Pruſſia were again to be opened, it cauſed ſome activity among the merchants engaged in that trade. The buſtle is, however much leſs than might have been expected, an idea having got abroad that France, in permitting this meaſure, (and without ſuch permiſſion Pruſſia durſt not adopt it) aims only at entrapping a number of our ſhips in the Pruſſian harbors.

May 28.

There is a report that Admiral Dumanoir, who was captured by Sir R. Strachan, has received permiſſion to return to France, and will carry there ſome new propoſition relative to peace from our government.

May 29.

A letter from Valenciennes, dated early this month, contains the following Paragraph:

"We have this moment been given to underſtand, that the exchange of priſoners is at length finally ſettled, and that we ſhall be permitted to return home immediately."

Amongſt the projects rather *curious* than *uſeful* preſented to the Society of Arts on Tueſday laſt, was one for weaving *ſpider's webs* in *Ladies' garters!*

A Pugiliſt has lately publiſhed a treatiſe on the art of bolging *with cats*.

An expreſs has arrived at Argyle Houſe, Argyle ſtreet, ſtating that the Duke of Argyle had been ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, at his ſeat, Inveraray Caſtle, Argyleſhire, and was not expected to recover.

May 31.

The recall of Sir George Barlow has been finally decided. His Majeſty's warrant under the ſign manuel has been iſſued for this purpoſe, agreeably to the Reſtrictive Act of 1793, and the Earl of Lauderdale will, in conſequence immediately proceed to India, to aſſume the important office of Governor General.

ſune to.

At this intereſting period, when Bonaparte affects to boaſt of fifteen diviſions of French troops are aſſoat in various parts of the world, it may be gratifying to the public to read the following ſtatement of the ſhips of the Britiſh Squadrons of Britiſh ſhips now on duty, or in reſerve of the ſtationary fleets which form the blockade of Braſt, Breſt, and the Texel:—

1ſt—Under Rear Admiral Sir R. Strachan.

Caeſar, 84 guns, Auguſtus, Belliſle, Bellona, Montagne, Zealous, and Leviathan, 74 each.

2d—Under Vice Adm. Sir C. Cotton.

Foudroyant, 84 guns, Courageux, Fame, Mars, Namur, and Hindoſtan, 74 each.

3d—Under Vice Admiral Thornborough.

Prince of Wales, 98 guns, Malta 84, Achille, Conqueror, and Illuſtrious 74 each.

4th—Under Rear Admiral Stirling.

Barfleur, 98 guns, Glory 98, Dragon, Mars and Revenge, 74 each.

5th—Under Rear Admiral Harvey.

St. George, 98 guns, Spartiate, Tonnant, 84 each, Bellerophon, and Plantagenet, 74 each.

6th—Under Rear Admiral Sir S. Smith.

Pompee and Ajax, 8 guns each, Excellent, Orion and Thunderer 74, Athieniene and Intrepid, 64.

The two firſt ſquadrons are in purſuit of Jerome Bonaparte—the three next are cruizing off Rochefort, Cape Finiſterre and to the weſtward, in order to intercept him—the laſt is in the Mediterranean; and it will be obſerved that this liſt does not include the three blockading ſquadrons, nor the forces ſtationed in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies.—When we add to this a liſt of 22 ſhips of the line fitting or refitting in our ports, excluſive of 6 ſhips of the line in dock, to ſupply the various demands that may be made upon Naval Service, we cannot but feel that the moſt lively acknowledgements are due to the activity, zeal and abilities of Government, who thus conduct a department ſo highly intereſting to the ſecurity and pride of Engliſhmen.

Riot Near the London Docks.

On Sunday afternoon, a deſperate affray took place between a number of Iriſh laborers and ſome American ſeamen (belonging to ſhips in the London Docks) in the Broadway adjoining the Docks.

The quarrel originated between an American and an Iriſhman, reſpecting a woman of the town. A battle enſued, and the Iriſhman having got the worſt of it, went away, and returning in the courſe of an hour (about five o'clock) with a ſtrong reinforcement of his countrymen, armed with broomſticks, bludgeons, pokers, and various other ſorts of weapons, which they brandiſhed in the air, and with violent imprecations, dared the Yankees, as they termed them, to fight. The Americans who were numerous, aſſembled in a body, for their protection, but did not attempt to commit or provoke any breach of the peace. Their forbearance, however only tended to render the Iriſhmen more furious, and they ſhewed every diſpoſition to make an immediate attack. Some of the Americans, induced by the threatening aſpect of affairs, procured from aboard a few weapons, but not ſufficient to arm the whole. This was taken by the ſons of St. Patrick for a challenge to a trial of ſkill with the ſhillela, and they inſtantly made a furious attack on the Americans, who defended themſelves ſtoutly, but were defeated in the end, with broken heads, legs, &c. after a moſt ſevere and bloody conteſt. Upwards of twenty Americans were wounded more or leſs, ſix of them ſo danger-uſly, that they were obliged to be carried off the ground. A young man had his ſkull fractured, and lies without hopes of recovery at the White Hart, Neptune ſtreet, ; one had both his legs broken, and was taken in a hopeleſs ſtate to the London hoſpital; another unfortunate man had one leg broken, and is by no means free from danger. An American captain we underſtand, is among thoſe moſt hurt in the fray. The ſucceſs of the Iriſh made them quite outrageous; after the reſult of the battle was known, reinforcements were conſtantly arriving, who enliſted under the banners of Murtoch Sullivan, their reputed leader.

This ſerious commotion excited general alarm in the neighbourhood, and notice of the proceedings were tranſmitted to the police office in that diſtrict, when Sir D. Williams, Mr. Davies of Lambeth-ſtreet office, and other magiſtrates, aſſembled together with a large poſſe of conſtables, headboroughs, and police officers, and repaired to the ſpot, where the rioters were ſtill together in great numbers. About 40 of the moſt active were apprehended, and lodged in the ſeveral watch houſes in the vicinity of Tower hill. Guards from the volunteer corps in the Diſtrict were placed over them all night.

Yeſterday morning the rioters were eſcorted to Lambeth-ſtreet office, Goodman's Fields, where they underwent an examination, were clearly identified to have taken an active part in the affray; 15 of theſe were fully committed for trial, and eight, who had been leſs violent than the reſt, were ſent on board the Tender. A woman was identified amongſt the crowd on the outſide of the office, as the perſon who gave to an Iriſhman, at the time of the conflict, a claſp knife for a weapon, was taken into cuſtody, examined, and fully committed.

Before the American ſeamen were ſuffered to depart the court, one of the magiſtrates called their attention to a few words he had to ſay. He reminded them of a riot which took place ſome time ago, in the neighbourhood of Wapping, in which ſome American ſeamen were the principal actors. On that occaſion the Americans were found culpable, and puniſhed accordingly. He did not mean to ſay, that any of thoſe preſent were concerned, but he wiſhed to impreſs upon their minds that the laws of this country were equally adminiſtered to perſons of all nations. The Americans were in this inſtance the injured parties, and juſtice ſhould be done them. He was happy to ſay, that from all that appeared, the Americans had conducted themſelves in this unpleaſant affair, with prudence and diſcretion; and any violence that had been manifeſted by them was only in their own defence. He concluded by exhorting them on all future occaſions to act with prudence and due forbearance, and they would be ſure to meet with the ſame reſpect and protection from the laws as Britiſh ſubjects.

An article in one of our late French papers, dated from Berlin, May 12, ſays, "Doctor Jungius, who underſtook the firſt aerial voyage in Germany, will, in a few days, make a new aſcenſion. He intends to go as far as the wind will carry him. He will take but very little ballaſt, and will fill his gondola with geeſe, pigeons and other winged animals, which he means to let looſe with labels at ſuch intervals as he may find it expedient to lighten the machine."

The following particulars are extracted from a letter written by captain Boyntion, of the Leviathane, off Cape Trafalgar, October 23, to the Patriotic Fund Committee in London:

"I muſt further intrude on your time by relating a trifling anecdote of one of my men, the captain of the forecaſtle, as it will ſerve to ſhew the enthuſiaſm of a Britiſh ſeaman when fighting with the enemies of his country: We had paſſed through the line, and had aſſiſted in diſabling and ſilencing the French Admiral's ſhip, and the four deckar, Santiſſima Trinidada; we were much galled by a diſtant cannonade, from a ſeparated few of the enemies ſhips; at laſt, the Saint Auguſtin, of 74 guns, bearing the pendant of Commodore Cagigal, gave us an opportunity of cloſing with him, which was immediately embraced, and he was ſoon taken. While this was doing, a ſhot took off the arm of Thomas Main, when at his gun on the forecaſtle; his meſmates kindly offered to aſſiſt him in going to the ſurgeon; but he bluntly ſaid, "I thank you ſtay where you are, you will do more good there," he went down by himſelf to the cock pit. The ſurgeon (who reſpected him) would willingly have attended him, in preference to others, whoſe wounds were leſs alarming; but Main would not admit of it ſaying, "Avaſt, not until it comes my turn if you pleaſe." The Surgeon ſoon after amputated the ſhattered part of the arm, near the ſhoulder; during which, with great compoſure, ſmiling, and with a ſteady clear voice, he ſung the whole of *Rule Britannia*. The cheerfulneſs of this rough ſon of Neptune, has been of infinite uſe in keeping up the ſpirits of his wounded ſhipmates, and I hope this recital may be of ſervice to him."

"I am ſorry to inform you, that the above-mentioned fine fellow died ſince writing the above, at the Gibraltar Hoſpital, of a fever he caught, when the ſtump of his arm was nearly well.

H. B."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 24.

A Court-Martial was held on Monday on board the Surveillante frigate, at Port Royal, for the trial of four ſeamen (belonging to that veſſel, for mutinous conduct while in a ſmall prize at St. Andreas, and endeavouring to deſert with her to the enemy. The charge being fully proved, they were ſentenced to be hung. Two of them were executed yeſterday morning on board the frigate, and the two others have been reſpited till further orders from the Admiralty.

During the late cruize of the Arethuſa frigate, after ſhe had thrown her guns overboard to enable her to get off the Colorado, ſhe fell in with a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the San Lorenzo, going from the Havanna to La Vera Cruz. Capt. Briſbane, having ſummoned his men on deck, and repreſented to them the ſituation of his ſhip, offered to lay the Arethuſa alongſide the enemy, that they might attempt to carry her by boarding, to which they one and all conſented with three cheers and the frigate actually gave chace to the flying foe, and compelled her to ſeek for ſafety under the batteries of the Morro.

New York, July 17.

Jamaican Society.—From the London Courier of the 20th May, we copy the following account of the Anniverſary Dinner of the Jamaican Society. As the ſubject is very intereſting, and calculated to ſubſerve the cauſe of humanity, we preſume it will be acceptable to our readers.

The Jamaican Society's annual dinner was held on Saturday laſt, at the London Tavern, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. The meeting was uncommonly numerous, upwards of 300 perſons being preſent. About ſeven o'clock the Duke of York took the chair. His Royal Highneſs was accompanied by the Earls of Westmorland and Egremont, and ſeveral other perſons of rank and diſtinction.

The Duke ſtated, that he had always been a warm advocate of the Vaccine ſyſtem, which he had no doubt, would ultimately triumph over the many illiberal attempts made to bring this glorious diſcovery into diſrepute. Loud and reiterated applauſe attended his Royal Highneſs's ſpeech.

Dr. Lettſom, from various documents, read to him by the Duke of the funds of the ſociety. From theſe papers, that the expenditure during the laſt year had conſiderably exceeded the income, clearly appeared.

The Rev. Rowland Hill ſpoke with great eloquence in ſupport of the vaccine ſyſtem. He ſtated that he had himſelf adminiſtered the operation to 1600 perſons in the courſe of the preceding year. He proteſted before God, that although he had inoculated of the variolic matter into many thouſands, he never knew it to fail.

Dr. Jenner's health was next drank. The Doctor returned thanks, and complimented the illuſtrious Chairman for the ſpeech he had made on the ſubject of Vaccination. He alſo thanked his friend, Doctor Lettſom, for the very important information he had conveyed to the ſociety. The Doctor added, that he continued to receive the moſt ſtarling information from every part of the globe reſpecting the progreſs of Vaccination. It had pervaded all parts of the civiliſed world, from the Ganges to the Miſſiſſippi. He, continued he, "is it not a matter of regret that here, in this metropolis, in the centre of the Britiſh Empire, vaccination proceeds with a languiſhing pace and languiſhes!" To what cauſe was this failure to be aſcribed, aſked Dr. Jenner, but to the inſidious efforts of a few intereſted individuals, who, by diſtributing their diabolic productions, too well ſucceeded in contaminating the minds of the lower orders of ſociety. He ſtated, that he had avoided taking any further notice of the many pamphlets publiſhed againſt the Vaccine Syſtem, as the talk of refutation had been ſo ably performed by many enlightened philanthropic individuals, both in and out of the profeſſion. "There is one point," ſaid the Doctor, "I wiſh to explain, namely, a charge of a ſpecific nature brought againſt me in one of their publications, who, as I am informed, as having failed in a ſeries of inoculation in the Weſt of England. I think it incumbent on me to declare, that not one ſingle individual therein mentioned, and who is ſubſequently ſaid to have had the ſmall-pox, was ever inoculated by me."

Mr. King, and ſeveral other Medical Gentlemen, ſpoke in ſupport of the Vaccine Syſtem. About 9 o'clock, the Duke of York retired. On the departure of the Duke, Lord Egremont took the chair. His Lordſhip ſpoke full half an hour in ſupport of the practice of Vaccine inoculation, and ſtated that he had ſupported it from its earlieſt infancy, having in the year 1799 introduced it at a village near his ſeat at Petworth. Since that period thouſands had been vaccinated in his own houſe, wherein he always retained a ſurgeon and apothecary for the expreſs purpoſe.

He never knew an inſtance of its failure.—The meeting did not break up until a very late hour. Among the company were the Neapolitan Ambaſſador, the Prince Caſtelcicala, David Scott, Eſq. M. P. Colonel Mathews, M. P. Mr. Bankes, &c. &c.

The ſubſcriptions on this occaſion were very liberal. The Duke of York gave fifty guineas. From the report it appeared that the number of perſons inoculated, at the different Stations, up to the 20th of February laſt, amounted to 19,491.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

On Sunday the 6th inſt. Capt. Patterſon being in the harbor of St. Thomas, where it had been rumoured for ſome days paſt, that the French fleet under a French Admiral, Jerome Bonaparte commanding one of the ſhips, intended to deſtroy the Britiſh merchantmen, conſiſting of near 200 ſail then arrived at Tortola, in order to collect the remaining ſhips that were to proceed to Europe, which occaſioned conſiderable alarm in the iſland.

At about 12 o'clock a large ſhip hove in ſight and another followed—and they continued following till ſix ſail of the line were in ſight and one frigate; they in paſſing hewed no colours, except one with a tri-colored flag at her fore top-maſt head, they had all ſail ſet; an Engliſh frigate followed them, cloſe on their heels, and ſoon after four Britiſh ſail of the line followed them, and as they paſſed ſhewed their colors—not being aſhamed of them.

The French went through the ſail Rock paſſage, and ſtood to the northward, the Britiſh fleet hove too, not for any diſtreſs having happened to it, but to wait for two frigates that had not yet joined them; the look-out Britiſh frigate kept up with the French fleet, and was ſome times within gun ſhot. The French fleet were ſeen ſteering with their heads to the north weſt, at the time it left with their heads to the ſouthward.

The French conſiſted in all of 18 guns, two of 74 guns, one a large frigate—the Britiſh of three of 74 guns, one of 64 and three frigates; they were about three leagues apart when the Governor of St. Kitts left them; the two ſtood hauled by the French fleet, and ſtill added about 7 P. M. and left the Envy, of Wilmington, laying too to be overhauled, after ſeveral ſhot being fired at her from the French Admiral's ſhip.—Admiral Cochrane has thus ſo far ſucceeded in driving this fleet off and preſerving Tortola and a valuable fleet of merchantmen.

Bad Weather out riding.—A gentleman riding from Dartford to London, ſaw behind him a great ſhower of rain, and ſeveral travellers, all great coated and wet through. He now put on briſkly, and out-rode the ſhower all the way, ſo that by the time he got to Shooter's hill, it had only reached his horſe's tail, and ſo continued till he got to London, he not being in the leaſt wet by it.

A Singular Converſion.—Within theſe few days, the Curate of a village near London, and one of the overſeers of the parith, a gentleman farmer, had a diſpute reſpecting ſome private buſineſs, and the farmer damned the clergyman's eyes. For this offence he was brought before the magiſtrates, at Marlborough-ſtreet, and convicted in the penalty of 5s. The farmer contended that he was not a gentleman, and that he ought to pay no more than 1s. The objection was over-ruled, as it appeared that he kept his ſporting dogs, and regularly took his wine after dinner. It happened, however, that the clergyman had omitted reading the act againſt profane ſwearing, &c. at the time ſtated by law: the farmer, therefore, returned the compliment, by informing againſt him, and the clergyman was obliged to pay the penalty of 5l.—*Lon. pap.*

A French Counſellor. A thief was one day diſcovered in the great chamber (a court of Juſtice in Paris) ſtealing a purſe. The court allowed the knave a Counſellor to defend him.—The advocate went up ſtairs to him, and taking him aſide, "Is it true," ſaid he, "that you ſtole the purſe of ſomebody now in court?" "It is very true, Sir, (replied the thief) but——" "Hold your tongue," ſaid the lawyer, "the beſt council I can give you is to ſcamper away as faſt as poſſible." The thief took the hint, and ran down the ſtair-caſe. The counſellor returning afterwards into court, the firſt preſident aſked him, what he had to ſay in defence of his client? "Gentlemen," replied he, "the poor wretch confeſſed his crime to me; and as he was not guarded by any one, and I was appointed his counſel, I thought fit to adviſe him to run away. He did not heſitate, but vaniſhed in an inſtant."

Extract from the Lay Preachers.

"*Little children keep yourſelves from Idols!*

A number of pretty women of my acquaintance have and will, in ſpite of my admonitions, ſet up a certain ſmoothed laced *idol* on the top of their toilets. They call it a looking-glaſs, and worſhip it hourly. This is a moſt pernicious idol; a great cheat of their time, and an artful flatterer of their

beauty. They frightenmy satire and forget what manner of persons they should prove. They forget the blandishments of the fond husband, and are deaf to the pathetic wailings of the neglected child.—They become impatient of every domestic duty, and are careful alone with much care to be decked in purple, and perfumed with *all powders of the merchant*. Little Misses! listen to a friend. Break your idol. It is little enough, I assure you. Read instructive books; and sometimes, on a Sunday, sermons: much better ones I mean than those of the Lay Preacher.

The attachment of some French ladies to their lap-dogs, amounts, in some instances, to infatuation. I have heard of a lap-dog biting a piece out of a male visitor's leg: his mistress thus expressed her *compassion*:—"Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick!"

A physician went to visit a young lady, daughter of a nobleman. Defiring her arm to feel her pulse, the damsel, from pride, covered the place with her sleeve: the physician also drew down his coat sleeve, and applying it said, "*A linen Pulse muft have a woollen Phyſician.*"

SIR HENRY WOTTON,

In his character of a happy life, has the following beautiful stanzas:

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.

Whose passions not his masters are,
Whose soul is still prepar'd for death;
Untied unto the world by care,
Of public fame or private breath.

Who envies none that chance doth raise,
Nor vice hath ever understood,
How deepeſt wounds are given by praiſe,
Nor rules of ſtate, but rules of good.

Who hath his life from rumors freed,
Whose conſcience is his ſtrong retreat;
Whoſe ſtate can neither flatterer's feed,
Nor ruin make oppreſſors great.

Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a religious book or friend.

This man is freed from ſervile bands
Of hope to riſe or fear to fall:
Lord of himſelf, tho' not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.

HIS MAJESTY

HAVING thought fit to order that a Regiment be raiſed, to be called,

The Canadian Fencible Regiment,

Commanded by Brigadier General THOMAS PETER, to ſerve in America, *but not elſewhere*. Such active Young Men as are deſirous of manifeſting their Loyalty and Attachment to their Sovereign and their Country, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to Captain FERGUSON, at York, or to any Party Recruiting for the ſaid Regiment. For their information, ſo much of the Royal Inſtructions are here recited as will exhibit the Terms on which His Majeſty will be pleaſed to accept their Services:

A Bounty of Five Pounds Sterling

will be allowed to each Recruit, (on final approval) Pay and Proviſions from the date of Inliſtment, and every Indulgence that the exigence of the Service will admit and their Conduct merit: And when the Regiment is Diſbanded, ſuch Men as ſhall chooſe to ſettle in this Country, will further experience the Royal Bounty by receiving an Allotment of Land.

York, May 1, 1806.

TO be ſold, and entered upon immediately, the HOUSE now occupied by the Subſcriber, W. CHEWETT.

York, July 17, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 24— 4th Concession } 700 Acres in the
1—5th do. } Township of
South Half 24—7th do. } Whitby.
25—4th do. } 400 Acres in
19—3d do. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400Acres in Haſtings.
3 & 4—18 do. } 1200 Acres in
4—22 do. } Clark.
3 & 4 in the broken front }

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS Eſq. are requeſted to ſend them in the Subſcriber regularly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being loſt by the deceaſed, it is particularly entreated they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol.—Voltaire's Works, 12th do. in French, h. bound—Titus Livii, Lotin, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 18 and 20 do.—Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do 4th and 5th. h. bound—Marmontel's, 6th do. French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiſtrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The Houſe and Acre Lot lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed D. Burns, and 1000 Acres of Land, compoſed of Lots No. 24, 26 and 27 ſeventh Conceſſion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceſſion, and Nos. 23, 24, 26 and 27 ninth Conceſſion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diſtrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

QUETTON St. GEORGE has juſt received by Captain Cox the following Articles:

BLUE and yellow Nankeens,
Young Hyſon Tea; Green and Bohea do.;
Raiſins in boxes; Chocolate; Caſſia; beſt
French Brandy; Sherry Wine; Candle-wick; Ivory Black; Perrigoric; Tortoiſeſhell Combs; Violins; Baſſoon Reeds; Fewter Teapots; good pickled Oyſters; Weſt India Pickles; Patent Razors; Hezlehall; Fiſhing Lines; Powder Bags; Hair-bruſhes; Men's and Women's black Cotton Hoſe; black laced Veils; black Everlaſting; Eſſence of Ambergreaſe; do Muſk; Eau de la Marechaile; Salt of Lemons; Patent Yellow.

A few days ago received from Niagara, an aſſortment of Tin Ware, conſiſting of Baſons, Watering Pots, Milk Strainers, Cauldrons, Rodgers, Coffee-pots, Tea-pots, Kettles, Cheeſe-toaſters, Sprinkling Pots, Candleſticks, Dippers, Teakettles, Tart-pans, Candle Boxes, Milk Strainers, Funnels and Pepper Boxes.

August 1, 1806.

Mr. St. George having miſſed two pairs of Suwarrow Boots, requeſts thoſe perſons who have purchaſed ſome from him, to let him know, as he is aſraid he has forgot to charge them, or ſhould they have been taken on trial, it is requeſted they may be returned.

He has for ſale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 15 and 24 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the fifth Conceſſion of Reverly; alſo No 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No 32 Eaſt and Weſt of Yonge Street, with the Improvements.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

LATELY eſtabliſhed in this place by the Subſcriber, where all kinds of the moſt faſhionable Work will be done with neatneſs and diſpatch. All Orders and Meaſures will be thankfully received and carefully attended to by their humble ſervant to ſerve,

DANIEL BUDLONG.

Niagara, June 25, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber has a conſiderable number of fat Cattle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with A. M. If any ſaid Cattle ſhould be offered for ſale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchaſe them, as they may ſuppoſe them to be Boſtes.—A number of ſaid Cattle is ſtill wanted, for which Cath will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Sowdrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, firſt Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that thoſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Ridout,
	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Frazer,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joſeph Formile,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Stevens,
Angeſtus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Forreſt,	Samuel Ryckman.
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlet.
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lane

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

THE Subſcriber on the eve of retiring from buſineſs, returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends and to thoſe Gentlemen who have favored him with their ſupport—and requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to ſettle their accounts either by Note or Payment, as all accounts unſettled on the firſt day of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice—thoſe to whom he may be indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts for payment.

York, 13th June, 1806. WM. COOPER.

Who has for Sale a neat two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with two acres of land belonging to the ſame.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half.

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumſtances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all poſſibility of the Printer's giving *credit for a ſingle Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no ſuch application will be made

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 29.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;

OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 830. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held, called and dieted, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Firſt day of Auguſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the thirteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and wellfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 25th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: PROVIDED that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.

—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription on inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: GREETING:

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of His Majeſty's Executive Council therein, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

IN Teſtemony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Fortunate Joke.

Dr. Flamstead was many years Astronomer Royal at Greenwich Observatory; a humorist, and of warm passion: persons of his profession are often supposed, by the vulgar people, to be capable of foretelling events. To this persuasion, a poor walker woman at Greenwhich, who had been robbed one night, of a large parcel of linen, to her almost ruin, if forced to pay for it, came to him, and with great anxiety earnestly requested him to use his art, to let her know where her things were, and who robbed her; the Doctor happened to be in the humour to joke he bid her stay, he would see what he could do, perhaps he might let her know where she might find them; but who the persons were he would not undertake to say, as he could not have any positive proof to convict them, it would be needless. He then set about drawing circles, squares, &c. to amuse her, and after some time told her, if she would go into a particular field, that in such a part of it, in a dry ditch she would find them all bundled up in a sheet: the woman went and came back with great haste and joy to thank the Doctor, and offer him half a crown as a token of gratitude, being as much as she could afford. The Doctor, surprized himself, told her, "Good woman, I am heartily glad you found your things, but I assure you I knew nothing of it, and only intended to joke with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to any person to know events, not in human power to tell; but I see the Devil has a mind I should deal with him—I am determined I will not, so never come, or send any body to me, any more on such occasions, for I never will attempt such another affair again while I live."

This story Dr. Flamstead told the Rev. and learned Mr. Whiston, his intimate friend.

From a London Paper.

Two sailors went into a church at Plymouth, on the Thanksgiving-Day, both of whom belonged to the Temeraire, on the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar. The clergyman, in the course of his sermon, mentioned the words "glorious victory," on which one of the tars observed to the other, 'Hear, Jack, there's the Victory.'—The clergyman pronounced the word "victory," a second time, on which the tar observed, "Mind, Jack, there's the Victory again." The clergyman, not long after mentioned the word "victory," a third time, on which the irritated tar observed to his companion, "D—my eyes, Jack, if we flop here any longer—that fellow has mentioned the Victory three times, and never mentioned the Temeraire, that was in the hottest part of the engagement, and took two ships," when they immediately left the church.

A LAUGHABLE DUEL.

In 1775, at Penfacola, Capt. John Bloomart, of the British Navy, who had senfe and refolution enough to defpife the barbarous practice of dueelling, having received a challenge, accepted it—and time and place were fixed.

Capt. Bloomart immediately employed workmen to caft up a intrenchment, with breaft works—and mounted thereon a large fwivel. On the day of meeting, he was there before his antagonist—having his piece loaded, ammunition prepared, and a fpy glafs and fpeaking-trumpet. Thus accoutered, he, by and by, with the aid of his glafs, difcovered the enemy approaching—and taking up his fpeaking trumpet, hailed him, "Whence came you? and whither bound?"

The man, affrighted, looked round—and after fome time, difcovered the military preparations of his antagonift, at a diftance, with his flow match burning, and all prepared for battle. When he had got over his firft apprehenfion, he began again to advance to the place agreed on for meeting. But he had not gone many paces, when he was again accofted, from the fpeaking-trumpet—"down with your ftayfails, and put about fhip: or, by all that's good, I'll blow you into the Heavens."

This voice and tone fo terrified the fellow that he turned about and ran off, as if Old Nick were in purfuit of him.

LORD RODNEY.

The following Anecdote of the gallant Lord Rodney is given by Mr. Cumberland:

It happened to me to be prefent, and fitting next to Admiral Rodney at table when the thought feemed firft to occur to him of breaking the French line, by paffing through it in the heat of the action. It was at Lord George German's houfe, at Stoneland, after dinner, when having afked a number of queftions about manœuvring of colums and the effect of charging with them on a line of Infantry, he proceeded to arrange a parcel of cherry-ftones, which he had collected from the table, and forming them as two fleets drawn up in a line, and oppofed to each other, he at once arrefted our attention, which had not been very generally engaged by his preparatory enquiries, by declaring that he was determined to pierce the enemy's line of battle (arranging his manœuvre at the fame time on the table) if it ever was his fortune to bring them to action. I dare fay this paffed with fome as mere rhapfody, and all feemed to regard it as a very perilious and doubtful experiment; but landsmen's doubts and difficulties made no impreffion on the Admiral, who having feized the idea, held it faft, and in his eager animated way went on manœuvring his cherry-ftones, and throwing his enemy's repreſentatives into fuch utter confufion, already poffeffed of that victory in imagination, which in reality he lived to gain, he concluded his procefs by fwearing he would lay the French Admiral's flag at his Sovereign's feet; a promife which he actually plegded to his Majefty in his clofet and faithfully and gloriously performed.

He was a ſingu ar and extraordinary man; therewere fome prominent and ſtrikingecce ntricitiesabout him, which, on a firſt aquaintance, might diſm ſs a curſory obſerver with inadequate and falſe impreſſions of his real character; for he would very commonly indulge himſelf in a looſe and heedleſs ſtyle of talking, which, for a time, might intercept and ſcreen from obſervation the ſound good ſenſe which he poſſeſſed, and the ſtrength and dignity of mind that were natural to him. We are apt to ſet that man down as vainglorious and unwiſe, who fights battles over the table, and in the ardour of his converſation, though among enviers and enemies, keeps no watch upon his words, confiding in their candour, and believing them his friends. Such a man was Admiral Lord Rodney, whom hiſtory will record amongſt the foremoſt of our Naval Heroes, k whoever doubts his courage, might as well diſpute againſt the light of the ſun at noon-day. That he carried this projected manœuvre into operation, and that the effect of it was ſucceſsfully deciſive, all the world knows. My friend Sir Charles Douglas, captain of the fleet, confeſſed to me that he himſelf had been adverſe to the experiment, and in diſcuſſing it with the Admiral had ſtated his objections: to theſe he got no anſwer but that "his counſel was not called for; —he required obedience only, he did not want advice."—Sir Charles alſo told me, that while the project was in operation (the battle then raging,) his own attention being then occupied by the gallant defence made by the French *Glorieux* againſt the ſhips that were pouring their fire into her, upon his crying out—"Behold Sir George, the Greeks and Trojans contending for the body of Patroclus!"—The Admiral, then gazing the quarter deck in great agitation pending the experiment of his manœuvre (which in the inſtance of one ſhip had unavoidably miſcarried,) peeviſhly exclaimed—"Damn the Greeks and Trojans; I have other things to think of."—When in a few minutes after, his ſupporting ſhip having led through the French line in a gallant ſtyle, turning with a ſmile of joy to Sir Charles Douglas, he cried out—"Now, my dear friend, I am at the ſervice of your Greeks and Trojans, and the whole of Homer's Iliad, or as much of it as you pleaſe, for the enemy is in confuſion, and our victory is ſecure."

OF THE LATE GENERAL OYRAY.

This, brave officer, who had been many years in the army with the rank of colonel, was adviſed to preſent a petition to the king, ſtating his age, ſervice, and circumſtances. This he long objected to, but at laſt conſented, and applied to the Chaplain of the regiment to write it. The divine concluded with the uſual words "and your petitioner ſhall *ever pray*," but to this the general ſhort objected, remarking that, "It would have been proper for a parſon, but was very improper for a ſoldier—I inſiſt, let common forms be what they will, that you ſerve the word, and inſert, and your petitioner will *ever fight*." It was preſented and he had the firſt vacant regiment.

A party of ſailors, who had been in the battle off Trafalgar, were, a ſhort time ago, met in Plymouth Dock (England) by ſome girls of their acquaintance. "So Ben," ſaid one of the girls, "you have loſt brave NELSON. The dear fellow! He is gone to Heaven I hope."—"Gone to Heaven!" replied Ben, "to be ſure he is—*what the h—ll could ſhip him?*"

QUEBEC, June 21. 1806.

We think the ſufferings and return of the deſerters who were brought back yeſterday, muſt ſerve as a leſſon to ſhew the impraſtibility of deſerting from this town, with ſucceſs; and the conſequent folly of the attempt. Of four that deſerted from the 100th Regt. three were brought back, and one died in the woods.

June 30.

The buſineſs of the Grand Juries, of the Quarter Seſſions, have been often erroneouſly conducted, and Bills found by majorities of leſs than 12 Jurymen, the following quotation from Blackſtone's Commentaries, Vol. IV, Ch. 23, may ſerve to ſet the matter right for the future.

"To find a bill, there muſt at leaſt twelve of the jury agree: for ſo tender is the law of England of the lives of the ſubjects, that no man can be convicted at the ſuit of the king of any capital offence, unleſs by the unanimous voice of twenty-four of his equals and neighbors: that is, by twelve at leaſt of the grand jury, in the firſt place, aſſenting to accuſation; and afterwards, by the whole petit jury, of twelve more, finding him guilty upon his trial. But, if twelve of the grand jury aſſent, it is a good preſentment, though ſome of the reſt diſagree. And the indictment, when ſo found, is publickly delivered into court."

Quebec Mercury.

July 14.

Extract from the London Gazette, April 5, 1806.

82d. Regiment, or Prince of Wales's Volunteers. Lieutenant Wm. Vincent, from the 49th foot, to be Captain of a company by purchaſe, vice Woolley who retires.

On Sunday diſembarked, from his Majeſty's ſloop of war Driver, his Excellency Francis Gore Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. He was ſaluted by the Driver, whoſe yards were manned; by the Champion, in full dreſs, as he paſſed her; and by the Garriſon.

Intelligence by the commerce.

The tranſport ſhip Naias, bound for this port, laſt fall, with three companies of the 100th Regiment, Major Bertram, and ſeveral women and children, was unhappily wrecked, on a ſmall iſland to the eaſtward of Cape Ray, on the 23d of October laſt. Thirty four men croſſed over on a raft made from fragments of the wreck to Newfoundland, twenty ſeven of whom periſhed in the woods. The five paſſengers in the Commerce, and two ſeamen, who remained at Newfoundland, are the only ſurvivors of all that ſailed in the Naias. They had the good fortune to be ſaved by their incapacity of continuing their rout with the 27 that periſhed.

Thus, melancholy to relate! were about 230 ſouls, the greater part in the prime of life, full of health, comelineſs vigour and ſpirits, ſuddenly ingulphed in the briny waves, a prey to the voracious monſters of the deep. Major Bertraman, it is ſaid, before he went to the bottom, had one of his arms broke in three places. He diſcovered much manlineſs and preſence of mind, exhorting all to die like ſoldiers. Great and perſevering efforts were made to ſave him, he having been held, for a conſiderable time by the hair of his head, but exhauſted nature at laſt gave way.

The realms of death, by fate, doom'd to explore,
He ſunk, untimely ſunk, to riſe no more.
Fortune perverſe! the young, the bold, the brave,
Paſſing for fame, to find a watry grave.

As an expreſſion of their grief, for this melancholy event, all the officers of the regiment, in garriſon here, have put on mourning, by wearing crape.

As this is not the only tranſport of the ſame fleet, that periſhed, by a late laſt paſſage, on a tempeſtuous and inclement coaſt, it is hoped that the tranſport board, and all on whom the tranſport ſervice depends, will, from fatal experience, learn wiſdom. It was not without much difficulty and danger that the tranſports which arrived reached their deſtined port. They were very near ſharing the ſame fate of the Naias and Two Friends.

Major Chriſtopher Dawſon late 26th Foot.

It will be a circumſtance gratifying to the friends of the late Major Dawſon of the 26th Foot, who periſhed on the Goodwin Sands, on the 16th of December laſt, in the Eurora Tranſport and a tribute due from a brother officer to his reſpected memory, to mention, that, as he lived reſpected, ſo he died univerſally regretted by every individual of the corps. He was a man of tender probity and the ſtricteſt honor, poſſeſſed of an excellent good heart, a humane feeling, and generous diſpoſition, and a very good officer.—His death will be as ſincerely lamented, as his loſs will be long felt by the corps to which he belonged.

DIED.—At Montreal the 21ſt inſt. John Chew Eſquire, Secretary of Indian affairs, as a young man of the ſtricteſt honor and moſt unconteſtable integrity, he was an example to youth of Canada; as a dutiful ſon and an affectionate brother his loſs is irreparable; as a ſteady friend, as a cheerful companion, and as an honeſt man, his death is keenly felt, and will long be regretted by thoſe who had an opportunity of knowing his worth.

MARRIED.

At Kingſton, U. C. on the 16th June, 1806. by the Rev. J. Stuart, Mr. Patrick Smyth to Miſs Anne Stuart, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. J. Stuart.

DIED

Lately in England, Lord Macartney, a great diplomatic character; alſo the accompliſhed Ducheſs of Devonſhire.

Some Doll Makers are conſiderably alarmed at the numerous elopements which have recently taken place from the *hoarſing* and *boarding ſchool*. They are apprehenſive of being totally out of employ, ſince the little Miſſes from determined to *manufacture their own babies!*

London Paper.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

June 28, Brig Integrity, W. Moore, from Kingſton, ſailed 7th May, addreſſed to Meſſrs Lether and Morrogh, in ballaſt, 160 tons.

July 7. Brig John, William Thom, from Leith, 8 weeks, addreſſed to J. Stewart and Co cargo coals and bottles. Paſſengers John Young, Andrew Brand, and James Dickſon.—Bark Rocket, Wm. Tagge, from Dartmouth, ſailed 4th May, addreſſed to Munro and Bell, in ballaſt.—Brig Harmony, W. Fox, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, 22 days paſſage, addreſſed to G. Hamilton, cargo rum and ſugar. Paſſengers, Mr. Church, Captain Cummings, Mr. Travers, and Mr. O'Riggin.—Sarah, Wm. Maxwell from Halifax, 15 days paſſage, to Meſſrs. T. T. Oliver & Co. in ballaſt.—Duchels of Northumberland, G. Dearborn, from Halifax, 15 days paſſage, to John More, Eſq. in ballaſt.—10. Ship Ann, Chriſtr. Harriſon, London, ſailed 25th May, to Henry Oſborne, in ballaſt. Paſſenger, Wm. Harriſon.—Ship Le Caroline, Jean Le Brun, Carbonnier, Newfoundland, 17 days paſſage, to Mr. Chenie, in ballaſt.—11. Schr. Sally, W. Crock, Halifax, ſailed 26th June, to Capt. Story, with rum and coffee. Paſſenger, Capt. Story. The Tartar frigate had captured a French privateer of 18 guns and 104 men, in her paſſage from Bermuda to Halifax.—Ship Aurora, David Walker, London, ſailed May 5, to Henry Oſborne, Eſq. in ballaſt. Paſſenger, Mr James Harper.—Brig Atalanta, Thos. Wobycomb, St Johns, Newfoundland, ſailed 18th June, to J. Painter, Eſq. in ballaſt.—Ship Thomas, G. Hickey, Newfoundland, ſailed 18th June, to John More, Eſq. in ballaſt. Paſſenger, Mr. J. Dumeul.—Ship Young William, London, ſailed May 5, to H. Oſborne, Eſq. in ballaſt. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. W. Ward and H. Clawſon.—Ship Samuel and Jane, R. Blackburne, London, ſailed 14th May, to H. Oſborne, Eſq. in ballaſt.—Brig Lord Dancan, A. Nicol, Bay of Buiſe, Newfoundland, ſailed 25th June, to James Roſs, Eſq. cargo oils and ballaſt.—12. Schr. Catherine, J. M. Bonlanger, St. Johns, Newfoundland. ſailed 25th June, to James Roſs, Eſq. in ballaſt.—Schr. Fortitude, J. Renouf, St. Johns, Newfoundland, ſailed 13th June to Meſſrs Aylwin, Harnett & Co in ballaſt.—Ship Diana, W. Britton, Hull, ſailed 19th May, to H. Oſborne, Eſq. in ballaſt.—His Majeſty" Ship Dover, 18 guns, R. Simpſon, Eſq. commander, from Halifax, 9 days paſſage. Paſſengers, Lieut. Gow Gore and ſuite, and Major Hanson.—13. Ship Canada, Robt. Dow, Greenock, ſailed 30th May, to Mr. Robert Hunter, dry goods and rum. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. D. Nevin, D. Buchanan, S. Fraſer, Wm. Boyſon. Alex. Hervey, Robt Jack, and Robt. Hunter; Mrs. Hervey and Agnes Liddle.

July 19. Schr. Prevoyante, S. Dubin, from Halifax, ſailed 3d July, addreſſed to Meſſrs Lether and Morrogh, cargo olive oil and ballaſt.—Brig Liberty, G. Hoggan from Newcaſtle, 31 days paſſage, addreſſed to Mr. Joſeſ, in ballaſt.—2. Brig Cottier, C. Williams, from Dublin, ſailed 2d May, addreſſed to Mr. P. S. Robertſon, cargo porter and ballaſt. Paſſengers, Mr. P. S. Robertſon and family. Mrs. Peters, from Bermuda, ſailed 24th of June, addreſſed to the maſter, cargo rum, coffee, ſugar and molaſſes.—Schr. Dappers, three Tiller, from Newfoundland, 14 days paſſage, addreſſed to Mr. Jas Macnider in ballaſt.—Ship Abraham, Wm. Singleton, from Briſtol, 6 weeks paſſage, addreſſed to Hayley, Chamberlain and Gibb, in ballaſt.—21. Schooner Favorite Polly, Gaſpe, from Halifax, 18 days paſſage, addreſſed to the maſter, cargo, Wine, ſugar, Molaſſes &c.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for the YEAR 1805.

EXPORTS.

20116 Bushels Wheat,		4535 Pieces Oak Timber,	
28390 Bbls. Flour,		898 Pcs do	
26402 Qrs biſcuits,		960 Cherry, Walnut	
4141 Bushels Peaſe,		Birch, &c.	
3016 do Oats,		431 Plank do	
9411 do Barley,		1,062,904 Do Staves &	
1211 do Ind Corn,		heading,	
6331 do Flaxſeed,		18842 Sawn Lids,	
140 do Clover,		42880 Pine Boards and	
12 Tierces } Beef.		Plank,	
1516 Barrels }		389 Oak Plank,	
80 half do }		1114 Hand ſpikes,	
36 Kegs do }		376 Oars,	
17 Kegs of Tongues,		103 Malts,	
14 Tierces } Pork.		21 Bowſprits,	
8.6 Barrels }		141 Spars,	
50 Hams,		574 Pieces Cedar,	
20 Bbls } Tallow.		119,645 W I Staves,	
2 Kegs }		3000 Shingles,	
199 Firkins and Kegs Butter,		4929 Modern Pickets,	
1578 Boxes Soap and Candles,		160 Puncheons do	
80 Tons Seal, Cod		603 Tierces do,	
& Porpoife Oil,		10 Boxes Starch,	
610 Tierces,		7 Kegs Snuff,	
197 Bbls. } Salmon		804 Barrels,	
209 half do }		31 Bags Hops,	
10 Tierces }		68 Bbls. } Refined	
10 Barrels }		69 Boxes } Spermaſ.	
do }		3 Caſks Sulphur,	
285 Bbls. Herrings,		1 8-th Caſkmore,	
34 half Bbls. do.		150 Bbls } Bees	
72 Bbls Bafs,		20 half do } Wax	
3118 Qls Cod Fiſh,		18 Cwt. Whale	
85 Horſes,		Bone,	
37 Sheep,		7985 Calks Pot Aſh,	
7 Horned Cattle,		27491 Do	
29 Bbls. Onions,		1601 Qrs and Cwt	
344 Bbls. Apples,		Hides,	
20 Bbls. Cranberries		8490 Horns,	
		14 Cwt. Hoofs,	

FURRS and PELTRIES.

13207 Beaver Skins,		8845 Cubed and ſpoil	
1987 Martins,		Cats,	
15346 Otters,		4158 Wolves,	
11430 Minks,		1344 Bike,	
3316 Foxes,		1034 Wolverenes,	
7228 Peaze,		2200 Kitts,	
19436 Beavers & Cubs,		3260 Squirrels and	
215843 Deer,		Cubs,	
142319 Racoons,		714 Seals,	
66187 Muſkquafh,		8005 lb. Caſhmere,	

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

190 Veſſels, 26506 Tons, 4 1340 Men.

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

12 Butts			
235 Pipes		Madeira Wine, 29961 gls.	
56 Hhds.			
80 Qr. Caſks			
287 Pipes			
15 Hhds.		Port Wine.	
805 Caſk buttd.			
38 Pipes Fayal,			
4 Butts			
315 Pipes		Spaniſh Red,	
120 half Butts			
952 Hhds.			
70 Pipes			
403 Hhds.		Claret,	
33 Caſks bottled			
451 Caſks Brandy and Gin, 61,367 gals.			
4341 Puncheons		Rum, 475530 gallons,	
197 Hhds.			
708 Caſks Molaſſes, 81,814 do.			
189297 lb. Loaf Sugar,			
844518 lb. Muſcovado do.			
59974 lb. Coffee,			
71521 lb. Leaf Tobacco,			
2306 lb. manufactured,			
71877 Manns Salt.			

N. B. 3 per Cent. has been deducted from the whole, for payment of duties.

EPIGRAM

Britiſh Janet agreed with ſoft Lubin to wed,
And dowdy the nymph to the altar he led.
Returning and chattering he ſeem'd indiſpoſ'd,
He hung down his head and his eye ſtole he cloſ'd.
"I'm afraid, my dear Janet, I am greatly to blame,
"I've been guilty of ſome what I hardly dare name;
"Hitherto I the matter, with care, have conceal'd,
"But ſooner or later it muſt be reveal'd."
"Good Heaven!" ſays Janet, what's the ſecret behind?
"You alarm me, pray ſpeak, this is very unkind!"
"Oh," ſays he, "I'd a child ere my Janet I knew,"
"One chink!" exclaims ſhe, "Sure, Sir I've had Two."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, 30th August, 1806.

On Saturday the 23d inſtant, arrived here His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Province of Upper Canada.—His Excellency landed at twelve o'clock, with the honours due to his rank: and was ſworn into office at the Government buildings on Monday laſt.

On Wedneſday the 27th inſt. Wm. Weekes, Eſq. Member of Parliament, for the County of York, Durham and Simcoe, on the part of the Inhabitants of the Home Diſtrict, preſented to his Excellency the following address:

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Inhabitants of the Home Diſtrict, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your ſafe arrival in this Province; and to expreſs to you the unfeigned aſſurance of our unſhaken loyalty and attachment to His Majeſty's perſon and Government. We alſo beg leave to add, that, we feel the moſt lively gratification in obſerving in your Excellency's appointment, the high prerogative of Regal authority unconnected with a Military eſtabliſhment: and we indulge ourſelves in the hope of experiencing, in your Adminiſtration of this Government, the paternal ſolicitude of a Gracious Sovereign for the proſperity of the Province, in uniſon with the affections of a grateful people.

In approaching your Excellency, with a zealous attachment to a Conſtitution, which neither innovation can impair, nor anarchy deform, we lament our being under the neceſſity of ſtating to you, that, ſince the eſtabliſhment of it in this Country, its ſyſtem has been miſtaken, and its energy miſuſed.—In ſituations in which it were matter of dignity, as well as of duty, to promote the public good, private intereſt only has been regarded; and prerogative and privilege have been indiſcriminately ſacrificed at the ſhrine of arbitrary impoſition.

We would willingly remove from our memory every impreſſion of former occurrences, if it were as eaſy to forget our ſufferings, as to ſubmit to them in ſilence; but we forbear at this period to ſolicit your Excellency's attention to their detail, pleaſed as we are in the expectation that a remembrance of the paſt, will ſtand only as a contraſt to the felicity of future times; and that under your Excellency's Adminiſtration, neither weak capacities, nor erring minds, will gain influence, or aſcendency, in the Councils of the Province.

It is unneceſſary for us to ſtate, nor is your Excellency now to learn, that the inſtitution of the Government, from which we receive a hereditary protection, has antiquity for its origin, and the wiſdom of ages for its ſupport;—That it has gained celebrity with time, and perfection with experience, and that any deviation from its principles muſt be an abandonment to our ruin: but we truſt it may not be deemed irrelevant to ſuggeſt, that many among us have ſupported it at the hazard of their lives, and at the expence of their property—that others have reſorted to it from choice, and have afforded to its eſtabliſhment the labor of their years, and the gleanings of their induſtry—and that it is the common concern of all to tranſmit it unimpaired from age to age, until, in the computation of its enjoyment, perpetuity and age become ſynonimous to our poſterity.

Signed by 301 Inhabitants of the Home Diſtrict.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your Congratulations on my ſafe arrival in this Province; and I receive with pleaſure your profeſſions of Attachment to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

I highly approve the ſentiments you profeſs of the Britiſh Conſtitution. My utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to Adminiſter it here with Impartiality, and to preſerve it from Anarchy and Innovation.

FRANCIS GORE.
Lieut. Govr.

Government-Houſe,
YORK, 27th Auguſt, 1806.

DIED.—On Tueſday laſt, Mr. Archibald Cameron formerly a merchant of this place; his remains were interred on Wedneſday, attended by a number of reſpectable Inhabitants.

York, 30th July 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying his Majeſty's Troops at the Garriſon with freſh Beef, takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has engaged a Perſon to ſuperintend the Butchering buſineſs, and that good freſh Beef may be had three times a week. Freſh Pork and Mutton will be always ready on a day's notice, Poultry, &c. Thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to become Cuſtomers, may rely on being well ſerved and regularly ſupplied.—If conſtant Cuſtomers, &c. a note on the weight will be ſent along with the article. Families becoming conſtant Cuſtomers, will pleaſe to ſend a Book by their Servant, to have it entered, to prevent any miſtakes.—The Bullocks will commence on Monday the 8th of September next.

R. HENDERSON.

York, Auguſt 28, 1806.

ONE HUNDRED CORDS OF FIRE WOOD WANTED.

FIFTY Cords to be delivered at the Government Houſe, by the 1ſt of October: the remainder by the firſt of February next; ſuch perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, will give in their propoſals to Mr. George Crookbank Commiſſary, on or before the 10th of September next.

York, 23th Auguſt 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

BURGLARY.

WHEREAS the dwelling houſe of the late Mr. White, was broken open in the nights of Monday & Wedneſday laſt, the 25th and 27th inſtant, ſuppoſed with a Felonious intent; a Reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any perſon who ſhall give ſuch information of the offender or offenders, as ſhall convict and bring them to Juſtice, by

PETER RUSSELL,
Executor.

York, 28th Auguſt 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29	4th Conceſſion	}	700 Acres in the Township of Whitby.
	5th do.		
South Half	24—5th do.		
	25—4th do.		
	18—1ſt do.	}	400 Acres in Scarborough.
	19—4th do.		
	25 & 26—4th do.	}	400 Acres in Hamilton.
	3 & 4—1ſt do.		
	4—2d do.	}	1200 Acres in Clark.
	3 & 4 in the broken front		
	Total		2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 13 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, 6th Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are conſiderably ſtocked, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz.

William Chewett,	John Stoate,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraſer,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joſeph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Stevens,
Auguſtus Jones,	Simeon S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Ryckman,
Lewis Grant,	Malden Bottwell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marvin,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout,
	George Laws

A. R. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS Eſq. are requeſted to ſend them to the Subſcriber regularly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being loſt by the deceaſed, it is particularly requeſted they may be immediately returned.—Plutarch's Lives, 1ſt vol. —Voltaire's Works, 11th do. in French, h. bound—Titi Livii Latini, 1ſt do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 1ſt and 2d do.—Ruſſia Ancient Hiſtory, 1ſt do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's 4th and 8th, h. bound—Moliere's, 6th do French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiſtrator.

York, 6th June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The Houſe and Acre Lot lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed D. Burns, and 1000 Acres of Land, compoſed of Lots No. 24, 26 and 27 ſeventh Conceſſion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceſſion, and Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 27 ninth Conceſſion in the Township of Etobicoke, Home Diſtrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt Side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 21.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 801. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and dated, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the First day of August, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the thirteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN Testemony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trully and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

Lateſt Intelligence.

GIBRALTAR, May 24.

Among the numerous atchievements of the Britiſh navy, the following will vie in brilliancy with the moſt celebrated.—On the 7th April, the Sirius frigate, Capt. Prowſe, of 36 guns, and 260 men, gave chaſe to, and came up with a French ſquadron, compoſed of the ſhip La Bergere, of eighteen 12 pounders, one 32 pound carronade, and 170 men; brig L'Abeille, eighteen 9 pounders, two 36 carronades and 110 men; brig La Laguerie, twelve 9 pounders, 72 men; brig La Janus, twelve 9 pounders 78 men; La Victorie, twelve 18, and two 68-pound carronades, 76 men; La Gracioſe, four 4-pounders, and one 36 pound carronade, 37 men; La Jalouſie, four 4 pounders, one 36 pound carronade and 53 men; La Gentille, four 4 pounders, one 36 pound carronade, and 36 men; La Provincale, four 4-pounders, one 36-pound carronade, and 49 men. Total French ſquadron, 93 guns and carronades and 661 men;—bound from Civita Vechia, along ſhore for Naples. The action commenced within piſtol ſhot; the water being ſmooth all the enemy's guns told.—Several of the ſmaller craft, having received damage, ran for the ſhore; the ſhip and three brigs continued the action; until at length the ſhip ſtruck and the brigs eſcaped.—The ſhip is carried into Malta. The French had 50 killed and wounded.—Our loſs is heavy, being 9 killed and 20 wounded.—Among the killed was Mr. Adair, nephew of the Captain of the Sirius, and brother to Capt. Adair of the marines, who was killed on board the Victory with Lord Nelſon, in the immortal battle off Trafalgar.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, June 2.

Copy of an enclofure from the Earl of St. Vincent, K.B. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Channel, to William Marſden Eſq. dated on board the Hibernia, off Ushant, the 27th of laſt month.

His Majeſty's ſhip Pallas, St. Martin's Road, Iſle Ree, May 10.

SIR,

The French trade having been kept in port of late, in a great meaſure by their knowledge of the exact ſituation of his Majeſty's cruizers, conſtantly announced at the ſignal poſts, it appeared to me to be ſome object, as there was nothing better in view, to endeavour to ſtop this practice, Accordingly the two poſts at La Pointe de la Roche, were demoliſhed; next that of Caſſous; then two in L'Anſe de Repos, one of which Lieut. Haſwell and Mr. Hillier, the gunner, took in a neat ſtyle from upwards of one hundred militia. The marines and boat's crews behaved exceedingly well; all the flags have been brought off, and the houſes built by government burnt to the ground. Yeſterday too the ſignal of Lieut. Norton, of the Firſt Cutter, and Lieut. Gregory, of the Caſtell gun brig, induced them to volunteer to ſtorm the battery, on Point d'Equillon, while we ſhould attack it by land in the rear, but it was carried at once; and one of fifty men, who were ſtationed to throw thirty ſix pounders, were made priſoners, the reſt eſcaped. The battery is laid in ruins, guns ſpiked, carriages burnt, barracks and magazine blown up, and all the ſhells thrown into the ſea. The ſignal poſt of L'Equillon, together with the houſe, ſhared the fate of the gun-carriages; the convoy got into a river beyond our reach.—Lieut. Mapleton, Mr. Sutherland the maſter, and Mr. Hillier, who, as they do on all occaſions, as they did at this time whatever was in their power, for his Majeſty's ſervice.—The Petty Officers, ſeamen and marines, fully ſuſtain the opinion that their country has before reaſon to form; yet it would be inexcuſable were not the names of the Quartermaſters, Burden and Cofins, particularly mentioned, as men highly deſerving any favor that can be ſhewn to the line to which they belong.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

Seamen ſlightly wounded—Phillips, Burden, Quartermaſter; Wm. Coburn, ſeaman.

Marine ſlightly wounded—Robert Bouidon.

LONDON, June 7.

Mrs. Thomas Hope's (a Banker's wife) firſt Aſſembly,

Was given on the evening of the King's Birth Day, at her houſe in Ducheſs St. Portland Place. The party exceeded 1500 faſhionables, including their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge and Glouceſter. Thirteen ſtate apartments were thrown open on this occaſion, namely—1ſt, the anti-room, fitted up *a la Grecque*; 2d the black velvet, or King Henry the VIIIth's room; 3d, the blue, or Etruſcan room, the walls and ceiling of this apartment being compoſed of a blue ground, and furniſhed with a crimſon ſatin; 4th, the ſtar room, which is fitted up to reſemble the ſtarry proſpect in the celeſtial regions; 5th, the Ottoman room, or boudoir; the ceiling of this room is ſtrict coſtume, as repreſenting the awning over a Turkiſh tent; 6th, the dining room, furniſhed *a l'Egyptienne*, the chairs, tables, ſideboards and pedeſtals, all being compoſed of the moſt beautiful mahogany, inlaid with ebony: in this room are the fineſt mahogany antique candelabras in the known world; 7th, the drawing-room, compoſed of bronze and gold furniture, magnificent mirrors of vaſt magnitude, candelabras, tripods, and two real gold chandeliers, or Grecian lamps, richly chaſed; 8th, the ſtatue gallery, illuminated by an immenſe number of ſilver lamps with patent burners; 9th, the picture gallery illuminated in the ſame ſtyle, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th were the wing-rooms, ſo called from their occupying the angles of the building—theſe were all in the Grecian ſtyle.

The company began to arrive at eleven o'clock.—About one, what was called a Sand-wich ſupper, was ſet on in different rooms. The ſupper in fact, conſiſted of every delicacy, viz.—the fineſt wines and rareſt wines, which were ſerved in profuſion. On this occaſion were diſplayed ſeveral very large gold cups, reſembling vaſes. There were many other articles of gold, plate diſplayed, particularly ſeveral gold candleſticks with branched lights. In the hall were ſtationed twelve ſervants in rich ſtate liveries, and the large number of attendants out of livery lined the great ſtair-caſe. About twelve o'clock the celebrated band of *Milaneſe* muſicians arrived from Mr. Angerſtein's houſe in Pall-Mall, where a grand entertainment was given by that gentleman to the Princeſs of Wales.—Many of the diſtinguiſhed fashionables came from thence at a late hour. It was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that the party broke up.

Houſe of Commons.

In a committee of ſupply, Lord H. Petty moved a reſolution, granting to his Majeſty a ſum of 300,000l. to enable his Majeſty to reward the officers, ſeamen and marines, under the command of the late Lord Nelſon, for their valour and glorious conduct in the battle of Trafalgar. The report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

June 12.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

Agreeably to the notice ſent from the Lords to the Commons on Tueſday, that their lordſhips would proceed further in the trial of lord Viſcount Melville this day, that Houſe, attended by their Speaker, were in the High Court of Parliament, Weſtminſter Hall, this morning exactly at ten o'clock. In conſequence, however, of a diſcuſſion which previouſly took place in the Houſe of Peers, it was not till half after eleven o'clock that the proceſſion of their lordſhips to the Hall took place; and it was twelve before the cuſtomary formalities of opening the Court had been gone through.

The ten articles of Impeachment were read, and the queſtion of guilty, or not guilty? was put ſeverally & reſpectively upon each of them to each Peer, beginning with the junior Baron, each Peer laying his right hand upon his left breaſt, & ſaying to each article "*Guilty*," or "*Not Guilty, upon my honor.*"

The following are the diviſions on the different Articles:

On the firſt Article, charging him with applying 10,000l. of the public money to his own uſe, previous to Jan. 1786:—*Not Guilty* 120—*Guilty* 15.

On the ſecond Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply ſums of the public money to his own uſe, and repreſenting the ſwearing over a Turkiſh teſt; 6th, the dining room, furniſhed *a l'Egyptienne*, the chairs, tables, ſideboards and pedeſtals, all being compoſed of the moſt beautiful mahogany, inlaid with ebony: in this room are the fineſt mahogany antique candelabras in the known world; 7th, the drawing-room, compoſed of bronze and gold furniture, magnificent mirrors of vaſt magnitude, candelabras, tripods, and two real gold chandeliers, or Grecian lamps, richly chaſed; 8th, the ſtatue gallery, illuminated by an immenſe number of ſilver lamps with patent burners; 9th, the picture gallery illuminated in the ſame ſtyle, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th were the wing-rooms, ſo called from their occupying the angles of the building—theſe were all in the Grecian ſtyle.

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On the ſecond Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply ſums of the public money to his own uſe, and conniving at ſuch fraudulent application:—*Not Guilty* 79—*Guilty* 57.

On the third Article, permitting Alexander Trotter to draw public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his Bankers, Meſſrs. Coutts & Co. in his own name, and at his own diſpoſal:—*Not Guilty* 84—*Guilty* 53.

On the fourth Article, charging him with ſimilar connivance, in reſpect of public money placed by ſaid Trotter in the hands of Mink Spott, for the purpoſe of private emolument:—*Not Guilty Unanimouſly.*

On the fifth Article, charging him the ſame as in the firſt Article, only ſaying the Act ſubſequent to Jan. 1806:—*Not Guilty* 131—*Guilty* 4.

On the ſixth Article, charging him with receiving public money from Alexander Trotter, and devoting it to his own uſe, and with participating with ſaid Trotter in the profit made of the public money:—*Not Guilty* 86—*Guilty* 47.

On the ſeventh Article, charging him with receiving 22,000l. of the public money, without intereſt, from Alexander Trotter:—*Not Guilty* 81—*Guilty* 41.

On the eighth Article, charging him with receiving from Alexander Trotter 22,000l. of the public money, for which he defendant was to pay intereſt:—*Not Guilty* 100—*Guilty* 30.

On the ninth Article, charging that while the ſaid Alexander Trotter tranſacted the buſineſs of the defendant as his Agent, he, the ſaid Trotter, was from time to time in advance, to the ſaid Viſcount Melville, in that reſpect, to the amount of from 10 to 20,000l. which ſums were partly taken from the public money and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money:—*Not Guilty* 116—*Guilty* 16.

On the tenth and laſt Article, charging him with taking at ſeveral times between 1782, and 1784, and between 1784 and 1786, 27,000l. of the public money, and converting the ſame to his private uſe:—*Not Guilty* 123—*Guilty* 12.

The Lord Chancellor then informed the Noble Defendant, that, he was Acquitted on all the charges; and the Court broke up.

The Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Spaniſh ſchooner El Virgin del Carmen, off Cadiz, by the Niger, Hillyar; the Spaniſh ſchooner Santa Clara, by two boats, manned by a part of the crew of the Pique, capt. Ross; alſo by the ſame ſhip Pique, the Phaeton, and Voltigeur, two French brigs of war, with 10 guns and 120 men each. The two French brigs were obſtinately defended, and the Pique, we are ſorry to announce, had 9 officers and men killed, and 14 wounded in the action; Le Creole, French privateer, of 14 guns and 59 men, by the Rem Deer capt. Fyffe.

Extract from the new Dutch Monarchical conſtitution.

"The King ſhall have, excluſively, and without reſtriction, the complete exercife of the government, and all the power neceſſary to ſecure the execution of the laws, and to cauſe them to be reſpected. He has the nomination to all the charges and offices, civil and military, which, according to anterior laws, were veſted in the grand Penſionary. He likewiſe enjoys the pre-eminence and the prerogatives hitherto attached to that dignity. The coin of the ſtate ſhall bear his image. Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in his name. He has the right of granting pardon, abolition, or the mitigation of the pains pronounced by judiciary awards; nevertheleſs, he ſhall not be authoriſed to exerciſe this right, but after having heard the members of the national court in his privy council.

"The government of the Colonies, and every thing relative to their internal regulation, belong excluſively to the King.

"The Law is eſtabliſhed in Holland by the concurrence of the legiſlative body, formed of the aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, and by the King. The legiſlative body is compoſed of 38 members, elected for five years.

"To complete the number of members authoriſed by the foregoing article their High Mightineſſes ſhall preſent to his Majeſty, a liſt of two candidates for each of the vacant places. The King ſhall make the election out of the candidates propoſed."

NATCHEZ, July 1.

The following very extraordinary circumſtance occurred a few days ſince. If the Advocates for duelling were compelled to ſettle their "affairs of honor" in a ſimilar manner, ſubſtituting a common hang-man to terminate the ſcene in place of a foe to one of the parties, it is probable the practice would ſoon become leſs faſhionable.

At about two o'clock P. M. an Indian was diſcovered by the family gotening the ſouth end of Col. Chaulit's lane. He drew their attention, being painted in an uncommon manner, his whole body appeared red; he held in his right hand a gun, which he brandiſhed with many geſticulations, in his left a bottle; he was attended by two other Indians, in rather a ſober pace—At the oppoſite end of the lane ſome more Indians were diſcovered, among whom was a man, painted in like manner, but unarmed; he was held and detained by a woman—but when the one brandiſhing his gun came within about 20 ſteps of him, he burſt from the embrace of his wife, and rallied towards his antagoniſt—at about four yards diſtance they both halted, when the unarmed one preſented his naked breaſt to the other, who took deliberate aim, but appearing to recollect himſelf, he dropt his gun, took a drink from the bottle, which was tied to his wriſt—the other patiently and reſolutely bolding his breaſt open and preſented all this time, having finiſhed his drink, and gave a whoop, he took fresh aim, & in an inſtant the other dropt almoſt at his feet;—this done, he handed his gun with all poſſible ſpeed, gave it to a bye ſtander (ſon to the deceaſed.) he then in turn bared and preſented his breaſt, and was inſtantaneouſly ſent into eternity.

The dead bodies were carried each the way they had come, and by their reſpective friends interred one at each end of the lane; the wife and relatives of the unarmed one, who was firſt killed howled over his remains three days & nights, they then diſappeared—on Friday laſt they returned again, fired ſeveral guns on approaching the grave, gave a general howl about 2 quarter of an hour and retired.

We learned from ſome among them who ſpeaks broken Engliſh, that they had quarrelled over a bottle ſome conſiderable time ago, when the Indian who was firſt killed had had his finger bit by the other in ſuch a manner that his arm inflamed; he declared he was "*ſpoiled,*" and that they muſt both die, they agreed and formed the arrangement as related.

BOSTON, July 30.

DIED]—In Kingſton (Eng.) Mr. T. Lloyd, 2d Lieut. of the Dreadnought, man of war: While on a party of pleaſure with ſome brother officers, in the height of good humour, he requeſted his companions to go with him to the church-yard, and ſee a ſpot where he ſhould like to have his body interred. They went; and though in apparent good health at the time, he was taken with a complaint in the bowels, died a few hours after, and was interred in the ſpot he had pointed out, agreeable to his deſire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Capt. Wanting, of the brig Farmer, arrived here on the 28th ult. hauriſhes the following intereſting information:

St. Kitt's, July 8.

This morning a ſloop arrived here from Monſerat, with intelligence of the arrival of a French ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line and one frigate at that iſland, under the command of Admiral Williſaumes, who has as pupil and ſecond in command, Jerome Bonaparte; a boat was ſent on ſhore, and demanded the ſhipping in the road, which were immediately delivered up; they conſiſted of three ſhips and one brig.

The ſhipping at Nevis, in this road, got under weigh with all poſſible expedition, and proceeded to Brimſtone hill where they found the fleet had left that at ten o'clock, they purſued their way home.

The French ſquadron hove in ſight about noon (which put the inhabitants in great conſternation, bundling all their effects to the plantations) ſteering towards Briſtone hill, having in tow the ſhip ——, obtained from Monſerat, they were off this garriſon in the afternoon, when in gun-ſhot a fire was opened upon them, which they returned by a few broad-ſides on the few ſhips that remained under the hill.

On Friday the 4th inſt. they were at St. Martins, and left there the ſame evening for Tortola, with the intention, as they ſaid, "to deſtroy the ſhipping and burn the town, in order to root out that neſt of pirates and privateersmen."

On Saturday the 5th inſt. they were ſeen by a Britiſh brig of war off Spaniſh Town; the ſame day a Britiſh ſquadron of four ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, under command of Admiral Cochrane, were ſeen under a heavy preſs of ſail, ſteering for Tortola, ſix hours after of the French ſquadron; they doubtleſs will come together on Sunday the 6th.

The ſchooner Margaret Tingey, capt. Newcomb, arrived at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, on Friday, in 17 days from Martinique, via St. Thomas. In the Gulph Stream Capt. N. was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Fortune, who ſaid he had cut off 24 ſail of droggers from Samana, and deſtroyed them at ſea, as alſo two other veſſels, one of them loaded with coffee; and that the frigate, with ſix ſail of the line, were convoy to a fleet of 272 merchantmen, from the Weſt Indies, bound to Europe, &c. then in ſight, and through which Capt. N. had paſſed.

Capt. Evans, arrived at this port from Antigua, was brought to, about the 22d July, in lat. 28 deg. long. 67 deg. by a Britiſh ſquadron commanded by Vice Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, a frigate and two brigs, ſteering to the northward, in purſuit of the French ſquadron.

NOTE.

Admiral Warren's ſquadron, conſiſting of the Foudroyant, of 84 guns; (flag ſhip) Hero, 74, Capt. Gardner; Fame, 74, Capt. Bennet; Courageux, 74, Capt. Billett; Namur, 74, Captain Halſtead; Ramilies, 74, Capt. Pickmore; Amazon, 38, Capt. Parker; Saracin ſloop, 18, Capt. Prevoſt; and Moucheran brig, 16, Capt. Hawes; ſailed from St Helen's (England) the 4th June, with ſealed orders; but ſuppoſed in queſt of Jerome Bonaparte.—The force of the ſquadron ſeen about the 22d July by Capt. Evans, agrees exactly with the force above ſtated.—On the 25th July, the ſquadron under Williſaumes and Jerome Bonaparte was in lat. 32 deg. 30 min. long. 72 deg.—So that on that day, it is probable, the above ſquadron was not far in the rear of the French.—The French ſquadron conſiſts of the Foudroyant 84 guns, Le Veteran 74, L'Eole 74, Le Cirtard 74, Le Patriote 74, Le Jupiter 74, and a 40 gun frigate.—It is ſingular, that the flag-ſhip in both ſquadrons ſhould bear the ſame name, and be of the ſame rate.

[Boſton Centinel.

Captain Farmer of the ſhip Waſhington, from New Orleans, was boarded off Havannah by the Britiſh brig Port Mahon, the lieutenant of which veſſel informed him he had received intelligence from the Commander of a New-York brig from Leghorn, that Admiral Collingwood had recently captured and ſent into Gibraltar 8 French ſhips of the line, and that he (the captain of the brig) ſaw them laying there in the Roads. The brig had arrived at Engliſh Town in a very ſhort paſſage.—

Mer. Adv.

A few days ago, as the faſhionable Mrs. C. was entering the drawing-room up ſtairs, on a viſit, ſhe ſuddenly ſtopped at the door, and could proceed no further, when it was found that the trail of her gown had been ſhut in the carriage door below. *[Lon. paper.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Bonaparte.——The following brief sketch of this modern King-maker, is copied from a late European publication:

"Poſſeſſed from nature of a reſtleſs and ambitious ſoul, he has let ſlip no opportunity of promoting his intereſts, and lifting himſelf up from the loweſt ranks of life. He has been the child of fortune, and yet he has left nothing to fortune that he could effect by his activity and his intrigues. He had triumphed over all his rivals? for in a military government, ſuch as that in which he contended, the chief power often becomes the prize of the moſt daring and crafty, while other qualities are of no account. His unſocial mind inceſſantly revolves new ſchemes of ambition, which he diſcloſes and proſecutes with the moſt conſummate diſſimulation. Order and humanity and good faith, are continually in his mouth; while in every ſtep of his career, he tramples without regard on theſe ſacred names. Though enthuſiaſtically deſirous of the character of a hero, he poſſeſſes no liberality of ſoul; and in all his tranſactions, in vain do we ſearch for a noble and generous deed. The cruelties he has committed are of a new kind in this civiliſed age; the relation of them would fill the ſoul with horror. His abilities have occaſionally called for many praiſes, and much admiration; but a man that in his deſigns and actions conſtantly diſregards thoſe principles of juſtice and uprightneſs which regulate the conduct of other men, always appears to poſſeſs higher abilities than he actually has;—his actions, having no reſtraint or barrier are prompt, for he conſults only his power. But diveſted of principle, his wiſdom is only craft, and his bravery is the daring of a robber. By ſome he has been compared to the illuſtrious Caeſar but he has not the generous nature of that extraordinary man; and his military ſkill ſinks into nothing before the tranſcendent genius of the Dictator of Rome. It is difficult to find a reſemblance of him, except we go to the countries of the Eaſt, where ſometimes riſe to view thoſe diſturbers of the peace of mortals, whoſe ſteps are marked by deſolation, and in whoſe dark ſouls no pleaſing ray of humanity ever ſhines."

Bonaparte's Brothers.—Of the four brothers of Bonaparte, Lucien is the richeſt. While he held the office of Miniſter of the Interior, he is known to have ſold the proteſtions of Government to ſmugglers and contraband dealers, in which trade his receipts for ſome time were enormous. He was not leſs dexterous in converting his foreign miſſions into ſources of profit. The negociations in Spain, in which Portugal alſo was included, were worth to him above 550,000l. and though he has not lately, from having fallen into diſgrace with his brother, held any ſituation of emolument, his fortune, notwithſtanding the pomp and luxury in which he lives, amounts to nearly a million and a half ſterling.—It was remarked at Paris during his ſtay there, that none of the Princes of the Bourbon Family had ever equalled him in ſplendour and magnificence. In his private life he is completely what is called in France *bon vivant* yet he is not without commendable qualities. Like the Regent, whom he is ſaid to have a good deal of reſemblance, he is fond of ſhow, of a luxurious table, and of a ſenſual enjoyment of every ſort; like him he is hoſpitable, generous, and fond of the fine arts.—He has, perhaps, the choiceſt gallery of pictures that can be poſſeſſed by an individual. He is reckoned the fineſt of the family in point of talents. Joſeph Bonaparte is of a very different character. Leſs immoral in his life, he is alſo leſs popular in his manner, among a people where libertiniſm often paſſes as a recommendation. More prudent and more obſequious to the will of his brother, he is a greater favourite with the family.

RUTLAND, (Vt.) Auguſt 2.

Obituary Notice.—Died at Bridport, on the morning of the 12th inſt. in a fit of the apoplexy, a Dutchman traveller; his name is unknown. He was found on the 7th inſt. about a o'clock P. M. under a tree by the wayſide, apparently indiſpoſed. Being interrogated by the people whether he were unwell, he replied that his head ached, and requeſted them to tie a handkerchief about it.

Some perſons enquired of him where he belonged; he ſaid about Little York, in Upper Canada—that he came from St. John's to Vergennes in a ſloop, belonging to a Captain King, loaded with ſhad and ſalt; and that he was going to Skeenſborough;—ſoon after he was deprived of ſenſe and voluntary motion, and remained till he died, notwithſtanding every effort which was made uſe of for his recovery.

He was a man apparently about 35 or 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches in height; well fet, and ſomewhat learned with the ſmall pox; and appeared to have been a labourer.

He had, in his knapſack, ſome decent clothes and other effects; and in his pockets fifteen copp'd watch and ſome money.

This is to requeſt any perſon who may have knowledge of the man, to communicate the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and if he has any heirs, they can, by proper application, have his effects, by defraying the expences of his illneſs, funeral charges, &c. otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of according to law.

WILLIAM MYRICK, Eſq.

Bridport, July 21, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying his Majeſty's Troops at the Garriſon with freſh Beef, takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has engaged a Perſon to ſuperintend the Butchering buſineſs, and that good freſh Beef may be had three times a week. Freſh Pork and Mutton will be always ready on a day's notice, Poultry, &c. Thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to become Cuſtomers, may rely on being well ſerved and regularly ſupplied.—If conſtant Cuſtomers, &c. a note of the weight will be ſent along with the article. Families becoming conſtant Cuſtomers, will pleaſe to ſend a Book by their Servant, to have it entered, to prevent any miſtakes, &c. The Buſineſs will commence on Monday the firſt of September next.

R. HENDERSON.

York, Auguſt 28, 1806.

ONE HUNDRED CORDS OF FIRE WOOD WANTED.

FIFTY Cords to be delivered at the Government Houſe, by the 1ſt of October the remainder, by the firſt of February next; ſuch perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, will give in their propoſals to Mr. George Crookſhank Commiſſary, on or before the 10th of September next.

York, 19th Auguſt 1806.

BURGLARY.

WHEREAS the dwelling houſe of the late Mr. White, was broken open in the nights of Monday & Wedneſday laſt, the 25th and 27th inſtant, ſtripped with a Falſe-door intent; a Reward of ten Dollars will be given to any perſon who ſhall give ſuch information of the offenders or offenders, as ſhall convict and bring them to juſtice, by

PETER RUSSELL, Executor.

York, 28th Auguſt 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber has a conſiderable number of fat Caſtle running at large between the Town and the Humber; they are all branded on the Horns with R. H. If any ſaid Caſtle ſhould be offered for ſale to Butchers or others, it is hoped no one will purchaſe them, as they may ſuppoſe them to be ſtolen.—A number of fat Caſtle is ſtill wanted, for which Caſh will be paid.

17th July, 1806. R. HENDERSON.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 20—4th Conceſſion, } 200 Acres in the Township of Whitby.
South Half 24—7th do. } do.
26—10 do. } do.
19—4th do. } 400 Acres in Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Markham.
3 & 4—18 do. } 1200 Acres in Clark.
4—21 do. } do.
3 & 4 in the broken front } do.

Total 1200 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 5th Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 6th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, 6th Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereof, Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rider,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraſer,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sornborn,
Auguſtus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Forreſt,	Samuel Pyke Jones,
Lewis Grant,	Malden Burnell,
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlin,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Rideout,
	George Lowe

C. B. WYATT, Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of the deceaſed D. BURNS, Eſq. are requeſted to ſend them to the Subſcriber regularly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make immediate payment.

The following Books with many others, being loſt by the deceaſed, it is particularly entreated they may be immediately returned—Plutarch's Lives, 18 vol. —Voltaire's Works, 12th do. in French, 8. bound—Titi Livii, Latin, 18 do.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland, 18 and 2d do.—Rollins Ancient Hiſtory, 18 do.—Pope's Works, 5th do.—Swift's do 4th and 8th. 8. bound—Moliere's, 6th do. French.

ALEXANDER BURNS, Adminiſtrator.

York, 8th June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The Houſe and Acre Lot lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed D. Burns, and 1000 Acres of Land, compoſed of Lots No 24, 26 and 27 ſeventh Conceſſion, Nos. 23, 25 and 26 eighth Conceſſion, and Nos. 23, 25, 26 and 27 ninth Conceſſion in the Township of Pickering, Home Diſtrict.

ALEX. BURNS.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt Side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

FAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where Saworrow, common and half Boots, fine and courſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 22.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 802. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held, called and choſen, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Firſt day of Auguſt, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the thirteenth day of October next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein, ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with: Provided that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to the inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, *GREETING!*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

IN Teſtemony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

(CIRCULAR.) *Downing Street, 8th June, 1806.*

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propofed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) Pay Office, Horse Guards, 5th May, 1806.

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.
(Signed)
Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein.

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 5th May, 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

York, Thursday, 4th Sept. 1806.

At a meeting of the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of York, it was unanimously recommended that the Printer of the Upper Canada Gazette be requested to insert in his next paper the names of the persons who signed the Address presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 27th ult. inasmuch as the said Address is represented to be in the name of the whole of the Inhabitants of the Home District;—whereas 301 persons, the number of those who signed it, do not constitute a tenth part of the inhabitants of said District.

NAMES of Persons who Signed the Address, in behalf of the Inhabitants of the Home District, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—Presented at York August 1806.

Wm. Graham,
James Fulton,
Botha Beman,
Wm. Cooper,
George Playter,
Ely Playter,
George Playter, Junr.
John Playter,
John Vanzante,
Hugh Carfrae,
John Aitbridge,
Jonathan Aitbridge,
Parker Mills,
Benjamin Motley,
Elisha Dexter,
John Mc. Dougall,
Thomas Hill,
Richard Heron,
Jonathan Hale,
Benjamin Carey,
Henry Mc. Gary of Mc. Gee,
Seneca Ketchum,
William Marsh,
Thomas Mercer,
Richard Lippincott or Lippincott,
Cornelius Vanzilland,
Thomas Humberstone,
Jos. Shepard,
John Mc. Bride,
Jacob Cummers,
John Willson, Senr.
John Willson, Junr.
Lawrence Johnson,
William Willson,
Paul Wilcott,
Jonathan Wilcott
Joseph Wilcott,
Richard Lawrence,
Christopher Harrison,
Malcolm Wright,
William Harrison,
Alexander Gray,
George Carter,
Joshua H. Paynes,
John Green,
Samuel Arnold,
John Wilhofe or Wilfon,
William Watson,
Aquila Bennett,
Bennett Yonge Street,
Martin Gohn,
Daniel Suits,
Abraham Walker,
Isaac Bennett,
Joshua or Judah Hemingway,
William Cozeman,
Anthony Hollinghead,
Duke Wm. Kendrick,
Nicholas Lober,
Nicholas Miller,
Mgonli Scorts,
George Moothaw,
Jacques Moothaw,
Adam Briney or Breineck,
Priuet Moothaw,
William Moothaw,
John Minthorn,
Joseph Minthorn,
Bernard Felix or Velix,
Henry Herrmann,
John Dexter,
Peter H. Vandeburgh,
Barent Vandeburgh,
Henry Vandeburgh,
J. Sam. Vandeburgh,
John W. Hadfon,
Oliver Butts,
Andrew Wilfon,
Thomas Haringe,
Peter Marlon,
John C. Stooks,
Ruben Patrick,
Hugh Shaw,
Edward Stooks,
Richard Stooks,
William Flanagan,
F. Daniel,
Henry Jackfon,
John Jones,
Francis Hoover,
Daniel Sieburts,
Isaac Wilfe,
William Yarnes,
William Kennedy,
Jacob L. Truman,
Aniel Britton,
William Tyler,
Jacob Hollinshead,
Isaac Hollinshead,
Samuel Hanes,
Edward Clerk,
Samuel [illegible]
Joseph C[illegible]
John Stark-eather,
James Playter,
Andrew Cohoe,
Job Webb,
Steve Jones,
Frank. Smith,
William Hughes,
Thomas Taylor,
John Nichol,
Thomas Topping,
Mordick Mc. Loud,
Ezekiel James,
John Hacker,
Ezekiel James,
Ruben Burr,
William Perfon,
Benjamin Pearfon,
James Gilberts,
Robert Wood,
Sam. Jeams,
Nathaniel Gamble,
James Ryaders,
Nathaniel Gamble, Junr.
Samuel Siddens,
Benjamin Brooke,
Henry Bunnell,
Hiaac Penrofe,
Nathaniel Hadleigh,
John Eves, Senr.
Hiaac Rogers,
William Huff,
Stephen Barbaree,
Jonathan Hescock,
James Rogers,
John Bedick Junr.
Obediah W. Rogers,
William Howard,
Samuel Haight,
Jonathan Gould,
Jeremiah Lundy,
Obediah Griffin,
Nathaniel Gregory,
Joel Drapher,
Ruben Smith,
Linus Huntley,
Frederic Sprague,
Theodore Wood,
Phins Winn,
Jacob Winn,
William Phillips,
Isaac Griffin,
W. M. Hatch,
William Crisenbery,
Nathaniel Holdfen,
Daniel Clark,
Reis Church,
Elisha Mitchell,
Somerfet Lees,
John Haight,
Hongphery Tench,
Isaac Kitney,
David Terry,
Every Silliss,
Henry Crosen,
Job Cogley,
John Weddel,
Elijah Hawleys
John Legg,
Joseph Hill,
James Sears,
Joshua Wittcocks,
Thomas Tivey,
Ebenf. Johnfon,
Thadeus Gilbert,
Christopher Beswick,
Ais Patrick,
Peter Underwood,
Ebenezar Cooke,
James Fenwick,
Daniel Patterfon,
Peter Bellinger,
Gitty Lifger,
Jarmer Lifey,
Benjam Frys,
S. Button Hagler,
Johnn Grey Wadely,
Jacob Wetzner,
John Geiher,
John Hauckel,
John H. Boormaster,
Jafom J. Fenn,
Griford Cluth,
Jos M'Grue,
Samuel Whitefide,
Peter Lindman,
F. Weithail,
Samuel Rumwel,
Anns Gerroud,
Henry Johnnid,
Daniel F. Seifert,
Y. R. Serben,
Frederick Spanhoole,
Johns Weltner,
John Uteli,
George Plogel,
John Bots,
John Pingel,
Henrick Piegel,
Johiman Pelsoll,
Henrick Somerfowl,
Peter Miller.
Martinus Bayerow,
Joleph Tomlinfon,
John Tomlinfon,
Michael Mo[illegible]
Peter Neter,
Benjamin Harrinton,
Abraham Herrinton,
John Dehart,
John Montgomery,
James Oborn,
Danigl Herrick,
Daniel Herrick Junr.
Timothy Webber,
David Herrick,
John Kennedy,
Charles Jackfon,
James Palmer,
Daniel Mute,
John Berry,
Jacob Dering,
George Anderfon,
Jacob Anderfon,
Nathaniel Hainebuck,
John Dexer,
Conrad Countryman,
Eias Anderfon,
Benjamin Davis,
Levi Devins,
Oliver Frances,
Jacob Philips,
Jacob Davins,
James Finch,
Jonathan Rumman,
Simeon Devins,
Michael Miller,
Benjamin Deming,
Thomas Hamilton,
Alexander Thompfon,
Samuel Lewis,
John Henry Kahmann,
William Hunter,
Thomas Sterrell,
T. R. Johnfon,
J. P. Radenmuller,
William Waners,
James Bunfield,
Afa Baken,
Hugh Mc. Phee,
E. Hair,
Johns Leach,
Henry Hair,
Wm. D. Forrell,
Walter Moody,
Edward Wright,
William Wright,
Daniel Tiers,
Timothy Skinner,
Joseph Hunt,
Jordan Poft,
John hagell,
Benjamin Gilbert,
Daniel Loglelin,
Francis Fenery,
Philip Clinger,
William Stennet,
Thos Jobbins,
Wm. Lancaster,
Jefs Ketchum Junr.
Hans Mitchels,
Robert Mo.ris,
Wm. Brown,
James Pettibone,
John Miller,
Wm. Robinfon,
George Calvert,
William Walker,
Benjamin Raymonds,
Abraham Devins,
Walter Monday,
Samuel Heron,
Jacob Lusk,
Andrew Clark,
Cornelius Anderfon,
Parkill Terry,
John Cromberry,
James Kenah.

Lateſt Intelligence.

LONDON, June 26.

Yeſterday arrived a Gottenburgh, Mail; the only intelligence it brings deſerving notice is the following: given under the date of June 16:—"We have great reaſon to believe that the differences be twen it is ey & Ruſſia will be ſpeedily accommodated through the medium of Ruſſia.

Spain has made a laſt naval effort, by equipping 25 ſail of the line. Of this number eight are at Carthagena, and nine at Cadiz. Bonaparte has inſiſted, that ſhe ſhould either declare againſt Ruſſia or shut her ports againſt the ships of that Nation; but now he is anxious for a reconciliation with Ruſſia, the intended proceeding, it is thought will not be carried into effect.

It is believed that ſome requiſition has been made to Pruſſia, on the part of France, to evacuate Hanover.

Bonaparte is ſaid to have it in contemplation to add Hanover to the kingdom of Holland, and to give it beſides, the command the mouth of the Emns, the Weſer and the Elbe.

June 27.

Polices have been opened at Lloyd's within the laſt few days, giving ſixty guineas to receive one hundred, if peace ſhall be concluded with France before the firſt of January.

June 30.

The funds this day have advanced in price, propably in conſequence of Ld. Yarmouth's arrival at Paris being announced in the Moniteur, and the intelligence that the French 3 per Cents. has riſen from 63 1-2 to 64 1-2.—The prices at one o'clock this day were—3 per cent Conſols for the opening 63 5-8 a 3-4—Reduced 62 3-8 a 1-2—Omnium 6 1-2 a 3-4.

Since our laſt, Dutch papers to the 25th, which contain French news to the 20th inſt. have come to hand. They are chiefly occupied with details relative to the entrance of King Louis into Holland, and his reception in that country.

The ſpeech of King Louis to their High Mitneſſes bears every appearance of having been prepared at Paris. It is in the ſame ſpirit with the declarations that paſſed at the Thuilleries when the new conſtitution of Holland was firſt announced.

The new King felicitates himſelf on the ſymptoms of affection he has received from his ſubjects—who delivered with appropriate complaiſance the ſpeeches that had been prepared for them. We learn, however by a gentleman now in town, and who came from Amſterdam in the American brig Clinton, arrived at Dover, a circumſtance that ſhews more forcibly than all the details that can appear in the Dutch journals, what are the real ſentiments of the Dutch people on this occaſion:—Orders were iſſued to ſerve out to each ſeaman on board the ſhips of war lying in the Texel, an allowance of Geneva to drink the health of the new

king—To a man they declared they were not then thirsty! and therefore they had no use for the spirits!!

The old Dutch Republicans declare, that ten years ago they would as eafily credited a report of the Emperor of China being arrived at the Hague, as that they would have a king fet over them by the French, who were fighting againft loyalty. Captain Tetten, of the American fhip Conftellation, from Amfterdam, arrived at Cowes, fays that the diffatisfaction that prevails in Holland at the new government impofed upon that country, is very general. Harraffed as the Dutch have been by various governments during the laft ten years, they cannot be fuppofed to depart on this occafion from their natural phlegmatic indifference; but the galling confideration is, that under this new government they will regain no part of their independence. Louis may not be more unexceptionable to them than Schimmelpenninck; but they know that either of them is the mere puppet of a greater power, who fays to thefe mock monarches, in the words of Trinculo, "you fhall be king, but I will be viceroy over you!".

There are now fix fhips of 74 guns and one of eighty guns, lying in the Nieu Diep, ready for fea; and in the Roads the Rifleman brig.

Letters from Italy mention, that the flotilla fent by the French, to attack Gaeta by fea, has fallen into the hands of the Engliih.—Prince Heffe Philipftall ftill continues his gallant defence of the place, and harraffes the befiegers with repeated forties, which have been hitherto fucceefsful.

The intelligence in the following private letter, which appears very probable, is important:

"*Hamburgh*, June 20.

"Yeflerday evening, it was reported here, that the fate of Germany was decided. There is no longer an Emperor of Germany, but inftead thereof, three great powers, Auftria, Pruffia and Bavaria. The remainder of Germany, Saxony, Heffe, the Hanfeatic towns, &c. will form a confederated ftate, under the protection of the Emperor of the Romans, which title Bonaparte will aflume. He will be repreiented in Germany by the Arch Chancellor Cardinal Felch. I cannot vouch with abfolute certainty for the truth of this arrangement, though I believe it cannot be doubted that it will take place."

Letters dated the 18th inftant, from Bremen, mention, that the Pruffian garrifon was pofitively to evacuate that city within three days after. Poffibly the inhabitants may find fome relief & convenience in this arrangement. We think, however, it is not likely to produce much commercial advantage to them. The blockade of the Weier, will fcarcely be difcontinued, as long as the obnoxious and general order of the court of Berlin for fhutting its ports againft Britifh veffels remain unretracted.

July 1.

Much expectation was raifed in the Houfe of Peers yeflerday, refpecting the nature of the queftion which Lord Melville intended to put to the Miniiters, with regard to the preient ftate of India. Many Peers attended in their places, and a great number of members of the other Houfe appeared behind the Bar. Lord Melville was for fome time in converfation with Lord Minto, previous to his rifing to put his queftion. It appearing from the anfwer of that Noble Lord, that the prefent Governor General, Sir G. Barlow, was only to continue at the head of affairs until a fucceffor arrived to take his place, and that confequently there was no ftable Government at preient in India, Lord Melville gave notice that he fhould on Friday next fubmit a motion to the Houfe, fhewing how precarious our power and fecurity in India were under fuch unfettled circumftances.

More honors are in the contemplation of Napoleon or his relatives. His Mother, it is now faid, is to be appointed Queen of Rome, and her fon, Lucien Bonaparte, to be nominated her fucceffor.

Count Keller, whofe difpofitions appeared fo favourable to the maintenance of good underftanding between Great Britain and Pruffia has a length formally refigned his feat in the Cabinet of Berlin, and retired to his Eftates. Pruffia, of courfe, fubmits entirely to be the humble inftrument of Napoleon in every thing he may command.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

Saturday's Gazette contained an order in Council for liberating all Papenburgh veffels detained previous to the 14th of May.

The naval returns up to this day, ftate the number of fhips in commiffion to be—of the line, 132; fifties 15, frigates 165, floops, &c. 181; gun brigs &c. 247, making a total of 730 veffels.—The Ordinary comprife 24 fhips of the line; 18 repairing for fervice and 24 building.

The French General Boyer fet off on Wednefday, on his return to France. It is underftood that he is to be exchanged for one of the gentlemen who have been detained fince the beginning of the war.

We underftand that a prefentment has been made to the Grand Jury at Weftminfter, of a Public defaulter, who is charged in the deficiency of 80,000l.

Wednefday, a foreigner of diftinction was charged in execution, in the Exchequer, for 20,000l.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued about the 29th of next month. A diffolution, for which the Miniiters are rumoured to be acftively preparing, is expected to take place in September.

By the bill now pending refpecting the abolution of certain fees and holidays at the Cuftom Houfe, all in-ward letter days in the Calendar, except the Birth days of their Majefties, Good Friday, and Chriftmas Day will be abolifhed.

Conftantinople, May 8.

Mr. Arbuthnot, the Engliih Ambaffador, has had a frefh conference with the Reis Effendi; at which he emphatically declared, that if the Porte did not, within a few days, come to a determination to renew its treaties with England, an Engliih fquadron would certainly make its appearance in the Levant, as any further refufal muft be confidered as a rupture between the two powers. To this declaration no other anfwer has been given on the part of the Porte, than that it is refolved to maintain the neutrality which it has hitherto obferved.

NEW YORK, Auguft 18.

By arrivals from Liverpool, at Philadelphia and Bofton, we are put in poffeffion of London dates to the 18, and Liverpool to the 3d of July. In addition to the former details, we give the following fummary from the Boiton Gazette:

From thefe papers it appears that no adjuftment of our affairs with Great Britain had taken place; nor had any circumftances occurred, which indicated a belief that it would take place immediately.

The London Courier of the 23d of June, advies, "That Mr. Wilkinham, had invited at Dover, with difpatches from Mr. Talleyrand for Mr. Fox." To this article the fame paper adds, "It is now, we think, beyond a doubt, that a negociation for peace is going on, and that the negociation is carried on direct between Mr. Fox and Mr. Talleyrand. When they have agreed on certain bafis, each government will appoint negociators. Perhaps Mr. W. brought the neceffary paffports."

Lord Yarmouth had been fent by the Britifh government to the French Court, with difpatches. He arrived at Paris on the 18th June; but the tenor of his difpatches was not divulged in France, nor were they publicly known in London; yet fuch were the public hopes entertained in conieqquence thereof, that the French funds rofe one per cent.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambaffador to Great Britain, with his family and fuit, arrived at London on the 23d June, laft from Liverpool.

A London paper of June 24, fays, that the American funds had experienced a conliderable depreffion for the five preceding days.

Mr. Erfkine, fon of the Lord Chancellor, is ftated to have been appointed Ambaffador to the American States.

An opinion is ftill entertained that the difpute between Pruffia and Sweden will be accommodated through the interference of Ruffia.

From fome recent manoeuvres of the French cabinet, a war between Ruffia and Turkey is highly probable.

Gaeta ftill holds out; and the vigorous oppofition which is made to this place has occafioned an infurrection in the Neapolitan States, which has excited conliderable alarm to the French.

The evacuation of Cattaro feems not to be credited in England. From this circumftance the Britifh Journalifts indicate, that the tumults of the late warfare on the continent is not finally fettled, by the contefted powers, engaged therein.

The French have added to their dominions on the Continent, the republic of Ragufa, in Dalmatia. This little Commonwealth may anfwer for fome of the lefs ambitious members of the Napoleon family.

Mr. Fox was fo much indifpofed during the latter end of June, as to be unable to attend the duties of his office; and fears were entertained that he would not be able to appear in public during the fitting of Parliament.

A war between Ruffia and Turkey was fuppofed to be on the eve of breaking out, from fome recent manoeuvres of the French Cabinet.

QUEBEC, Auguft 11.

On Thurfday laft, the 7th inftant, arrived here from England, through the States, the Hon. Henry Allcock Efqr. Chief Juftice of this Province.

[Advertisements omitted will appear next week]

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 23.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 803. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of Auguft to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Firft day of Auguft, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conlideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conient of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the thirteenth day of October next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of Auguft, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fixth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Prefident in Council, to Military Claimants who were refident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein, fince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majefty's inftructions to perfons of that defcription, that fuch Military Claimants fhall be admitted to apply for fuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the faid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making fuch application, fhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the faid Claimant was refident in this Province on or before the faid 28th day of July 1798, and fince that period hath continued to refide therein, which faid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, in Council for fuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Prefident in Council, that the perfonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalifts at the Seat of Government for the purpofe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majefty's inftructions, will in future be dilpenfed with: PROVIDED that the Perfon making fuch application fhall by his own affidavit, and alfo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perfon making "the faid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalift, (fpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which faid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government in Council for fuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above difpenfation from perfonal attendance at the feat of Government is not to extend to the Sons of U. E. loyalifts who reiide in the Home Diftrict, they not being fubject to like inconveniences with perfons of that defcription inhabiting the more diftant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; *GREETING:*

WHEREAS it is neceffary for the Peace and Good Government of the faid Province, that all His Majefty's Officers within the fame, fhould continue in their leveral Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and conient of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid Officers to continue in their faid Offices and Employments, of which all Perfons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

IN Teftemony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty ninth day of Auguft, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

(CIRCULAR.) Downing Street, 18 June, 1806.

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation proposed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

COPY.] Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1806.

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occation, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said H. P Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts. }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts. }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 25th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

LONDON.

The following letter is said to have been written by the Emperor Bonaparte to the King of Sardinia:

"*Sir and Brother*—I made you a king, and, from particular esteem and respect for your person, sent you my ministers at war and able counsellors to organize and direct the administration of your states; yet though you have enjoyed these advantages full four months, you have done nothing really useful, and I consequently have reason to believe that you do not possess the qualities necessary to govern well. I must therefore advise you to abdicate in favour of your Son, of whom I have conceived better hopes. As I wish and expect your acquiescence in this proposal, I shall take care to secure to you a suitable pension. "NAPOLEON."

St. John's, (Antigua) July 22.

It appears that the inhabitants of Barbadoes have been alarmed for the fate of Antigua.—The squadron of men of war (mistaken by the Vigilant for French) was Admiral Cochrane's which appeared off this harbour on the 5th instant, and no doubt the alarm guns which are generally fired upon the appearance of a fleet, were supposed to be the commencement of a cannonade.

It was at 7 o'clock, on the morning after the admiral sailed hence, that he saw the French fleet lying too, on the south side of Torrola, and immediately bore down upon them. The enemy at the same time filled their sails, and ran towards the island of St. Thomas. At one P. M. the Captains of the Elephant, Canada, and Agamemnon, in obedience to a signal previously made, repaired on board of the Northumberland, where a *council of war* was held, by which, we have reason to believe it was resolved, that "*It would be improper for the Admiral to attack, with his small squadron, a force so very superior.*" At a little after two, P. M. the French ships doubled the southwest point of St. Thomas, and soon after disappeared.

The Northumberland, Elephant and Canada, returned to these Roads on the 17th inst. after having watered at St. Kitts,

This morning the hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, rear Admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in these seas was *invested*, in a private manner with the Ribb and of the Order of Bath, at the government house of this island.

It was, we understand the Admiral's with that the ceremony should be private.

No accounts have been received respecting Sir J. B. Warren and the fleet under his command, since their passing St. Kitts on the 14th in the evening.

Admiral Villeneuve.—It is now generally admitted, that this unfortunate commander was murdered by the same hands which deprived Toussaint, Pichegrue, Captain Wright, and many others of their lives. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to find here some of the considerations, which may direct their judgment on this mysterious event.

While Admiral Villeneuve was in England, he received repeated assurances from France, that his government was fully satisfied with his conduct.—Such was the information directly transmitted by the marine minister, Decres, and corroborated by various letters, not only to himself, but to his officers. These officers were unanimous in representing his plans on the day of battle to have been judicious, his manoeuvres skilful, and his bravery exemplary. He had, in his instructions to his captains, anticipated every mode of attack that could be adopted by the English, and had even provided for the attempt to break his line in a column, which was so successfully made. In effecting that bold enterprize, lord Nelson's column was vigorously opposed by the Bucentaur, admiral Villeneuve and the Redoubtable, capt. Lucas. But it is affirmed by all the officers, that eleven sail were inactive, Several instances of bravery occurred in the French fleet. The conduct of capt. Lucas is well known. Capt. Infernet, of the Intrepide, refused to follow his division in its flight, obeyed the orders of the Commander in Chief, and fought till his ship, the worst sailor in the fleet, could no longer be kept afloat. We believe that, had every ship of the enemy fought with equal bravery, the number of captures would, perhaps, have been still greater, but our loss would have been more considerable. Our present object is to prove that Admiral Villeneuve was not responsible for the loss of a battle which in any circumstances not depending on accident, would have raised the British name to the loftiest height of glory. Admiral Villeneuve was not vanquished, because Lord Nelson was invincible. Admiral Villeneuve was conquered, because Lord Nelson was irresistable.

Bonaparte has publicly said that the battle was imprudently engaged. Does he mean that Admiral Villeneuve attacked the English fleet? He knows that the latter began the attack, & that the former could not avoid the engagement. Does he mean that the Admiral left Cadiz imprudently? He recollects the orders of his minister to Villeneuve: Suffer not yourself to be *blocked* up in Cadiz. We can bear the loss of a few ships, but we cannot bear the loss of our honor. The Admiral did more than obey; he chose the most prudent time, when a large detachment had left the English fleet under admiral Louis.

So confident was Villeneuve of the propriety of his conduct, so eager was he to court investigation, that he warmly and repeatedly solicited permission to return to France. Baffled by the coldness of the last admiralty, he found in the present the most courteous liberality, and consequently left this country with the officers who were with him. He had been separated above a year from a wife, to whom he was tenderly attached; he had directed her to meet him in Paris. Within a day or two of that interview, he is said to have shot himself.

The naked truth is, that Bonaparte knew that the Admiral was in possession of the reasons why the battle was imprudently engaged. He knew that his own impetuosity had forced Villeneuve to risk an engagement. He knew that an enquiry must either take place or not. If it did not take place, he felt that conclusions, derogatory from his power, would be drawn, as it would be an acknowledgment of the immense superiority of the English navy. In the other case, he knew that an enquiry would produce discoveries far from repugnable to his own political sagacity. To free himself from the dilemma, he ordered a brave man, whose only fault was to have fought under such a tyrant, to be put to death.

A similar dilemma induced him to murder our magnanimous countryman Captain Wright, after a series of tortures unknown to the most uncivilized ages. This fact cannot be too extensively known. We mean, therefore, in a few days, to put the credibility of our readers to a severe trial, by the most dismal relation which they have ever perused. [*Lon. paper.*

CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

The fate of this gallant officer ought to be known in every part of the civilized world. We should think ourselves dead to every feeling of justice and humanity, if we did not exert our efforts in exposing the unexampled barbarity of the French government, and the fate of degradation to which the French nation must be reduced, when such enormities are committed and tolerated.

Our readers will recollect, that capt. Wright was confined in the Temple in Paris, because his ship had conveyed some royalists to France. We need not appeal to the history of former wars, because the French have annihilated every vestige of precedent, and of solemn convention; but during the last, when we took many of the ships that landed rebels in Ireland, and spies in Great Britain, we treated their commanders and officers as prisoners of war, who were exchanged, and had every privilege usually granted to brave men taken in combat.

Sir Sidney Smith was likewise in the Temple. He was fortunate enough to escape; but had he lived to the reign of Bonaparte, he would have shared the fate of his brave countryman. Wright; because he would have displayed the same inflexibility of principle, the same attachment to his country.

The French government conceived, that Captain Wright was in the secret of his government, and determined, that if he refused to become a traitor, he should perish a victim. D'Invernois, Fouche's private secretary, ordered him to a final private interrogatory, in which he offered him a large sum of money, and the rank of Admiral in the French service, if he would divulge what he knew of the plans of his government, and of its correspondence with the disaffected in France. This spirited officer replied with indignation to these proposals; but, as they were frequently repeated, with new allurements, he concluded with remaining silent. He was then told that the torture should restore him to the use of his voice. He was seized and laid on the rack. There he uttered no complaint, though inflammation the most tormenting were employed, and pains the most acute were endured. When threatened that he should expire in torments, he said, "I do not fear to die; my country will revenge my murder, and God receive my soul."—During the two hours of the first day that he was stretched on the rack, his left arm and right leg were broken, and his nails torn from the toes of both his feet. He was then placed under the care of a surgeon, during five weeks; but before he was perfectly cured, he was carried to another private interrogatory, at which, besides Desmarets, Fouche and Real were present.

The minister of police now informed him, that, from the mutilated state of his body, he must be convinced, that it was not the intention of the French government ever to restore him to his country, where he might relate events which the policy of France required to be buried in oblivion; he therefore, had no choice between serving the emperor of the French, and the perishing in prison. He replied that he was resigned to his destiny, and would die as he had lived, faithful to his king and country.

The man in the full possession of his mental faculties and corporeal strength is generally different from that unfortunate being whose mind is enervated by sufferings, and whose body is weakened by wants. For five months capt. Wright had seen only gaolers, spies, executioners, letters and racks; his food had been bread and his drink water. He who, thus situated, preserves his native dignity, and innate sentiments, is more worthy of monuments or statues, than the legislator or the conqueror.

Captain Wright was again stretched on the rack, and what is called by the French regenerators, the "infernal torment," were inflicted on him. After he had been pinched with red hot irons, brandy and gun powder were poured into his wounds, and let several times on fire, until his flesh was nearly burnt to the bones. In the convulsions, the consequence of these sufferings, he is said to have bitten off a part of his tongue; but still no groans were heard. As life remained, he was again placed under the care of a surgeon; and a spy, in the dress of a Protestant clergyman, presented himself, as if to pray by him. This offer he accepted, but when this man began to ask some insidious question, he cast on him a look of contempt, and never spoke to him again. At last, every method to obtain information from him proving ineffectual, a mameluke strangled him on his bed. Thus expired a hero, whose fate has excited much compassion, and whose character has received more admiration, even in France, than any of the *great* men who have fallen fighting for the mighty Napoleon. Captain Wright has diffused new rays of glory on the British name, from his dungeon and from his tomb.

If any thing could equal the barbarity of the deed, it is the barefaced impudence with which the French government acquainted the world with his death.—We extract the relations from the Star of November 1, 1805, as translated from the Gazette de France: "Captain Wright, of the English navy, a prisoner in the Temple, has put an end to his existence in his prison, after having read in the Moniteur, an account of the destruction of the Austrian army!"

This atrocious act may, to some of our readers, appear incredible. The writer, on whose authority we state most of the particulars, thus explains the means of his knowledge: Captain Wright was attended by a surgeon of the name of Vaugard, who gained his confidence, and was worthy of it. From causes easily conceived, he survived his patient only twelve hours: during which he wrote the shocking details, and sent them to three of the members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, with a prayer to have them forwarded to Sir Sidney Smith, or to Mr. Windham. From one of those ministers I have obtained the original, in Vaugeard's hand writing.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having got the Contract for supplying his Majesty's Troops at the Garrison with fresh Beef, takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has engaged a Person to superintend the Butchering business, and that good fresh Beef may be had on Wednesday & Saturday Mornings. Those Gentlemen who may be pleased to become Customers, may rely on being well served and regularly supplied. A note of the weight will be sent along with the article. Families becoming constant Customers, will please to send a Book by their Servant, to have it entered, to prevent any mistaken.—The Business will commence on Monday the first of September next. R. HENDERSON.

York, August 28, 1806.

SUCH of the Creditors, of the late Hugh Heward as have any claim on the House in the Town of York made over by him for their benefit, are requested to meet at Moore's Tavern, on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
Acting for the Trustee.

York, 18th Sept. 1806.

THE subscriber having a quantity of Fat Cattle on hand, informs his Customers he will sell good Beef at four pence per pound New-York Currency; also first quality of Mutton on the shortest notice.

N. B. Best Candles at 1/8 per pound.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 13th Sept 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 4th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, first Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

QUETTON St. GEORGE,
Has arrived from Montreal with a General Assortment of Woollen Goods, amongst which will be found

LADIES Cloths and Fashionable Coats for Gentlemen's Surtouts, Linens of every description, Cambrics, Muslins, Sprigged, printed Cambricks, Hosiery of every kind, Lace bobs, bed ticks, white Cambrick and Cotton handkerchiefs, bandanas and pocket handkerchiefs, long and habit gloves, Gentlemen's do. black velvet & Cordroy, Jeanets, calimancoes, white bed, curtain, black bombazeen and bomb arine, white Marseilles, black everlasting, jean, cotton caps, tape and bobbins, fustening and quilting, table cloths and diapers, dowlis, sewing silks, threads, tapes, cottons, buttons, checks, striped cottons, printed do. paper gilts, Bonaparte silk handkerchiefs, a full assortment of Hats, feathers, hat & worsted hair powders and muffs, & many other articles, Violins and Flutes, fine sponges, looking glasses, tables, plough & iron, iron pots, draw or knives, Ruddoun, shovels, fire grates

(CIRCULAR.) *Downing Street, 18 June, 1806.*

Sir,

I tranſmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymaſters General of the Army, acquainting me that in conſequence of the ſerious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, reſiding in His Majeſty's foreign Colonies, are expoſed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymaſters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Caſtlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1ſt of September laſt, their Lordſhips had thought proper to reſcind the ſame, and to ſubſtitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is incloſed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magiſtrates for the purpoſe of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is ſuggeſted; and I am to deſire you will take ſuch meaſures as you may think beſt calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propoſed. In the event, however, of any difficulties ariſing in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to preſent objections of a ſerious nature, I am further to deſire you will ſtate ſuch difficulties to me with as little delay as poſſible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 8th May, 1806.

Sir,

On the 28th of Auguſt laſt a Regulation was made by the late Paymaſters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies, particularly in thoſe on the Continent of America, ſhould not be paſſed at this Office, unleſs the Competency of the Magiſtrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Juſtice, Senior Reſident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been repreſented to us, that the greater number of Officers reſiding in the American Colonies, are put to very ſerious inconvenience and expenſe (and ſuch as in many inſtances will ſcarcely admit of their making the ſaid Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively conſidered the ſubject to reſcind it, and to ſubſtitute in its place, the encloſed Regulation, which we think will meet the caſe both in reſpect to its ſecuring the Officer from any unneceſſary inconvenience and expenſe, and the Public from Impoſition; we therefore requeſt you will have the Goodneſs to cauſe ſuch Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the reſpective Colonies, as will enſure its being carried into execution with as little delay as poſſible.

It is our wiſh that a ſufficient number of Magiſtrates (or where there are no Magiſtrates, Notaries Public) ſhould be appointed Commiſſioners for the ſpecial purpoſe of adminiſtering the Oath, to the ſaid Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magiſtrates, or Notaries Public, on a ſimilar occaſion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint ſuch number of Commiſſioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the leaſt inconvenience to the perſons who are to make the Affidavit, and alſo ſuch as by their reſpective reſidences in different parts of the Colonies, are beſt calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to obſerve that we have no proof (although ſome papers of ſuſpicious appearance have been preſented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be eſſentially neceſſary in caſes where there is great ſcope for improper Practices, that a ſtrong check ſhould be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Wyndham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymaſters General of His Majeſty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the Britiſh American Forces, reſiding in the Britiſh Colonies on the Continent of America, and, alſo of all other Officers on the Britiſh Half Pay reſiding therein:

The Officer to ſtate in addition to the uſual Affidavit, that he is the Perſon who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the Britiſh American Forces, and the year in which he was ſo placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A Liſt of the Officers reſiding in the ſaid Colonies, with the Diſtricts in which they reſpectively reſide, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be tranſmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which Liſt is to be formed from the returns made by the reſpective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be paſſed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is deſirable that the Regulation ſhould be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Iſſue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the firſt opportunity.

The Governors of the reſpective Colonies, to tranſmit to this Office a Liſt of the perſons authorized to adminiſter the Oath to the ſaid Officers, the Diſtricts for which they ſeverally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as poſſible. The ſaid perſons being Magiſtrates (or where there are no Magiſtrates or none conveniently reſident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commiſſioners for the ſpecial purpoſe of adminiſtering the ſaid Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the ſaid appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magiſtrates or Notaries Public, on a ſimilar occaſion in the ordinary courſe of Buſineſs. And it is to be diſtinctly underſtood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a ſufficient Voucher, ſave and except ſuch Affidavits taken before Commiſſioners appointed as above. The Commiſſioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapſed ſince the perſons in queſtion were placed on the ſaid Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cauſe, by the firſt opportunity that occurs after ſuch appointment has taken place.

All other Officers reſiding in the ſaid Colonies, who are on the Britiſh Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above ſtated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commiſſioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay ſince the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced.

Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majeſty, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Perſon who was actually placed on the ſaid Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to ſign his Name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. }

The Commiſſioner to ſign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do atteſt and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to ſign his Name here }

N. B. To be ſworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Eraſure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majeſty, beſides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Perſon who was actually placed on the ſaid Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to ſign his Name here together with his Place of Reſidence. }

The Commiſſioner to ſign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do atteſt and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

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No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majeſty, or any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, beſides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Perſon who was actually placed on the ſaid Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to ſign his Name here, together with his Place of Reſidence. }

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The Agent to ſign his Name here }

N. B. To be ſworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Eraſure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons reſiding in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unleſs they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next enſuing, containing their Names and the name of the Diſtrict in which they reſide, and alſo their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the ſame will not be paſſed at the War-Office, after the 25th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horſe Guards, of the 28th Auguſt, 1805, (publiſhed in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (publiſhed as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

LONDON, July 3.

Valentine Jones, Eſq. charged with miſverſations in the Weſt Indies to the amount of 80,000l. and upwards, has given bail in the Court of King's bench himſelf in 20,000l. and four ſureties in the remainder amount, for his appearance on the day of trial. The proſecution is at the inſtance of the Lords of the Treaſury.

Letters from St. Peterſburgh, received by the laſt Hamburgh Mail, mention, that great changes were expected to take place in the Department for conducting Foreign Affairs. It was alſo rumoured, that ſome alteration was intended in the Conſtitution of the Senate.

An intereſting converſation took place laſt night in the Houſe of Commons on the ſubject of vaccine innoculation, occaſioned by a motion which Lord Henry Petty brought forward, for the purpoſe of obtaining the opinions of the firſt medical men in the kingdom as to the truth of this great diſcovery. His Lordſhip, as well as every other member who ſpoke, appeared to be fully perſuaded, that its utility was unbounded. The great object of the preſent motion appeared to be to remove the prejudices that lately began to prevail in this country againſt vaccination.

July 4.

The uſual meſſage from his Majeſty, previous to the termination of the ſeſſion, was yeſterday brought down to both houſes of parliament. A vote of credit will of courſe be granted, to enable his Majeſty, in the words of the meſſage, "to defeat the enterpriſes of the enemy, and provide for the exigency of public affairs." It is ſuppoſed the ſeſſion will not continue above three weeks longer.

The lateſt accounts from the Mauritius, received via the Cape, mention that great preparations were making at the iſland for a vigorous defence againſt an attack by the Engliſh, who was ſeriouſly expected; they had collected proviſions for nine months. General Decaen had made large contracts for tents, and other military equipments, for a great number of troops, which were daily expected from France. Port North Weſt was full of Danes, Spaniards and Americans.

July 8.

The funds yeſterday after various fluctuations, left off at the ſame prices at which they opened. This morning they experienced a depreſſion of one per cent. in omnium, and of one half per cent. in the conſols. Some very large ſales were made by thoſe who had previouſly bought to an immenſe amount. Thoſe who bought ſo largely laſt week may themſelves in ſome meaſure have been the cauſe of the depreſſion ſince Saturday. They held out the moſt confident aſſurances that peace would be ſigned immediately—nay, ſo deciſive was their tone and language, that they fixed almoſt the day & hour. On Thurſday laſt they ſaid that negociations had advanced ſo far that a meſſage from the Lord Mayor might be expected in the courſe of the morning, and that of courſe it would be immediately tranſmitted to Lloyd's.

To Lloyd's therefore, perſons crouded from all quarters. The great room was filled, all in expectation of the meſſenger from the manſion houſe. The ſeats and benches which would enable the perſons occupying them to hear more diſtinctly the meſſage read, were warmly contended for. No meſſage came, and the hopes then held out not being realized, many began to think, either that ſome obſtacles had occurred in the negociation, or that it had entirely broken off.—The fall ſince Saturday is ſaid to have been principally occaſioned by a rumour that France had demanded a reduction of our navy to a certain number, a demand which of courſe could not be complied with.—Then, as Lord Holland had not ſet off on Saturday or yeſterday, it was ſuppoſed that he would not ſet off at all. His Lordſhip may reſt aſſured that the ſpeculating watch has ſtops well, & that the moſt eager and minute inquiries have been made at Holland houſe as to his baggage, and whether any preparations are making for a long journey. It is now rumoured that his Lordſhip will not ſet out until the next week.—Baſilico the meſſenger, is gone back to Paris, he ſet out on Saturday evening, and ſailed in the Buſſick gun brig on Sunday. As he is directed to make all poſſible ſpeed, and as he made the laſt journey to and from Paris in leſs than a week, it is ſuppoſed he will return by Friday. Another report in circulation is, that Baſilico will bring back the paſſport for Lord Holland, who will ſet off about Monday or Tueſday. The principal terms having been, according to report arranged, his lordſhip will have little more to do than give them an official form, and ſign them. They would arrive in this country, according to the wiſhes and intentions of miniſters, after the prorogation of parliament.

Undoubtedly ſome notice may be expected to be taken of the negociations in his majeſty's ſpeech upon the prorogation. It may be ſaid in it, that his Majeſty having received, or having made (which ever be the caſe) propoſals for peace, is employed in negociations, which he hopes to bring to a favourable iſſue, and to make peace upon terms conſiſtent with the honor, the ſecurity, and the intereſts of his Majeſty's dominions. But it is probable the ſeſſion will not be permitted to cloſe without a queſtion being put to his Majeſty's Miniſters upon the ſubject. It is reported that conſiderable differences of opinion exiſted in the cabinet upon the ſubject, and that a diviſion took place—Mr. Fox, Lord H. Petty, Earl Moira, Lords Howick, Erkine and Fitz William, for peace; Mr. Windham, Lords Grenville, Spencer, Sidmouth, and Ellenborough, for war. Having thus publiſhed the rumours which have been circulated with regard to peace (not pledging ourſelves either for the truth or falſehood of any of them) we ſhall publiſh another rumour which has reached us ſince writing the above: it is.—That the negociations are broken off; and that ten battalions are immediately to be ſent out upon a ſecret expedition.—COURIER.

The following intelligence reſpecting the reported pacific negociation between this Country and France, appeared alſo in the Courier on Monday.

The depreſſion of the funds on Saturday had damped the expectation of thoſe who thought peace with France at no great diſtance. Becauſe no official communication was made after the arrival of Baſilico, who was ſuppoſed to have brought the ultimatum of the French Government, it was immediately believed that the nature of that ultimatum was unfavourable. The fact is rumoured to be quite the contrary.

The negociation is reported to be ſo far advanced, that moſt, if not all the obſtacles that exiſted are ſaid to

have been removed; the principal terms to have been arranged; and nothing it is added remains to be done but to draw them up in an official form. Lord Holland, it has been inferred, is on the point of going to Paris; he will proceed thither not to commence a negociation, but to sign the terms agreed upon between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. Affairs having advanced thus far, it appears strange to our readers that no official communication has been made, and any delay should take place in the signing of the preliminaries. The following is rumoured to be the reason. Were the preliminaries signed, they would of course be made public, and would be opened to discussion in parliament. They would in all probability give rise to warm and long debates; but Mr. Fox's health is not sufficiently restored to enable him to take part in them at present; and as he is the Minister for foreign affairs, and has been principally concerned in negociating the peace, his presence and active participation in the debates are deemed indispensible.

The negociation therefore, it is added, will not be brought to a final conclusion, nor the preliminaries be signed till after the prorogation of Parliament, which will take place about the 25th instant. By this means, ministers will gain time till next session of Parliament, and Mr. Fox will complete the re-establishment of his health, and be able to bear the fatigues of debating. It is probable too, that Parliament may be dissolved soon after peace has been signed.

The following are reported to be some of the principal terms:

Malta to be possessed by this country in full sovereignty.

The Cape to be ceded to G. Britain.

Hanover is to be restored to its lawful sovereign.

The new arrangements made by Bonaparte upon the continent to be acknowledged.

The Manufactures and Merchandize of this country to pass through the Continent.

No ships of the line to be built on either side without previous notice being given of such intention by the party intending to build to the other party, which then may build an equal number.

These are said to be among the principal articles.

For the perfect accuracy of the foregoing intelligence, we do not of course mean to pledge ourselves; but it is in general circulation among those who are supposed to have the best means of information. We give it as we have received it.—COURIER.

We just hear that Mr. Fox has passed a bad night and is worse this morning than he was yesterday.

Last night a vote of Credit to the amount of 2,400,000l. was agreed to by the House of Commons, in the Committee of supply.

The following new arrangements are at length finally concluded, viz:

Lord Minto, to be governor-general of India,

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville to be President of the Board of Controul, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Earl of Lauderdale to be Lord keeper of the great Seal of Scotland, vice the Duke of Gordon.

The day before the Packet sailed from Lisbon it was reported, that the expedition, which lately proceeded from the Cape of Good Hope (supposed at the time, to be destined to the River de la Plata) had really gone amongst the Mauritius, on account of the surrender of which might soon be expected. It is not stated through which channel this intelligence reached Lisbon.

The Dutch Royal Court Gazette, of the 3d inst. mentions a fact of considerable importance. It states, under the head of intelligence from Vienna of the 18th ult. that M. D'Oubril had received his passports on the preceding day, and was making preparations for his journey to Paris.—One of the French Journals even affects, that M. D'Oubril is at Strasburgh, on his way to Paris.—This would certainly indicate an approximation between France and Russia.

Stocks—3 per cent, reduced at 62 1/8 to 62 1/2. Omnium, 7 1/4 to 6 1/2.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, 27th September, 1806.

MR. PRINTER,

Please insert the following Address, spoken by one of the Scholars at the Visitation of Mr. Strachan's Academy, on the 6th day of August last, and composed for the occasion; by so doing you will oblige a Subscriber.

ADDRESS.

Columbus, daring genius, fearless reveal'd
Their Mothers mines by Ocean long conceal'd,
When great Apollo, Lord of deathless fame,
Here with'd to spread the glories of his name.
He calls the Muses from their sacred grove,
The Pendus daughters of imperial Jove,
To fee what hopes this younger world displays
Of rising worth deserving future praise:
They spread their golden pinions to the sky,
And o'er the Atlantic waves with boldness fly.
Where deep St. Lawrence winds his tedious course,
Now gently gliding, or rolls with dreadful force,
Where silence claims a solitary reign,
And no sweet songster cheers the gloomy plain.
The disappointed Nymphs of Pindus flare,
Their throbbing bosoms still their anxious care,
When lo! a native maid approaches nigh
With rapid steps, and wildness in her eye;
Her feather'd robe with coral sprigs inlaid,
On ev'ry side fantastic splendour shed,
Through flowing plumes that on her head the wore
A regular Eagle's crooked bill appear;
Vermilion lines with tattoo'd spots in rows
Controll the ring dependant from her nose;
She resents no ligh skin or flowing hair,
Her taste prefers a copper hue to fair.
A warrior's bow in her brown hand she bore,
And at her back a feathered quiver wore.
The Muses flaring seek Apollo's aid,
He beckon's finning out to be afraid.
I come, the stranger spoke, O power divine
To beg instruction from the mighty Nine.
In vain my fav'rite children try to sing,
While mental darkness cramps their spreading wing
O dissipate the baleful gloom so night,
And grant a portion at your Heavenly light.
The Muses frown, disdaining haughty airs,
And Terpsichore a cutting speech purports.
But Phebus gently checks the rising ire
And greets the Stranger with a welcome smile:
Your prayer we grant, from humbly you decide
To take your fitter mates for your guide.
Erato's simple genius will repress
The striking wildness of your antic dress;
Your rugged style Sweet Clio shall remove,
Your taste the chaften'd Thalia shall improve;
The rest their various graces shall impart,
Reject the wrong, and secure good by art;
Bright science here in future times shall reign,
And not one of the long a brilliant train:
The long of deaths no longer shall be heard
Nor savage manners learning's steps retard.
This happy day the Prophets truth declares,
Behold the blooming fruit that Science rears;
Though far from ripe, the penetrating eye
May now its future excellence descry:
Nay, if I candour whisper in your ear
That modest youth are damp'd by anxious fear;
It chills the soul when anxious to please,
And breeds alarms that reason can't appease.
It's power I see, I proceed to shew
Our sons how grand, alas our progress flow,
Sweet independence here we learn to prize,
The choicest gift below the circling skies;
Our heedless pallions wisely to controul,
To rule and purify the human soul;
That virtue bound to wisdom can bellow
More solid joy than vice can ever know.

We learn our anxious parents to revere,
Our friends to love, to serve our country dear;
The vile, though powerful, always to despise
Though poor, to court the virtuous and the wise.
To woo fair Science, fource of pure delights,
Firm reason, surest guide, and steadiest light.
And here imperfect by nature's wondrous law,
Our ardent hopes to heavenly perfection draw.
And though the weakness of the human mind
From wish'd perfection leaves us far behind,
The constant honour of our mighty plan
Is to maintain the dignity of man.

POETRY.

Oh! not to love thee were a sin,
For sure if Heaven's decree be done,
That thou art destin'd first to win,
As I was destin'd to be won.
A Cupid e'en to thee my Girl,
He'd sweetly shall I pair my age,
Contented like the playful Squirrel
To wanton up and down the Cage,
When death shall every joy like this,
And come to shade our sunny weather,
Be part left the light of bliss,
And both our souls exhal'd together.
Then 'tis from an Angel of the Sky,
That comes to charm me into love;
I'll gaze and die—who would not die,
If death were half so sweet as this.

Sheriff's Office Sept. 25, 1806.

Home District to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the fourteenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all other officers concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having got the Contract for supplying his Majesty's Troops at the Garrison with fresh Beef, takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has engaged a Person to superintend this Butchering business, and that good fresh Beef may be had on Wednesday & Saturday Mornings. Those Gentlemen who may be pleased to become Customers, may rely on being well served and regularly supplied. A note of the weight will be sent along with the article. Families becoming constant Customers, will please to send a Book by their Servant, where it is intended to represent any mistakes.—The Business will commence on Monday the 5th of September next. R. HENDERSON.

York, August 28, 1806.

THE subscriber having a quantity of Fat Cattle on hand, informs his Customers he will sell good Beef at fourpence per pound New-York Currency; also his quality of Mutton on the shortest notice.

N. B. A Candle at 9/ per pound.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 18th Sept 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, 6th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are considerably situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in the house North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Sow arrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the First Concession of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 30 East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchase Money. Applications to be made to the Subscriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 25.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 805. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourth day of August, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the First day of August, We thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the Eleventh day of September next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the thirteenth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions that he is the Person who was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Person Administering the Government, in Council for such Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to the inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN Testemony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 18 June, 1806.

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation proposed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Pay Office, Horse Guards,

8th May, 1806.

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced.

Pay Office, Horse Guards,

8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts } &c

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here } &c

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence. } &c

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts } &c

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here } &c

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. } &c

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts } &c

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here } &c

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War-Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August 1806, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, 4th October, 1806.

The following Address was presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on his arrival at Kingston resp-

To his Excellency FRANCIS GORE *Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Upper Canada, *&c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in this Province, and to express our gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for this additional instance of his paternal care, in appointing one of your Excellency's knowledge and experience in Colonial Government to preside over us.

And we also beg leave to assure your Excellency, that none of his Majesty's subjects are more firmly attached to his Person and Government, and our happy Constitution, than

your Excellency's

most obedient,

and very humble servants,

Peter Smith,	Aaron Smith,
Joseph Anderson,	Jo. Forsyth,
Wm. Crawford,	John Stuart,
John Ferguson,	Thomas Markland,
Allan Mac Lean,	John Gamble,
Donald Mac Donald,	James Cumming,
Lawrence Herchmer,	William Jarvis,
John Kirby,	Poole England,
Richard Robinson,	Thomas Cook, jun.
W. Robins,	Aug. Bolton.

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

Gentlemen,

I Return you my very sincere thanks for this Address. I receive with great pleasure your assurances of attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government. I shall be happy at all times to co-operate with the Inhabitants of Kingston in any measures calculated for its advancement and improvement.

FRANCIS GORE,

Lieut. Governor.

Kingston, 9th August, 1806.

On Tuesday the 30th September, the following Address from the Quakers residing on Yonge Street, was presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

The Society of the People called Quakers, *to* FRANCIS GORE, *Governor of* Upper Canada, *sendeth greeting.*

NOTWITHSTANDING we are a people who hold forth to the world a principle, which in many respects differs from the greater part of mankind, yet we believe it our reasonable duty, as saith the Apostle, "submit yourselves unto every ordinance of man for the Lords sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto Governors as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well;" in this we hope to be his humble and peaceful subjects. Although we cannot, for conscience sake, join with many of our fellow mortals in complimentary customs of man; neither in taking up the sword in order to shed human blood, for the Scripture saith, that "it is "Righteousness that exalteth a nation, but Sin is a reproach to any "people."

We feel concerned for thy welfare and the prosperity of the Province, hoping thy Administration may be such, as to be a terror to the evil minded and a pleasure to them that do well: then will the Province flourish and prosper under thy direction—which is the earnest desire and prayer of thy sincere Friends.

Read and approved in Yonge-Street Monthly Meeting, held the 18th day of the ninth month, 1806. Timothy Rogers and Amos Armitage, are appointed to attend on the Governor therewith.

Signed by Order of said Meeting,

NATHANIEL PEARSON,

Clerk.

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

I Return you my thanks for your dutiful Address, and for your good wishes for my welfare, and prosperity of this Province: I have no doubt of your proving peaceful and good subjects to his Majesty, as well as industrious and respectable members of Society. I shall at all times be happy to afford to such persons my countenance and support.

FRANCIS GORE,

Lieut. Governor.

Government House, York, Upper Canada, 30th Sept. 1806.

QUEBEC, August 18.

Jeremiah M'Gath, second mate of the Hearn, Capt. Robertson, crossing the decks of the Canada my, Captain Bradsham, at the Queen's wharf, on Wednesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, to hail the Hearn, then at anchor in the stream, fell down the main hatchway of the Canada my, and was killed on the spot.—Two boys that were with him gave the alarm, and he was immediately taken up on deck lifeless. It was very dark at the time. The reason given for the main hatch-way's being open, was, that it was for the purpose of drying and airing the hold. This might be a good reason for its being open in the day, but could be none for its being so in the night, the air of the night being damp and unsuitable to the end in view. The premature and shocking death of this man, it is hoped, will serve as a lesson against the like improvidence for the future.

On Thursday, Mr. Hamilton Lieut. of the Grenadiers, of the 100th Regt. in company with Mr. Loring of the 49th regiment, returning from shooting as they were crossing the river St. Charles, at the General Hospital Ferry in a canoe, unhappily the canoe overset, by which the former gentleman was drowned. The persevering exertions of the latter, to save his brother officer, by swimming and plunging for him, though ineffectual, do no less credit to his feelings and humanity than to his spirit and resolution. His efforts were unremitted until his strength was quite exhausted. Some others dived in search of the body, but the depth of water was so great, it being high tide, and so much disturbed by persons dragging with grapplings, and using other endeavours, that the divers could not see the bottom. The body

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...found at low water, on Friday. The deceased is much regretted. He was a youth handsome in his person and pleasant in his manners. His remains were interred on Saturday with the usual military honors. Besides the military, the funeral was attended by His Honor the President, and a number of gentlemen of the Town.

Setting aside the chapter of accidents of this week, we have cause to congratulate the public on the barrenness of our Obituary for some time past.

August, 28.

On Thursday night last, this city was visited by a Thunder storm of uncommon violence. The lightening struck several buildings in Town, particularly the Roman Catholic Parish Church, the house of Mr. Bailarge, Painter and Sculptor, in St. Francis street, and that of Mr. Louis Seguin, cooper in the same street, both of which have been considerably damaged. Fortunately no lives were lost nor any person materially injured. During the same storm a barn belonging to Jean Pierre Bedard at Charlesbourgh was consumed by the lightening and a man of the name of Caries was killed at Point Levi. In the night there fell a quantity of rain supposed to be equal an ordinary rain of two days duration.

Died, last week, Mr. Andrew Caldwell an ancient and respectable inhabitant of this City. He left his house in Town on Wednesday, in a feeble state of body, to go to the country, and had been seen the same day not far from his farm, but not having made his appearance at the house, diligent search was made for him, without effect, till Friday, when he was accidently found drowned on the beach near one of his own lands. On Saturday a Coroon r's inquest sat on the body, which was brought to town and burried the same day.

On Monday morning departed this life, after a long and painful illness, which she supported with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara. Wife of Captain Edward O'Hara of the 2d Battalion of Royals, and Aid de Camp to General Boyer, Commander in Chief at Barbadoes.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

Since our last, arrivals in this port have brought intelligence from London, down to the 19th of July. Many surmises were in circulation respecting the prospect of peace between England and France. The speculations of the English paragraphists, on this important subject are so extremely vague, it would afford our readers but little or no satisfaction, were we to copy them in detail.—The secrecy observed by the Cabinet is represented as having so effectually eluded curiosity, that no certain data, whatever, transpired, on which an opinion as to the result could rest.—The only facts of consequence, known, are in substance as follows:

Mr. Oubril has arrived at Paris from Vienna. He was said to have received dispatches from Petersburgh, before he left Vienna. At Paris, the expectation of peace was predominant.

On the 15th and 18th of July, it is stated that a constant communication was kept up between the Cabinets of St. James and St. Cloud, and that the British council were deeply engaged in deliberating on the dispatches they received from Paris.

It is stated in a paper of the 19th of July, that Mr. Basilico the French messenger, had reached Deal on the 18th; that he immediately embarked, and had proceeded to France.

After publishing these and many other symptoms of an interesting communication between the two countries, the London editors earnestly caution the public against a rash confidence in the probability of peace.

The Dutch marine manifest a spirit very far from cordial, towards their new French King. It is said the fashion declare, it force be threatened to effect obedience to the orders of their strange sovereign, they will very quietly put to sea.

The embargo on Prussian ships in the ports of France, has been discontinued. Little Gaeta still successfully resists the arms of the Emperor of France and King of Italy!

The French are assembling a formidable force in Dalmatia, with the express intention of penetrating into Albania. With such designs openly avowed on the part of the enemy, our astonishment increases, that the Court of St. Petersburgh should have ever consented to surrender Cataro; the occupation of which by a weak garrison has been sufficient to impede their operations for upwards of four months.

Gaeta preserves not only a communication with the sea, but likewise with the mountains, and receives from their hardy natives continued supplies.

The Leeward Island fleet has safely arrived. This agreeable intelligence was communicated to the Admiralty Office by telegraph, and soon after conveyed to Lloyd's.

The Marquis of Douglas will set off on his embassy to the Court of Petersburgh in the course of next week.

Lord Caledon goes out Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Bernard accompanies him as Chief Secretary.

Part of the troops intended for foreign service, have been ordered to embark at Ramsgate immediately. Several regiments have already embarked & are in the Downs.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is certainly going to Jamaica.—This measure has arisen from his ill state of health, which requires his residence in a warm climate; and from motives of political interest, which demands the establishment of a Viceroyalty in that island. The government of Jamaica, it is thought, next to that of Ireland, is the best thing under the Crown.

The Commissioners of Military enquiry are at present, we understand, engaged with the Medical Department of the army; they begin with the General Hospitals, the immediate department of the Surgeon General; & they commence inquiry from the year 1794, when the British army was on the Continent.

ROME, May 17.

The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal has actually received a reinforcement of English, though their number is not known. Yesterday he made a sortie with three columns; the first, consisting of about 500 English and Neapolitans, went by water a distance of 6 miles from the place. The greatest part of them took possession of the little fort of St. Andrew upon the high road to Naples, where they killed a number of French belonging to the garrison, and spiked the cannon; but being soon after attacked by a superior number of French, 20 English and 80 Neapolitans were made prisoners, one of whom was hanged immediately upon an olive tree by the road side. The rest of the column retreated to the mountains, and it is probable that their retreat to Gaeta is cut off. The other two columns, with the Prince at their head, made an attack upon the French works; but after a little fkirmishing they returned to the barrels. In the mean while the English kept up a brisk cannonade from the sea, and did some damage to the French. Sicily has an army of 30,000 men on foot for its defence, but most of these men are natives.—Sir Sidney Smith is standing off Gaeta.

LONDON, July 25.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday the lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, where the House of Commons had assembled, communicated from a paper addressed to both Houses of Parliament, as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The Measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our Military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgements."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expenses of their station."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty being always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and in every event, his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or security to peace."

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

...of examination was then read for prorogation of Parliament to the 28th August.]

London (Gazette) July 21.

James Monroe, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, having received new Letters of Credence, giving him jointly with William Pinckney Esq. the character of *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary* from the United States, they had on this day a private audience of His Majesty, to deliver their said credentials.

Downing-street, July 21. The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Thomas Erskine, to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Extract of a New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Capt. Reading from Cuba, has given the following interesting extract from his log book:

"August 24, at 6 A. M. the Moro Castle bearing S. S. W. distant two or three leagues, saw a Spanish frigate turning to windward for the Havanna. A strong S. E. current, and the wind at S. W. together to anchor under a battery about 2 leagues from the Moro, where she was immediately reinforced by ten or twelve sail from the Havanna, which had joined a line with her under cover of the battery. At 8 o'clock a British frigate hove in sight. Several shot were fired at them from the Moro Castle, which they little regarded—they shortened sail, and hove to seemingly to have some communication with each other. At the same time the Spanish frigate's boat had great communication on shore as we learnt were landing money which they had brot from the Gulph of Mexico. At 24 minutes past 10, the two English frigates bore down towards the battery under which the Spanish ships had formed a line. At 40 minutes past 10, the Spanish gun-boats opened their fire upon the headmost English frigate, which was soon followed by the ships and battery. At 52 minutes past 10, the Arethusa, who led the van of the English, opened a heavy and well directed fire upon the Spanish line. At 20 minutes past ten, the sternmost English frigate came up and commenced a tremendous fire upon the Spanish frigate, which soon occasioned her to alter her colors—she flood the fire of the British 15 minutes. Two of the gun boats were blown up, five were sunk, and three were driven on shore. The frigates then let go their anchors and fixed the fort. They manned their boats at half past 1 P. M. cut her cables, tow her out, and hauled off to repair damages. The Anson soon after fired two shot at us, brought us to, and ordered us under the Commodore's stern, which we obeyed. He ordered our boat on board, and defired the captain to come on board with his papers. The Arethusa supplied us with a butt of water, and many other necessaries, and otherwise treated us with every degree of politeness—they then gave us liberty to proceed, but not to go into any Spanish port. The Arethusa, capt. Basbin, had two men killed and ten wounded; the Anson, capt. Ledyard, none. The Spanish frigate La Pomona, 44 guns, had her captain killed—and it is believed that 200 Spaniards were destroyed in the action.

Lord Nelson's Will.—The following additional Codicil to the Will of his Lordship, was proved on the 4th inst. at Doctors Commons:

"October the twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and five, then in sight of the Combined fleets of France and Spain, distant about ten miles.

"Whereas the eminent services of Emma Hamilton, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Hamilton, have been of the very greatest service to our King and country, to my knowledge, without her receiving any reward from either our King or country: first, that the nation and the King of Spain's letter of 1796, to his brother the King of Naples, acquitting him of his intention to declare war against England; from which letter the ministry sent out orders to them. Sir J. Jervis, to strike a stroke if opportunity offered, against either the arsenals of Spain or her fleets: that neither of these was done it not the fault of Lady Hamilton; the opportunity might have been offered.

Secondly, the British fleet under my command, *could never have returned a second time to Egypt*, had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples, caused letters to be wrote to the Gov. of Syracufe, that he was to encourage the fleet being fupplied with every thing, fhould they put into any port of Sicily; we put into Syracufe, and received every fupply—went to Egypt, and *deftroyed the French fleet!*—Could I have rewarded thefe fervices, I would not now call upon my Country, but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma Lady Hamilton, a legacy *to my King and Country*, that they will give an ample provifion to maintain her rank in life. I alfo leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter Horatia Nelfon Thompfon, and I defire fhe will ufe in future the name of Nelfon only; *thefe are the only favors I afk of my King and Country at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle.*—May God bleis my King and Country, and all thefe I hold dear —my relations it is needlefs to mention; they will, of courfe, be amply provided for.

Miscellaneous.

A Play upon words.—One telling another, "That he had once fo excellent a fowling piece, that it went *off* immediately upon a thief's coming into the houfe, although it was *not charged*."—"How the devil can that be?" faid the other. "Becaufe, (faid he) the thief carried it *off*, and what was worfe before I had time to *charge* him with it.

Corfican Revenge.—Mrs. Spencer Smith had been fome time in Italy, for the benefit of her health, and when the war broke out, was at the baths of Waldagno, near Vicenza, from whence, with other Englifh families, the retired to Venice, then an Auftrian garrifon, but fince furrendered to the French, whofe conduct in the firft inftance towards the Englifh fugitives found in that place, was uncommonly moderate. Mrs. Spencer Smith, in particular, who was confined by illnefs to her bed, received permiffion to remain till the recovery of her health, with the promife of being then allowed to retire wherever fhe chofe. Thus this lady remained unmolefted till the 18th of April, waiting for a paffage to Malta and England, when fhe was arrefted by order of Bonaparte, and placed in cuftody of a police guard of four men. She was removed that day to Padua, from thence to Milan, and is now, we underftand, to be matched to Verdun or Valenciennes, a diftance of at leaft 500 miles.—[*Lon. pap.*

Dr. Timothy Todd, an eminent Phyfician of Rutland, in Vermont, riding at full fpeed to vifit a patient dangeroufly fick, was thrown from his horfe, broke his leg, and wrenched the foot fo as to diflocate it at the ancle. In this deplorable fituation, the Doctor remained nearly two hours, before any affiftance came. In the mean time he crawled to a rock by the fide of a run of water, in which he laved the wounds, and cleanfed them from the clotted blood, and the fragments of his ftocking, which had been impelled into them—and, taking his inftruments from his pocket, with aftonifhing fortitude proceeded to take up a principal blood veffel—and when found by his friends, was difcovered with a pencil in his hand writing the following lines. Much has been vaunted of the firmnefs of the ancient ftoics, but he who can enter into the dreadful agonies of the Doctor's diftrefs, muft confefs, that the ferene fortitude and the true magnanimity of the Chriftian, by far excel the boafted infenfibility of the ftoic.

A perfon of the name of *Porter*, being intoxicated, was aiked by a friend what he had been about? "Oh," faid he, "I have only been turning a little Gut into *Porter*."

Copied from a Pawnbroker's window in the country: "To be fold a *pare* of *piftol's* that will *fhute any* Gentleman.'—[*London paper.*

Foot Race.—The Foot-race between Lord Edward Somerfet, and the Hon. Edward Harbourd, took place yefterday morning in lord's cricket-ground. The rank of the fwift-footed antagonifts, and the celebrity they have already acquired for feats of activity, naturally attracted a numerous concourfe of fafhionables of both fexes.—The fpace to be run was nearly 100 yards. Lord Edward had the ftart of Mr. Harbourd and maintained the advantage for about 60 yards, when Mr. Harbourd gained upon and croffed him. In paffing, they ran againft each other, and in conſequence, as it is fuppofed, of the concuſſion, Lord Edward fell, Mr. Harbourd came in firft of courfe—but a difpute arofe refpecting the cauſe of Lord Edward's fall, which was not decided till after a long conference between three gentlemen, to whom the matter in queſtion was referred,—when Lord Frederick Beauclerk was chofen umpire; and the decifion, which proved highly ſatisfactory to both parties, was as follows: That on account of the accident which happened the race was deemed void; but Mr. Harbourd is allowed the power of calling on lord Edward, to run the race over again, any time within the next ſix months, upon giving his lordſhip ſix weeks notice. The bets were ſix to four in favour of Mr. Harbourd, who, when youth, ſuperior vigor and happy adapted form for ſuch exertions are conſidered, it is natural to ſuppoſe he muſt have gained upon his antagoniſt in the laſt fifty yards. Indeed the ladies were heard to obſerve, that however equal the competitors might be thought in other reſpects, it ſhould be recollected that Ld. Edward was a *married man*.

One Good act of Captain Whitby.

When Capt. Whitby, now of his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, commanded the Defire frigate at St. Domingo, Deſlalines, from information or ſuſpicion that an American Maſter of a veſſel had ſmuggled off ſome French Whites, to prevent them falling into his hands, ordered the laid Maſter to be hanged on the maſt in his preſence. Captain Whitby, ſhocked at ſo horrid a proceeding, ſent a boat manned and armed, to the reſcue of the ill-fated American. Fortunately the knot had ſlipped, and he was ſuſpended by the chin. A muſket ball was fired to clear the way, the ball of which paſſed near Deſlalines; the boat's crew landed, took down the victim, who ſoon recovered, and reſtored him to his ſhip. Deſſalines, inſtead of reſenting this, ſuffered Capt. W. to go at all times on ſhore unmoleſted, and paid him marked attention.

EXTRACT.

No heathen nation ever exhibited more remarkable inſtances of magnanimous generoſity and virtue, than the ancient Romans. We will cite an example worthy of imitation:—

"When Camillus was beſieging a ſmall city, and no hopes were entertained of his taking it under a conſiderable length of time, a ſchoolmaſter, who had the care of the children of the principal citizens, decoyed them into the Roman camp, and baſely offered to put them into the hands of Camillus, as a ſure means of compelling the inhabitants to ſurrender immediately. Camillus was ſtruck with the treachery of a wretch, whoſe duty it was to protect innocence, and not to betray it: Regarding the traitor with a fierce air—"Execrable wretch," ſaid he, "other thy abominable propoſals to creatures like thyſelf, and not to me. Though we are enemies to the city, there are natural tieſ that bind all mankind, which ſhould never be broken.—We fight not againſt an age of innocence, but againſt men; men who have indeed uſed us ill; but whoſe crimes are virtues when compared to thine." So ſaying, he immediately ordered him to be ſtript, his hands tied behind him, and, in that ignominious manner, whipped back to the city by his own ſcholars."

[*Weſtern Repoſitory.*

The late David Hume, Eſq. lived in the new town of Edinburgh; between which and the old town there is a communication, by means of an elegant bridge, over a ſwamp. Before one day to cut his way ſhorter, Mr. Hume took it into his head to paſs over a temporary one, which had been erected for general accommodation, till the new one could be completed. Unfortunately part of the temporary one gave way, and our illuſtrious philoſopher found himſelf ſtuck in the mud. On hearing him call aloud for aſſiſtance, an old woman haſtened to the ſpot, from whence the ſound ſeemed to proceed; but perceiving who he was, retired giving him any help. "Why, cried ſhe, are you not Hume the atheiſt?" "No! no! no! (returned the philoſopher) I am not an atheiſt; indeed you miſtake good woman, you do indeed!" "Let me hear then, returned the woman, if you can ſay the Belief."—Mr. Hume accordingly began the words, *I believe in God, &c.* and finiſhed them with ſo much propriety, that the old woman, convinced of his Chriſtian education, charitably afforded him that relief, which otherwiſe he would have thought it a duty of religion to deny.

We have often heard the anecdote of the boy, who being ſent by his maſter to beat his breakfaſt, conſtrued the direction into an order to *eat* it, on the authority of the old pedagogues, that "*If was not a letter.*" The lad was not without law on his ſide. In the caſe of Shelbury vs. Bopard, (Cro. Eliz. 173.) in error, it was moved, that the writ of error ſhould abate for a variance between the writ and record, "for that the record was of lands in Colcheſter, and the writ ſuppoſeth the lands to be in Colcheſter;" but it was held to be no variance, becauſe "*H non eſt litera, ſed aſpiratio.*" Cro. Eliz. 193. Caſe 18.

Several of our fair *Britiſh* Dames are very fond of the *Trafalgar Garter*, on which is interted the memorable ſignal —"*England expects that every man will do his duty.*" [*Lon. pap.*

Anecdote.—A lady, deſervedly to be honored for her maternal feelings, was very much alarmed by having read in a morning paper, that her ſon was *courting the Muſes, at Bath*; and wrote him a letter, earneſtly requeſting him to beware of *bad women*, who would bring him to a *morſel of bread.*

It is my cuſtom, in a dearth of news, to entertain myſelf with ſome collection of advertiſements, that appear in all our public Prints. Theſe I conſider as accounts of news from the little world, in the ſame manner that the other parts of the paper are from great. If, in one, we hear that a ſovereign Prince is fled from his capital city, in the other we hear of a tradeſman who has ſhut up his ſhop. If in one we find the victory of a general, in the other we ſee the declaration of a private ſoldier. A man by no means big enough for the Gazette may eaſily creep into the advertiſements, by which means we often ſee an apothecary in the ſame paper with a plenipotentiary, or a running footman with an ambaſſador. An advertiſement from Piccadilly, goes down to the poſterity with an article from Madrid, and John Bartlett, of Goodman's

fields, is celebrated in the Erie paper with the Emperor of Germany.—*Addison*

Interesting and important experiment in the Culture of Wheat.—On the 8th of August, 1804, a gentleman took a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and divided it into eighteen parts, and putting them into the ground, let them remain therein till the latter end of September, when he again took them up, and subdividing them into 67 parts of roots, replanted them:—they remained in this state till the end of March and the beginning of April, when the plants were a third time taken up, separated into 300 roots, and again replaced in the garden. Early in the season he reaped his little harvest, and found that by this process a single grain had been made to produce twenty one thousand one hundred and nine years containing five hundred and seventy thousand grains, measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 67 lbs.—*Lon. paper.*

The leech, kept in a large phial, three fourths filled with water (changed once a week in summer, and twice in winter) and covered with a bit of linen rag, will prognosticate the changes of the weather: In serene weather it lays rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom. When it rains before afternoon, it creeps to the top and remains till the weather is settled. Against wind, it creeps in rapid motion, and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard.—If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed it lodges some days before continually without the water, and is very uneasy and convulsed. In frost as in clear summer weather, it lies at the bottom and in snow, as in rain, it keeps at the mouth of the phial.

Anecdote.—Mr. Jefferson's Proclamation against Whitby reminds us of a ludicrous event that took place at the trial at Westminster of Lord George Gordon in 1780. One of the short-hand writers had clambered up to an elevated station of the hall to take down the proceedings, and with his ink-stand in his button hole and his pen behind his ear, was waiting with anxiety for the commencement of the trial, when Lord Mansfield had spied him, ordered an officer of the Court to take him into custody—the officer looking up at him, as a dog at a cat on a tree, called out, "you fellow come down and be taken into custody"—"not I" says the stenographer, "do you come up and catch me if you can." The poor officer after being heartily laughed at, not caring to risk his bones in the attempt, sneaked away and suffered the quill-driver to maintain his station unmolested during the whole trial.—*Char. Cour.*

Anecdote of the great constitutional Judge, Lord Chief Justice Holt.

In the reign of Queen Ann, in 17 4, several freemen of the borough of Aylesburgh had been refused the liberty of voting at an election for a member of Parliament, tho' they proved their qualifications as such. The law in this case imposes a fine on the returning officer of 100l. for every offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who delired the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons alarmed at this step, passed an order in the House to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney, to stop at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice, and several lawyers, were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it to the Court of King's Bench. The house highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a Serjeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, be gone; on which they sent a second message by their speaker, attended by as many members as stipulated the measure. After the speaker had delivered the message, his Lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words.—"Go back to your Chair, Mr. Speaker, within these five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate: you speak of your authority, but I tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributer of justice; and were the whole House of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one step." The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the House were equally prudent to let the affair drop.

And an independent judiciary was undeniably proved to be a public benefit of inestimable worth.

A young lady was very much in love with a young Irish officer; but that false delicacy which prevails among the female sex, would not permit her to disclose her passion. However, her attentions were unremitted, and she was lavish in compliments when opportunity would permit. But the officer was a delicate man & unexperienced in these matters; he was therefore unconscious of her meaning: and if reminded for the young lady either to be more explicit, or continue in all the torture of suspence. The former being her choice she availed herself of a circumstance which happened. There were fowls, and a scarcity of plates—to the officer she hardly room for his fragments? which the young lady taking notice of, and resolving to seize the present happy moment, turned about, and with an expressive look, thus, *pray, sir, say your bones unto mine.* The officer took the hint, and an *explanation* took place that evening.

A tar on the neighbourhood of Wapping, who has lately applied a tobacconist shop, has the following notice upon a board in the window:

For many a gale I weather'd out,
Secure the cabin lay,
And having worn my coat so stout,
My smoker have I'ye laid.
No wonder for to-day I swear,
To spare or rob my tar!
But only beg my friends would smoke,
And buy a prudent gale.

EJACULATORY SONNET.

THY judgements, God, are holy, right and just,
Tho' oven yerils, and this, we think to dust;
Tho' the storm threats thy throne in course thy face,
I cannot in dust, nor my pen'ry grows;
First in thy truth, thy promise ever flies,
And jesus' boast my misery will procure;
Thy mercy beams with full resplendent ray,
And opens the portals of eternal day.
Before thy throne I bow beneath thy rod,
And own the sin and misery I've to God;
Thy hand I feel, nor dare thy dreadful power,
Support me, God, in this tremendous hour,
While'er my doom, whate'er my fate shall be,
O! grant me still to put my trust in thee.

The letter written by captain Wright, dated from the Temple at Paris, and addressed to Mr. Wallis, his first lieutenant, who was at the same time prisoner in Verdun *Depot*:

My dear Wallis,

IN order to make you but little on the Transfer of an offence, and favor at early delivery of my letter, I lend you this time merely a short one, in acknowledgment of your kind favor of the 20th instant, which procured me the pleasure of receiving your's of the 9th August, a few days ago. Accept of my best thanks the your congratulations on my promotion, which, however, it become indifferent to me, as more than to demonstrate the justice and liberality of government, of which I never entertained a doubt. I beg you to bear in mind that I have every proper feeling upon the subject, and that the handsome manner in which it has been conferred, has not escaped my observation, or failed to have due weight upon me, although it has been in my contemplation to decline it, considering, through an official channel here, in order to relieve parliament from the embarrassment my extraordinary situation must have given it under, and to prevent a practice, which I forbear to characterize, from bearing on any other victim of either side; but I feel upon further reflection, that although I was willing to forego its protection, yet an act of mine, thus situated, could absolve my government from the performance of its duty to a British subject. I request to hear that you are under the jurisdiction of a liberal minded military man, for I was under that unpleasant necessity in the regime you might be subject to. I think I had already prepared you to expect [illegible] from individuals, where they might be [illegible] to [illegible] that right. I doubt not you will make me acquainted with every your own eye to obliterate from the young minds of my poor boys (*a*) unfavourable impressions, to which they may have been subjected, and which will tend to neat, at length, that you are near those dear to me, in whose progress my whose fashionable course—give them my best wishes, and relieve their memories with what has been so often implied upon them. I must have *no intercept, no indiscretion beyond truth, address out, or inclemency, no attraction from the truth, or suspicion of prejudice, to literature by exaggeration, no inappropriate conjure or proper person to make, but a liberal, gentlemanly conduct, and a steady perseverance agreeably*, which will atone further the difficulties, that are before them. Remind them often of their distinction, of the precious leisure they have upon their hands; let the main spring of their actions be the character or my dear country, [illegible] remains them often how much I expect from them.

If Mr. Trevor's son (*b*) be with you, let him partake of all the advantages I propose incurring to my own three boys, but with such delicacy as would hurt neither his own, nor his parent's feelings. In the mean time, [illegible] pecuniary whatever the pecuniary [illegible] may be desirable, which, in the course of our correspondence, though it continues, I shall especially [illegible]

I am not unaware, my dear Wallis, that I am thus imposing a difficult task, and trying a dear brother's patience; but I am sure you will undertake it with pleasure.

Give my best respects to all my officers individually, and tell the dastard, I wish [illegible] good side of his father. I recommend him to walk to the public [illegible] if they are not in the neighborhood, and to follow up chemistry with science.

I shall be very glad to hear from any of my officers, when only are to a misthing more. [illegible] this, let my servant King attend on the boys, and tell him I have juggled him to take care of them.

Is your Mr. Brown (*c*) recovered? The last I heard of him was before your departure hence. Pray give an account nominally of all my people. Poor old Langton I suppose you know is no more. Is that your being, (*d*) whose death seemed unwilling to accompish, still living?

I have a little cat that has just taken the caprice of lying upon my papers, and puts to me, to you much perceive that I am not without amiable society; and I much tell you, for the comfort of any other amiable creature who may weep for my misfortunes, that I can bear them, however great or multiplied; but that I am [illegible] than people are aware whose apprehensions magnify, even are aware of, for I have within a few months obtained the facility of spreading books, and subscribing to the *Monitor*, whole names and prejudices I affect you I am not in the least danger of stopping. Now take you well, and believe me, most feasibly and unfeignedly, your friend.

P. S.—Tell me, particularly, what all the boys have done; tell them I occasionally think of them. Adieu!

(*a*) In the secretary who transfers the letters of prisoners in a French, for the inspection of the officers corresponding the depot.

(*b*) Three of his young midshipmen; one his own nephew, aged 14, who was sent to Mess Mossey prison, for having a small piece of wine in his trunk, at the time of his being in the county, which could only be for the purpose of playing with; one a nephew of the gallant Sir W. S. Smith; and the other a young boy, whose relations I have not a perfect knowledge of.

(*c*) One of his Warrant officers, whole fate was also of on board.

(*d*) Mr Wright's clerk.

(*e*) One of the crew, who had long been sickly.

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

July 5th. Brig Alexander, Lount Rouet from Halifax, sailed 11th July, addressed to the master, cargo brandy, passenger Mr. James Fyke.—The home-ward-bound fleet was left at Father-point on Thursday last.—19, Ship Traveller, W. Silvers, from London, put into Cork with the convoy, and sailed from thence 14th June, addressed to J. More Esqr. in ballast.—18, schooner Alexander, D. Beaulejour, from Halifax, 10 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast.—Aug. 18, Schooner Marie, S Doutre, from Halifax, sailed 9th July, addressed to the master in ballast.——Schooner Charlotte, F. Deane, from Halifax, 14 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast, passenger Mr. Sorin.——22, Schooner Mary, C. Peters, from Halifax, 13 days passage, addressed to the master cargo sugar and bandy, passengers Mr. M. Pierce & Mrs. Stuart.——Schooner Argyle, P. Chisholm, from Halifax, 18 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo sugar and bandy.——24th, Schooner Diligence, Jos. Boucher, from Halifax, 14 days passage addressed to the master, cargo oil and ballast.——26th, Schooner Victory, V. Terrier, from Arichat, 84 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast, passenger, Mr. Edward Peters.——27th, Schooner Beaver, L. Sovereau, from the North Shore, sailed 4th August from Mingan, addressed to A. Shaw, Esquire cargo peltries, passengers Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, and Misses Simers and Scott.——28, Sloop Polly, A. Dyetzie, from Gaspé, 37 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Moore and Bell, cargo rum, consignment on the 15th July, met Admiral Gambier's convoy bearing to westward towards St. Kitts.——Saw a square rigged vessel off Cape Chat, bound up, spoke a brig from Bristol.

29.——Margarets, thomas Hardy, from Greenock, 9 weeks passage, addressed to J. Dunlop, Esq. cargo rum. Passengers, John Sims, Alexr. Rollo, James Barry, Robt. Brown, John Barry, John Rollo, Mr. Barrett Rollo—Brig Lady Augusta, H. Burgess, from Jamaica, sailed 19th July, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood, Patterson & Co. cargo rum, tamarinds, molasses and coffee oil.—Brig Elizabeth, W. Falconer, from Bristol, nine weeks passage, addressed to order cargo, coals. Passenger, Mr. R. Staple.—Brig Friends, T. Robson, from Jamaica, 36 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood, Patterson & Co. cargo rum and sugar.——31, Brig Adventure, John Hiss, Hessian, 10 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Prefcott and Lawton, cargo rum. Passenger Mr. Lawton.—Brig Recovery, Thos Elsdon, from St. John's, Newfoundland, 7 days passage addressed to Messrs Irvine, M'Naught & Co. cargo, rum, bandy, wine and sugar.—Ship Ann, R. Knellow from Portsmouth, 6 weeks passage, addressed to Jas. Usborne, in ballast. Sailed under convoy of the 18th and Jamaica, with three more vessels for this port. The Harpooner, a ship bound for Quebec, stationed that she was boarded on the 30th July, by the Alcide frigate belonging to Sir J. B Warren's squadron, bearing out for a French squadron, supposed to be gone there from the North Sea.——23, brig Fairlie, E. Walker, from London, 5 weeks from Portsmouth, addressed to the master, cargo dry goods. Passenger Mr. W. Brine.—Brig Anne, J. J. Pemilton, from Grenada, 40 days passage, addressed to James Kelly, Esq cargo rum, sugar and molasses.—Brig Dorchester, James Bethel, from Cape Bay, N. F. Land, 22 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Mellis, Moore & Bell, in ballast.—Ship Recovery, W. Stevenson, from Dublin, 11 weeks passage, addressed to order, cargo rum, wine, &c. Passengers 34 men, women and children.—Brig Sally, W. Gunthorne, from Cape Grace, N. F Land, 4 weeks passage, addressed to order, in ballast.—Ship New Cornwal, C. Gunthorne, London, 9 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. Coleman & Co. in ballast. Passengers Lt. Col. Pyrgall servant.—Brig Success, T. Osborne, Liverpool, sailed 15th June, addressed to Messrs. Black woods & Patterson, cargo salt.——24th, Ship Harpooner, G. Hall, Portsmouth, 10 weeks passage, addressed to H. Usborne, Esq. in ballast.——29th, Schooner Marie Christine, S. Landry, Halifax, sailed 9th Aug. addressed to the master, in ballast.——Schooner Trial, D. Henderson, from Chaleur Bay, 22 days passage, addressed to Mr. J. Stuart, cargo salt. Passenger Mr. J. Stuart.

THE subscriber having a quantity of Fat Cattle on hand, informs his Customers he will fell good Beef at fourpence per pound New-York Currency: Alfo firft quality of Mutton on the fhortefl notice.

N. B. Beft Candels at 1/8 per pound.

T. H. JOHNSTON.

STRAYED away about the last [illegible] MARE, of the [illegible] breed, [illegible] tail cut very, with a [illegible] white star on [illegible] Any perfon who may have found the [illegible] and will bring her to Mr. Ursula Burkholder, in the Township of Vaughan, near Mr. Fraser's, shall receive Dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

York, October, 9, 1806.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 25, 1806.
Home District to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer will be holden in and for the District of Home, on the second day of October now next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, situate on the Front of the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Conftables, Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe whom it may or fhall concern, are required to be then and there prefent, ready to do and perform what to their refpective offices and duties belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

QUETTON St. GEORGE,
Has arrived from Montreal with a General Afforiment of Woollen Goods, among a which will be found

LADIES Cloths and Cafhimeres, Cloths for Gentlemens Surtouts, Linen of every defcription, Kerfeys, Coatings, Flannels, Cambricks, Hofiery in every kind, Sattinets, Jeans, Tickes, white Cambrick and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bandanna and pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Stuff Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's do black velvet & Cafhimere, Ladies Cafhimeres, wool boot, Garters, black & coloured Ribbons, Bombazettes, white blankets, black worsted, yarn, cotton balls, tape and bobbin, ferreting and tape binding, table cloths and diapers, dimity, Irifh & Scotch threads, tape, needles, buttons, steels, fpectacles, fpectacle cases, and paper cases, Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, an aflortment of Hats, ready made Shoes, worsted, hair powder and ftarch, fine boots, Violin Forte, flute fpangles, looking glaffes, bridles, fpurs, fhoes, cloths, drawing knives, Rafpfaws, Files, firefavers, fquares & fhovels, fheers & fhears, fhoeing tools, hammers, hoes, hacks, axe blades, fad irons, pewters, chefts locks, brafs locks, iron locks, brafs cocks, tyron cocks, brafs nails of every defcription, window glafs, putty, fheet iron, empty bottles, Englifh and Weft India fyrhes, bottle and black bafils, flaving boxes, hair brufhes, fhoe brufhes, coat crackers, ivory, tea tables, a common combe, chamber pots, tea kettles, fhovel & tongs, black locks, H. L. hinges, gimblets, carpenters pafhes, brafs locks with knobs, bar hinges, gimblets, wood & iron fcrews, black lead Box, rafps, and files, grafs cut & hand laid, pewter buttons, fhoe thread, fine wire, tenter, Holland twine, powder magzine, needle flicks, porringers, copper, iron, cafe & tea knives, iron and fteel, tea kettles, tea pans, coffee mills, fpelling ladies, fnap do. fauce pans, quart measures, mufard and pepper boxes, graters, fugar canders, fait cups, bellows, fhovels, tongs, fugar chefts, tinder boxes, tinder boxes, cream fhakers, funnels, fcales & weights, fteel coffee mills, green and white ivy handle knives & forks, table and defert do. tea back do. ftone bottle cork fcrews, fhoe hammers, fteel hand faws, fhoe & fole knives & differ acquaintance, fciffars, fafe cafe do. pen knives do. prunes do. Jappan jugs, funnels, fand glaffes, flaving pots, grid irons, iron charging flefh forks, fet of fpoons, tea fpoons, fet of knives & do. fhoemack do. blank books, quills, black and red wafer, fealing wax, ink pots, playing cards, &c. &c.

Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Port and Lifbon wine, Claret, in cafe, and in bottles, Rhenifh wine, Madeira do. Spirits, Port wine, Madeira do. Sherry do. Teneriffe do. Lifbon do. loaf fugar, coffee, fea oil, Spermaceti do. linfeed do. white paint, Spanish brown do. paint yellow ochre, yellow do. Englifh vermilion, Indian ink, ketchup, fifh fauce, fnuff, coppers and allum, candlet powder, powder & fhot, balls, flints, vermilion, and a general aflortment of crockery and glafs ware.

As Mr. Quetton St. George does not in future intend advertising, he begs his cuftomers and the public to examine his former advertifements, where they will find the fupply he brings from Montreal in the fpring, and intends always to have a fimilar aflortment on hand; fhould any articles be wanted which he has not got, he will procure them another on his own account, or by commiffion.

N. B. Nearly the fame aflortment may be found at Mr. Quetton's, Kingfton, & Mr. Thomas Rowthorn's at Amherfburgh, who tranfact bufinefs for Mr. St. George.

York, 18th Sept. 1806.

He has for fale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 on the Weft Concefion of Weft church; 29 and 30 in the fifth Concefion of Sever; alfo No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diftrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No 52 Eaft and Weft of Yonge Street with the Improvements.

LANDS for SALE,

LOTS No. 29	4th Concefion	}	200 Acres in the Township of Whitby.
	8—6th do.		
South Half	24—7th do.		
	28—8th do.		
	16—12 do.	}	400 Acres in Scarborough.
	19—9th do.		
	25 & 26—4th do.	}	400Acres in the Gore.
	3 & 4—1st do.		1300 Acres in Clark.
	4—2d do.		
	3 & 4 in the broken front		

Total 2100 Acres.

Application to be made at York to JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 1 in the 3d Concefion and No. 19 in the 5th Concefion, containing two hundred Acres each. Lot No. 7, firft Concefion Uxbridge, 200 Acres. Any Settler or intending Settler is informed that thefe Lots are conveniently fituated, and the Soil of excellent quality. For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 26.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 806. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1806 FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counfellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fifth day of Auguft, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October inftant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenti eth day of November next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fixth year of our reign. F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the Prefident in Council, to Military Claimants who were refident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein, fince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majefty's inftructions to perfons of that defcription, that fuch Military Claimants fhall be admitted to apply for fuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the faid 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making fuch application, fhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the faid Claimant was refident in this Province on or before the faid 28th day of July 1798, and fince that period hath continued to refide therein, which faid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lt. Governor or Perfon Adminiftering the Government, in Council for fuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Prefident in Council, that the perfonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalifts at the Seat of Government for the purpofe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majefty's inftructions, will in future be difpenfed with: PROVIDED that the Perfon making fuch application fhall by his own affidavit, and alfo by the affidavit of one or more of the inhabitants of the Diftrict wherein he refides, to be made before the Quarter Seffions of that Diftrict, and certified by the Chairman of fuch Seffions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perfon making "the faid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalift, (fpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which faid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perfon adminiftering the Government in Council for fuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above difpenfation from perfonal attendance at the feat of Government is not to extend to the fons of U. E. loyalifts who refide in the Home Diftrict, they not being fubject to like inconveniences with perfons of that defcription inhabiting the more diftant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: GREETING

WHEREAS it is neceffary for the Peace and Good Government of the faid Province, that all His Majefty's Officers within the fame, fhould continue in their feveral Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council, to iffue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the faid Officers to continue in their faid Offices and Employments, of which all Perfons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themfelves accordingly.

IN Teftemony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of Auguft, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-fixth year of our Reign. F. G.

(CIRCULAR.) *Downing Street, 18 June, 1806.*

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propofed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) *Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1806.*

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation, We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; We therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.
(Signed)
Right Honble William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof, which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agents to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 25th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, 11th October, 1806.

On Wednesday evening the 1st inst. his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and family arrived at Niagara, after a pleasant passage of little more than four hours.

At twelve o'clock next day, the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants waited upon him, and presented the following Address:—

To his Excellency FRANCIS GORE *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* Upper Canada, *&c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Magistrates and the principal Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, embrace with pleasure this early opportunity of presenting our personal respects, and of congratulating your Excellency on your safe arrival as Lieutenant Governor in this Province.

In adverting to the melancholy event which led to this, we are well assured that we will not offend, by expressing our sincere regard, and our unfeigned sorrow for the loss of your predecessor, who was endeared to us by a former connexion, and as this is a debt of gratitude for very essential favours.

Happy in a Constitution, the best perhaps, which has yet been devised—under the auspices of our most gracious and much loved Sovereign—under the protection of a Mother Country, in which we justly pride ourselves—possessing also a healthy climate, and cultivating a fruitful soil, we continue, under the blessing of God, to enjoy peace in the greatest plenty.

For such manifold favours, we believe that the best way to shew our thankfulness is by endeavouring so to act as to merit them.

Thus situated, we have nothing whereof to complain; we hardly know of any thing for which to ask.

In a country so recently settled, and whose regulations cannot all have obtained the test of experience, some difficulties will naturally arise, some inconveniencies may present themselves requiring amendment.

Should any such occur amongst us, we will confidently address ourselves to your Excellency, with the well founded hopes that we shall receive from your paternal care such redress as it may be in your power to give.

To our congratulations we beg leave to join our warmest wishes, that health, happiness, and every comfort may constantly attend on you and yours.

These, the sentiments of respect and regard, are at our request, and in our presence, subscribed as ours, by

(Signed) R. HAMILTON,
Lieut. of the County of Lincoln, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions

He was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to their Address returned the following Answer:—

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this early mark of your respect and attention.

The sorrow you so feelingly express for the loss of my predecessor, reflects the highest honor on you. I have been long enough in this Province to be convinced, that the measures of the late Lieutenant Governor were calculated for the benefit of this country and for his Majesty's interest.

I rejoice at the loyalty and attachment you profess to our most gracious Sovereign, and that you are sensible of the blessings of our happy Constitution.

I shall be at all times happy to pay attention to the representations of his Majesty's subjects; and be assured, Gentlemen, that this Address has impressed me with the most favorable opinion of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of Niagara.

(Signed)
FRANCIS GORE.

Niagara, Oct. 2, 1806.

His Excellency and Family returned to this Town on Tuesday last, from Niagara.

DIED] On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Catharine Kendrick, wife of Mr. Hiram Kendrick, formerly of this place, aged about 32 years.—Her remains were attended to the place of interment on Monday, by a respectable number of her friends and acquaintance.

DIED—In Kingston, August 13, Miss Catharine Gamble, Æt. 15, daughter of Dr. Gamble

Latest Intelligence.

NAPLES, June 7.

Vesuvius continues to rage. The crater still discharges a great quantity of flames, resembling balls. On the 4th and 5th, a continual noise was heard extremely loud, while the thick cloud that enveloped the summit of the mountain was alternately penetrated by flashes of fire, amazingly vivid, resembling lightning. The course of the lava ran towards the Torre del Greco, and along the entrance upon which the Chamber of Consultation is situated, and has proceeded to the distance of four miles, destroying all the vines, vineyards, and habitations it has met with in its course. Just now it has reached the high road in the neighbourhood of Torre del Greco, while a great number of strangers and curious persons are repairing to the spot to be witnesses of the singular phenomenon. The Torre del Greco is situated at the foot of Vesuvius, with a population of 15,000 souls.

The present eruption of Vesuvius exceeds any thing of the kind within the memory of man. The summit of the mountain is torn to pieces, and the rim of the crater is quite altered, in consequence of the number of the fissures, to such a degree, that it is thought that in the course of a few days the whole side of the mountain will fall in. About 200 dwelling houses and effates have been ruined, with large tracts of vineyard ground, corn fields, &c. The volcano still seems to contain a large portion of matter, as the subterraneous noises are dreadful.—Flashes of lightning are emitted from time to time from clouds of smoke. The people are extremely apprehensive that the Torre del Greco may share the fate of Herculaneum, in the year 79. A part of the streets of Torre del Greco have already been inundated by the lava, which the inhabitants have removed with incredible labour and fatigue.—Still the stream continues to run very near the place; and the inhabitants are deterred from leaving their houses for fear of being injured by the glowing cinders discharged by the mountain. A great quantity of ashes have also fallen in Naples.

From a London Paper.

A most beautiful lamp, adorned with appropriate devices, after the antique, is nearly finished for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It is intended to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Nelson, by burning continually in a retired part of his Royal Highness's House. The Stand is a fine production of art, from an ancient book of Gothic Architecture and Ornaments, in poffeffion of his Royal Highness.

From a report laid upon the table of the House of Commons, it appears, that the manufacture of cloth in Yorkshire has arisen in the course of half a century in the following proportions:

	Broads,	Narrows.
1755	57,115	76,195 pieces.
1805	200,937	165,827 ditto.

The following is the quantity of strong beer brewed in London, by the first six porter breweries, from the 5th of July 1805, to the 5th July 1806:—

Barclay & Perkins, 435,054 bbls. 3 Meux and Co. 324,683; Truman and Hanbury, 280,324; Whitbread and Co. 207,855; Calliott and Co. 200,845; Goodwin and Co 166,394. Total, 1,414,256.

Statement of the quantity of beer, denominated porter and stout, brewed in London by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1805, and the 5th of July 1806:

Mont, 187,349 ; Barsley. 182,129. Hanbury, 181,180 ; Whitbread, 104,311 ; Goodwin, 72,135 ; Shum, 75,122 ; E. Calvert, 64,463 ; Barnet and Perry, 57,464 ; Elliot, 45,943 ; J. Calvert, 38,444 ; Curwen, 36,038 ; Biley, 31,179

From a London paper.

GERMAN PROPHECY.

A Hungarian footh-fayer has obtained fome celebrity on the continent by certain prophetic effufions, in which he has followed up Bonaparte as clofely as ever Partridge, the almanac-maker, did the Whore of Babylon, till at length he has actually dated the final termination of his earthly career, and that of his dynafty, which he has fixed for the Chriftmas of 1808. His death to take place in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerufalem! This prophet boafts of having foretold the French revolution, as well as many fubfequent events attending it, and among others that of the affumption of the imperial dignity by Napoleon, whom he calls Apollyon

From a Dublin paper.

The Exports of Irish linen amounted laft year to above five millions. During the preſent they are likely more promiſing, as from the ports at Londonderry and Belfaſt alone, above four thouſand pieces have been ſent to the ports of Boſton, Charleſton, New-York, and Philadelphia. Our ſtaple manufactures, while we hold a commercial connexion with the other ſide the Atlantic, muſt ever be eſſentially ſerviceable to this country, and promote its real intereſt.

NEW YORK, Sept 1.

Captain Blagge, who arrived here this morning, informs, that on the 20th of June, off Malaga, he paſſed though a convoy of 22 ſail, with troops from Gibraltar for Sicily. On the 18th inſt. Gor. Fox Commandant of Gibraltar, and ſuite, failed in the Orpheus of 74 guns, for Meſſina, to take the command of the forces in Sicily. At the ſame time two convoys ſale from York, and the other from Portſmouth, in all 61 ſail, arrived at Gibraltar with troops, in place of the 7th Royals and the 44th regiment, both of which were to remark immediately for Sicily. It was reported at Gibraltar, that Sir Sidney Smith, commanding the blockading ſquadron off Naples, had taken the three ſmall iſlands of Vechia, Procita and Capri, being in the month of May ; and that he had ſent to Admiral Knight at Gibraltar, for gun boats, as he meditated an attack on Minorca.

French Navy. An account given in a late London paper, ſtates the number and rates of the preſent French Navy as follows :—4 ſhips of the line of 80 ; and 46 of 74, making 52 ſhips of the line ; and 43 frigates from 24 to 44 guns.

NORFOLK, Sept. 9

On Saturday arrived here the ſhip Felix, Captain Reed, from Naples, which portfhe left the 30th July ; we have received no papers by her, but the verbal information which we obtain from an intelligent paſſenger, is in ſubſtance to the following effect :

France had been much talked of, but had not indulged any ſpeculations founded on expectation of that event. The general opinion was, that there would be no peace immediately. It was ſaid that the French Emperor had given in his ultimatum, which was in terms that it was not ſuppoſed Britain would accede to.

The Ruſſian ſhips that had been embargoed were releaſed, and one came out with the Felix. D'Oubril the Ruſſian envoy had reached Paris—about 18,000 Italian troops, which had been for ſome time ſtationed in Naneas and its vicinity, had been ſuddenly marched for Bayonne, from whence they were to proceed to Spain, in order to co-operate with a force deſtined againſt Portugal.

Commerce in France, from the heavy and repeated exactions of government, is in a wretched ſtate. The popularity of Bonaparte was not ſo great as it has been

The Fleet. — Our coaſt is in probable will be the ſcene of a great Naval enterprize, as the Britiſh fleet, as well as the French, are now near us. On Saturday evening the Melampus frigate, one of the fleet of Sir R. Strachan, anchored in Hampton Roads This fleet is compoſed of the Valiant, Raſpuce, Agincourt, 74 ; Belliſle, 74 ; Bellona, 74 ; Montague, 74 ; Terrible, 74 ; Triumph, 74 ; Melampus and another frigate

It appears that Sir R. Strachan having heard in the Weſt Indies, that Admiral Willaumez was on the coaſt of America, & probably knowing the route which Sir John B. Warren had taken, he loſt no time in ſeeking the French fleet, and it is ſurpriſing how they have miſſed. Thus the fleet of Admiral Willaumez, and the ſquadron of commodore L'Hermite, or parts of both, were on the coaſt there can be no doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns and the Valentine frigate, belonging to Admiral Wiſeman's fleet are in port, the former at Annapolis, and the latter in the Delaware. The Cybele frigate belonging to commodore L'Hermite's ſquadron, is in this port.

The following is a liſt of the French force.—The Requin, 80 guns ; Pluton, 84 ; Veteran, 80 ; Superbe, 74 ; Eole, 74 ; Impetueux, 74 ; Patriot, 74 (at Annapolis) ; Firbleent, 44 ; Valeureux, 40 (in the Delaware) ; Cybele, 44 (at Norfolk.)

From the Newcaſtle Chronicle.

RESUSCITATION.

On Monday week, as two perſons were bathing in Jackſon's Boats, a little above the Queen's Bank, in the Tyne, one of them ſlipped into a hole, and was ſuppoſed to be drowned. The body, after remaining under water nearly half an hour, was taken out, and conveyed to the South Shore Cuſtom-houſe. A young medical gentleman who happened to be in the neighbourhood, and who immediately attended, was informed at the time, operate a vein, no doubt from the beſt intentions, and though the blood appeared, there were no hopes of returning life. Another medical gentleman was ſent for, who merely applied hot cloths, but left him, declaring there was no chance of recovery. In half an hour his aſſiſtant alſo left him, expreſſing the ſame opinion. Fortunately, however, Dr. Stephens, of Low-hill, happened to be in the neighborhood, and very humanely offered his aſſiſtance.—On examining the body, he declared his opinion that life might be reſtored, provided perſeverance was exerted.—He inſtantly ſent for a medicine of his own preparation, which was juſt before ſent to a patient not far diſtant, and which he applied to the breaſt, axillæ, temples, feet, &c. In the ſpace of ten minutes, although two hours had now elapſed ſince the body was taken up, ſymptoms of reſpiration was reſtored In the courſe of an hour, the moſt encouraging practical recovery manifeſted itſelf, and in three hours the poor unfortunate man, who had been ſo precipitately ſnatched the victim of untimely death, recovered his ſpeech, and is now we underſtand, reſtored to his friends and ſociety. We conceive it to be of great importance that facts at this nature ſhould be made as public as poſſible.

QUETTON S. GEORGE,

Has arrived from Montreal with a General Aſſortment of Woolen Goods, among which will be found

LADIES Cloths and allmohaire Cloths for Gentlemen's Surtouts, Linſeys of every deſcription, Caſſimers, Corduroys, Gingham, printed Cambricks, Hoſiery of every kind, hat hole, bed ticks, white Cambrick and Camel hair ſhawls, Bandana and pocket handkerchiefs, long and ſhort gloves, Gentlemen's do black velvet & Corduroy, Moreen, callimancoes, wool hour, durant, black Bombazeen and Bombazette, Italian Mode, ſtuffs, black everlaſting, ſnuff, tapes, tape lace and bobbin, ferreting and quality binding, table cloths and diaper, ſtarry, ſewing ſilks, threads, tape, needles, buttons, cloth, ſtriped cottons, paper and paper caps, Bonnets, Ladies and Gentlemen's cloth, an aſſortment of Hats, ironſtone, tinned wore, and, hair powder and ſtarch, by hour, Vanes and Plums, fine ſprings, looking glaſſes, ſaddles, plough ſhares, iron pots, drawing knives, Knittenes, ſwitches, ſheepſcins, ſpades & ſhovels, ſtarves & forks, ironwaring pots, hammers, ſhoe tacks, axe blades, ſhoe knives, pincers, chest locks, brass cocks, frying pans, brass nails, nails of every deſcription, window glaſs, putty, ſheet iron, copper bottoms, Engliſh and German ſythes, horſe and hawk bells, ſhaving boxes, bridle bits, ſpurs, ice ſkates, ſcrews, ivory, tortoiſe-ſhell and common combs, 1 ton pumps, three bathtubs, ſtock locks, H. L. hinges, gimblets, carpenters compaſſes, brass locks with knobs, butt hinges, ſpoons, wooden ſcrews, hand ſaw files, raſps, curlaw files, draft cut & hand laws, pewter baſons, brads and iron wire, ſcales, Holland twine, pewter teapots, candleſticks, porringers, copper, iron, call & tin tea kettles, iron and ſteel, tin kettles, tin pans, quinzeters, boiling ladles, ſoup & ſauce pans, quart meaſures, flour and pepper boxes, graters, ſugar ſcrollers, tea cups, ſaucers, ſaucetts, vinegar glaſſes, tinder boxes, candle boxes, cream skimmers, block tin and tin teapots, ſteel coffee mills, green and white tinn'd hollow ware & forks, table and deſert & tea knife, & ſpoon, buck & cocoa do. flute, black wood do. white bone do. pocket knives of different qualities, ſciſſors do. razors do. pen knives & ſciſſors, do. pen jogs, funnels, every drawers, thread pots, gro rains, iron cleavers, ſteth forks, &c —— Wove poſt paper, ſolid poſt do. foolcap do. blank books, quills, black and red ink powder, ſealing wax, ink pots, playing cards.—Bar iron rope, Hambro' & cod lines, cat lines,——Brandy and Spirits, Port wine, Madeira & Sherry do Teneriffe do. Lisbon do. loaf ſugar, coffee, ſeal oil, ſperm oil do. linſeed do. white paint, Spaniſh brown do. patent yellow, yellow ochre, Engliſh candles, ballast ſalt, ketchup, fifh ſauce, ſoap, copperas and ſumac, saltpetre, powder & ſhot, bails, ſhirts, vermillion, and a general aſſortment of crockery and glaſs ware.

As Mr. Quetton St. George does not in future intend advertiſing; he begs his cuſtomers and the public, to examine his aſſortment before they leave, where they will find the ſupply he brings from New-York every ſpring, and intends always to have a ſimilar aſſortment on hand. Many articles he cannot name which he has not, he will procure them either on his own account, or by commiſſion.

N. B. Every the leaſt deficiency may be found at Mr. Button's, Kingſton, & Mr Thomas Boucherville's at Amherſburg, who tranſact buſineſs for Mr. St. George.

York, 18th Sept. 1806.

He has for ſale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Conceſſion of Whitchurch ; 200 of 300 in the fifth Conceſſion of Beverly ; alſo No. 57 in the Township of Thorold, in the Diſtrict of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No 32 Eaſt and Weſt of Yonge Street, with the Improvements.

STRAYED away about the latter end of May laſt, a young, barefiame bay MARE, of the Engliſh breed, about ſeven years old, rat tailed, with a little white ſtar on the forehead. Any perſon who may have found ſaid Mare, and will bring her to Mr. Ulrick Berkhoolder, on the Lot of Mr. Vaughan, near Mr. Fiſher's, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward and all reaſonable charges.

York, October 4, 1806.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 25, 1806.
Home Diſtrict } NOTICE is hereby given, that a ſpecial Court of Quar-
to wit. } ter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tuesday the fourteenth day of October now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York ; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gentry, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe whoſe office concerned, are deſired to be there and then to appear, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—5th Conceſſion } 700 Acres in the
2—6th do. } Township of
24—7th do. } Whitby.
South Half 28—4th do.
16—1ſt do. } 400 Acres in
19—4th do. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Ha-
3 & 4—1ſt do. } milton
4—2d do. } 1200 Acres in
3 & 4 in the broken front } Clark.

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, fronting the Second Range each. Lot No. 7, 6th Conceſſion Dufferin, 200 Acres, the Subſcriber informed that thoſe Lands are commandedly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 4th May, 1806.

THE ſubſcriber having a quantity of Fat Cattle on hand, informs his Cuſtomers he will ſell good Beef at fourpence per pound New-York Currency ; alſo beſt quality of Mutton on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Beſt Candles at 1/8 per pound.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, 15th Sept 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed as Surveyors of Lands on the part of the Crown in this Province ; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

York.	Nassau Greely.
Thomas Smith, Sandwich.	Thomas Fraſer,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joſeph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sweezie,
Angus Bethune,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Ryckman.
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell.
Richard Cockrell,	Adiel M. Marlin.
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lewis

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 5, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber,

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire ; where Suwarrow, common and half Boots, fine and coarſe Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 27.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 807. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, to Military Claimants who were reſident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majeſty's inſtructions to perſons of that deſcription, that ſuch Military Claimants ſhall be admitted to apply for ſuch portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the ſaid 28th day of July 1798. Provided that the Military Claimant making ſuch application, ſhall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the ſaid Claimant was reſident in this Province on or before the ſaid 28th day of July 1798, and ſince that period hath continued to reſide therein, which ſaid Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon Adminiſtering the Government, in Council for ſuch Lands.

JOHN SMALL.
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the Preſident in Council, that the perſonal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyaliſts at the Seat of Government for the purpoſe of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majeſty's inſtructions, will in future be diſpenſed with; Provided that the Perſon making ſuch application ſhall by his own affidavit, and alſo by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict wherein he reſides, to be made before the Quarter Seſſions of that Diſtrict, and certified by the Chairman of ſuch Seſſions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the perſon making "the ſaid application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyaliſt, (ſpecifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which ſaid affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Perſon adminiſtering the Government in Council for ſuch Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above diſpenſation from perſonal attendance at the ſeat of Government is not to extend to the ſons of U. E. loyaliſts who reſide in the Home Diſtrict, they not being ſubject to like inconveniences with perſons of that deſcription inhabiting the more diſtant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council,

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith :

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, *GREETING.*

WHereas it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authoriſing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

IN Teſtemony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 18 June, 1806.

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to refcind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propofed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1806.

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor; Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to refcind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.
(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office. York, 24th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, August 4.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, Lord Lauderdale, appointed minister plenipotentiary on the part of our government, to conduct the negotiation that has been for some time going on with the Court of St. Cloud, left town. Mr. Goddard, the person who brought over the difpatches received on Friday, did not accompany his Lordship, as flated in some morning papers, but followed him yesterday. His Lordship was accompanied by Profeffor Dugald Stuart and Mr Baffour, the meffengers, who will bring back the firft difpatches from his Lordship.

About one o'clock yesterday morning Lord Lauderdale reached Deal, and foon after embarked on board the Clyde frigate, commodore Owen, which failed for the French coaft between five and 6 o'clock and landed his Lordship at two o'clock the same morning. His Lordship would probably reach Paris this day.

The Expedition.—Were it not that Lord Lauderdale has actually fet out for Paris, we fhould have been inclined to think that feveral circumftances connected with the expedition to Sicily formed rather to indicate apprehenfions of the failure of the negociation. The Guards, who have been for fome time kept rather in an undecided ftate at Chatham, Deal, Ramfgate, &c. and marched and counter-marched in variety of direction, after being at length embarked, have been ordered to proceed with all expedition to Portfmouth, where the expedition for Sicily will ftart.

Many Officers of the Guards have proceeded to Portfmouth by land: moft of the ftaff of them have done fo. There are to be immediately embarked, and to follow to Portfmouth with all fpeed, the Royal Staff corps, the Royal Waggon corps, the Royal Artillery, the 95th regiment five companies, the 40th regiment, the 52d do. the 62d do. and the 81th do.

August 5.

The Clyde frigate returned to Deal, yefterday, after having fafely landed lord Lauderdale at Calais. Some meffengers have proceeded to France with difpatches, fince his lordfhip left town, but no difpatches have yet been received from his lordfhip. The difpatches with the refult of his conference with the French plenipotentiary, or the Minifter for foreign affairs himfelf, may be expected at the clofe of the prefent, or early in the next week.

The Emperor of Ruffia is underftood to have propofed to his Swedifh Majefty to difcontinue the hoftilities on the Pruffian ports; and it is fuppofed if his reprefentations fhould not be attended to, that he would give his permiffion for the invafion of Pomerania.—It was generally believed in that part of the 25th ult. This apprehenfion, however, may be conftrued as premature. Pruffia will fubmit to compromife, if the terms until the refult of the repreſentations laft made by her to the Court of St. Peterſburgh is known.—There is nothing now in the ftate of the continent to induce his Swedifh Majefty to continue in that ungenerous attitude which he has fo long preſerved, with fo much honor to his country, and advantage to his perſonal character.

In opinion is prevalent in Germany, that Ruffia and the Porte are on the eve of war, and that the latter is to receive the affiftance of the powerful army which the French have collected in Dalmatia. Between its enemies and its allies, the Turkifh power is in a fair way of being driven out of Europe.

It is now pretty well known, that Lt General Simcoe, is to be the fucceffor to Lord Lake, in the Eaft-Indies.

Accounts by the Lisbon mail ſtate, that Bonaparte had required of the King of Spain to receive an ambaſſador from the new created king of Naples. It was alſo infiſted on, that the Catholic Majeſty ſhould agree to the dethroning of his own daughter, the queen of Etruria, and that he ſhould further conſent to the incorporation of four of his provinces with the kingdom of France, viz. Catalon a, Arragon, Navarre, and Biſcay, thereby making the river Ebro the boundary between France and Spain, inſtead of the Pyrenees. The Courts of Madrid made ſtrong remonſtrances againſt ſuch unjuſtifiable pretenſions; & war was even declared by the French miniſter ſix hours before his Catholic Majeſty conſented to the meaſure.

August 6.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received by a flag of truce, from Boulogne Their contents have not tranſpired.

Stocks declined yeſterday towards the cloſe of the market The fall was ſcarcely accountable for. Some would have it that diſpatches had been received from France, which brought accounts unfavorable to peace. —Others ſent a meſſenger over Lauderdale to order his immediate return The real cauſe, however, was ſimply this: Several holders of omnium finding the price high enough, withed to realize their profit, and brought large ſums into the market for ſale.

We ſtand yeſterday, and on the beſt authority, that M. D'Oubril had, in ſigning the preliminary treaty with France gone beyond his inſtructions.

We can now add, that the terms are ſo ignominious and diſadvantageous to Ruſſia, that it is thought by ſome diplomatiſts, the Emperor Alexander will probably heſitate to ratify them.

In the mean time, Napoleon acts as if even the Definitive Treaty was ſigned. On the very day that D'Oubril ſigned the preliminary treaty, it was intimated to the Auſtrian ambaſſador, that his mother muſt immediately abdicate the crown he has ſo long worn as head of the German Empire, and confine himſelf to torture to ſuch matters as concern only his own houſe.

The Lord Hobart packet, from New-York and Halifax, is arrived at Falmouth.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Further particulars reſpecting the late engagement off Havanna.—Captain Johnſton, whom we mentioned yeſterday as having returned to Charleſton in conſequence of the late gale, was boarded on the 3d inſtant, by the Engliſh frigates Arethuſa, Capt. Brifbane, and Anſon, Capt. ——. Capt. Briſbane ſent his boat on board, with two hogſheads of water, we being then on allowance of a pint bottle of water per day. He alſo ſupplied the Peggy with water. Capt. Briſbane had with him two prizes, the Spaniſh frigate La Pomone, and the brig Mary, of Philadelphia

The following account of the capture of La Pomone was handed to Capt. Johnſton by the Captain's Clerk of the Arethuſa:—

"Auguſt 20, we diſcovered a ſtrange ſail—made all fail poſſible in chaſe. At firſt, thought her a Spaniſh line of battle ſhip—made ſignal to lay the ſtrange on board. On coming up, found her anchored to leeward of Havanna, under the protection of a battery, mounting 16 thirty-ſix pounders, and ſupported by twelve gun boats, each carrying a twenty-four pounder forward, and a nine pounder aft, with 100 men. At 11 A. M. we ran cloſe to ſhore, and anchored within piſtol ſhot of her. A general action commenced ſoon after In the courſe of twenty minutes the ſtrunck, and proved to be La Pomone, from Vera Cruz laden with ſpecie and plate.

"During the action the fort blew up, three gunboats ſhared the ſame fate, ſeven ſunk, and two ran aſhore.

"The Arethuſa had two ſeamen killed; and Capt. Briſbane, two Lieutenants and thirty ſeamen wounded. The Anſon, one killed and ſix wounded.

"La Pomone, had her captain and twenty men killed, and thirty men wounded; ſeveral of which have ſince died. She mounted 42 guns, and carried 340 men."

September 18.

The following curious circumſtance occurred on Tueſday laſt, at Mr. George Eyre's ſhip-yard, Kenſington:

On heaving down the ſhip Penſylvania Packet, lately from Cowes, in order to diſcover a ſmall leak, which ſhe had experienced on her paſſage home, it was found that ſhe had been ſtruck about the fort below the bends by a large fiſh, which had driven its taſk or ſword through the copper ſheathing and bottom plank, to the ceiling inſide; and being unable to draw it out again, had remaining in the hole broke off ſhort outſide. The force with which it was driven in, was ſo great as to ſplinter the plank and cauſe the leak. That the ſword been withdrawn, 'tis probable the ſhip would have made more water than could have been riſted by the pumps. Part of the ſword was cut off in extricating it, the remainder meaſures ten inches long, and nearly two inches in diameter.

September 20.

THE PEACE.

Captain Story, who arrived at this port yeſterday, in 47 days from Leghorn, informs, that on the 16th of Auguſt, off Malaga, he was boarded by ſeveral officers from the Britiſh cutter L'Eſpoir, Capt. Hope, then only two days from Gibraltar. They informed Capt. Story, (and in ſuch a way as to induce Capt. S. to believe the news), authentic accounts had reached Gibraltar, direct, that on the 9th of Auguſt, the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE were ſigned at Madrid, between SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN —and that it was the general opinion, at Gibraltar, that a General Peace would ſoon take place

From the knowledge of Captain Story's veracity, we give full credit to the above information.—

N. Y. Gaz.

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday from Leghorn, in the ſhip Connecticut, Capt. Story, has favoured the Editors of this Gazette with a Gazette Italien papers to the 30th of July, from which the following is tranſlated.

A letter from Naples of the 19th of July, contains the following official Note of the ſurrender of Gaeta:

"Yeſterday the 18th, at 6 P M the fortreſs of Gaeta ſurrendered to the French. As ſoon as the grand breach was formed in the citadel, at the foot of the counter-ſcarp, which in extent was ſufficient to contain 16 men in front, three columns of French troops were ready to aſſend it; and the garriſon ſeeing the impoſſibility of reſiſtance, and the great impatience, the ſignal of aſſault.

"The Marſhal Meſſena demanded the ſurrender for the laſt time. The beſieged aſked for ſeveral hours delay, in order to obtain the permiſſion of the Prince Philiſtadt (who is uppears by another paper, had been wounded, and requested on board a Britiſh veſſel); —but they were anſwered, that in one hour, the place would be taken by force of arms. The appearance of the columns ready to march at a moment's warning, a breach already made & eaſy to be mounted and the ſecurity of being treated agreeably to the laws of war, were the ſtrong motives which induced the garriſon to capitulate.

"The garriſon are priſoners of war, with permiſſion to march off, but not to ſerve in 18 months The artillery and magazines were delivered to the French in the ſtate in which they were found. The other articles are, as yet, unknown.

"The artillery of all the forts of the capital, this morning announced this important event."

In the year 1792, the Rev. Mr P——n, who held a living not many miles from Hull, returning home from doing duty one day, attended by his wife and ſon on old horſe, their carriage broke down. The ages of the party, their driver, &c. at that time, was as under, viz the vicar 75 years, his wife 83, nurſe 66, coachman 77, firſt horſe 25, ſecond horſe 15, and the carriage 50; in all 449 years.

MONTREAL, Auguſt 18.

On Tueſday laſt, whilſt was the univerſary of the

Prince of Wales's birth day, a numerous company of Gentlemen and Ladies went from Montreal to the Caledonia, to the opening of the new locks and passing a number of batteaux through the Canal. The company were seated in the batteaux, being proceeded by the Band of Music of the New Brunswick Fencibles, and proceeded through the Canal, the sides of which were decorated with colors and crowded by a great concourse of spectators assembled from the country adjacent, and were received at the head of the Canal by a discharge of guns.

The flight was highly pleasing to the beholders. After passing through the Canal the company were regaled at a very handsome entertainment prepared by Captain By the Commanding Engineer.

This Canal at the expense of Government is cut through a bed of rock a quarter of a mile in length, and the work performed in a masterly manner, which does great credit to those who planned and those who have had the direction of the work, and will greatly facilitate the transports of Lower and Upper Canada.

I have sent you," says Jack Handspeck, in answer to the letter giving an account of the *Victory of Trafalgar*, "a copy of a song on the occasion of the late most brave commander, Lord Nelson, written by Mr Pa- r our captain's clerk, who you must know is a bit of a poet, and a great favourite, I assure you, in the ward room, because he can palaver and give them some of you *white lined chamber talk*."

COPY OF THE VERSES.

Sam Spritsail was a seaman true,
As ever lov'd his glass or bowl;
No landman's tricks *Sam Spritsail* knew,
Nor ever flunk'd from *Neptune's* shoal.
Sam Spritsail now would stir the land
From top gallant mast-head thrice;
And with a bet mount Gallic hand,
Could fleer three a nonpareil's eye.
And now clofe off *Trafalgar* bay,
The Gallic squadron bears to fight;
England Expects and we they;
No British seaman shuns the fight,
But ah! though *England* gains the day,
The loss of *England* we regret;
Since Victory bears the news away,
The gallant *Nelson* is no more.
A quarter-master now at night,
As *Sam* stands by the hour glass,
He tells the story of the fight,
While the minutes cheerful pass.
Yet let no fearful terror spread,
The foe we yet shall dare to meet;
For though our gallant *Nelson* is dead,
His *Spirit* lives throughout the fleet. [*Ex. Mag.*

THE ORACLE.

YORK, 18th October, 1806.

The following Addresses were presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Thorpe while on the Circuit:

Sandwich, 4th September 1806.

SIR,

WE the Grand Jury of the Western District, being strongly impressed with a high sense of your distinguished merit in the discharge of the various duties of your office; and having in the various courts in which we were called upon to discharge the function of Jurors, received from you such explanations of our duty, as enabled us to discriminate between controversy and claim, between accusation and offence; beg leave to return you our sincere thanks, and to offer you our congratulations, for the high honors you have so justly acquired, and which we have labored to carry into effect.

We assure you that the lessons of moderation, and the principles of candid order, which you were pleased to convey to us shall be not only remembered by ourselves but assiduously diffused among our relations and friends, and that it shall be our constant endeavour to circulate through every part of the community, sentiments so instructive to our present happiness, and so conducive to our future prosperity.

(Signed by the Foreman and 25 others.)

To the Petit Jury of the Western District.

GENTLEMEN,

EVERY sentiment breathed in your kind address, is creditable to me, honorable to you, and valuable to the community.

You respect and uphold the Law, you love and diffuse morality, you set the best example for social order, and reward the exertion of others by the warmest encomium.

Such principles, private virtue, and active industry, lead to greatness, honorable and sure; that you may long enjoy the blessings you so truly deserve, is the fervent wish of your obliged, obedient and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

Sept. 6th 1806.

To the Honble. Justice Thorpe,

WE the Petit Jury of the District of Niagara, beg leave to make to you as the chief of their Assizes, our sincere acknowledgments for your exemplary attention to us of the important matter of our duty, and also to offer you that indubitable conveyed with such perfection, and do reward to Justice, which we conceive will always be held by us in grateful remembrance.

We admire the constitution, on which you have so happily discoursed in progress to us, we contemplate its system, and its tendency to ensure to us the enjoyment of the most valuable rights and the exercise of the most distinguished privileges.

It is to us no small consolation, on returning to our domestic concerns, that the execution of those laws, which we from duty as well as choice, are follicitous to maintain, are entrusted to one so capable of deliberating on their import, and so tenacious of preserving them inviolable: and we hope that neither the efforts of the misguided, nor the remonstrances of the ignorant, will ever shake those rules of evidence which give to the trial by Jury a certainty of decision and a standard of Justice.

[Signed by the Foreman and 33 others.]

To the Petit Jury of the Niagara District,

GENTLEMEN,

I was anxious to affix you in the faithful discharge of your important duty, as your approbation of my exertion is more than reward.

Your admiration of the Constitution, of which you are so valuable a branch, and your veneration of those Laws, which you so skilfully expound, is virtuous and security.

While we commiserate the misery of the Eastern & contemplate the happiness of the Western hemisphere, let us be grateful to the Almighty for our accumulated blessings, and sincerely pray, that England may be an example, and France a warning to our latest posterity.

Be assured Gentlemen, I shall preserve attentive remembrance of your obliged, obedient humble servant,

ROBERT THORPE.

October 6, 1806.

I will labor to accomplish you Gentlemen, that your confidence has not been misplaced; in your obliged, obedient, and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

DIED, on Friday the 10th inst. at night, in consequence of a wound received that morning in a duel, WILLIAM WEEKES Elquire, Barrister at Law, and a member of the House of Assembly for the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe. His remains were interred at Niagara on Saturday.

Found,

ON Sunday last, the 12th inst. on the Beach opposite Messrs. Ashbridges, an IRON POT, capable of containing about two pails full—whoever may own the above mentioned pot, may have it again by proving property and paying charges, on application to Samuel Lewis or to the Printer hereof.

York, October 16th 1806.

QUETTON St. GEORGE,

Has arrived from Montreal with a General Assortment of Woollen Goods, among which will be found

LADIES Cloths and Fashionable Cloths for Gentlemen's Surtouts, Coats of every description, Cassimers, Gingham, printed Cambricks, Holland of every kind, hat tarse, bed ticks, white Cambrick and Camel hair shawls, bandana and pocket handkerchiefs, long and short gloves, Gentlemen's do black velvet & Corduroy, Muslins, colour muslins, wild bore, dimity, black Bombazine and Bombazette, white Marsellies, black over alibions, corset tape, tape and bobbins, fustian and quilting, tabor cloths and diaper, cotton, linen, sewing threads, tape, needles, buttons, shoes, shoe strings, pound and paper pins, Bateman's & Hunter's do, do of every sort Hats, fine & coarse worsted, hair powder and dauds, & sundry other articles. Venice and Faster, fine sponges, looking glasses, bottles, rough & cut glass, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, tea cups & saucers, Bristol & London glass, fancy do, & do with handles & tops, looking irons, hob irons, shovel & tongs, tea kettles, coffee pots, chocolate do, tea do, tea urns, tea trays, japan'd do, tea boards, tea caddies, tea chests, tea canisters, tea spoons, sugar tongs, knives & forks, table knives & forks, pen knives, razors, razor strops, shaving boxes, do brushes, tooth do, hair do, cloth do, flesh do, nail do, shaving soap, Spanish brown, Prussian blue, Indian red, Venetian red, Dutch pink, Roman ochre, yellow ochre, lamp black, white lead, red lead, litharge, Spanish white, flour of brimstone, Epsom salts, Glauber salts, Rochelle salts, Prussian alkali, Castile soap, Windsor soap, shaving soap, Turkey oil stones, hones, grind stones, wooden screws, hand saw files, rasps, saw sets, gimlets, brad awls, hand saws, pannel saws, tenon saws, compasses, gouges, chisels, firmers, paring do, socket do, turning do, mortise do, plane irons, do double do, plough do, hatchets, adzes, hammers, pincers, claw do, anvils, vices, screw plates, stocks & dies, taps, files, rules, squares, bevels, spirit levels, plumb rules, iron and steel wire, brass do, pewter do, pewter spoons, candlesticks, snuffers, candle moulds, lamps, lamp glasses, lamp wicks, lamp burners, lamp oil, tallow candles, wax do, sperm do, sealing wax, ink pots, playing cards.—Bohea tea, Hyson do, Souchong do, Gunpowder do, Coffee do, Jamaica do, loaf sugar, coffee, teas oil, Spermaceti do, linseed do, white paint, Spanish brown do, chrome yellow, yellow ochre, English candles, baker, tea, ketchup, fish sauce, soups, capperas and alum, saltpetre powder, powder & shot, balls, flints, vermicelli, and a general assortment of crockery and glass ware.

As Mr. Quetton St. George does not in future intend advertising, he begs his customers and the public to examine his former advertisement, where they will find the supply he brings from New-York every spring, and intends always to have a similar assortment on hand; should any articles be wanted which he has not, he will procure them either on his own account, or by commission.

N. B. Nearly the same assortment may be found at Mr. Boitou's, Kingston, & Mr. Thomas Boucherville's at Amherstburg, who transact business for Mr St. George.

York, 18th Sept. 1806.

He has for Sale the following Lots of LAND, viz.—

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in the third Concession of Whitchurch; 29 and 30 in the 8th Concession of Beverly; also No. 17 in the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, with the Improvements and Buildings thereon.

To be let, No 32 East and West of Yonge Street, with the Improvements.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, 8th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres: the Subscriber is informed that their Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

STRAYED away about the latter end of May last, a young, handsome bay MARE, of the English breed, round bodied, tail uncut, with a little white star on the forehead. Any person who may have found said Mare, and will bring her to Mr. Ulrick Burkholder, in the Township of Vaughan, near Mr. Fisher's, shall receive Four Dollars reward and all reasonable charges.

York, October, 4, 1806.

THE subscriber having a quantity of Fat Cattle on hand, informs his Customers he will sell good Beef at four pence per pound New-York Currency; also first quality of Mutton on the shortest notice.

N. B. Best Candles at 1/8 per pound.

York, 18th Sept. 1806. T. R. JOHNSTON

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 28.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 828. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-fifth year of our reign. F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of his Honor the President in Council, to Military Claimants who were resident in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein, since that period, and who as yet have not laid their Claims before the Executive Government for the portion of Lands allowed by his Majesty's instructions to persons of that description, that such Military Claimants shall be admitted to apply for such portion of Lands, under the like privileges as if they had made application previous to the said 28th day of July 1798. PROVIDED that the Military Claimant making such application, shall by his own Affidavit, as well as by the Affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province, that he the said Claimant was resident in this Province on or before the said 28th day of July 1798, and since that period hath continued to reside therein, which said Affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government in Council for such Lands.—It is further hereby notified, that the above dispensation from personal attendance at the seat of Government is not to extend to the sons of U. E. loyalists who reside in the Home District, they not being subject to like inconveniences with persons of that description inhabiting the more distant parts of this Province. JOHN SMALL

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Council Chamber, 16th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given by order of His Honor the President in Council, that the personal attendance of the Sons of U. E. Loyalists at the Seat of Government for the purpose of applying for the Lands to which they are entitled under His Majesty's instructions, will in future be dispensed with: PROVIDED that the Person making such application shall by his own affidavit, and also by the affidavit of one or more of the Inhabitants of the District wherein he resides, to be made before the Quarter Sessions of that District, and certified by the Chairman of such Sessions, make it appear to the Executive Government of this Province that "he, the person making "the said application, is the Son of a "U. E. Loyalist, (specifying the name "and place of abode of his Father) & "that he hath attained the full age of "Twenty-one years," which said affidavits are to be annexed to the Petition

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PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN & GREETING:

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN Testemony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty-ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our Reign. F. G.

(CIRCULAR.) *Downing Street, 1st June, 1808.*

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation proposed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) *Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1808.*

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the 1st of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business: And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May 1808.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced th and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office. York, 20th September, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1808, to which Period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1808, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secretary

CIRCULAR.] *Downing Street, 1st June, 1806.*

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation proposed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Core, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) *Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May, 1806.*

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807 of Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced th and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence.

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office. York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806, to which Period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secretary

☞ From a want of the neceſſary information we, in our laſt, announced the funeral of Mr Weekes as having taken place on Saturday the 11th inſt.—We now beg leave to refer our Readers to the following correct ſtatement:—

OBITUARY.

It is with ſentiments of the deepeſt regret that we announce to the publick the death of William Weekes Eſquire, Barriſter at Law in this Province; not only from the melancholy circumſtances attendant on his untimely death, but alſo from a view of the many virtues the Province is deprived of by that death. In him the orphan has loſt a father, the widow a friend, the injured a protector, ſociety a pleaſing and ſafe companion, and the Bar one of its ableſt advocates.

Mr. Weekes was honeſt without the ſhew of oſtentation—wealth or ſplendor held no lure for him; nor could any pecuniary motives induce him to ſwerve in the ſmalleſt degree from that which he conceived to be ſtrictly honorable. His laſt moments were marked with that fortitude which was the characteriſtic of his life; convinced of the purity of which, he met death with pleaſure.

His funeral was delayed longer than could have been wiſhed, a form of law being neceſſary previous to that ceremony, he was interred on Tueſday the fourteenth. His funeral was attended by a reſpectable aſſemblage of people, from the houſe of John Mackay, Eſq. in the following order:

Mourners,
John Mackay, Eſq.
Three Members of the Houſe of Aſſembly, of which he was a Member, viz.

Ralfe Clench	Doctor Weſt Surgeon of
I. Swazey	the American Garriſon
Robert Nellis	Doctor Thomas 41ſt Regt.
	Doct. Muirhead, 81 gun

The Gentlemen of the Bar—The Magiſtrates of the place; and a numerous concourſe of People from Town and Country.

☞ A Meeting of the FREEHOLDERS is requeſted at Twelve o'clock on Monday next the 27th inſtant, at Moore's Hotel, to conſider of a proper Perſon to Repreſent the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe in Parliament, in the room of our late much lamented Repreſentative, WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire.

York, Oct. 25, 1806.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and an early payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate is alſo required.

C. B. WYATT,
J. Mc. KAY, } Executors.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

To be SOLD by AUCTION,

☞ On Wedneſday next the 29th inſt. at 12 o'clock, the Houſhold Furniture of the late William Weekes Eſq. at his Dwelling Houſe, conſiſting of Tables, Carpets, Feather Beds and Bedſteads; Kitchen Furniture, &c. Three Horſes, Saddle and Bridle, Cart and Harneſs; together with a number of other articles.—Alſo, 2 110 feet Scantling, 1000 feet Plank, 8000 feet inch Boards.

N. B. Purchaſers muſt pay the amount of their Purchaſes to Mr. Walker, previous to the delivery of the articles.

York, 24th Oct. 1806.

Found,

ON Sunday laſt, the 12th inſt. on the Beach oppoſite Meſſrs. Allbridges, an IRON POT, capable of containing about two pails full—whoever may own the above mentioned pot, may have it again by paying property and paying charges, on application to Samuel Lewis or to the Printer hereof.

York, October 16th 1806.

EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 29.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 809. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHereas it is neceſſary for the Peace and Good Government of the ſaid Province, that all His Majeſty's Officers within the ſame, ſhould continue in their ſeveral Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the ſaid Officers to continue in their ſaid Offices and Employments, of which all Perſons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

IN Teſtemony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty ninth day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 24—4th Conceſſion } 200 Acres in the
25—5th do. } Township of
South Half 26—5th do. } Whitby.
26—6th do.
19—4th do. } 400 Acres in
Scarborough.
24 & 25—5th do. } 400 Acres in Hope-
well.
3 & 4—12th do. } 1200 Acres in
20—2d do. } Clara.
2 & 3 in the broken front

Total 1040 Acres.

Applications to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 28th July 1806.

To be Sold,

And an indiſputable Title given,

PARK Lots No. 17, 18 and 19 in the Firſt Conceſſion of York. There are eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on ſaid Lots, with a good Farm Houſe. Alſo, Lot No. 3, Eaſt ſide Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of 80 Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two thirds of the Purchaſe Money. Application to be made to the Subſcriber.

J. WILLCOCKS.

York, March 8, 1806.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 1ſt June, 1806.

Sir,

I tranſmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymaſters General of the Army, acquainting me that in conſequence of the ſerious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, reſiding in His Majeſty's foreign Colonies, are expoſed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymaſters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Caſtlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1ſt of September laſt, their Lordſhips had thought proper to reſcind the ſame, and to ſubſtitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is incloſed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magiſtrates for the purpoſe of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is ſuggeſted; and I am to deſire you will take ſuch meaſures as you may think beſt calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propoſed. In the event, however, of any difficulties ariſing in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may appear to you to preſent objections of a ſerious nature, I am further to deſire you will ſtate ſuch difficulties to me with as little delay as poſſible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

COPY. *Pay Office, Horſe Guards, 6th May, 1806.*

Sir,

On the 28th of Auguſt laſt a Re-

gulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was to placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the person in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavit in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 8th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. — The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence. — The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here.

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord — The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. — The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the Satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

(A true Copy.) JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

From the London Gazette, August 9

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 9.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet employed in the Channel, Soundings, &c. to William Marsden Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Hibernia, off Ushant, the 5th instant.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in transmitting the accompanying letter from Captain Keats, with its inclosure from Captain R. D. Oliver of his Majesty's ship the Mars whose perseverance and judgment enabled him to capture a fine French frigate in the face of her three consorts of equal force.

I am, &c. ST. VINCENT.

Superb, August 5.

My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship a letter from Captain Oliver, of the Mars, dating his chace, from the squadron, and capture of La Rhine, a fine French frigate, on the 28th ult. with which he is just returned; and I cannot exceedingly that the Mars could not be kept right on the night of the 27th, as it would, doubtless, have led to more important success.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

The Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. &c.

Mars, at Sea, July 29, lat. 15 deg. 9 min. N. long. 24 deg. 50 min. at noon.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in pursuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th instant; although I left sight of them, as also of the squadron under your command soon after it was dark, except the Spencer, which we saw until about eleven o'clock, on the ice quarter, when she was observed to have some lofts fires. We steered about a point more than the boat might, with a light in the stern, standing to the southward, and carried a press of sail; I was induced so to do from observing the course the enemy's squadron was steering when first seen, and judging that it would increase their difficulty of getting to seaward of us; it had that effect most fully, for at day light yesterday morning they were discovered directly on the same bearing as on the previous evening though at a greater distance, except their fast-most ship, which we appeared to be gaining on. This induced the French Commodore to tack with his three headmost ships, and join her, and formed in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and with a view to a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on board the Mars most anxiously wished; but after making some signals, about three in the afternoons he made off with three frigates, the other continued her course under an extraordinary press of sail, and finding she was the only one we had gained on, during a chace of 150 miles, and the day for ligats, I still kept after her till 6 o'clock, when in the midst of a violent squall of wind and hail, we were ranging *upon her larboard quarter; after the first flash her colors, just at the moment our broadside was ready to open upon her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate of 44 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 32s new; only four years old, commanded by Captain Chefneau; the squadron was commanded by Monsieur Leonard Lamellierie, in the Hortensia, with the Hermione and Themis frigates, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had surrendered, as the squall clear'd away, the other three frigates were standing to the south East; and I regret to the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one third of the prisoners, made it impracticable for me to pursue them further. I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in this ship during a chace of twenty four hours against so superior a force, which very bad weather, also frequent vain appearal of our flags were felt, and repeated wish of every one, in short, that the commander of the French squadron waited our approach, from the great mind manifested by every person on board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete success in their direction.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROB. DUDLEY OLIVER.

To Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship Superb, commanding a detached squadron, &c.

P. S. The Rhin was ascertained to be about five or six quarter-deck and forecastle guns, and a proper enemy.

August 14.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received the following copy of a letter from Capt. Sibley, of the Minerva of 38 guns to Sir Home Popham, viz.

Admiralty, in Table-Bay, Cape of Good Hope, May 20.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of his Majesty's ship under my command, at this anchorage, with the vessels (as per margin) * accompanied by the Spanish ship *Medea* (formerly the Dedaigneuse La Reparadora, of 30 guns; 12 and 24 pounders) and 315 men, Commanded by Brigadier General an officer in the Spanish navy. We fell in with and captured her on the 8th inst. in lat. 30, deg. 30 min. S. and long. 14 deg. 20 min. W. She had been out a month from Montevideo, in the Rio de la Plata, and had taken nothing. I have great satisfaction in announcing the capture of this ship to you, as from her magnitude and force, she might have done much mischief to the trade on the coast of Africa; her crew are a deliperate set of French, Spaniards, Portuguese, & Americans, the principal officers French, she had authority from the Viceroy to wear the colours of the King of Spain, and had a company of Spanish Infantry on board. She is a strong well built vessel, about four years old, coppered and copper fastened, and is, in my opinion, well calculated for his Majesty's service. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN SIBLEY,

Commodore Sir Home Popham, &c. &c.

* Alexander and Royal Charlotte.

NEW YORK, October 8.

Late and interesting Foreign News.—To the politeness of Captain Waterman of the ship Eliza, who arrived this morning in 40 days from Liverpool, we are indebted for London papers to the 15th of August. Our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's List, from our Liverpool Correspondent, are to the evening of the same day inclusive. From them, we have made a copious and interesting selection for the Commercial Advertiser of this evening.

The prospect of Peace is daily inflowing. Basilico, the anxiously expected Messenger from Paris, with dispatches from the Earl of Lauderdale, arrived at Mr. Fox's office on the morning of the 14th. All that has transpired respecting their dispatches is contained in the following articles from the Courier of the 15th.

The Cabinet Council yesterday was held at one o'clock, and last till three. It was attended by Lord Grenville, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Howick, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Henry Petty, Mr. Windham, and the other Cabinet Ministers in town, with the exception of Mr. Fox. As soon as it broke up, Bulkley was ordered to be in readiness to return to Paris. He set off at half past ten last night. He was not more, it is said than 48 hours from Paris, having left that capital on Tuesday morning, and not on Monday, as was reported yesterday.

Mr. Fox says the Oracle of the 14th, continues to advance every day more and more rapidly to a state of convalescence. After a very agreeable and refreshing night's rest, he yesterday morning awoke wonderfully improved in his bodily health. Mr. Fox's numerous friends will rejoice to hear, that the physicians finding his stomach greatly invigorated, ordered him food of a more substantial kind. He again passed several hours in the drawing-room, seeing and answering several enquirers personally. He also wrote some short letters, read and signed his name to some dispatches, and, in fact, began actively to resume his official duties. Lord and Lady Holland, Mrs Fox, and, in short, the whole family, with its extensive connexions, are at last comforted in their hopes and wishes, that Mr. Fox is now out of danger.

At the Council held yesterday, at the Queen's House, says the Courier of the same date, Parliament was further prorogued from the 28th instant, to the 9th October. But then Parliament, will, it is reported, never meet again. A dissolution is said to be intended in September.

We understand that letters from Amsterdam, of the 8th of August, in town, stating that the hopes of Peace at that place were at an end, and that the ships of the line at Amsterdam and Helvoetsluys, which were dismantled in July, were refitting with great expedition, and were ordered to be in immediate readiness for sea.

England and America.

The Lord Mayor gave yesterday a splendid Entertainment to the Lord Chancellor and others of the Cabinet Ministers, in honor of his Excellency the Inmble David Erskine, the Minister processing from England to America. There were present on this occasion—

The Lord Chantellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Windham, Sir S. Lamarie, W. Curtis, and Charles Price; Mr Barclay, Mr Combe, Mr Malone, Mr Hackney, General Lynne, the hon H. Erskine, T. Erskine, Mr Harris, and Mr Wilson, the Lord Chancellor's Solicitor.

After dinner the following toafts were drank:

"The King, and God bleſs him."

"The Queen, and Royal Family."

"The Prince and his Royal Brothers, and thanks to them for the honor they have done the City on the preſent Mayoralty by their preſence."

"The American Miniſters preſent, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pinckney, and General Lyman; and may there be perpetual harmony between the two countries."

Mr. Monroe begged leave to return thanks for the honor which had been done him, which he did not eſtimate ſo much perſonally, as with regard to his country. There exiſted a cheriſhed reaſon, he ſaid, which made it deſirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good-will between Great Britain and America; but whoſe he muſt be conſidered a faithful ſervant of his republic, yet no perſonal exertions on his part ſhould be wanting to preſerve that cordiality which was ſo eſſential to the proſperity of the two countries; and he begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. Pinckney obſerved, that he accorded perfectly in the ſentiments that had been expreſſed by his colleague, and that no endeavors on his part ſhould be wanting to promote the good underſtanding which ought ever to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and America.

The next toaſt was—

"The Lord Chancellor of England, and may the name of Erſkine and the trial by jury ever be united."

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THE ORACLE.

YORK, November 1, 1806.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, convened by Advertiſement at Moore's Hotel, on Monday the twenty-ſeventh ult. it was unanimouſly reſolved that the following Addreſs be preſented to Mr. Juſtice Thorpe:—

To the Honorable Mr. Juſtice THORPE.

SIR,

OVERWHELMED with grief at the unexpected death of our late able and upright Repreſentative, we, Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, feel that we have neglected our intereſts in the ſeaſon of ſorrow.—Now awake, it is to you we turn; notwithſtanding the great portion of conſolation which we draw from the knowing of an impartial and energetic adminiſtration.

Fully perſuaded that the great object of your heart is the advancement of public proſperity, the obſervance of the laws, and the practice of religion and morality, we haſten with aſſurances of our warm ſupport, to invite you from your retreat to repreſent us in Parliament.

Permit us however, to impreſs upon you, that as ſubjects of a gracious and beloved King; as a part of that Great Nation which has for ſo long a time ſtood the bulwark of Europe, and is now the aſylum and unacceſſible rythum of liberty; as the Children of Engliſhmen, guided, protected and governed by Engliſh laws; in fine, as an integral of this community, to whom every one we are induced to place the higheſt confidence in your virtue, from the firm baſis that equally indenſible to the impulſe of popular feeling and the influence of power, you will purſue what is right.—If this has been the body of your deciſions, may it be the ſpirit of your counſels.

BY AUCTION

WILL be ſold, on Friday the 7th inſtant, at the Store of Messrs. Forsyth, in the Town of Niagara, 30 BARRELS Liquors, Hocked Pipe and other Effects.

As the proprietor leaves the Province immediately, Cash muſt be paid by the Purchaſers at the ſale.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Journeyman Shoe Maker.

WANTED Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WARREN Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and all thoſe indebted are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate without fail.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. M'KAY. }

They request all Letters addreſſed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceaſed, will be Poſt paid.

York, Oct. 23 1806.

TAKE NOTICE

THE Subſcriber takes this means to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where all Sorts of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each. Lot No. 7, 6th Conceſſion Gwillimbury, 200 Acres. The Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are cleared, fenced, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Found,

ON Sunday laſt, the 14th inſt. on the Beach oppoſite Meſſrs. Allcocks's, on GROVE ST. capable of containing about two pails full—the owner may have the ſame upon proving property, and paying charges, on application to Samuel Lewis or to the Printer hereof.

York, October 16th 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed as Surveyors to act for the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Ridout,
York.	Aſa Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich.	Thomas Frater, Cornwall.
Abraham Iredell,	Jeremiah Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joſiah Kerſtead,
Auguſtus Jones,	Solomon Sereets,
William Farwell,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman.
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Buſwell.
Henry Smith,	Adrian Mariet.
	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lewis

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 39.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 810. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and confirmed to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our reign.

L. S.

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, as may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command.

(Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 7th June, 1806.

Sir,

I tranſmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymaſters General of the Army, acquainting me that in conſequence of the ſerious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, reſiding in His Majeſty's foreign Colonies, are expoſed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymaſters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Caſtlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1ſt of September laſt, their Lordſhips had thought proper to reſcind the ſame, and to ſubſtitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is incloſed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magiſtrates for the purpoſe of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is ſuggeſted; and I am to deſire you will take ſuch meaſures as you may think beſt calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propoſed. In the event, however, of any difficulties ariſing in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may ap-

After dinner the following toafts were drank:

"The King, and God bleſs him."

"The Queen, and Royal Family."

"The Prince and his Royal Brothers, and thanks to them for the honor they have done the City on the preſent Mayoralty by their preſence."

"The American Miniſters preſent, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pinckney, and General Lyman; and may there be perpetual harmony between the two countries."

Mr. Monroe begged leave to return thanks for the honor which had been done him, which he did not eſtimate ſo much perſonally, as with regard to his country. There exiſted a cheriſhed reaſon, he ſaid, which made it deſirable for him to promote a becoming feeling of good-will between Great Britain and America; but whoſe he muſt be conſidered a faithful ſervant of his republic, yet no perſonal exertions on his part ſhould be wanting to preſerve that cordiality which was ſo eſſential to the proſperity of the two countries; and he begged leave to drink all their good healths.

Mr. Pinckney obſerved, that he accorded perfectly in the ſentiments that had been expreſſed by his colleague, and that no endeavors on his part ſhould be wanting to promote the good underſtanding which ought ever to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and America.

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OVERWHELMED with grief at the unexpected death of our late able and upright Repreſentative, we, Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, feel that we have neglected our intereſts in the ſeaſon of ſorrow.—Now awake, it is to you we turn; notwithſtanding the great portion of conſolation which we draw from the knowing of an impartial and energetic adminiſtration.

Fully perſuaded that the great object of your heart is the advancement of public proſperity, the obſervance of the laws, and the practice of religion and morality, we haſten with aſſurances of our warm ſupport, to invite you from your retreat to repreſent us in Parliament.

Permit us however, to impreſs upon you, that as ſubjects of a gracious and beloved King; as a part of that Great Nation which has for ſo long a time ſtood the bulwark of Europe, and is now the aſylum and unacceſſible rythum of liberty; as the Children of Engliſhmen, guided, protected and governed by Engliſh laws; in fine, as an integral of this community, to whom every one we are induced to place the higheſt confidence in your virtue, from the firm baſis that equally indenſible to the impulſe of popular feeling and the influence of power, you will purſue what is right.—If this has been the body of your deciſions, may it be the ſpirit of your counſels.

BY AUCTION

WILL be ſold, on Friday the 7th inſtant, at the Store of Messrs. Forsyth, in the Town of Niagara, 30 BARRELS Liquors, Hocked Pipe and other Effects.

As the proprietor leaves the Province immediately, Cash muſt be paid by the Purchaſers at the ſale.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Journeyman Shoe Maker.

WANTED Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WARREN Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and all thoſe indebted are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate without fail.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. M'KAY. }

They request all Letters addreſſed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceaſed, will be Poſt paid.

York, Oct. 23 1806.

TAKE NOTICE

THE Subſcriber takes this means to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoemaking Buſineſs, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Eſquire; where all Sorts of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each. Lot No. 7, 6th Conceſſion Gwillimbury, 200 Acres. The Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are cleared, fenced, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Found,

ON Sunday laſt, the 14th inſt. on the Beach oppoſite Meſſrs. Allcocks's, on GROVE ST. capable of containing about two pails full—the owner may have the ſame upon proving property, and paying charges, on application to Samuel Lewis or to the Printer hereof.

York, October 16th 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1806.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed as Surveyors to act for the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Ridout,
York.	Aſa Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich.	Thomas Frater, Cornwall.
Abraham Iredell,	Jeremiah Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joſiah Kerſtead,
Auguſtus Jones,	Solomon Sereets,
William Farwell,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman.
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Buſwell.
Henry Smith,	Adrian Mariet.
	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lewis

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 39.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 810. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the thirteenth day of October, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the thirteenth day of October inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and confirmed to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the twentieth day of November next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this SIXTH day of OCTOBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſixth year of our reign.

L. S.

Wm. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, as may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command.

(Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

(CIRCULAR.)

Downing Street, 7th June, 1806.

Sir,

I tranſmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymaſters General of the Army, acquainting me that in conſequence of the ſerious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, reſiding in His Majeſty's foreign Colonies, are expoſed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymaſters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Caſtlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1ſt of September laſt, their Lordſhips had thought proper to reſcind the ſame, and to ſubſtitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is incloſed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magiſtrates for the purpoſe of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is ſuggeſted; and I am to deſire you will take ſuch meaſures as you may think beſt calculated to carry into execution the Regulation propoſed. In the event, however, of any difficulties ariſing in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may ap-

pear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) *Pay Office, Horse Guards, 5th May, 1806.*

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Paymasters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military. All vacancies residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office) that any frauds have actually been committed on the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.
(Signed)
Right Honble. William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Fraud being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the person in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated; but the caution as to Age therein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, H. S. Conyngham
5th May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a reduced in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December, of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here. }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June and 24th December, of every Year—No alteration, Erasure or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here. }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE the THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; GREETING:

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Peace and Good Government of the said Province, that all His Majesty's Officers within the same, should continue in their several Offices and Employments; We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby authorizing the said Officers to continue in their said Offices and Employments, of which all Persons concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this Twenty ninth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-sixth year of our Reign.

F. G.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

[We have been favoured with the following interesting narrative, communicated by a respectable friend at Archangel, to their correspondent in London:]

ARCHANGEL, June 8, 1806.

Information was received here some time ago, that a ship, which, from the description, we supposed to be the Argo, Captain Kidson, had been seen by some Lapplanders on the rocks, in the White Sea, covered with ice, and that attracted by a light to windward at that season, they approached the vessel, and with difficulty got into the cabin, but found no food on board. The cargo consisted of wheat in bags. These natives on their arrival at Kola, made a report of what they had seen, and proper persons were sent from thence to learn some further particulars.—We have now received a letter from a person (written on the spot) giving a detailed account of this melancholy affair:

The vessel, which from part of a journal found on board, proves to be the Argo, Thomas Kidson, late master, is lying on three near a place called the Three Islands, the keel and forepart are gone, and the wheat is going out through the bottom, being entirely spoiled and good for nothing, and the wreck only is a fixture to be burned for what may be saved from it.

Some of the inhabitants from the nearest settlement being employed in getting anchors, ropes, and any other stores they could find on shipboard, were at a little distance, a pole standing in the snow, which they removed, and the following day a dog came out of the hole, which on digging deeper immediately returned; curiosity induced them to clear away the snow, and at the depth of two fathoms and a half, they discovered the dog and the remains of four human bodies. The animal had eaten part of the flesh of three of them for its sustenance during the winter; one was entire.

It appears that the unfortunate crew having quitted the ship, and got safe on land, were unable to find any habitation, and thus perished from the inclemency of the season.

From the Philadelphia Register.

On the request of a benevolent correspondent, who has suggested the possibility that the little unfortunate who is the subject of the following article, may have been stolen from his parents in America or the West Indies, we are induced to re-publish this interesting narrative:—

Extract from the Monthly Magazine for Oct. 1804.

Yorkshire.—Six or seven weeks ago, a woman went to Bridington, and sold a lovely boy with a delicate, soft fair skin, to a chimney-sweeper, for eight guineas: the child is about eight, can be no more than four years old, and had been taken up a chimney by an elder boy, and left there. As might be expected, he fell down and broiled his legs terribly against the grate. His air and manner were so different from the situation he was in, that the inhabitants of Bridington were in an uproar about it; the lowest kind of people said it was a shame to keep such a child to by mean an employment; and poor as they were, he should be welcome to share with their own children. The Misses Strickland, of Boynton, hearing of the child, went over, and were so much interested with him, and so persuaded that he had been stolen, that as the chimney sweeper was glad to part with him, they took him home with them, and he is with them still. Soon after he got to Boynton, Sir George Strickland's seat, a plate with something in it was brought to him: he was quite delighted when he saw the silver forks, and said Papa had such forks as those: the carpet too in the drawing-room he called Papa's. The housekeeper showed him a silver watch; he asked what sort it was—Papa's was a gold watch: he then pressed the hands and said, "Papa's watch sings; why does not yours?" Sir George, on being told of this showed him his gold repeater; the child pressed the spring and when it struck, jumped about the room saying, "Papa's watch sings like!" At night when he was going to bed, he said he could not go to bed till he had said his prayers; he then repeated the Lord's prayer almost perfectly. The nurse in the room of housemaid, that he was gathering flowers in his Mamma's garden, and the woman who told him, answered and asked him, if he liked riding? he said "yes;" and she said him he should ride on a horse, and let him on a horse, after which they got into a coach, and then into their own carriage, and "away we drive." He has no recollection of his name or where he lived; but it seems to have been in the country. He flatted, whenever he heard a servant or Sir George's cousin George, and looked as if he expected to see somebody that he knew: On enquiry he told he had an uncle George, whom he loved dearly." Sir George has had the child advertised, but as it happened his friends may have concluded he was drowned.

From the same.

"We are particularly requested to give an early information of the following circumstances, relative to a child who was lately found to a chimney-sweeper at Burlington, [New-Jersey, England] in Yorkshire, which we gave an account of in our Magazine of October last, 1804.

From various circumstances, it is impossible he can be the child of the woman who sold him; but mothers are very confused, quite choice of a gentleman well brought up, his clothes good, and that of the South of England.

His tales of his papa and mama, but cannot tell where they live; he has dark eyes and complexion, and an high mind; it is not very wrong to think that his father can have any other name than that of papa, and it is possible he may be abroad: he says his mama is dead, which appears likely, as from many things he says he seems to have been chiefly with an old woman, who he invariably says are called Mr. and Mrs. Farnbrough.

The child was living in the family of Sir George Strickland on the 24th of July last, as appears by a letter lately received in London, where he had been sent by a gentlewoman, and his parents not then discovered. Whether this little boy was stolen from his parents, or parent, or whether he was lent away by some cruel relation for some disturbed purpose, time that remained in the papers bailed of the "Children in the Wood," seems doubtful: whichever be the case, it is to be hoped he may soon come to light. If any person should, from reading the above or the following account, be able to give any information on the subject, tending to the discovery of the child's relations, they are desired to communicate it to Mr. William Jones, No. 6, Church-Street, Paddington, near Islington, the Secretary to the Society in London, for supporting the charity of climbing boys, &c. and for improving the condition of children, and others employed by chimney-sweepers.

London, August 22d, 1805.

Account of a Woman speaking well without a tongue.—This woman was a native of Montigny, in the territory of Elva's, in Portugal; the case was attested by Wilcot, Bishop of Rochester, then Chaplain to the English Factory at Lisbon, in a letter dated from that city September 3, 1667, and was laid before the Royal Society in London. The following is an extract from the letter:

"The Conde d'Ericeyra, a Nobleman of letters, and curious in natural knowledge, brought from the frontiers of this country a woman without a tongue, who yet spoke very intelligibly. She is between thirty and forty years of age, but in stature exceeds but one or seven or eight. I was with her at the Conde's house, and made her pronounce every letter of the alphabet, which she can do distinctly. She hath not the least bit of tongue, nor any thing like it, but teeth on both sides of her under jaw, which turn very much inward, and almost meet. She finds the great want of a tongue in talking; for as others when they eat move their meat about with their tongue, she is forced to do her fingers. She pretends to distinguish tastes very well, but I believe, doth it imperfectly. Her voice, although very difmuth, is a little hollow, and like that of such people who have lost their teeth.—[London Paper.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.

Shocking Accident.—From a want of proper attention in weighing some gun-powder, for a pocket piece, by candle light, in the shop of Mr. Charles Desbarats, in the upper town, on Saturday even ing, the last seven o'clock, the powder in the scale took fire, and communicated to a larger quantity in the shop. By the exertion the boys were immediately set on fire: Mr. Gugler, the clerk, a young man, was terribly, and Mr. Desbats, then in the shop above the shop, had his right eye and hand dreadfully scorched and blasted: his left eye was much broke, and the great toe of his left foot much hurt. His safe is critical, but nothing decisive can yet be pronounced on it: every thing therein be hoped from the skill and elasticity attention may be expected.

The windows of the shop, or lower story, were blown out, the front wall much shattered as the wood work shattered. Of the second story the front was blown up, the other wood-work also shattered and three windows blown out. Of the third story the floor is considerably damaged, and some parts of glass were broke, and other damage was done. The windows of several houses in the neighborhood suffered by the accident, as well as by pieces of boards and articles of merchandize flying against them, notwithstanding that the street is of a considerable width.

By timely succour the fire was soon quenched: but, in addition to the ruins of the house, the water was effective to a large amount of goods. To the Bank Guard's credit is due to the military for their care in preventing the property, by forming a small circle round the house, until proper measures were taken to secure the effects.

After so severe an example, we persuade ourselves that all retailers of powder will be careful, nor be cupid any quantity of so powerful a combustible to the action of fire. They must fill by candle-light, which would be much better avoided, common prudence requires it; no candle should be suffered near the fire where such an article is kept or weighed. Paper lamps, out of the way of danger, appear to us the most eligible for giving light in a shop, particularly where young clerks serve. The quantity of powder kept in a house ought never, on any pretence, to be exceeded by law.

It is a happy circumstance that Mr. Desbats' hands in an open situation, turning, in a moment, a certain fire quarter, which gave a free course to the impulse of the air. Had the neighborhood been clofer the accident, from opposing walls, would have increased the conception, and consequently the damage.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received information of the Mr. Desbats' sight is considered to be slightly impaired, but it appears that he suffered less injury in the head.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Aug 28 Sch'r. Good Intent, L. Dupard, St. Johns
N. F. 14 days passage, addressed to the master, in ballast—Intelligence, 7 ships of the line sailed from the Bay of Bulls to go and wait for the French fleet, supposed to be on the Banks.—Ship Lady Somerset, Peter Tardif, Cork, 42 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo wine—Passengers, Col. Brock, 49th regt. Capt. Fosseteet and servant.—29. Sch'r. Mercuria, L. Dugal, Halifax, 19 days, addressed to the master, cargo wine, pitch, soap, olive oil and ballast—Passengers Mr Smith and family, and M. P. L'Evesque —31. Brig Fortune, S. Wildrige, Liverpool, 9 weeks passage, addressed to G. Hamilton, Esq. cargo salt & rum.—Ship Good Intent, J. Crosby, Scilly, 74 days passage, addressed to G. Hamilton, Esq. cargo brandy, &c.—Sept 3. Brig Hero, Robt M'Call, Irvine, 11 weeks, addressed to the master, cargo coals and dry goods.—Sch'r. Wilson, J. certificate, St. John's, N. F. L. 27 days, to Munro and Bell, in ballast.—4. Brig Fame, Henry Braithwaite, Liverpool, 8 weeks, to Irvine, M'Naught & Co. cargo salt, &c.—Brig Diana, Henry Fisher, Berwick upon Tweed, 8 weeks, to Munro and Bell, in ballast. The Mermaid, Egglefield, outward bound, left an anchor on Sunday last off Coate Island and is put back. The Mother brig, and a ship with barley have also each lost an anchor.—Sch'r. Hyed, W Penfield, Pye mouth, sailed 6th inst and from Ireland the 10th, to G Hamilton Esq. cargo wine and brandy.—10. Adm. J. M'Kenzie, Tobin, sailed 22d July, to Lefter and Murdoch, cargo fish, &c. Passengers, Messrs King and Clarke.—11. Sch'r Catherine, J. M. Boulange, Fiveland, N. F. 6, sailed 1st inst addressed to the master, in ballast—Spoke a brig from the West Indies, off Green Island bound up.—Brig Venus, Thos. Cuff, Grenada and Tortola, 46 days passage, to Messrs. Burns and Wheatley, cargo rum.—13. Sch'r Presbyterian, S. Baker, Halifax and touched at Chaleur Bay, sailed 29th ult. from thence and 12 days in the river, letter, addressed to the master, cargo wine, &c. Passengers, Mr. Man and family, from Chaleur Bay. Saw a brig bound up off Apple Island from N F L and three fishers.—14. Ship Pallas, Richd. Robertson, Greenock, 76 days passage, to Messrs. Lefter and Murdoch in ballast. Passenger Mr. James Reid. Saw a brig in the north board no.—15. Brig Dove, Samuel Lowers, St. Lawrence, N F L. 20 days passage, to Messrs. Munro and Bell, cargo wine and ballast.

From a London Paper of June 12.

The following miraculous and providential escape from impending destruction, may be depended on as a fact:—

On Wednesday, the 21st of May, as capt. Jones, of the Royal Pluthore Militia, quartered at Hythe, who had that morning accompanied the regiment to field exercise on the higher near Folkstone, was standing with several of the officers, near the edge of the cliff, the earth suddenly gave way under him, in consequence of which, he was instantly precipitated for the distance of twenty-eight yards, in an oblique direction, from the top, but was most providentially stopped in his fall by a small shatement on the surface of the rock, against which his foot accidentally struck. In this dreadful situation he lay suspended near a quarter of an hour, without daring to move, before any effectual assistance could be rendered him. Scarcely, however, had this distressing circumstance occurred, when Thomas Roberts, a private in the regiment, alarmed at the only perilous condition of his officer, endeavoured, at the obvious risk of his own life, to extricate him; but in the attempt, literally fell from the top to the bottom of this tremendous precipice, being a distance of 540 feet, of which 260 were quit perpendicular. Providentially the man in his rapid descent, did not touch the captain, and unthought-of save him, had already extended his hand to him for the purpose. During this interval, a rope was expeditiously procured from the Signal house, and a noose being made at the end, it was lowered to the spot where capt Jones still lay, who, with much difficulty, succeeded in fastening it round his body, and was then gradually drawn up the frightful steep by the spectators, who, still for some time, doubted the possibility of rescuing him: he however at length, happily escaped, without having sustained any material injury.

The soldier, though terribly cut and bruised on the head and various parts of his body, was taken up alive, and without a single bone being fractured, on the beach, near a large boat quarry, and immediately conveyed to the regimental hospital at Hythe, where, to the utter astonishment of every one, he is now able to walk about, and is declared by the surgeon of the regiment out of all immediate danger.

The height of the cliff, having been accurately taken by an officer of the regiment, is found, by actual admeasurement to be as follows, viz.

	FEET.
Oblique distance of Captain Jones' fall,	84
Perpendicular height from the above point, downwards,	261
Remainder, (again oblique,) to the base,	204
Total,	549

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

THE ORACLE

YORK, November 8, 1806.

At a Meeting of Freeholders held at Moore's Hotel, on the 20th ult. for the purpose of considering of a proper person to Represent them in Parliament, William Willcocks Esquire, in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, That Mr Justice Thorpe be requested to Represent the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, in the place of our late much lamented William Wonker Esq. deceased;—where it was also resolved, That the Meeting should be adjourned to the 27th, and that notice should appear in the next Gazette.

(Signed)
WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Chairman.

At the Meeting, pursuant to the said Adjournment, (the Chairman being unavoidably absent) the following Address was unanimously agreed upon:—

To the Honorable Mr. Justice THORPE.

SIR,

OVERWHELMED with grief at the unexpected death of our late able and upright Representative, we, Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, feel that we have neglected our interests in the fixation of Parties.—Now awake, it is to you we turn; now with heeding the great motion of consolation which we drew from the dawning of an impartial and energetic administration.

Fully persuaded that the great object of your heart, is the advancement of public prosperity, the subsistance of the laws, and the practice of religion and morality, we hasten with effusions of our warmest support, to invite you from your retreat to represent us in Parliament.

Permit us however, to impress upon you, that as subjects of a gracious and beloved King; as a part of that Great Nation which has for so long a time Stood the bulwark of Europe, and is now the solitary and inaccessible asylum of liberty; as the Children of Englishmen, guided, protected and enthroned by English laws; in fine, as members of this community, as fathers and sons we are induced to place this confidence in your virtue, from the firm hope, that equally indelible to the impulse of popular feeling and the influence of power, you will pursue what is right—which has been the help of your decisions, may it be the spirit of your counsels.

Signed by forty-two Persons, residing in the Town and Township of York.

When William Jarvis Esquire, was requested to wait on Mr. Justice Thorpe (who at that instant had arrived from Niagara) to know his pleasure upon the subject of the above Address; Mr. Jarvis returned with a favourable answer, which Mr. Justice Thorpe has since communicated in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,

WITH pleasure I accede to your desire, if you make me your Representative I will faithfully discharge my duty; your confidence is not misplaced, nor shall the least moment of dissatisfaction, be the lot of my existence.

Your late worthy Representative I lament from my heart; in private life was a warm Friend, as the Barrister Advocate, and in Parliament a firm Patriot; it is but just to draw consolation from our Governor, when the first act of his administration, granted to those on the U. E. list, and their children what your late much valuable Member so strenuously laboured to obtain; justly from this, we have every reason to expect that the liberal intentions of our beloved Sovereign, (whose chief glory is to reign triumphantly enthroned in the hearts of his subjects) will be fulfilled, honoring those who give, and those who receive, enriching the Province and strengthening the Empire.

Let us cherish this hope in the blossom, nay it dot be blasted in the opening.

I am, Gentlemen, very truly,
your obliged and obedient
humble Servant,
ROBERT THORPE.

York, Nov 7.

P. S. If influence, threat, coercion or opposition should be attempted to be exercised over any individual, for the purpose of controlling the freedom of Election, let me be informed.

R. T.

By Audion

WILL be sold, at THOMAS MOSLEY's Auction Room, on Friday next the 14th instant, *A large assortment of Wearing Apparel, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.*

Sale to begin at twelve o'clock.

York, Nov. 8, 1806.

By Audion

WILL be sold, on MONDAY the 10th instant, at 12 o'Clock, Forenoon, in the House of the late D. BURNS, Esq. Household Furniture and other Effects.

As the Proprietor leaves the Province immediately, Cash must be paid by the Purchasers at the Sale.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WARREN Esquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT,
J. M'KAY. } Executors.

They regard all Letters addressed to their relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business, the next door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Bootwear, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELIPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 25, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham; being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 4th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, 6th Concession Etobicoke, 200 Acres: the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are considerably Stumpt, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 23 4th Concession } 200 Acres in the
E. of Ith do. } Township of
24—7th do. } York.
South Half 28—4th do. }
16—6th do. } 400 Acres in
19—4th do. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Hamilton.
3 & 4—18 do. } 1200 Acres in
4—22 do. } Clark.
3 R 9 in the broken fronts }

Total 2200 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806

To be Sold,

And an indisputable Title given,

PARK LOTS No. 17, 18 and 19, in the First Concession of York. Three and eighty Acres well Cleared and Fenced on said Lots, with a good Farm House. Also, Lot No. 3, East side Yonge Street, on which is a Clearing of five Acres. A liberal Credit will be given for two-thirds of the Purchase Money. Application to be made to the Subscriber,

York, March 8, 1806. J. WILLCOCKS.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licensed for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Kidet, Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraser,
Abraham Iredell,	Reuben Sherwood,
Thomas Welch,	Joseph Forsone,
Augustus Jones,	Solomon Stevens,
William Forsyne,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Lewis Grant,	Samuel Ryckman.
Richard Cockrell,	Mahlon Burwell.
Henry Smith,	Adrian Marlet.
	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lowe

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 31.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 811. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign. F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street, 1st June, 1806.

Sir,

I transmit you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from the Paymasters General of the Army, acquainting me that in consequence of the serious inconvenience and expence to which the officers on Half-Pay, residing in His Majesty's foreign Colonies, are exposed in getting their affidavits certified under the Regulations required by the late Paymasters General, which was forwarded to you in Lord Castlereagh's Circular Letter of the 1st of September last, their Lordships had thought proper to rescind the same, and to substitute in place of them, the regulations, of which a copy is inclosed, wherein the propriety of appointing Magistrates for the purpose of taking the Affidavits of Officers on Half Pay is suggested; and I am to desire you will take such measures as you may think best calculated to carry into execution the Regulation proposed. In the event, however, of any difficulties arising in carrying this Regulation into effect, which may ap-

pear to you to present objections of a serious nature, I am further to desire you will state such difficulties to me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
W. WINDHAM.

Lieut. Governor Gore, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.) *Pay Office, Horse Guards, 1st May, 1806.*

Sir,

On the 28th of August last a Regulation was made by the late Pay-masters General, that the affidavit of Officers on the Half Pay or Military Allowances residing in the British Colonies, particularly in those on the Continent of America, should not be passed at this Office, unless the Competency of the Magistrate, before whom it was made, was certified by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, Senior Resident Member of the Council or Attorney General of the Colony.

It having been represented to us, that the greater number of Officers residing in the American Colonies, are put to very serious inconvenience and expense (and such as in many instances will scarcely admit of their making the said Affidavit) by the above mentioned Regulation. We have thought proper after having having attentively considered the subject to rescind it, and to substitute in its place, the enclosed Regulation, which we think will meet the case both in respect to its securing the Officer from any unnecessary inconvenience and expense, and the Public from Imposition; we therefore request you will have the Goodness to cause such Directions to be given thereon to the Governors of the respective Colonies, as will ensure its being carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

It is our wish that a sufficient number of Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates, Notaries Public) should be appointed Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the Oath, to the said Officers, from which they are to derive no Emolument beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates, or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion, and we therefore recommend the Governors to appoint such number of Commissioners, as they in their Judgment may think will execute the object of this Regulation, with the least inconvenience to the persons who are to make the Affidavit, and also such as by their respective residences in different parts of the Colonies, are best calculated to produce the effect required.

We think it right to observe that we have no proof (although some papers of a suspicious appearance have been presented at this Office,) that any frauds have actually been committed on the Receipt of the Half Pay, or Allowances; but it appears to us, to be essentially necessary in cases where there is great scope for improper Practices, that a strong check should be applied in order to prevent them.

We have the Honor to be &c.,
(Signed)
Right Honble. William Windham &c. &c. &c.

Regulation made by the Pay-masters General of His Majesty's Forces, to prevent any Frauds being committed in the Receipt of the Half Pay; or Allowances of Officers of the British American Forces, residing in the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and, also of all other Officers on the British Half Pay residing therein:

The Officer to state in addition to the usual Affidavit, that he is the Person who was actually placed on the Half Pay or Allowances of the British American Forces, and the year in which he was so placed; according to the accompanying Forms, Numbers 1, 2 and 3.

A List of the Officers residing in the said Colonies, with the Districts in which they respectively reside, Age and Period from which they have been in receipt of their Half Pay or Allowances, to be transmitted to this office by the Governors thereof; which List is to be formed from the returns made by the respective Officers to them and which Returns if not made in a given time, the Officers to be informed that the Affidavit for their Half Pay, or Allowance, will not be passed at this Office. The Period to be allowed for the Returns to be made, to be regulated by the Governors; but it is desirable that the Regulation should be completed, in all its Parts in time for it to operate in the Issue of Half Pay from the 25th December 1806, to 24th June 1807. Officers on changing their place of Abode, are to notify it to the Governor by the first opportunity.

The Governors of the respective Colonies, to transmit to this Office a List of the persons authorized to administer the Oath to the said Officers, the Districts for which they severally act and Signature of each, in his own hand writing, with as little delay as possible. The said persons being Magistrates (or where there are no Magistrates or none conveniently resident, Notaries Public) are to be appointed by the Governors Commissioners for the special purpose of administering the said Oath, but they are to derive no Emolument from the said appointment beyond that which would have accrued to them as Magistrates or Notaries Public, on a similar occasion in the ordinary course of Business. And it is to be distinctly understood that no Affidavit will be received at this Office, as a sufficient Voucher, save and except such Affidavits taken before Commissioners appointed as above. The Commissioners are to be cautioned particularly to attend to the age of the Officers coming before them, as more than twenty years have elapsed since the persons in question were placed on the said Half Pay, or Allowances. The Governors are to notify every new appointment, from Death or other cause, by the first opportunity that occurs after such appointment has taken place.

All other Officers residing in the said Colonies, who are on the British Half Pay, or Allowances, are required to make their Affidavits in the Form and Manner above stated, but the caution as to Age herein recommended to the Commissioners, does not apply to them as they may have been placed on Half Pay since the Period, at which the American Half Pay, or Allowances commenced

Pay Office, Horse Guards, 1st May 1806.

No. 1.

maketh Oath, that he hath not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 2.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military under His Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer, and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Allowance in the Year

Sworn before me the day of in the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here. }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

No. 3.

maketh Oath, that he had not between the 24th and 25th any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under His Majesty, or any Ecclesiastical Benefice in *Great Britain or Ireland*, besides his Allowance of Half Pay, as a Reduced Chaplain in and that he is the Person who was actually placed on the said Half Pay in the Year

Sworn before me the Day of in the Year of our Lord

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. }

The Commissioner to sign his Name here & the County or Place for which he acts }

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic.

The Agent to sign his Name here }

N. B. To be sworn always after the 24th June, and 24th December of every Year—No alteration, Erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 20th September, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons residing in the Province of Upper Canada, who are in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances from Government, that unless they do make a Return to this Office, on or before the 24th day of December next ensuing, containing their Names and the name of the District in which they reside, and also their Age, and the Period from which they have been in the receipt of Half Pay or Allowances, their Affidavits for the same will not be passed at the War Office, after the 24th December, 1806; to which period the Regulations from the Pay Office, Horse Guards, of the 28th August, 1805, (published in the York Gazette) are to continue to be in force, after which time the late Regulations from that Office, dated the 8th May, 1806, (published as above) are to be acted upon.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

LONDON, August 17

Lord Grenville Levefon Gower had yesterday his first audience of Mr. Fox since his return from Pezersburgh. The Rt. Hon. Secretary of State complied with his Lordship very freely and walked through his apartments with him.

Baron Jacobi failed from Harwich on Thursday last with his whole suite: he had a favourable wind for Hamburgh, where he is to land.

August 19

Letters from Plymouth state, that General Simcoe embarked on Friday last on board la Santa Margaretta frigate, which immediately failed: it is added that the rendezvous is given off the rock of Lisbon, and that he will assemble there a very considerable naval force. Besides the Hibernia, Lord St. Vincent will be joined by four ships of the line and four frigates, and it is said that one of the expeditions will repair to the same place. The departure of Lord St. Vincent for the South, and the assembling of a very considerable squadron at the mouth of the Tagus, give rise to several conjectures.

Mr. Fox goes on Thursday next to St. Ann's Hill, where he purposes passing a few days, should his health which is daily improving, continue to mend

The three French frigates which failed in company with le Rhin, have put into Bourdeaux. The Carolina man of war, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, fell in on her passage with a neutral, from whom she received this intelligence

Letters from Plymouth of the 16th instant state, that General Simcoe and his suite received orders yesterday to embark immediately on board la Santa Margaretta, of 36 guns, Captain Rathborne, who is the bearer of secret orders. This frigate accordingly set sail last night. Her destination is unknown, but it is supposed she will touch at Lisbon

It is rumoured that General Simcoe is to go to the East Indies, and that will be his ultimate destination 3 differently, however he [illegible] repair thither on board la Santa Ma[illegible] which has not taken in provisions for so long a voyage. He embarked yesterday noon with some other officers.

Yesterday the second regiment of the Dragoon Guards were all united together, when four companies were picked out for the expedition; they remain to about three hundred men and will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Bierseton. These companies embarked this morning on board the Canopus (one of our largest) lay, on board the Republic the Thetis and the Medea; they left their horses on shore, in the guard of the other companies. We are ignorant whether the latter will follow those who are gone; but it is the[illegible] that the ships will join at Cove to the vessels are all ready. The rest of the regiment will be quartered in the small villages in the neighbourhood untill new orders.

A company of artillerymen have also been embarked under the command of Capt. Hardker, on board the Medea; this ship is to form part of the expedition, will set sail as soon as she has received orders. All the troops of the expedition will receive three months money; funds for that purpose were yesterday drawn out of the Citadel and distributed on board the ships, which are now all ready to set sail: General Grey will embark on board the Sampson of 64 guns, and Lord Paget in the Repulse of 74.

The transport vessels laden with troops, set sail yesterday for Deal.

August 20.

Yesterday, at two o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at Mr. Fox's Office—The health of this Minister continues to amend and he is now completely out of danger.

Yesterday morning all Lord Caledon's suite and equipage, together with Grenon horses, were embarked at Gravesend on board the Mermaid frigate, which immediately set sail for the Downs, whence she will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. His Lordship will embark at Portsmouth on the 1st September, as will also his Secretary and the rest of his suite.

The transport vessels with troops on board which set sail from the Downs, have put in arrived at Portsmouth, where they have been joined by the Captain, Ganges and King's. Fisher, with a fleet for the Mediterranean

August 21

Yesterday was discount day at the stock Exchange, for Omnium, and the variations for that Stock were in great, the intrigues and ins & outs various, and in short the speculations of every kind so considerable, that it really was an important day. The rumours respecting the fate of peace, which were spread by means of this agitation, prevailed, and Stocks experienced a considerable fall. However, upon examining the fact, we find that it was only 2 points, and that the principal cause of the fall, was the discount of Omnium.

Mr. Fox gains fresh strength every day. He was so well yesterday as to be able to walk in his garden, and to have after wards a conference with the Marquis of Douglas, previous to the departure of that gentleman for Petersburgh, to whom his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also paid a visit before he set off. The same day Mr. Fox saw several of his friends, and find that it was only 2 points, and that the principal cause of the fall, was the discount of Omnium.

Dr. Erskine, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Congress of the United States, set off on Thursday last for his destination. The same day Mr. Bentham quitted London on a mission to the Court of Lisbon

A letter from Portsmouth, of the 20th Aug. Rates as follows:

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"The rain fell most dreadfully, and caused the river to run through the streets like a torrent. The consequences are distressing to every thing I ever saw, almost the whole centre of the town is carried away; every many houses are lost. Persons, houses, [illegible] and every thing which stood in the street leading between Mr. Dodd's and Mr. Chiet's were swept into the sea. The scene of the inhumane perfons were drowned, and there is no possibility of rendering them any assistance from the darkness and horror of the night.—All the houses at the river Side, with many of the inhabitants are also carried away.

"The house and store rented by capt. Dyers, was also washed away; and I am sorry to add, that young Mr. Harper, son and partner of Mr. Dyers, went with it. Capt. M'Kay, by an extraordinary effort, leaped from that house on a high wall, as the house was pulling over Mr. Mayer's, and escaped. All the shipping, except one vessel, are lost, several seamen perished. The estates have suffered severely. Many buildings at Bruce Bryers, except one, were blown down; but fortunately very few lives were lost there. The officers and men lay all night on the ground, not daring to get up for fear of being blown off the hill."

Another letter says, "It is ascertained that at least 107 persons perished in the storm."

NOTICE.

☞ THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WERRES Esquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. M'KAY. }

They request all Letters addressed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

It is dated from Baltimore, the 10th ult. at 6 o'clock the 26th May, and addressed to the Governor by Lieut. Col. Bierseton. These companies embarked this morning on board the Canopus (one of our largest) lay, on board the Republic the Thetis and the Medea; they left their horses on shore, in the guard of the other companies. We are ignorant whether the latter will follow those who are gone; but it is the[illegible] that the ships will join at Cove to the vessels are all ready. The rest of the regiment will be quartered in the small villages in the neighbourhood untill new orders.

A company of artillerymen have also been embarked under the command of Capt. Hardker, on board the Medea; this ship is to form part of the expedition, will set sail as soon as she has received orders. All the troops of the expedition will receive three months money; funds for that purpose were yesterday drawn out of the Citadel and distributed on board the ships, which are now all ready to set sail: General Grey will embark on board the Sampson of 64 guns, and Lord Paget in the Repulse of 74.

The transport vessels laden with troops, set sail yesterday for Deal.

August 20.

Yesterday, at two o'clock a Cabinet Council was held at Mr. Fox's Office—The health of this Minister continues to amend and he is now completely out of danger.

Yesterday morning all Lord Caledon's suite and equipage, together with Grenon horses, were embarked at Gravesend on board the Mermaid frigate, which immediately set sail for the Downs, whence she will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. His Lordship will embark at Portsmouth on the 1st September, as will also his Secretary and the rest of his suite.

The transport vessels with troops on board which set sail from the Downs, have put in arrived at Portsmouth, where they have been joined by the Captain, Ganges and King's. Fisher, with a fleet for the Mediterranean

August 21

Yesterday was discount day at the stock Exchange, for Omnium, and the variations for that Stock were in great, the intrigues and ins & outs various, and in short the speculations of every kind so considerable, that it really was an important day. The rumours respecting the fate of peace, which were spread by means of this agitation, prevailed, and Stocks experienced a considerable fall. However, upon examining the fact, we find that it was only 2 points, and that the principal cause of the fall, was the discount of Omnium.

Mr. Fox gains fresh strength every day. He was so well yesterday as to be able to walk in his garden, and to have after wards a conference with the Marquis of Douglas, previous to the departure of that gentleman for Petersburgh, to whom his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also paid a visit before he set off. The same day Mr. Fox saw several of his friends, and find that it was only 2 points, and that the principal cause of the fall, was the discount of Omnium.

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THE ORACLE.

YORK, November 15, 1806.

We have been favored with the following Letter from the Honorable Robert Hamilton to the Lieutenant Governor, and his Excellency's Answer.

To his Excellency Lieut. Governor GORE.

SIR,

THE Agricultural Society of Niagara, is now furnished with the utmost harmony for upwards of Twenty years.—If they have not made a great deal of noise, they flatter themselves that they have done some little good, and they have enjoyed much comfort.

At the last meeting it was unanimously Resolved to solicit the favor of your Excellency to become an Honorary Member of this Society; and should they be so far indulged, they would further pray that you would as Patron, take them under your more immediate protection.

They beg leave to state, that the Society has formerly enjoyed this distinction from one of your Predecessors, Lieut. General Simcoe, and that under his Patronage, they assisted most materially in procuring to their country, the variety of Fruit with which it now abounds.

Hoping that the honor they solicit, would now, as then, stimulate them to further exertions, for the improvement of the Country in which they reside; they have deputed me to prefer this their Request in the most respectful manner.

I am thus gratified with the opportunity of saying with what regard I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
very humble Servant,
R. HAMILTON. Pte. pro. tem.

Niagara, Nov. 3, 1806.

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

York, 12th November 1806.

SIR,

I AM much flattered with the unanimous resolution of the Agricultural Society of Niagara, in soliciting me to become an honorary member, and that I should as Patron take them under my immediate protection.

I beg of you to express to the members of the Society, that it will afford me much satisfaction in becoming an honorary member of so laudable an institution, and of affording them every assistance, and protection in my power.

Accept, Sir, my best thanks, for the very handsome manner with which you have been pleased to communicate the resolution of the Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with sentiments of esteem
your faithful servant,
FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

The Hon. R. Hamilton, &c. &c. &c.

The following Address from the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the District of London, was received by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 14th November 1806.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the District of London, beg leave to present our congratulations to your Excellency, on your safe arrival to this Province, as Lieutenant Governor.

In thus tendering our respects to your Excellency we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, for this further instance of the paternal care and solicitude which he has ever manifested to his subjects. In appointing your Excellency to preside in the Administration of the Government of this Province, we feel well assured, that he was directed in his choice by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the Country; and we doubt not, that under your Administration every of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, will impartially enjoy, in its fullest extent, the protection and benefits of our happy Constitution.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that none of his Majesty's subjects appreciate more justly or feel more grateful, for advantages enjoyed under his Government than we do, or feel more anxious and willing at all times to shew our gratitude by making every effort within our reach to add to the support of his Government and in contributing to the promotion of his interests, and we feel well satisfied that the People of this Province will find in your Excellency a firm and sincere advocate of every measure calculated for the benefit and prosperity of this Country.

The remoteness of our residence from the seat of Government, prevents us from personally presenting to your Excellency this testimony of our respect and regard; we beg your acceptance of it, with our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

We have the honor to be,
your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servants,

District of London,
18 November, 1806.

Thomas Welch	David Mandeville
Jas. Reynlon	Isaac Gilbert
Hugh Alexander	William Park
John Conrad	Rowland Gilbert
Joseph Dennis	Benjamin Mead
Thomas Wortley	Samuel M'Alister
Albert Berdar	Samuel Ryerse, jun.
Daniel Freeman	Benjamin Oaks
Samuel Ryerse	John Bowlby
John Bostwick	Henry Wilcox
Jonathan Williams	George Salmon
Abraham A. Rapelje	Joseph Lemon
Wessant Williams	William Lemon
John Coltman	Thomas Moir
John Bemer	A. Powell
Henry Van Allen	Amos Doan
Oliver Mayes	James Mathews
James Hallet	William Hotchkiss
Ethan Woodruff	Aaron Culver
Titus Finch	John Haviland
Reuben Green	Michael Shoal
Philip Fenn	Fabyn Culver, jun.
William Hambly	Benjamin Cryl
Stephen Barton	Philip Sovereign
Lucas Dedrick	Samuel Martin.
Daniel Rapelje	

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my best thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Address.

The paternal care of his Majesty to his subjects in this Colony, demands every return of gratitude on their part, and I trust you will continue to be animated by sentiments of respect to our beloved Sovereign, and of attachment to our most excellent Constitution.

As for myself, I cannot render a more acceptable service to my King than by promoting the happiness of his People.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieu. Governor.

Government House,
York, 14th Nov. 1806.

Upon the Trial of Michael Bellinger of Niagara, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer last holden at that District, for a Nuisance by erecting across one Concession line in front of his farm, a fence, as declared by the Honorable Mr. Justice Thorpe, to be contrary to the Statute, and to the Common Law of England, and also to the Laws of this Province, and not to be justified by the Statute of Highways, and that nothing but an actual survey of the several Townships, and an Act of Parliament, could confirm them both. The Grand Jury of that District made the following presentment:—

THE JURY of our Sovereign Lord the King, on the Grand Inquest, find it indispensably a part of their duty, in addition to the opinions delivered hereafter from the Bench, and their sentence having been adopted as the rule of Conduct for the Commissioners of Highways.

From the Bench it having been delivered, that the only roads in the Country, were those represented on the Compass and Simcoe plans, which fact is had been removed from those plans since 1793, as the Provincial Statute points out.—The Commissioners of Highways, fully perceived such opinions were correct, under and by virtue of the 18th, and 19th Geo. III. and several clauses in the Provincial Statute, given power under the Commissioners in the Districts now appointed in the respective Districts, assisted at the Special Sessions held for that purpose in October in conformity to those opinions on the occasion it has always been considered the particular duty of the Overseers, to take upon themselves to act in obedience to order the removal of any nuisance in the High Road or any encroachment that may exist in any part of any road within his direction, also to search such of the Government Reservations left for roads as to their respective directions might be the public be wanting, and that particular portion of the Government Reservation immediately in front of the Farm of Michael Bellinger that has long travelled, and the Overseer of that division did order the removal of his fence, but for want of support in the execution of his office from the Magistrates, he was obliged to bring the affair forward by way of Indictment.

Should the doctrine be maintained that individuals may at pleasure shut up and exclude the appropriations made by Government as the Compass and Simcoe Plans, without being liable to any penalties for so obstructing the internal communication of the Country, the most alarming consequences must follow; a foundation will be laid for litigation, and the whole Country torn to pieces by dissensions and strife.

The public Records, in the office of the Surveyor General may unequivocally express, that the Chain of reservation was an appropriation under His Majesty's instructions for Public Highways.

The Jurors therefore, cannot but consider it as presumptuous and criminal for any individual whatever to shut up or encroach on the limits especially appropriated by His Majesty for the purposes of public convenience.

The Jurors represent that they conceive it does not receive an actual Survey of the Townships by the Commissioners of Roads, to confirm the Compass and Simcoe plans Highways, inasmuch as they were specially appropriated by the Crown for that purpose, one was it in their opinions so contemplated by the Statute.

And the Jurors of our Lord the King, duly watching the strong hand and Gracious Sovereign, of the Great Fire of Preservation of His Majesty's loyal subjects, do present the Hon. Rob. Hamilton, Elijah Phelps, James Lewis, David Lizard and Joseph Ellicott for having fenced across the Government reserves in the first and second Concessions of the Township of Niagara, and the reservations between the Lots leading to the four mile Creek, being one of the most public Roads in the District.

Signed By order of Grand Inquest,
R. CLENCH, Foreman.

Niagara, 30th Sept 1806.

To the ELECTORS of the County of YORK, &c.

BY the melancholy and much lamented death of one of our late valuable Representatives, the Seat being vacant, I have prefumed to offer myself as a Candidate for the same. In doing so, I have not the right of the aristocrat responsibility attached to the character of a Representative of a free and flourishing People. I shall attain that honorable station, my first and earnest endeavours shall be directed to the establishment of Public Schools and Places of Worship; to the improvement of the High-Ways in this Province; to procuring a new and general Survey of the several Townships, and to the execution and establishment of Magistrates Courts in each. Thefe are the first objects which prefent themfelves to my view, as immediately neceffary; and to be inftrumental in obtaining them, would be my greateft pride.

I congratulate my fellow fubjects on the happy footing on which they are now placed with refpect to the U. E. Lands.—That equal juftice and wifdom may direct all our Councils—and that the Country may be ever flourishing, happy and free, is the fervent wish and conftant prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,
your humble fervant,
JAMES FULTON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 32.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 812. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November inftant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty fixth day of December, next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-feventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt; to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Victory of the Engliſh over the French in Italy.

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Advanced Corps.—Lieut. Col. Kemp, with 1056 four pounders.

Light infantry battalion.
Detachments Royal Corſican Rangers.
Detachment Royal Britiſh Volunteers.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, November 15, 1806.

We have been favored with the following Letter from the Honorable Robert Hamilton to the Lieutenant Governor, and his Excellency's Answer.

To his Excellency Lieut. Governor GORE.

SIR,

THE Agricultural Society of Niagara, is now furnished with the utmost harmony for upwards of Twenty years.—If they have not made a great deal of noise, they flatter themselves that they have done some little good, and they have enjoyed much comfort.

At the last meeting it was unanimously Resolved to solicit the favor of your Excellency to become an Honorary Member of this Society; and should they be so far indulged, they would further pray that you would as Patron, take them under your more immediate protection.

They beg leave to state, that the Society has formerly enjoyed this distinction from one of your Predecessors, Lieut. General Simcoe, and that under his Patronage, they assisted most materially in procuring to their country, the variety of Fruit with which it now abounds.

Hoping that the honor they solicit, would now, as then, stimulate them to further exertions, for the improvement of the Country in which they reside; they have deputed me to prefer this their Request in the most respectful manner.

I am thus gratified with the opportunity of saying with what regard I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
very humble Servant,
R. HAMILTON. Pte. pro. tem.

Niagara, Nov. 3, 1806.

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

York, 12th November 1806.

SIR,

I AM much flattered with the unanimous resolution of the Agricultural Society of Niagara, in soliciting me to become an honorary member, and that I should as Patron take them under my immediate protection.

I beg of you to express to the members of the Society, that it will afford me much satisfaction in becoming an honorary member of so laudable an institution, and of affording them every assistance, and protection in my power.

Accept, Sir, my best thanks, for the very handsome manner with which you have been pleased to communicate the resolution of the Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with sentiments of esteem
your faithful servant,
FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

The Hon. R. Hamilton, &c. &c. &c.

The following Address from the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the District of London, was received by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 14th November 1806.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of the District of London, beg leave to present our congratulations to your Excellency, on your safe arrival to this Province, as Lieutenant Governor.

In thus tendering our respects to your Excellency we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, for this further instance of the paternal care and solicitude which he has ever manifested to his subjects. In appointing your Excellency to preside in the Administration of the Government of this Province, we feel well assured, that he was directed in his choice by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the Country; and we doubt not, that under your Administration every of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, will impartially enjoy, in its fullest extent, the protection and benefits of our happy Constitution.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that none of his Majesty's subjects appreciate more justly or feel more grateful, for advantages enjoyed under his Government than we do, or feel more anxious and willing at all times to shew our gratitude by making every effort within our reach to add to the support of his Government and in contributing to the promotion of his interests, and we feel well satisfied that the People of this Province will find in your Excellency a firm and sincere advocate of every measure calculated for the benefit and prosperity of this Country.

The remoteness of our residence from the seat of Government, prevents us from personally presenting to your Excellency this testimony of our respect and regard; we beg your acceptance of it, with our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

We have the honor to be,
your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servants,

District of London,
18 November, 1806.

Thomas Welch	David Mandeville
Jas. Reynlon	Isaac Gilbert
Hugh Alexander	William Park
John Conrad	Rowland Gilbert
Joseph Dennis	Benjamin Mead
Thomas Wortley	Samuel M'Alister
Albert Berdar	Samuel Ryerse, jun.
Daniel Freeman	Benjamin Oaks
Samuel Ryerse	John Bowlby
John Bostwick	Henry Wilcox
Jonathan Williams	George Salmon
Abraham A. Rapelje	Joseph Lemon
Wessant Williams	William Lemon
John Coltman	Thomas Moir
John Bemer	A. Powell
Henry Van Allen	Amos Doan
Oliver Mayes	James Mathews
James Hallet	William Hotchkiss
Ethan Woodruff	Aaron Culver
Titus Finch	John Haviland
Reuben Green	Michael Shoal
Philip Fenn	Fabyn Culver, jun.
William Hambly	Benjamin Cryl
Stephen Barton	Philip Sovereign
Lucas Dedrick	Samuel Martin.
Daniel Rapelje	

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my best thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Address.

The paternal care of his Majesty to his subjects in this Colony, demands every return of gratitude on their part, and I trust you will continue to be animated by sentiments of respect to our beloved Sovereign, and of attachment to our most excellent Constitution.

As for myself, I cannot render a more acceptable service to my King than by promoting the happiness of his People.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieu. Governor.

Government House,
York, 14th Nov. 1806.

Upon the Trial of Michael Bellinger of Niagara, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer last holden at that District, for a Nuisance by erecting across one Concession line in front of his farm, a fence, as declared by the Honorable Mr. Justice Thorpe, to be contrary to the Statute, and to the Common Law of England, and also to the Laws of this Province, and not to be justified by the Statute of Highways, and that nothing but an actual survey of the several Townships, and an Act of Parliament, could confirm them both. The Grand Jury of that District made the following presentment:—

THE JURY of our Sovereign Lord the King, on the Grand Inquest, find it indispensably a part of their duty, in addition to the opinions delivered hereafter from the Bench, and their sentence having been adopted as the rule of Conduct for the Commissioners of Highways.

From the Bench it having been delivered, that the only roads in the Country, were those represented on the Compass and Simcoe plans, which fact is had been removed from those plans since 1793, as the Provincial Statute points out.—The Commissioners of Highways, fully perceived such opinions were correct, under and by virtue of the 18th, and 19th Geo. III. and several clauses in the Provincial Statute, given power under the Commissioners in the Districts now appointed in the respective Districts, assisted at the Special Sessions held for that purpose in October in conformity to those opinions on the occasion it has always been considered the particular duty of the Overseers, to take upon themselves to act in obedience to order the removal of any nuisance in the High Road or any encroachment that may exist in any part of any road within his direction, also to search such of the Government Reservations left for roads as to their respective directions might be the public be wanting, and that particular portion of the Government Reservation immediately in front of the Farm of Michael Bellinger that has long travelled, and the Overseer of that division did order the removal of his fence, but for want of support in the execution of his office from the Magistrates, he was obliged to bring the affair forward by way of Indictment.

Should the doctrine be maintained that individuals may at pleasure shut up and exclude the appropriations made by Government as the Compass and Simcoe Plans, without being liable to any penalties for so obstructing the internal communication of the Country, the most alarming consequences must follow; a foundation will be laid for litigation, and the whole Country torn to pieces by dissensions and strife.

The public Records, in the office of the Surveyor General may unequivocally express, that the Chain of reservation was an appropriation under His Majesty's instructions for Public Highways.

The Jurors therefore, cannot but consider it as presumptuous and criminal for any individual whatever to shut up or encroach on the limits especially appropriated by His Majesty for the purposes of public convenience.

The Jurors represent that they conceive it does not receive an actual Survey of the Townships by the Commissioners of Roads, to confirm the Compass and Simcoe plans Highways, inasmuch as they were specially appropriated by the Crown for that purpose, one was it in their opinions so contemplated by the Statute.

And the Jurors of our Lord the King, duly watching the strong hand and Gracious Sovereign, of the Great Fire of Preservation of His Majesty's loyal subjects, do present the Hon. Rob. Hamilton, Elijah Phelps, James Lewis, David Lizard and Joseph Ellicott for having fenced across the Government reserves in the first and second Concessions of the Township of Niagara, and the reservations between the Lots leading to the four mile Creek, being one of the most public Roads in the District.

Signed By order of Grand Inquest,
R. CLENCH, Foreman.

Niagara, 30th Sept 1806.

To the ELECTORS of the County of YORK, &c.

BY the melancholy and much lamented death of one of our late valuable Representatives, the Seat being vacant, I have prefumed to offer myself as a Candidate for the same. In doing so, I have not the right of the aristocrat responsibility attached to the character of a Representative of a free and flourishing People. I shall attain that honorable station, my first and earnest endeavours shall be directed to the establishment of Public Schools and Places of Worship; to the improvement of the High-Ways in this Province; to procuring a new and general Survey of the several Townships, and to the execution and establishment of Magistrates Courts in each. Thefe are the first objects which prefent themfelves to my view, as immediately neceffary; and to be inftrumental in obtaining them, would be my greateft pride.

I congratulate my fellow fubjects on the happy footing on which they are now placed with refpect to the U. E. Lands.—That equal juftice and wifdom may direct all our Councils—and that the Country may be ever flourishing, happy and free, is the fervent wish and conftant prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,
your humble fervant,
JAMES FULTON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 32.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 812. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our faid Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November inftant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty fixth day of December, next enfuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-feventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt; to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Victory of the Engliſh over the French in Italy.

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I determined therefore to advance towards his poſition, and, having left four companies of Wurtemberg regiment under Major Fither to protect the ſtores and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail.

Advanced Corps.—Lieut. Col. Kemp, with 1056 four pounders.

Light infantry battalion.
Detachments Royal Corſican Rangers.
Detachment Royal Britiſh Volunteers.

18 Brigade.—Brigadier Gen. Cole, with three flat
flanker.
Grenadier Battalion.
27th Regiment.
20 Brigade.—Brigadier Gen. Ackland, with three
four pounders.
78th Regiment.
81st Regiment.
31 Brigade.—Col. Oswald, with two 4-pounders
58th Regiment.
Watteville's Regiment, 3 companies.
60th Regt Lieut. Col. Ross, landed during the ac-
tion.
Reserve of Artillery.—Major Lemoine, 4 6s
pounders and a howitzer.
Total.—Rank and file, including the Royal Artil-
lery, 4781
General Regnier was encamped on the side of a
woody hill, below the village of Maida, fronting into
the plain of St Eufemia; his flanks were strength-
ened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amas-
to, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the bed
the extremely marshy, ran along his front: my ap-
proach to him from the sea side (along the borders of
which, I directed my march, until I had nearly turn-
ed his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave
him every opportunity of minutely observing my
movements

After some loofe firing of the flankers to cover the
deployment of the two armies, by 9 o'clock in the
morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged,
when the prowefs of the rival nations, formed now
fairly to be at trial before the world, and the fuperio-
rity was greatly and decidedly to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Kempt, conſiſting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th 35th, 61ſt, 81ſt, and Watteville's, together with one hundred and fifty choſen battalion men of the 35th regt. under Major Robinſon.—Directly oppoſed to them was the favorite French regt. the 1ſt Legere. The two corps at the diſtance of about 200 yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual a-greement, the firing was ſuſpended & in cloſe compact order and awful ſi-lence, they advanced towards each o-ther until their bayonets began to croſs. At this momentous criſis the enemy be-came appalled. They broke, and en-deavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the moſt dreadful ſlaughter.

Brigadier Gen. Ackland, whoſe bri-gade was immediately on the left of the light infantry, with great ſpirit availed himſelf of this favorable moment to preſs inſtantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regt. com-manded by Lieut. Col. Macleod, and the 81ſt regt. under Major Pleyderleath both diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion. The enemy fled with diſmay and diſorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead & wound-ed.

The enemy being thus completely diſcomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in hopes of recovering the day. They were re-ſiſted moſt gallantly by the brigade un-der Brigadier Gen. Cole. Nothing could ſhake the undaunted firmneſs of the grenadiers under Lt. Col. O'Cal-laghan, and of the 27th regt. under Lieut. Col. Smith. The cavalry ſuc-ceſſively repelled from before the front made an effort to turn their left, when Lieut. Col. Ross, who had that morn-ing landed from Meſſina with the 20th regt. and was coming up to the army, during the action, having obſerved the movement, threw his regiment oppor-tunely into a ſmall cove upon their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire, entirely diſconcerted this attempt.

This was the laſt feeble ſtruggle of the enemy, who now, aſtoniſhed and diſmayed by the intrepidity with which they were aſſailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above 700 bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground —The wounded and priſoners already in our hands (among which are Gen. Compere, and an aid-de-camp, the Lt. Col. of the Swiſs regt. and a long liſt of officers of different ranks) amount to above 1000. There are alſo above 1000 men left in Monteleone and the diffe-rent poſts between Maida and Reggio, who have moſtly retired from Meſſi-na to Napoleon, whenever a Britiſh force ſhall be ſent to receive their ſub-miſſion, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peaſantry are ſtrongly bringing in fugitives, who diſ-perſed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In ſhort, never has the pride of our preſumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the ſupe-riority of Britiſh troops more gloriouſly proved than in the events of this memorable day.

His Majeſty may, perhaps, ſtill deign to appreciate more highly the achieve-ments of this little army, when it is known that the ſecond diviſion which the enemy were ſaid to be expecting had all joined them the night before the action and the ſtatement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a leſs calculation than 7000 men.

Our victorious infantry continued the purſuit of the routed enemy ſo long as they were able; but as the laſt-ter diſappeared in every direction, and we were under the neceſſity of preſerv-ing our order, the trial of ſpeed became unequal.

The total loſs occaſioned to the ene-my by this conflict cannot be leſs than 4000 men. When I oppoſe to the a-bove our own ſmall comparative loſs, as underneath detailed, his Majeſty will, I hope, diſcern in the fact, the happy effects of that eſtabliſhed diſcipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly ſo highly diſtinguiſhed.

I am now beginning my march ſouth-ward, preparatory to my return to Sici-ly, for which ſtation I ſhall re-em-bark with the army, ſo ſoon as his Si-cilian Majeſty ſhall have arranged a diſ-poſition of his own forces to ſecure thoſe advantages which have been gain-ed by the preſent expedition.

There ſeldom has happened in ac-tion in which the zeal and perſonal exer-tions of individuals were ſo imperiouſly called for as in the preſent; ſeldom an occaſion where a general had a fairer opportunity of obſerving them.

The general officers, and thoſe who commanded regiments, will feel a ſtron-ger ſenſe of their merits in the circum-ſtances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could preſume to paſs upon them.

The 58th and Watteville's regt. com-manded by Lieut. Colonels Johnſton and Watteville, which formed the re-ſerve, under Col. Oſwold, were ably directed in their application to that eſſential duty.

The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Le-moine, was, in our dearth of cavalry, of moſt eſſential uſe; and I have a plea-ſure in reporting the effective ſervices of that valuable and diſtinguiſhed corps.

To the ſeveral departments of the army, every acknowledgement is due; but to no officer, am I bound to expreſs them ſo fully, on my part, as to lieut. col. Dunbury, the deputy Qr. Maſter General, to whoſe zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of ſervice which he directs, the army as well as myſelf are under every marked obligation.

From Capt. Tomlin, the acting head of the Adjutant General's department, and from the officers of my own family, I have received much active aſſiſtance. Among the latter I am to mention Lt. Col. Moore of the 23d light dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, ſolicited per-miſſion to accompany me on this expe-dition, he was wounded in the execu-tion of my orders.

From the medical department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the depu-ty inſpector, I am to acknowledge much profeſſional attention the more ſo, as their labours have been greatly accu-mulated by the number of wounded priſoners who have become equally, with our own, the ſubject of their care.

The ſcene of action, was too far from the ſea to enable us to derive any di-rect co-operation from the navy; but admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had ar-rived in the bay the evening before your action, had diſpoſed ſuch a diſpo-ſition of his and gun-boats as would have greatly favored us, had events obliged his to retire. The ſolicitude however of every part of the ſquadron to be of uſe to us, the promptitude with which the ſeamen ballened on ſhore with out ſupplies, and anxiety to aſ-ſiſt our wounded, and the tenderneſs with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumſtance to obſervers, even the moſt indifferent. To me it was particularly ſo.

Captain Fellowes, of his Majeſty's ſhip Apollo, has been ſpecially attach-ed to this expedition by the Rear Ad-miral; and, in every circumſtance of profeſſional ſervice, I beg leave to diſ-tinction our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Captains Cocket and Watſon, agents of tranſports, who acted under his orders.

Captain Buckley, my Aid-de-Camp, who will have the honor of preſenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the ſervices in the Mediterranean, and will there-fore be able to give you every addi-tional information on the ſubject of my preſent communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. STUART, maj. Gen.

[Killed and wounded—1 officer, 3 Sergeants, 41 rank and file—and 281 rank and file wounded.]

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Light Infantry Battalion—Capt. M'Lean, of the 26th Foot.

Wounded—Grenadier Battalion—Major Hammill of the Royal Regiment of Malta.

Light Infantry Battalion—Major Paulet, of the 44 h Foot, ſeverely.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—Lieuten-ant Colonel M'Cleod, Major D. Stuart —Captains D. M'Pherſon and D. M'Gregor—Lieutenant James M'Key; Enſigns Colin, M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor.

81ſt Foot 1ſt Battalion—Capt. Wa-terhouſe; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ginger.

Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of the 23d Light Dragoons, acting Aid-de-Camp, to Major-General Sir John Stuart.

(Signed)

R. TOMLIN, Aſſiſt. Adj. Gen.

DEATH OF MR. FOX.

London Sept. 15.

At a quarter before ſix o'clock on Saturday after-noon this great and illuſtrious Stateſman yielded up his laſt breath, to the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, his diſſolution was ſo gradual and accom-panied by ſo little ſtruggle, as ſcarcely to permit the moſt anxious eye to aſcertain the inſtant his friends had at leaſt the ſad and melancholy conſolation of perceiving that he ſuffered no pain.—and they will have periſhed in the storm, by the unerring ſymp-toms of exhauſtion that had encreaſed for the two days preceding. On Friday afternoon the Phyſicians ap-prehended to him the approaching cloſe, and he receiv-ed it as he had done in the firſt inſtance, with that firm tranquility of ſtoick which characteriſe of his nature, and which he maintained to the laſt.

Mr. Fox died at the very moment when the Turk and Tower guns were announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres.

There are various reports as to who is to ſucceed Mr. Fox in the foreign department. Among thoſe who are mentioned are the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland and Mr. T. Grenville. The laſt mentioned gentle-man, it is generally thought will be appointed.

It is ſingular to remark the fatality that has ſtarred among the leading men of this Country with in the laſt twelve months, viz.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Oct. 5.
LORD NELSON, Oct. 21.
MR. PITT, Jan. 23.
LORD THURLOW, Sept. 12.
MR. FOX, Sept. 13.

Mr. Fox was in his 58th year. He was elected to Parliament before he was of age—acted with the then Mi-niſters, and his firſt ſpeech was againſt the miniſtry.

He was often in and out of the miniſtry.

Laſt night a meſſenger left town for Paris. He will carry the news of the death of Mr. Fox.

The embarkation of troops for fo-reign ſervice is renewed with encreaſed activity.

An order has been received at the dock yard, Portſmouth, to communi-cate how ſoon the flat bottomed boats which are uſually employed in diſem-barking troops, can be got ready for ſervice.

The boats of the Haughty, gun-brig have recently cut out of port 8 Spaniſh loaded veſſels. She has in her laſt cruize deſtroyed 13 or 14 other veſſels.

An attempt to cut out Jerome's ſhip Veteran, we have every reaſon to be-lieve, has ere this, been made by two of our frigates.

The Ruſſian Miniſter in announcing to the French Cabinet the refuſal of his maſter to ratify the treaty of M. d'Andreoſſi, declares, "that that Miniſter had acted entirely contrary to the orders and inſtructions which he had received; but that in order to leave no poſſible meaning reſpecting peace and general tran-quility entire, the Imperial Miniſtry has received orders to make known to the cabinet of the Thuiller-ies, the baſis on which his Imperial Majeſty will be ready to renew the negotiations; ſo that it will depend on the French Government to accept or de-cline the equitable laſt and moderate propoſals which are made to it."

Boſton October, 31.

FROM EUROPE.—The laſteſt foreign papers received in town, are from Greenock, by the way of New-Bedford. Our foreign department will give a view of the principal events which have occurred ſince our previous dates. Among theſe, the capture of Buenos Ayres, and the deceaſe of Mr. Fox, are the moſt prominent. The laſt event —the refuſal of the Emperor Alexan-der, to ratify the treaty which his mi-niſter concluded—the orders for the re embarkation of troops in England for a ſecret expedition—and the initia-tory governments on the continent—are unfavorable to peace.—But ſtill the poſſibility of a peace remains while the Britiſh plenipotentiary continues at Paris. *Fullarton.*

Extract of a letter from commodore Pop-ham who commanded the expedition a-gainſt Buenos Ayres, to the ſecretary of the Admiralty.

On Buenos Ayres, 6th July.

SIR,

In a letter which I had the honor to addreſs you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my lords com-miſſioners of the Admiralty, the mo-tives that induced me to preſs ſo ſtrong-ly the urgency and expediency of un-dertaking an expedition againſt the e-nemy's ſettlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a ſhort detail of the proceedings of the ſquadron ſ previouſly congratulating their lordſhips on his Majeſty's forces being in full poſſeſſion of Buenos Ay-res and its dependancies, the capital of one of the richeſt and moſt extenſive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active induſtry of her manufac-turing towns. And when I venture in addition to aſſure their lordſhips of the extreme healthineſs of the climate, I truſt I only hold out a conſolation that the friends of every perſon em-ployed on this expedition are juſtly entitled to, and which I am ſatisfied will be equally gratifying to the feel-ings of every Britiſh ſubject.

As I conſidered it an object of ma-terial conſequence to obtain the ear-lieſt local information of the river, I placed the ſquadron under the direc-tion of captain Rowley, and proceeded in the Narciſſus for that purpoſe.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the iſland of Flores; and, after paſſing Monte Video the following day, we detained a Portugueſe ſchooner, by whom the intelligence we had former-ly received, was generally confirmed. On the 11th, we fell in with the En-counter and Ocean tranſports near the ſouth coaſt of the river; and on the 13th we joined the ſquadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital, and no time was loſt in removing the marine battalion to the Narciſſus, the Encounter, and the tranſports, for the purpoſe of pro-ceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the Raiſonable and Diome-de, by way of demonſtration, cruized near Maldonado, and other available points.

Our progreſs up the river was very much retarded by the ſhoalneſs of the water adverſe winds and currents, con-tinual logs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts;—but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honor to command, theſe difficulties were ſurmounted, and the ſquadron anchored, on the after-noon of the 25th, off point Quelme a Pouchio, about 12 miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impoſſible for the Narciſſus to approach the ſhore, on account of the ſhoalneſs of the water, the Encoun-ter was run in ſo cloſe as to take the ground more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in caſe of neceſſity; the whole however was landed in the courſe of the evening without the leaſt oppoſition;—con-ſiſting of the detachment of his Ma-jeſty's troops, from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine bat-talion under the orders of capt. King, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Diadem, which was compoſed of the marines of the ſquadron augmented by the incorpora-tion of ſome ſeamen, and three com-panies of Royal Blues from the ſame ſource of enterprize, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dreſſed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was poſted at the village of Reduction, which was on an emi-nence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain be-tween the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morais in a high ſtate of ver-dure.

This in ſome meaſure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were near-ly in the middle of the ſwamp, from whence he thought it was impoſſible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent diſpoſition of Gen. Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very ſoon however ſatisfied the enemy, that his only ſafety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the ſa-tisfaction of ſeeing from the ſhips near 3000 Spaniſh cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were aſcending the hill with that coolneſs and courage, which has on every occaſion ſtamped the character of a Britiſh ſoldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was oppoſed.

On the 27th, in the morning, we ſaw firing near the banks of he river Cheilo, but it blew ſo hard that it was totally impracticable to have any com-munication with the ſhore during that day. On the 28th, our troops took poſſeſſion of Buenos Ayres.

I have ſ t Lieut. Grover to take poſſeſſion of Enſenatas or Barragon, a port to the eaſtward of Buenos Ayres, where I underſtand there are two gun veſſels and two merchant ſhips.

ALBANY, Nov. 11th.

A Gentleman of this city, lately from Waſhington whoſe diligence and correctneſs may be relied on, reports that a letter had been received at that place, by a Mr. ——, reſpecting the death of Mr. Fox, which was his brother in Kentucky, purporting, that, in conſequence of a commotion of the People, who ſuſ-pected that Charles Fox, Eſquire, of that place, to favour his party in Chippewa.

The preſent miſtate of this report induces us to repeat the names of the perſons implicated as honeſt, until the authenticity of the report is fully aſcer-tained.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, November 22, 1806.

To RALFE CLENCH, Eq. M. H. As *Foreman of the Grand Jury, Niagara &c. &c.*

SIR,

A preſentment from the Grand Jury of the Niagara Diſtrict, with your Signature, has been publiſhed in the York Gazette, of the 15th November, 1806.—And the officers of the Crown concerned at the Aſſizes have aſſured me, they never gave any copy, or patti-ed with the original Preſentment.

The introduction miſrepreſents the ſentiments of the Court in the caſe of the King v. Bellinger, and the Preſ-ſentment convinces me that the Grand Jury miſconceived the opinion and ad-vice of the Court relative to the Con-ceſſion Lines, though delivered on ſe-veral occaſions at their requeſt. As this is a ſubject of general import, I will, without alluding to the Preſentment, ſtate, for the ſatisfaction of the public, the opinion, deciſion and advice of the Bench on thoſe Lines at the laſt Aſſizes for Niagara.

The Court conſidering that the Crown had intended to reſerve the land be-tween the Conceſſion Lines for High-ways (although there was no evidence offered to eſtabliſh it) ſuffered the cauſe of the King v. Bellinger to proceed, until the proof produced to eſtabliſh where the Conceſſion Lines ran, was a note from a Clerk in the Surveyor Ge-neral's Office, ſtating that the Conceſ-ſion Lines lay between ſuch and ſuch a lot; and from the inſufficiency of this evidence, the Traverſer was acquitted; for the Court is bound to receive only the beſt evidence the nature of the caſe will afford.

On an application from the Grand Jury to the Bench for advice, many di-fficulties occurred to the Court; firſt, that although the Crown intended the land between the Conceſſion Lines for Highways, yet that this land muſt be laid out or travelled to conſtitute it a Highway; ſecondly, that although the land between the Conceſſion Lines was originally intended to be reſerved for Roads, yet many Grants contain the land includes by thoſe lines; and third-

by, that the necessary evidence for ascertaining those boundaries, would be troublesome and expensive.

Therefore the Court advised, that a Bill should be brought into Parliament, declaratory of the Royal intention to reserve the land within the Concession Lines for Roads, and enacting, that any Deed granting land within such Lines, should be void, so far as related to the land contained within such Concession Lines; to which a clause should be added, allowing compensation for the land so reserved, according to the circumstances of the case; and lastly, that the Commissioners, or Magistrates should, on sufficient application, cause the Concession Lines to be opened into Roads, on such evidence of the Boundaries being produced, as the act should determine sufficient; for a Court of Law cannot pass by Letters Patent, nor receive insufficient evidence, because it would establish a convenient Highway, when it might make a precedent for admitting evidence, that in the next cause would sacrifice an estate. The Court considered this an easy and safe mode, by which every difficulty would be removed, and hoped the advice might be satisfactory and beneficial to the public.

I cannot, Sir, conclude this without assuring you, that I am perfectly satisfied that the Presentment was published without your knowledge or consent.

I am, Sir,
your obedient
very humble servant,
ROBT. THORPE.

York, Nov. 21, 1806.

DIED.

On Thursday the 13th inst. in the 7th year of his age, George Berkeley Small, fourth son of John Small Esqr. of this place.—The melancholy and painful sufferings which he underwent during an illness of eighteen days with the greatest patience and fortitude, was truly distressing to all who saw him; and must have greatly heightened the affection of his affectionate parents, to whom he had peculiarly endeared himself by an amiable temper and disposition.

His remains were attended to the place of interment on Wednesday the 19th inst. by a few select friends, witnesses to his sufferings.

Postscript.

LONDON, August 18.

Our last accounts from Paris mention, that a new Catechism has been completed for the use of all the churches of the French empire, and, with the approbation of the Representatives of the Holy See, will shortly be published.

ALGIERS, June 7.

A camp of eighty thousand men has been some time assembling, under our walls, which broke up last night for Tunis. The Artillery and ammunition is to be transported by water. The British orders are given to respect French vessels and French property.

The English have lately captured a Genoese vessel, which had a pass signed by the Dey and an Algerine Pilot on board. The Dey, who has taken offence at this, has ordered the English Agent away, and sent a Bruzer to Malta, whither the captured vessel was brought to obtain her restitution.

June 13.

A Courier from Constantinople, who has like wise brought letters to the Jew from persons of importance at Venice, is just arrived here, and first back immediately, as it is supposed, to hasten the march of the army. A ship of war, which cleared out with ammunition, is returned.

When the body of the illustrious hero of Trafalgar was put into a cask of spirits to be transported to old England, the hangman exactly imitated one of his Majesty's Ships in readiness to sail at the opening. A seaman who had for forty years served in the admiral's ship, seized the hand, and giving it a cordial grasp, at the same time wiping away a tear that glistened on his weather-beaten cheek, exclaimed, "D——n me old boy, if you are not in better Spirits than any of us."

Affrays.—Yesterday, says the London Courier of Aug. 16, an ancient Briton, named Griffith, was brought before the chief magistrate, charged with an assault and battery upon the person of a German Philosopher, who is also a dealer in cheefe, sour-crout, smoaked sausages, and other savory viands, of which assault and battery the complainant exhibited the sad marks, in a pair of black eyes, and a countenance covered by the authority Books of an adept in pugilism.

The German stated, that he was in a public-house on Wednesday night, in company with a number of persons, of whom Griffith was one; and that having had some warm disputes with a lawyer, who was not at present forthcoming, the conceit was some time ended, when the lawyer, after cool and mature deliberation, stood up, and struck him with his fist on the eye; and that immediately afterwards, the rest of the company, amongst whom was Griffith, entered into a very liberal fisticuffication of the same kind of complaisants, attacked him *en masse*, and beat him somersetously.

W. Griffith, in his defence, gave quite a different version of the story: and from his statement, it appeared that the lawyer, who, it seemed, was also a philologer, though of a different School, was very warmly engaged in an ethronomical discussion with the German, touching the order of the system in which our earth is placed. The German obstinately maintaining the doctrine of Tycho Brahe, that our earth is stationary, and that the sun and planets move round it as a centre, while the lawyer, who is a disciple and champion of the Copernican School, maintained the doctrine of Newton, and the moderns. Much gin and beer were exhausted in the dispute, and much of learning, and eloquence lavished on both sides. The contest became too hot to be sustained by words; and the parties unable to bring each other to reason by the dint of argument, referred at last to the ultima ratio regum. The lawyer told the German, that if he would promise not to take the law of him, he would knock him down. The German, indubitable of his kindness, acceded to the proposal, which was immediately ratified, under the sign manual of the lawyer, upon the head-eye of the German, who countersigned, in his turn, upon the nose of his antagonist. War being thus commenced, according to the law of arms, as laid down by Grotius, the battle waxed hot; and the lawyer, though the smallest, proving the better man, and too much for his antagonist in pugilistical logic, Griffith, as a mediator, stepped in to negociate a peace, if possible; and in endeavouring to separate the parties out of the focus of mutual attraction, the German seized a pewter pot, and with it proceeded to demonstrate, upon the head and arms of Griffith, a problem on the attraction and collision of bodies.

The Magistrate dismissed the charge, as against Griffith, and told the Complainant to find out the lawyer, as the proper object of his prosecution.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND REGISTER.

The following articles have been related to the editor, by a gentleman of veracity:—

About the close of the American war, this gentleman, being at an Indian town in Louisiana, at the confluence of two rivers, he observed an Alligator swimming on the surface of the water, but paid little attention to it, being nothing uncommon in that part of the world; but hearing a splash in the water, he instantly looked round, and saw an Indian swimming directly towards it. The animal no sooner saw him than it came to meet him. When they met, it opened its jaws to devour him, but he thrust his hand into its mouth, and immediately wheeled round and made for the shore. The Alligator began to make a considerable struggle, but in few minutes turned on his back and died; the Indian then hauled him out of the water, and the gentleman who had been all this time chinking on what could be the cause of the death, was surprised to see that the Indian had taken a piece of wood sharped at both ends; this he had dexterously fix into its mouth, which, when it made the snap at him, stuck fast into both its upper and under jaw, from which it could not clear itself, or close its mouth, and of consequence must have suffocated.

The same gentleman gives us a peculiar instance of Indian barbarity. He says, that on his return to Pensylvania, in company with the same Captain, who had brought goods from New Orleans, to trade with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, he was one day at an Indian town, where they were regaled with a woman, who had been left behind her a young child, which had not as yet been taken from the breast. The infant was taken to the grave by a young woman, a near relation of the deceased, where the corpse already was put in the grave, looked round and asked each of the persons present if they would take the child and officiate as a parent to it; but no person would undertake the charge. When the last this, she clasped her hand on the infant's mouth, with its nose between her finger and thumb, and held it in that manner for a considerable time—which put an end to its earthly career; and as soon as it appeared to be dead, she laid it in the grave with its mother, who were both buried together. From this instance of barbarity, we may see the wonderful power of custom upon the minds of mankind; for it would appear that this destruction, children that seem unable to provide for themselves, not only to take them, but even to put them to death at pleasure, when it did not suit their convenience or inclination to suffer them.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of January next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of Public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop, and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spiritu-us Liquors, contrary to the said Regulations and Provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of January, shall for every such offence, incur the respective Penalties inflicted by the said Acts, on such person as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan Esquire, at York;—For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland District, to John Cumming Esq. at Kingston.—For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Augusta.—For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean Esq. at Cornwall.—For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swayze Esq. at Niagara.—For the District of London, to Joseph Ryerson Esq. at Charlottesville.—For the Western District, to William Hands Esq. at Sandwich.

JOHN MC. GILL,
Inspr Genl Pub. Provil. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WERREN Esquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT,
J. M'KAY. } Executors.

They request all Letters addressed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, first Concession, Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that these Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Shoemaking Business, the most door North of Alexander Wood's Esquire; where Horsewarow, common and half Boots, fine and coarse Shoes, Slippers, &c. are made by

ELPHALET HALE.

N. B. Written or verbal Orders from any Gentleman will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, March 15, 1806

Journeymen Shoe Makers

WANTED Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 38.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 813. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29. 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November, to be convened, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty sixth day of December, ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein from that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted to the List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may become partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to the fullest extent.

GIVEN, under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept. 13.*

Terms granted to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces by land and by sea.

Art. 1. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty who were in the town at the time of the surrender of the British troops, shall be allowed to meet in the barracks of Buenos Ayres, march out of the fort with all the honors of war, and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war, but such officers as are natives of South America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here for so long as they behave themselves as becomes good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great Britain with regular passports, having public ships to carry them to Europe, not to serve until regularly exchanged.

2. All sorts fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the government, to the inhabitants, burghers and inhabitants of the town of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to the Illustrious the Bishop, the Clergy, the Convents, Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals, Foundations, and other public institutions of that kind shall remain free and unmolested.

3. All persons of every description, belonging to this city and its dependencies, shall receive every protection from the British Government, and they shall not be obliged to bear arms against his Catholic Majesty; nor shall any person whatever in the city or its dependencies, take up arms, or otherwise act immically to his Majesty's troops or government.

4. The cabildo, magistrates, burghers, and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, and shall continue in full and free exercise of all their legal functions, both civil and criminal, under all the respect and protection that can be afforded them by his Majesty's government until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

5. The public archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Britannic Majesty's government.

6. The different taxes and duties levied by the magistrates to remain for the present, and to be collected by them in the same manner, and applied to the same

gerous to barricadoes, for the general good of the city, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

7 Every protection shall be given to the full and free exercise of the Holy Catholic Religion, and all inferior flowers to the most illustrious the Bishops, and all the Holy Clergy.

8. The Ecclesiastical Court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be precisely on the same footing as it was heretofore.

9 The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a proclamation dated the 30th ult.

10. All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty, shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the commanders in chief bind themselves to see the fulfilment of all the preceding articles for the benefit of South America, so do the Cabildo and Magistrates bind themselves to see that this last article is faithfully and honorably complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, this 2d day of July 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, *Major General.*

(Signed) HOME POPHAM, *Commodore Commanding in Chief.*

(Signed)

JOSEPH 1ος. DE LA QUINTANA, *Governor and Brigadier of Dragoons.*

Written to the above Signatories,

(Signed)

FRAN. DE LASICA ANSELME SAER BALVENER.

(A true Copy.)

GEN. W. KENNETT, *Mil. Secretary.*

Another dispatch from General Beresford, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 2ist July, 1806 mentions, that though the City of Buenos Ayres was at the mercy of the troops which entered it, a regard for the national character had induced him and Sir Home Popham to grant the terms above recited, and also to give up to the proprietors one hundred and eighty coasting vessels captured, and their cargoes valued at one million and an half of dollars, which they hoped would meet his Excellency's approbation.

He also informs, that a mounted detachment under Capt. Arbuthnot, had been sent to Luxan, 50 miles distant, to reconnoitre the country, ascertain the disposition of the people, and *escort back some of the treasure*, which had been taken from Buenos Ayres, which, if private property, as declared should, be given to the owners. Captain Arbuthnot reported favorably of the country, which is described as a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but immense herds of horses and cattle. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party would have been pillaged. The waggons conveying the treasure were expected to arrive the 13th July. Those with the Royal treasure arrived some days before. *It has since been landed safe at Portsmouth.*

PROMOTIONS OF RUSSIA. Aug. 20.

The name of M. D'Oubril is no longer found in the list of the members of the Foreign Department.

A German Gazette, announces, that his Prussian Majesty is on the point of concluding a Confederation for the North of Germany.

On the 21st of August, an alliance was concluded between Prussia and Hesse.

Great preparations are making in Russia. That Empire has 40,000 men on the frontiers of Moldavia, 40,000 on those of Gallacia, and 150,000 on those Prussia.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this City as well as that of Potsdam have to day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes the garde du corps, and the hussars leave Berlin to day; the rest of the garrison will follow to-morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 15th, the Saxon troops, forming the garrison of Munden, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that the [illegible] and measures are at present the subject of a thousand conjectures.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.

His Majesty will very soon [illegible] great Theatre of war in the north. Cabinet Ministers [illegible] Hague &c. will, it is said accompany his Majesty. It is expected that the Foreign ministers will follow the King to the head quarters.

The Princes Henry and William, left our yesterday for the army; each of them will command a brigade.

GRENOBLE, Sept. 19.

Since our last, both the Hamburgh Mails which were due have arrived. Their contents are important. Prussia has been driven to such extremity, that unless she at length determine to resist the further incroachments of France, she must submit to receive the Imperial CUP DE GRACE, and sink into absolute vassalage. Russia holds a commanding position—Sweden preserves her wonted spirit—and Austria seems waiting for an opportunity to revenge the insults she has sustained.

A Gottenburgh Mail has likewise arrived; the following is an extract of a letter from that place.

"The messenger Ballet arrived here yesterday from St. Peterburgh:—He brings advice, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify with France the convention concluded by M. d'Oubril. A private letter from Stockholm contains the same intelligence, with the addition, that a new Coalition is forming against France, to consist of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Hesse, &c. If this be true, peace must yet be at a distance."

Another letter from Gottenburgh, of the date of Sept. 5 says:—

"A Russian courier arrived yesterday in eight days from St. Petersburgh, with important dispatches for England.

"All the accounts from St. Petersburgh agree in stating, that the Emperor has refused to ratify the treaty made with France; and that M. D'Oubril, is in some disgrace for having gone beyond his instructions. The Russian army has been considerably augmented, and 500,000 men are ready to march at a moment's warning. The command of it will be given, it is said, to the old General Kanntokoy, who was famous in the time of Catharine."

New-York, October 31.

Latest Intelligence.—It appears that the editor of the Philadelphia Register has received by the Ship Protection, which arrived at this port, later dates than any received here, by one day. Extracts follow:

London, Sept. 11.

Arrival of dispatches from France, 4 o'clock, a. m.

We stop the press to state the arrival of a messenger, who as we are informed, reached town about two hours ago, with dispatches from lord Lauderdale, with which he proceeded immediately to Sir Francis Vincent's house in Arlington-street.

Mr. Parsons, the messenger, arrived in town between two and three o'clock this morning with dispatches from the earl of Lauderdale in answer to those which he carried over with him. He left Paris on Tuesday—landed at Deal at five o'clock last night, and immediately proceeded in a post chaise and four to London.—Upon his arrival he first went to Downing street, and then to Sir Francis Vincent's, at Arlington-street. The dispatches were immediately forwarded to lord Grenville.

Mr. Parsons made the journey from London to Paris with very great expedition—he was only 45 hours in going.

The dispatches of which he is the bearer, are stated to be of very considerable importance. A council was held upon them this day at one o'clock.

Besides Mr. Smith, the messengers, were not, as was generally affected, dispatched for Paris yesterday. No messenger was dispatched till this morning. Basilico left London about two o'clock this morning.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord chancellor, and the new minister from England, is a young gentleman of amiable and respectable character and warmly attached to the United States. He married about seven years ago, the daughter of General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, one of the patriots of 1776. and who died in his country's defence.—By this marriage, Mr. E. has a daughter whom he left in Philadelphia, (where he returned to England some years ago) with her grandmother, Mrs. Cadwallader, the general's widow. Mr. Erskine's father, the lord chancellor, is known to entertain, and to express upon all occasions, the most partial sentiments towards this country, and to have vested a considerable portion of his property in the American funds. The sending out Mr. Erskine to the United States, in the character he now fills, is the strongest proof of the sincere disposition of the British government to cultivate a lasting friendship with the United States.—*Mer. Adv.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) *Sept. 15.*

Extraordinary Phenomenon.

[The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, that appeared to a number of people in the County of Rockingham, late in November, 1802, was made the 9th of August, 1806, to professor of David Dickie, Esq of the county and state aforesaid, [illegible] Esq. of the same county, Esq. of the county of Buncombe, and Miss Betsey Newton of the state of Georgia, who unanimously agree, with the contents of the relation, that Mr. Newton should communicate it to Mr. J. Gales, editor of the Raleigh Register and State Gazette. Farley Brown, a widow woman, who lives near the Apalachian mountain, declared that on the 3rd day of July last, about six o'clock P. M. her daughter Elizabeth, about 8 years old, was in the corner field, about ten poles from the dwelling house, which distance by computation six furlongs from the Chimney Mountain, and that Elizabeth told her brother Morgan, aged eleven years, that there was a man on the mountain. Morgan was incredulous at first; but the little girl affirmed it, and said the saw him rolling rocks or picking up sticks, adding that he was a large of people. *Morgan then went to the place where Sue was, and calling out, said that he saw a man.* [illegible] *on the top of the Chimney rock, lying in the air.* On which, Polly, daughter of Mr. Reeves, aged fourteen years, and a negro woman, ran to the dwelling, and called Mrs. Reeves to come and see what to fright yonder was. Mrs. Reeves left the house [illegible] poles towards them, and, with [illegible] distant as might, she turned toward the Chimney Mountain, and discovered a very numerous band of beings, resembling the human species, but could not discern any particular members of the human body, nor distinction of sexes; that they were of every size, from the tallest men down to the least infants; that there were more of the small than of the full grown, that they were all clad with brilliant white raiment, but could not discribe any form of their raiment; that they appeared to rise off the fire of the mountain [illegible] of the said rock, and about as high; that a considerable part of the mountain's top was visible above this shining band, that they moved in a northern direction, and collected about the top of the Chimney rock. While all but a few had reached said rock, two formed to rush together, and bobbed them, about two feet, a third rush. Those three moving with great agility towards the crowd, and had the nearest resemblance to men of any before seen. While the shining body took, the men were seen to direct their flight upwards of an hour, the first for Mr. Storey, who did not come at sight, on a second and [illegible] about fifteen minutes after the first, Mr. Storey came; and being seen before me, he gives the following, relative to the [illegible] of which Mrs. Reeves gave.*

Mr. Storey said, when he was coming, he espied to be making extraordinary, and when come, being asked if he saw those single people on the mountain, he answered no; but on looking a second time, he saw more glittering appearances of human kind than ever he had seen of men at any general review; that they were of all sizes from that of men to infants; that they moved in throngs round a large rock, not far from the Chimney rock; they were about the height of the Chimney rock, and moved in a semi circular course, between him and the rock, and so passed along to a shallow creek between him and the mountain, to the place where Mrs. Reeves had they rose; and then rose of a full five yards before the general crowd about the space of twenty yards; and as they swiftly came to their place, they vanished out of sight, leaving a solemn and pleasing impression on the mind, accompanied with a diminution of bodily strength.

Whether the above be accountable on philosophical principles, or whether it be a prelude to the defeat of the Holy City, I leave to the impartially curious to judge.

GEORGE NEWTON.

P. S. The above subscribing has been informed, that on the same evening, and about the same time in which the above phenomenon appeared there was seen by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was returning from the place, a bright Rainbow, apparently near the sun, from the West, where there was no appearance of either clouds or rain; but a haze in the atmosphere. The public are therefore at liberty to judge, whether the phenomenon had any thing supernatural in it, or whether it was some unusual exhalation or mist taken from the face of the mountain, which exhibited such an unusual Rainbow.

G. N.

LONDON, July 26.

The following are the augmentations which are to take place in the pay of the army:—A Lieut. Col. from 15s. 10d. a day to 17s. A Major from 12s. 10s. 6. A Captain from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. and 2s. more to Captains having leave of Major or any superior rank A Lieutenant from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. and 2s more to Lieutenants above 7 years standing. An Ensign from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. Adjutant 8s. to 8s. 9d. Quarter-Master 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. Serjeants-Major and Quarter-Master Serjeants, 2s. 3.4d. to 2s. 6d. Serjeants 1s. 6 3.4d. to 1s. 10d. Corporals after 14 years service, 1s. 6d. Corporals from 7 to 14, from 7s 8 1.2d. to 1s. 3d. Corporals below 7, 1s. 2d. Privates, after 14 years service, 1s. 2d. Privates, 7 to 14, from 1s 1 to 1s. Privates below 7, 1s.

The rate of increase to the Subalterns of the Militia is the same to the Subalterns of the line except that there is no additional allowance to Lieutenants of more than seven years service.

The increase of the Pensions to Officers' Widows is as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel from 50l. to 80l. Major, from 40l. to 60l. Captain and Fay-Master, from 36l. to 40l. Lieutenant and Surgeon, from 28l. to 32l. Second Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign, Quarter Master, Adjutant, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, from 20l. to 28l. Chaplain, Surgeon, Paymaster, and Hospital mate, from 30l. to 40l. Physician and Purveyor, from 50l. to 60l. Commissaries at 20s. per day, 80l. Commissaries at 15s. per day, from 56l. to 70l. Commissaries at 10s. per day, from 40l. to 56l.

It has been determined, that all the Volunteer corps are to be allowed cloathing at the same rate as formerly, for three years, and not for one, as originally fixed by Mr. Windham, the Board of Commissioners.

QUEBEC, September 15.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Messrs. Beckwith, Daniel and Co. at London, dated the 28th July, received by a Commercial house in this City, contains the following information.

In consequence of an application having been made to the Committee for Trade of the Privy Council, their Lordships have been pleased to resolve that in future a direct Commercial intercourse may be carried on between Gibraltar and Malta, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada; that all the productions of the Mediterranean, wines, fruit, oils, &c (excluding manufactured goods) which have been hitherto sent circuitously by way of England, may hereafter be sent direct to the said provinces, and that their produce, raised beef, becomes admissible into [illegible] where, &c. may be carried direct from thence to Gibraltar and Malta." It is also intended to make application for convoys, for the whole voyage or to a certain latitude.

The Wheat harvest is now over in this District, and we are happy to be able to state, with certainty, that it has been unusually abundant. It has been got in without any accident either before or after cutting, and will prove to be of an exceeding good quality. We understand that some part of the District of Montreal suffered early in the season by drought, but it is understood that generally throughout the

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Purchase this day be raised with the best years.

DIED.—On Friday last, Mr. CHARLES DESLOGE, of this City, in consequence of the injury he received by the late accident at his shop.

October 6.

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, dated 3d inst.

"Last night, about eight o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt in this town, and lasted with such violence, as to cause us to imagine the whole fabric was tumbling about our ears. Every thing in the house was overturned, and almost every person in the street. It is supposed that Mr. M. Hart's loss by the fire, will exceed twenty pounds sterling. The gold was in great danger for three minutes, but fortunately the wood stopped in the [illegible]

"It is supposed that it happened through the earthquake of a person's taking a candle up to the cellar; and there [illegible] something that took fire, which communicated to the [illegible] No lives were lost. All the Nuns are lodged with the Grand Vicar till the convent."

On Thursday was celebrated with much festivity, by the 49th regiment, the anniversary of the Victory on the banks of the Heider, in the year 1799, in which that regiment particularly [illegible] and still

About noon the regiment appeared, under arms on the parade, with small branches of trees in their caps, as fervent as laurels. After the usual exercise had been brought their colours, they marched off to the Esplanade, where they drew three wallets [illegible] which Colonel Rooke made them form into a hollow square, in which he addressed them, in an animating speech, reminding them of the laurels they gained at the point of the bayonet, on the day they celebrated, when they gallantly vanquished a superior force; and concluding strongly to them a full confidence of all times, in their weapon. He further complimented them upon their present good behaviour, and on the account he had received from Lieut Col. Speedie, the Provost of the Province, and the magistrates, of their good conduct in the [illegible] Halifax. The [illegible] which succeeded three cheers by the regiment. The men received each a shilling, being a further payment of prize-money, out of the three [illegible] a large sum having been previously paid them. The day was concluded by the regiment with great hilarity.

I had always thought that the substance of the [illegible] resembling mineral pitch, ran in the same manner, and advanced sideways like a river of fire; and indeed it is evident I probably, that in a great number of eruptions, it actually exhibits that appearance.

On the present occasion, the [illegible] of the second mountain of flames, some of which were of prodigious magnitude, heaped one upon another, to the height of about 20 yards or twenty feet, and shot half a mile up horizontal. This formed a double wall advanced [illegible] following a proportion produced [illegible] by the falling of [illegible] ores, between which there was no possibility [illegible] whatever in the [illegible] the [illegible] had receded on falling from the crater, formed itself the most elevated points and covered the surface of [illegible] fluxion—in this manner the flames rolled over, like [illegible] still the front [illegible] advanced the same height as that which produced it, began in its turn to pour down the ignited bodies that [illegible] to it.

All this terrible motion was accompanied with a [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] but much more loud and terrific. [illegible] was felt by various individuals at about

guards as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

7. Every protection shall be given to the full and free exercise of the Holy Catholic Religion, and all respect shown to the most illustrious the Bishop, and all the Holy Clergy.

8. The Ecclesiastical Court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be responsible to the same footing as it was heretofore.

9. The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a proclamation issued the 30th ult.

10. All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty, shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the commanders in chief bind themselves to fee the fulfilment of all the preceding articles for the benefit of South America, so do the Cabildo and Magistracy bind themselves to see that this last article is faithfully and honorably complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, this 2d day of July 1806

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Major General

(Signed) HOME POPHAM,
Commodore Commanding in Chief.

(Signed)
JOSEPH IGN. DE LA QUINTANA,
Governor and Brigadier of Dragoons.

Written to the above Signatures,
(Signed)
FRAN. DE LEZICA ANSELME
SHEA BALTENEB.

(A true Copy.)
GEN. W. KENNETT, *Mil. Secretary.*

Another dispatch from General Beresford, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Fort of Buenos Ayres, 12th July, 1806 mentions, that though the City of Buenos Ayres was at the mercy of the troops which entered it, a regard for the national character had induced him and Sir Home Popham to grant the terms above recited, and also to give up to the proprietors one hundred and eighty coasting vessels captured, and their cargoes valued at one million and an half of dollars, which they hoped would meet his Excellency's approbation.

He also informs, that a mounted detachment under Capt. Arburthnot had been sent to Luxan, 50 miles distant, to reconnoitre the country, ascertain the disposition of the people, and *escort back some of the treasure*, which had been taken from Buenos Ayres, which, if private property, as declared should, be given to the owners. Captain Arbuthnot reported favorably of the country, which is described as a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but immense herds of horses and cattle. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordova, and the rest, but for the opportune arrival of the party would have been pillaged. The waggons convey ing the treasure were expected to arrive the 13th July. Those with the Royal treasure arrived some days before. (☞ *It has since been landed safe at Portsmouth.*

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, Aug. 20.

The name of M. D'Oubril is no longer found in the list of the members of the Foreign Department.

A German Gazette, announces, that his Prussian Majesty is on the point of concluding a Confederation for the North of Germany.

On the 21st of August, an alliance was concluded between Prussia and Hesse.

Great preparations are making in Russia. That Empire has 40,000 men on the frontiers of Moldavia, 40,000 on those of Gallacia, and 150,000 on those Prussia.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this City as well as that of Potsdam have to day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes the garde du corps, and the hussars leave Berlin to day; the rest of the garrison will follow to morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Austrian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that the Sovereigns are determined to support the cause of a thousand confederates.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

His Majesty will assemble a Council of War next Tuesday, at which the principal Cabinet Ministers and Generals will assist. It is said accompany his Majesty. It is expected that the Foreign ministers will follow the King to the head quarters.

The Princes Henry and William set out yesterday for the army; each of them will command a brigade.

GRENNOCH, Sept. 19.

Since our last, both the Hamburgh Mails which were due have arrived. Their contents are important. Prussia has been driven to such extremity, that unless she at length determine to resist the further incroachments of France, she must submit to receive the Imperial LAW DE GRACE, and sink into absolute vassalage. Russia holds a commanding position—Sweden preserves her wonted spirit—and Austria seems waiting for an opportunity to revenge the insults she has sustained.

A Gottenburgh Mail has likewise arrived; the following is an extract of a letter from that place.

"The messenger Basser arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburgh:—He brings advice, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify with France the convention concluded by M. d'Oubril. A private letter from Stockholm contains the same intelligence, with the addition, that a new Coalition is forming against France, to consist of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Hesse, &c. If this be true, peace must yet be at a distance."

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"A Russian Courier arrived yesterday in eight days from St. Petersburgh, with important dispatches for England.

"All the accounts from St. Petersburgh agree in stating, that the Emperor has refused to ratify the treaty made with France; and that M. D'Oubril, in some disgrace for having gone beyond his instructions. The Russian army has been considerably augmented, and 500,000 men are ready to march at a moment's warning. The command of it will be given, it is said, to the old General Kanniokoy, who was famous in the time of Catharine."

New-York, October 31.

Latest Intelligence.—It appears that the editor of the Philadelphia Register has received by the ship Protection, which arrived at this port, later dates than any received here, by one day. Extracts follow:

London, Sept. 11.

Arrival of dispatches from France, 4 o'clock, a. m.

We stop the press to state the arrival of a messenger, who as we are informed, reached town about two hours ago, with dispatches from lord Lauderdale, with which he proceeded immediately to Sir Francis Vincent's house in Arlington-street.

Mr. Parsons, the messenger, arrived in town between two and three o'clock this morning with dispatches from the east of Lauderdale in answer to those which he carried over with him. He left Paris on Tuesday—landed at Deal at five o'clock last night, and immediately proceeded in a post chaise and four to London.—Upon his arrival he first went to Downing-street, and then to Sir Francis Vincent's, at Arlington-street. The dispatches were immediately forwarded to lord Grenville.

Mr. Parsons made the journey from London to Paris with very great expedition—he was only 45 hours in going.

The dispatches of which he is the bearer, are stated to be of very considerable importance. A council was held upon them this day at one o'clock.

Besides the Smiths, the messengers, were not, as was generally affected, dispatched for Paris yesterday, no messenger was dispatched till this morning. Besides left London about two o'clock this morning.

Mr. Erskine, son of the lord chancellor, and the new minister from England, is a young gentleman of amiable and respectable character and warmly attached to the United States. He married about seven years ago, the daughter of General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, one of the patriots of 1776. and who died in his country's defence.—By this marriage, Mr. E. has a daughter whom he left in Philadelphia. (when he returned to England some years ago) with her grandmother, Mrs. Cadwallader, the general's widow, Mr. Erskine's father the lord chancellor, is known to entertain, and t expels upon all occasions, the most partial sentiments towards this country, and to have vested a considerable portion of his property in the American funds. The sending out Mr. Erskine to the United States, in the character he now fills, is the strongest proof of the sincere disposition of the British government to cultivate a lasting friendship with the United States—*Mer. Adv.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Sept. 15.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.

[The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, is said to appear to a number of people, in the County of Rutherford, State of North Carolina, was made the 7th of August, 1806, in presence of David Forney, Esq. of the county and State aforesaid, Jesse Anderson, and the Rev. George Newton, of the county of Buncombe, and Miss Betsey Newton of the state of Georgia, who unanimously agree, with the confess of the relators, that Mr. Newton should communicate it to Mr. J. Gales, editor of the Raleigh Register and State Gazette.]

Paulby Reaves, a widow woman, who lives near the Apalachian mountain, declared that on the 3d day of July last, about six o'clock P. M. her daughter Elizabeth, about 8 years old, was in the common field, about one poler from the dwelling house, which floods by computation six furlongs from the Chimney Mountain, and that Elizabeth told her brother Morgan, aged eleven years, that there was a man on the Mountain. Morgan was incredulous at first, but the little girl affirmed it, and said she saw them rolling rocks and picking up sticks, adding that she saw a heap of people. Morgan then went to the place where she was, and calling out, said that he saw a thousand or ten thousand things flying in the air. On which, Polly, daughter of Mr. Reaves, aged fourteen years, and a negro woman, ran to the children, and called to Mrs. Reaves to come and see what a sight yonder was. Mrs. Reaves says she went about eight poles towards them, and, without any frightful alarm or fright, she turned towards the Chimney Mountain, and discovered a very numerous crowd of beings, resembling the human species, but could not discern any particular members of the human body, nor distinction of sexes; that they were of every size, from the tallest men down to the least infants; that there were more of the small sizes of the full grown, than they were all clad with brilliant white raiment, but she could not discribe any form of their raiment; that they appeared to be on the side of the mountain south of the said rock, and about as high; that a considerable part of the mountain's top was visible above their flocking host, that they moved in a northern direction, and collected about the top of the Chimney rock. When all but a few had reached said rock, two formed to rise together, and bobbed them, about two feet, a third rose. Those three moving with great agility towards the crowd, and had the most refreshing tones to some of any before seen. While the flight which took the open vista aforesaid, the three were rising nearly from the same place, and moving positively in the same order and direction. After these several observations and views towards the rock.

During this relation, behind all the spectators thought indeed appeared of an hour, the first of Mr. Sharp, who did not come at first, on a friend message from about fifteen minutes after the first, Mr. Sharp return and being now before me, he gives the following relation, to the substance of which Mrs. Reaves assents.

Mr. Sharp said, when he was coming, he observed to see nothing extraordinary, and when come, being asked if he saw those people on the mountain, he answered no: but on looking a second time, he saw some glittering appearances of human kind there were he had seen at any general review: and as they respectively came to this place, they was fixed out of sight, leaving a solemn and pleasing impression on the mind, accompanied with a diminution of bodily strength.

Whether the above be accountable on philosophical principles, or whether it be a prelude to the descent of the Holy City, I leave to the intelligent reader to judge.

GEORGE NEWTON.

P. S. The above subscribed has been informed, that on the same evening, says about the same time in which the above phenomenon appeared there was seen by a gentleman of character, who was differed miles distant from the place, a bright Rainbow, apparently over the Sun, then in the West, where there was no appearance of either clouds or rain; but a haze in the atmosphere. The facts are therefore at liberty to judge, whether the phenomenon had any thing supernatural in it, or whether it was some unusual exhalation or vapor from the face of the mountain, which exhibited such an unusual Rainbow.

G. N.

LONDON, July 26.

The following are the augmentations which are to take place in the pay of the army:—A Lieut. Col. from 15s. 11d. a day to 17s. A Major from 14s. 2d. to 15s. A Captain from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. and 3s. more to Captains having leave of Major or any superior rank. A Lieutenant from 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. and 3s. more to Lieutenants above 7 years standing. An Ensign from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. Adjutant 8s. to 8s. 9d. Quarter-Master 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Serjeant-Majors and Quarter-Master Serjeants, 2s 3-4d. to 3s 6d. Serjeants 1s 6 3-4d. to 1s 10d. Corporals after 14 years service, 1s. 6d. Corporals from 7 to 14, from 6 s 1-4d to 1s 3d. Corporals below 7, 1s. 4d. Privates, after 14 years service, 1s. 2d. Privates, 7 to 14, from 1s to 1s 1d. Privates below 7, 1s 1s.

The rate of increase to the Subalterns of the Militia is the same to the Subalterns of the line except that there is no additional allowance to Lieutenants of more than seven years service.

The increase of the Pensions to Officers' Widows is as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel from 50l. to 60l. Major, from 40l. to 50l. Captain and Pay-Master, from 36l. to 40l. Lieutenant and Surgeon, from 28l. to 32l. Second Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign, Quarter Master, Adjutant, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, from 20. to 28l. Chaplain, Deputy Purveyor, and Hospital mate, from 16l. to 20l. Physician and Purveyor, from 30l. to 40l. Commissaries at 20s. per day, from 30l. to 40l. Commissaries at 15s. per day, from 22l. to 30l. Commissaries at 10s per day, from 15l. to 20l.

It has been determined, that all the Volunteer corps are to be allowed clothing at the same rate as formerly, for three years, and not for one, as originally stated by Mr. Windham, in the House of Commons.

QUEBEC, September 15.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Messrs. Brickwoods, Daniel and Co. of London, dated the 18th July, received by a Commercial House in this City, contains the following information.

In consequence of an application having been made to the Committee for Trade of the Privy Council, their Lordships have been pleased to resolve that "in future a direct Commercial intercourse may be carried on between Great Britain and Malta, and between Scotia, New-Brunswick and Canada; that all the productions of the Mediterranean, wines, fruit, oils, &c. (excluding manufactured goods) which have hitherto been first circuitously by way of England, may hereafter be sent direct to those provinces, and that their produce, salted beef, biscuits and salmon, wheat, flour, &c. may be carried direct from thence to Gibraltar and Malta." It is also intended to make application for convoys, for the whole voyage or by a certain latitude.

The Wheat harvest is now over in this District, and we are happy to be able to state, with certainty, that it has been unusually abundant. It has been got in without any accident either before or after cutting, and will prove to be of an exceeding good quality. We understand that some part of the District of Montreal suffered early in the season by drought, but it is understood that generally throughout the Province this day is raised with the best years.

DIED.—On Friday last, Mr. CHARLES DEBLOIS, of this City, in consequence of the injury he received by the late accident at his shop.

October 6.

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, dated 3d inst.

"Last night, about seven o'clock, a short brake of an hour, was succeeded by a most violent storm of wind, such as has not been on the whole memory of man now living, and I hope never to see again. The roofs of houses, barns, stables, &c. were torn off in every direction, and many of them blown to the ground. Several vessels in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and some of them were driven on shore. The gale was at its height about 10 o'clock, and lasted for about an hour, but fortunately the wind changed to the south west.

"It is supposed that it happened through the cave-holes of a person making a distillery on the spot; and then a spark caught in something that took fire, which communicated to the steeple. No lives were lost. All the Nuns are lodged with the Grand Vicar to the present."

On Thursday was celebrated with much festivity, by the 49th regiment, the anniversary of the Victory on the sandy banks of the Nile, in the year 1799, on which that regiment particularly distinguished itself.

About noon the regiment appeared, under arms on the parade, with their bonnets of trees to shelt caps, to serve as laurels. After the grenadier company had hoisted their colours, they marched off to the Esplanade, where they drew three volleys; when Colonel Brock made them form into a hollow square, which he addressed them, in an animating speech, reminding them of the laurels they gained at the point of the bayonet, on the day they celebrated, when they gallantly vanquished a superior force; and, after a severe struggle, obtained a full conquest, for them and their posterity. The regiment then marched off in the most regular manner, and returned to the parade, where they went through the manual exercise, platoon firing, &c. with the greatest regularity and steadiness, and concluded with three cheers for the King, which were returned by the regiment with great hilarity.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Oct. 1. Brig Quebec, Gordon, Miramichi, from Greenock; 8 weeks, entered to Mellis, Irvine, M'Naught & Co. in ballast.—4. Brig Douglas, Sixth July, 300 tons, Jamaica, nine weeks passage, entered to Mellis, Black wood and Waterfield, barrels, staves, sugar and coffee; passengers, Miss Hall and servant. Intelligence, left Jamaica under convoy of his Majesty's fig Magicienne, of 32 guns, Capt. Wolley, met with a hurricane, in which 4 number of vessels foundered. Saw a brig off Cape Chat, bound up on the 29th Sept.—5. Brig Spectator, John Thomson, from Aberdeen, sailed 31st July, addressed to Mr. H. Brock, in ballast. A brig and two-fall schooner were seen off Berthier last night, bound up.

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR.

Extract of a letter dated Naples, June 6.

"On the 31st of last month we enjoyed, for the first time, the spectacle of an eruption of Vefuvius. A column of very black smoke rose from the crater about ten o'clock; flames now and then burst from this column; at length the eruption appeared in a mass of flame, of immenfe diameter, and occupying the whole vaft extent of the crater. This mafs was forced up by fucceffive emiffions of whitifh flame, which as it rofe in the air, aflumed a more inflame red colour. Ignited ftones, fome of which were of a large fize, were projected with violence above this body of fire, and often fell beyond the circumference of the crater. At midnight there was not as yet any current of lava, but frequent explofions of the mafs of matter, even before it reached them; and the bright and clear light produced by their combuftion, indicated the exact fituation of the progrefs of the lava. The walls of inclofures and of houfes, celebrated by the brufh, crumbled to pieces before this moving mountain, or were thrown down by the force of the impulfion.—Immediately after the firft appearance of difturbance in the crater, the cave curbed afhes, and left it ftanding; for this variety of action it is impoffible to affign any reafon.

After we had remained in this difmal and alarming night, we went up to the convent of the Capuchin friars, fituated on a kind of peak of confiderable height, that overlooks the whole region, which extends from the fouth to the weft, from the foot of Mount Vefuvius to the fea. This building has hitherto been fpared, as well as the thick wood in which it has been embofomed. It is one of the moft eaftern points to Vefuvius, and that from which you are beft able to difcover and trace the progrefs of the lava. It is the afylum to which the wretched inhabitants of the defolated plain have often fled with their moft valuable effects; to which they have driven their flocks, and conveyed their wives and children.

Here we ftaid a conderable time; our view extended over the declivity of Vefuvius, from which ran feveral currents of lava, that iffued from the fides of the mountain; while numerous flames of fire, of which we had a nearer profpect the night before, danced continually from its fummit. We had likewife a view of the plain, in which appeared the long windings of the rivers of fire. The reddifh reverberation of the lava, and the conflagration in the plain, ftimulated that ideafcape. On every fide appeared the image of defolation; but yet it exhibited a picture in fplendid, a fcene fo magnificent, that the effects with which it was attended were entirely forgotten in the contemplation of its picturefque and poetic beauty. In ftort, when my mind figures to itfelf

dreds every minute, the smoke of the lava, the subterraneous thunders, those continual hissings, so many wonders, so many objects of grief and admiration, I should think that a dream had deceived me, if the imagination, which produces such dreams, were capable of creating images so awful and so grand.

On the 3d, the eruption continued, and the lava still advanced; the detonations were louder and more frequent than the preceding day. In the evening the flames rose to a still greater height, attracting the electricity of the air, and of the clouds, which emitted splendid flashes.

On the 4th, the eruption was less violent.

On the 5th, Vesuvius began to throw out ashes, which, we are assured, announces the conclusion of the eruption.

The Highlanders in Sicily.—In the German papers received by the last Mail, there is a letter from Messina, which contains the following paragraph.——"Among the British troops which arrived in Sicily, there was a regiment of Scotch mountaineers 15 hundred men strong. They are a fine set of men, brawny and well built, the greater part have blue eyes and fair hair. The peculiar distinction of their national dress renders them real *sans culottes*. Those who know the sanguine temperament of the fair sex in Sicily, will easily conceive what sort of an impression such a corps as this was likely to produce among them. In fact, matters got at last to such a state, that the Archbishop considered it necessary to apply to General Stuart, and to request that he would order his *Wild Mountaineers* to put on some additional clothing. He was laconically answered, "that this possibly might be done if the Archbishop thought he could make Sicilian Ladies themselves dress with more regard to decorum." The Highlanders were, however, soon after embarked for Calabria, to the great consolation of the Reverend Prelate.

By a singular coincidence, there have lately been opposed to Gen. Regnier, and other French officers who were in Egypt, Sir J. Stuart, Sir J. Moore, and the same band of heroes who expelled the French from that country, together with the identical regiments which gained such fame in that memorable campaign, viz. the 20th, 28th, 58th, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons resident in the Estate of the late ABNER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to make Payment without delay, at their Account will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection. And all persons having Demands on said Estate are required to bring their several Accounts, regularly Attested, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, Executor,
And MERCY MILES, Executrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29, 1806.

J. CAWTHRA

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and the neighbouring Country, that he has just arrived from New York, with a general Assortment of Apothecary articles; & that the Public can be supplied with every article in that line genuine, alla Patent Medicines—the ourselves has brought a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of broad Cloaths, Buffils, Flannels, Swanskown, Corderoys, printed Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambrick Muslins, Shirting, Muslins, Men and Women's Stockings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Bandana, Scarves, Pocket and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Calimancoes, Drugget, Checks, &c. alfo a large assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes; Hard Ware, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, lump and loaf Sugar, Tobacco, &c. with many other articles; which he is determined to sell on very low terms at his Store, opposite Stoyel's Tavern.

York, Nov. 27, 1806.

Journeymen Shoe Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the East Riding of the COUNTY of YORK and the COUNTY of SIMCOE.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Writ bearing date the Twenty-first day of November, in the Forty-seventh year of his Reign, hath been issued for the Electing of a KNIGHT, to Represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Assembly of this Province, in the place of WILLIAM WEEKES Esquire, deceased.

And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the Fortieth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "for the more equal Representation of "the Commons of this Province in "Parliament, and for the better defining the qualification of Electors;" it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall be Represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member. And whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am hereby directed to cause one Knight, girt with a Sword, (*the most fit and discreet*) to be freely and indifferently chosen, to Represent the said County, Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the Day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Monday the Twenty ninth day of December next ensuing, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding and County in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

W. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, East Riding of the County of York, and County of Simcoe.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province, the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rider,
York.	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Fraler,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joseph Fortune,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sereens,
Augustus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Ryckman,
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell.
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlet.
Henry Smith,	Samuel Ridout.
	George Law

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

IT is hereby notified to such persons as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided, to apply for the same to the Justices of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of January next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of Public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop, and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors contrary to the said Regulations and Provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences, as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of January, shall for every such offence, incur the respective Penalties inflicted by the said Acts, on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan Esquire, at York.—For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Wells, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland District, to John Counsell Esq. at Kingston.—For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, of Augusta.—For the Eastern District, to Neil McLean Esq. at Cornwall.—For the District of Nassau, to Hugh Sayres Esq. at Niagara.—For the District of London, to Joseph Ryerson Esq. at Charlotteville.—For the Western District, to William Henry Esq. at Sandwich.

JOHN McGILL,
Inspr Genl. Pub. Proyl. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Esquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. McKAY. }

They request all Letters addressed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, 6th Concession Gwillimbury, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that these Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 25th May, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29	4th Concession	}	700 Acres in the Township of Whitby.
8	6th do.		
24	7th do.		
South Half 28	4th do.	}	400 Acres in Scarborough.
16	1st do.		
19	4th do.		400 Acres in Hamilton.
25 & 26	4th do.	}	1200 Acres in Clark.
3 & 4	1st do.		
4	1st do.		
3 & 4 in the broken front			
Total			2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 34.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 814. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6. 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty sixth day of Decem. next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed :—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. JARVIS, Sec'y.

From a late London Paper.

QUEBEC FLEET.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the capture or destruction of the chief part of the Quebec fleet. This intelligence has been brought by the Champion of 24 guns, captain Bromley, which acted as convoy, and arrived on Tuesday at Portsmouth. The Champion failed from Halifax with about 20 sail of vessels, & on the 16th inst. in lat. 47 long. 30, fell in with the enemy. It will be seen from the following letter, the accuracy of which may be relied upon, that the extent of the injury done to this convoy is not so great as generally feared.

Portsmouth, Aust. 27.

"The Quebec convoy has been more fortunate than was expected; six of them only are taken and burnt, the others made sail on different tacks and escaped. The masters of four of the ships landed here this morning from a pilage boat, taken out of the American ship Alert, Lowe, from Boston bound to Amsterdam, at the back of the Isle of White, viz. D. Stephenson master of the Silver Eel, from Quebec, with mast and timber, for London; Jonathan Strom, master of the James, from Quebec, with oak timber and staves, for Portsmouth; Thomas De-

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well, master of the John and Isabella, from Quebec, with masts and timber for London; Thomas Lawson, master of the Lydia, from Quebec, with staves, potash, and wine, for London, whose ships were taken and burnt with Alexander, W. Rees, master, from Quebec for Cork, and the Hester, W. Sanderderson, from Quebec, for Liverpool, in lat. 47 long. 86, by the Veteran of 74 guns, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, who had left his squadron cruizing off the Gulph of Florida, and was returning to Europe. The master of the Alexander and the master of the Hester, was put on board the Aberdeen, American ship from Norfolk, bound to Falmouth. The masters expected to have found Jerome at Spithead; as he is not, they think he has arrived in France, which he seemed anxious about. They were put on board the Alert when in latitude of Brest. There were on board the Veteran, T. Bulley, master of the Hilton, from N. Foundland for Oporto; P. Carr, master of the Active from Dominica and Antigua bound to Dublin; and T. Rullel, master of a schooner belonging to New-Providence, whose ships had been taken by Jerome and burnt.

"The Eagle transport, which escaped from Jerome Bonaparte, with part of the 6th regiment on board from Quebec, is arrived. The Veteran chaced her for a considerable time, but failed so badly that the got away."

It appears from this account, that the masters arrived at Portsmouth were put on board the American ship the day they were captured, and unless some of the convoy, from having altered their course, were so unfortunate as to have fallen in with the Veteran afterwards, the remaining ships may be considered as tolerably safe. We do not give much credit to that part of the information obtained by the masters, which states that the remainder of the French squadron was left cruizing in the Gulph of Florida. We rather believe that it was not many hours fail astern of Jerome Bonaparte. It is not, we think, very likely that a single ship, and a dull sailer too, as it appears from her having ineffectually chased the Eagle transport, would be sent to run the gauntlet of our numerous squadrons and cruizers, particularly when she contained so rich a freight as Jerome.

In consequence of the information obtained of the route of the enemy, an Admiralty Messenger was sent off to Plymouth, with orders for the immediate sailing of some ships destined to intercept the French squadron.

Upon the capture of the vessels belonging to the Quebec fleet by Jerome Bonaparte, he ordered the ships to be destroyed, after the persons who were sent to execute that service had supplied themselves with a few necessaries. The Veteran was in a very bad condition, and the crew shewed much disposition to mutiny; their officers looked upon them with great jealoufy, and the followers who were sent to burn the Lydia, offered to run away with the ship, they were so dissatisfied.—Their mutinous spirit made the French officers behave very civilly to the prisoners, whom they seemed to look to for support in the event of any disturbance. Jerome Bonaparte is reported to be a gentlemanly behaved man, but of a meagre appearance, and wears a great many ornaments; the captains of the merchantmen represented to him the great difference there was in the quality of provisions they were supplied with, with what they had been accustomed to, and the uncomfortableness of their situation, to being ordered to mess with the common men, on the dirty decks; this was done through the second captain of the ship, and Jerome requested him to wait a little, and he would give him an answer.—Soon after which they were ordered on board an American ship, which had brought them at Portsmouth. She was previously supplied with a stock to fleer by, to avoid giving information to our cruizers, of which she unfortunately did not see one. Jerome ordered the apprentices to be liberated with the captains and the seamen only to be detained, of which there were one hundred and twenty on board, taken in different prizes. Bonaparte's birth day was celebrated whilst they were on board, to which Jerome invited the prisoners, and gave them an extra allowance. From the short distance from Brest, 300 miles, and the favourableness of the wind, there is too much reason to suppose that he has got into some port.

The London Monthly Magazine contains a series of letters on the present state of Switzerland, by a traveller in that country, in London. From one of these letters we extract the following interesting article:

Near Zurich there was an auxiliary army of Russians, who came far, very far, from the borders of Asia, and the immeasurable deserts of Siberia and Tartary. Many of the rude inhabitants of those remote climes now eyed with amazement the novel and grand spectacle of Helvetia's towering snowy mountains, and were destined to carry on a new and unusual warfare amidst its craggy precipices and in the depth of its abysses. The whole surrounding country abounds with accounts of the intrepidity, obedience, fidelity, and fturdiness, of these Northern warriors. —Even the French officers were often heard to speak with admiration of their military virtues.

The melancholy incidents which took place during these hostilities, are necessarily fresh in the memory of the inhabitants. Among several which have been related to me, I cannot refrain from communicating one which was strongly impressed my mind. A newly married pair were living happy and careless in their village, when the tidings were brought by fugitives, of a decisive battle having just taken place in the neighborhood. The report was too soon confirmed by the thunderings of the approaching cannon. The bridegroom, equally animated by a martial spirit, and a love for his wife, wavered betwixt a desire of engaging in the conteft and of flying with the object of his affections. He went out as far as the hasty intrenchments of the retreating party, where cannon was already planted against cannon, and where the cries of the combatants were loft in the horrid roar of guns and the clath of arms. In this scene of tumult, the thought of his bride, and of her abandoned state, gained the ascendancy in his mind; he hastened back to his house amidst a shower of balls, which struck the earth on all sides of him. Before he reached his home, his aged parent met him in tears, and pointed to the roof, where a hostile ball had violated their peaceful dwelling. Where is my wife? was the reply of the anxious husband. On being informed that she was in the house, and had gone up stairs to see the cottage that was said to be burning in the neighbourhood, he flew to the garret, where to his inexpressible horror, he saw her weltering in her blood. The very ball which had struck the roof had taken off both her legs in the moment in which she looked out at the window. She now lay in the agonies of death; he threw himself beside her, and called her for a moment to life, by the loudness of his lamentations. She opened her eyes, essayed to stretch forth her arms, and moved her lips to speak to him; but her arms sunk, her lips refused to do their office, she reclined her head, and her soul fled to heaven!

She is dead, cried the frantic husband, starting up, and breaking through the crowd of spectators, who vainly attempted to oppose his progress; he rushed towards the intrenchments, and was seen no more.

Some soldiers afterwards related that a young man suddenly sprung in among them, they knew not from whence, snatched the arms from the hands of one of them, and was darting over the intrenchments with incredible fury, when some grape-shot shattered his body in pieces, and numbered him with the slain who filled the ditch. There he probably remained; for when the intrenchment became useless, after having been stormed by the enemy, the most was closed up, and served as a common grave for the friendless stranger and the unhappy husband, whose beloved wife, after a week's union, was consigned at the same time to a grave in the neighbouring church yard!

A Lady's Maid advertises, that "she is a perfect mistress of all the *secrets* of the *toilet*; and that she can translate *mots* and *quots*!—Lon. Pap.

According to the ancient law of the frozen regions of Siberia, a man was allowed *two* wives in winter, and only *one* in summer.

A race against time (if such it can be called) of a new description was performed, two or three days since, in the neighborhood of Vauxhall.—A person laid a bet of 20 guineas that he would walk on his *hands* one mile in 35 minutes along the road. His feet he was allowed to use as he pleased, provided he kept his hands upon the ground. He performed the task in 32 minutes, and consequently won the wager, but, however without experiencing considerable inconvenience before he arrived at the end of his journey, from the creeping and crawling posture in which he was obliged to proceed.

[Lon. Pap.]

Old Mother Smith, as the Sailors used to call her, the *great expounder* of fate, and *dealer* in *good fortune*, died on Friday last at Wapping. She had reached the 74th year of her age, and had for a long time before the thus closed her mortal career, lived very comfortably by selling *fair words* to seamen, when they were going upon a voyage, and predicting their *safe return* to their *sweethearts* and *wives*.

(Lon. Pap.)

Voluntary Cremation.—It appears from a late publication that the number of women who submitted to be burned on the funeral pile of their husbands within 30 miles round Calcutta amounted, only in the short space between the 15th of April and the 15th of October, 1804, to 116. Such is the prevalence of this shocking superstition, which it is to be hoped that the gradual progress of English laws, manners, and religion, will, in a great measure, suppress, if not altogether abolish!

Lon. Pap.

Early on the morning of Tuesday last, some persons, unknown, were received rowing off from the American ship Frances, in Greenock harbour, with the tenders, which they had cut from the ship's sides, and some articles they had taken from the forecastle.

The crew of the Frances immediately gave chace to, and would have overtaken the depredators, but that they, rather than be taken, leaped into the sea, and abandoned their boat, which was taken possession of, and is to be sold to pay damages.

Lon. Pap.

In a review of a Division of militia at *Dover England*, Aug. 9. "they formed from sections into the line in *double quick time* with perfect precision, a manoeuvre which has never been attempted with a body of this description." This is highly gratifying, as one of the principal faults with militia is that they are always too slow in their motions.

A list of the persons, who resided at N.W. end of *Eleutheria*, one of the Bahama islands, who lost their lives in a storm of Sept. 14, has been published. The number is 35, including 12 children. Not a house was left standing, and only 17 of the inhabitants are living, and they are upon a hill surrounded with water, and without shelter or provisions. The number of houses destroyed on Harbor-island, from an accurate return, is 119.

There were two species of mines discovered much about the same time, namely Gold in South America, and Coal in England. The first unnerved the arm of Industry, and the second strung it with vigor.

Extract of a letter from Maryborough, (Ireland) Aug. 3.

"A circumstance of an extraordinary nature has lately happened—As three gentlemen (two of whom were attornies, coming to the Assizes of this town) were crossing the Curragh of Kildare, on Friday, the 18 inst. a violent storm of wind and rain came on, which caused them to resort to their umbrellas, for protection against the rain; in a very few minutes, one of the umbrellas was srefted, by the violence of the storm, from the hand of the gentleman who held it, and carried aloft, nearly out of sight, but fell in a short time, and was again suddenly raised from off the ground by a whirlwind, carried up quite out of sight, and never since been heard of, although the gentlemen who lost it, and the others who accompanied him, watched for the return of it for a considerable time—and although the following occurrence bears a fabulous appearance, yet it is an undoubted fact, the gentleman who lost the umbrella, whilst anxiously waiting its return, was suddenly arrested from his saddle, carried a few yards up, and afterwards let down within a short distance of his horse.—The gentlemen above alluded to, were John Scott, Samuel Scott, and John Butler.

(Lon. Pap.)

Some workmen, in sinking a cistern at the factory of Messrs. Gardiner, Leicester, found ten feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a large Roman building, the walls of which were four feet thick, and composed of alternative layers of Forest stone and Roman bricks. From its similarity to the Temple of Janus, it is supposed to have formed a part of that work, from which it is distant about 100 yards.

FEMALE HEROISM.

A short time since, when the constables of a certain village were delivering the notices for a return of persons liable to serve in the militia, they left one, in course, at the house of a single Lady, who made a return as follows:

"Not a male in my house, excepting a Mouse,
To repel the bold Corsican foe,
But when times are so bad that men cannot be had,
I, a Spinster will willingly go."

CURIOUS ACCUSATION.

At the Dundalk assizes Henry Rob was indicted for assaulting and committing a Rape on on the body of Judith Collins. When she appeared to prosecute, she deposed, that she knew the prisoner very well, and being asked if he was any relation of her's, she answered, *he was her husband!*—Acquitted.

[Lon. Pap.]

From an account, in one of the Paris papers, of the receipts of the theatres in one day, it will not be believed that the Parisians have greatly suffered by the war. They state the following as the receipts of one evening.

Theatre Francois,	-	6000 Francs.
Opera Comique,	-	4,000
Louvois,	-	2400
Montanher,	}	4000
Patle St. Martin,		
L'Ambigu,		
		16,400

NEW YORK, July 22.

The prefect of Venice has ordered to fail of the line, six of which are of 90 guns, to be laid on the stocks in the arsenals of his prefecture; the keel of the Charlemagne was laid down on the 7th of March, being the anniversary of the first coalition of Austria, Prussia, the German Empire, England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, the two Sicilies, the Papal States and the king of Sardinia, against France, which was declared in 1793. on this date—there was an extraordinary carnival and great rejoicings.

The naval commissioners at Venice have ordered a vast store of ship timber to be transported from the forests of Dalmatia to their arsenals, and the construction of two immense dry docks, upon the same principles as those which have existed for 240 years, and by which the Venetian republic was enabled to preserve their ships from decay double the period of any other nation.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Some further particulars concerning the loss of the ship Essex, in the Red Sea, the massacre of her crew, and of Mahomed like the pirate.

In the year 1803, a numerous body of Arabians of the sect of the Wahabees under their leader, the invincible, and as they think, divine Abdul, (the Bonaparte of Arabia) twice sacked the city of Mecca, destroyed the tomb of the great prophet Mahomet, and committed dreadful ravages on the unfortunate inhabitants of the country. After this he subdued Medina, another city, sacred in the eyes of all good Mussulmen, and conquered nearly all the country situated above Mocha, on the eastern side of the Red Sea, introducing a new religion entirely subversive of the Mahometan faith.—Some of the followers of Abdul betook themselves to a new employment, that of plundering and destroying the vessels of every nation, that sailed on the Red Sea. Among the rest Mahomed Ali principally distinguished himself, having purchased the island Camaran of the sheriff, or Prince of Gabela, which is made his head quarters, and from where he has spread more terror, than did the Buccaneers formerly amongst the Spaniards.

He sails in a strong well armed vessel with a numerous crew, made up of fanatics like himself, and enemies to every nation, excepting their own, the Wahabees. Unfortunately this pirate was, with his ship, at Mocha, when the ill fated Capt. Orne arrived in the Essex of Salem, with 60,000 dollars to purchase a cargo of coffee. Coffee was not to be had at market, and capt. Orne was altogether at a loss how to proceed. An English merchant, whose name we have not learned, understanding the embarrassed situation of capt. Orne, informed him that if he proceeded forty miles further up to a town called Hadida, he would there procure coffee lower than usually asked for at Mocha, and offered himself to go in the Essex, and execute the whole business for the trifling commission of two and a half per cent. Captain Orne listened to this advice, and finally agreed to it. The pirate Mahomed by some means came to the knowledge of all these circumstances, and had the address to persuade capt. Orne to receive on board about 30 of his crew to navigate the vessel, & pilot her to Hadida.

The Essex failed in company with the pirate's ship; night approached, but alas! not one of the unfortunate crew were fated to behold their country again, or the light of another day. At a given signal the pirates on board fell upon the crew with their knives, the Captain being ged along side, and in a few minutes not an American was left to tell the sad tale of their destruction. The headless body of the captain, and mutilated carcase of the Englishman, floated on shore, and being recognized, received the rites of burial in a far distant land. The Essex was plundered and burnt.

This shocking catastrophe ought to prove a warning to all American captains, not only to guard them against the smallest deviation from their orders, but also against reposing confidence in strangers without being first well assured of their characters. It also shows the necessity of being well armed and prepared to encounter those fiends in human shape, on entering into the channel of the Red Sea—fiends who massacre and plunder all nations without distinction—but we earnestly pray, that the vengeance of our country may one day overtake the cruel perpetrators of this eventful tragedy.

Extraordinary Death.—A few days ago a most singular and melancholy circumstance happened at Swansea. A man of the name of David George, with another person, was drawing a net in the river, near the pier; he, with the too common practice of taking the fish into the mouth, was disengaging a small sole from the net, when the fish made a spring down his throat and choaked him! Medical assistance was obtained with all possible speed, but every effort to extract the sole proved unavail-

fog, while a chance of saving the man's life remained; nor was it until the operation of opening the windpipe had been performed that the whole of the fish could be removed. A Coroner's Inquest has returned a verdict of 'Accidental Death!' The poor fellow has left a pregnant widow and five small children to lament his loss.—*Bristo Mer. Gaz.*

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 28 January, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District,
John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scotthouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,
Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,
The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dunland, Esq.

District of Newcastle,
Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District,
William Allen, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara,
John Warren, junr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.

District of London,
Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

☞ IT is requested that such Gentlemen as wish to become Subscribers to the YORK ASSEMBLYS this Winter, will meet at Gilbert's Hotel, on Tuesday next, 9th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

York, 3d December, 1806.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any just right or title to Lot Number Five, in the First Concession, in the Township or Louth, County of Lincoln, and District of Niagara, to come forward in one year and one day from the date hereof, and prove their title before the Authority, or the Law direct, as

December 5, 1806. JOHN MOORE.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late JAMES RUGGLES, Esq. are requested to meet on the 27th inst. at the House of Mr Thomas Smyth, in order to settle the Accounts of the said Estate.—And all persons indebted to the Estate, are again requested to make immediate payment.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 4th Dec. 1806.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the East Riding of the COUNTY of YORK and the COUNTY of SIMCOE.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Writ bearing date the Twenty fifth day of November, in the Forty seventh year of his Reign, hath been issued for the Electing of a KNIGHT, to Represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Assembly of this Province, in the place of WILLIAM WEEKES Esquire, deceased.

And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the Fortieth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "for the more equal Representation of "the Commons of this Province in "Parliament, and for the better defin-"ing the qualification of Electors;" it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall be Represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member. And whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual and Sealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am hereby directed to cause one Knight, gitt with a Sword, (*the most fit and discreet*) to be freely and indifferently chosen, to Represent the said County, Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the Day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Monday the Twenty ninth day of December next ensuing, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding and County in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

W. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, East Riding of the County of York, and County of Simcoe.

J. CAWTHRA

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and the neighbouring Country, that he has just arrived from New York, with a general Assortment of Apothecary articles; & that the Public can be supplied with every article in that line genuine, also Patent Medicines—he likewise has brought a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of broad Cloaths, Duffils, Flannels, Swansdown, Corderoys, Printed Callicoes, Ginghams, Cambrick Muslins, Shirting, Muslins, Men and Women's Beckings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Bandana, Shawls, Pullicat and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Calimancoes, Durry, Checks, &c. also a large assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes; Hard Ware, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, lump and loaf Sugar, Tobacco, &c. with many other articles; which he is determined to sell on very low terms at his Store, opposite Bryan's Tavern.

York, Nov. 27, 1806.

Journeymen Shoe Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

☞ IT is hereby notified to such person or persons as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of January next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of Public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop, and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said Regulations and Provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of January, shall for every such offence, incur the respective Penalties inflicted by the said Acts, on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan Esquire, at York.—For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Wood, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland District, to John Cumming Esq. at Kingston.—For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Augusta.—For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Kay Esq. at Cornwall.—For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swayze Esq. at Niagara.—For the District of London, to Joseph Ryerson Esq. at Charlottesville.—For the Western District, to William Hands Esq. at Sandwich.

JOHN Mc GILL,
Inspr Genl Pub. Provl. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ABNER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to make Payment without delay, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. And all persons having Demands on said Estate are required to bring their several Accounts, regularly Attested, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, Executor,
And MERCY MILES, Executrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Esquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT,
J. M'KAY, } Executors.

They regret all Letters addressed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York,	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greeley,
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas Frater,
Thomas Welch,	Reuben Sherwood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens,
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman,
Henry Smith,	Mahlon Burwell,
	Adrian Marlett,
	Samuel Ridout,
	George Lewis

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 35.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 815. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twentieth day of November, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date the SIXTH day of October, we thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twentieth day of November instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this fourteenth day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of seperation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Sept. 29.

Late accounts from a neighboring colony state, that the insurgents there had recently an engagement with Gen. Ferrand, in which they received a very severe repulse, from four to five thousand of their men having been killed and wounded during the contest. Disparches are likewise said to have arrived there from France, expressing the most ardent wish of the Emperor Napoleon to have good order and tranquility re-established, for which purpose it was stated, that every succour with troops, &c. should be afforded them, and that one of the branches of the imperial family was to be nominated to the government of the colony. This it was generally supposed and accredited, would be "Notre Frere Jerome," an appointment no doubt more consonant and agreeable to his feelings, and where he runs less risk of either his life or being made a prisoner, than that of his recent "hair breadth escape" while on board a French man of war.

September 30.

We understand Vice-Admiral Dacres has received a letter from Sir Richard J. Strachan, which was put on board the American schooner Four Sisters, arrived yesterday, dated on board the Caesar, September 1, off Bermuda, which

states that his squadron had encountered a very severe hurricane, on the 19th August, off Honegads, that dispersed the whole of them, and the only ship in company with him then was the Triumph of 74 guns, she had lost her mainmast and sprung her foremast; the Terrible of 74 guns was totally dismasted, and left in charge of the Decade frigate. In regard to the fate of the rest of the squadron, Sir Richard is said to have been totally ignorant.

October 4.

His Majesty's ship Veteran, of 64 guns, Captain A. F. Evans, which sailed on the 28th July, as convoy to the homeward bound fleet, to a certain latitude, and afterwards to call at Bermuda, arrived yesterday at Port Royal.

By the Veteran we have obtained a very disasterous account of the July fleet. It appears that on the 21st August, lat. 29. 50, long. 78. 31, a tremendous hurricane commenced, and continued with unremitting violence until the morning of the 22d, at which time 11 sail of the fleet were perceived making signals of distress; every assistance was immediately rendered them, by manning the boats, when they fortunately succeeded in saving the crews of the brigs Coro and Ann, of London, and ships Achilles, of Glasgow, which vessels we lament to say, with the ships Pallas, Herculean, Forty Second, Rathleigh, Africa, Erin, James, (of Liverpool) and Coverdale, immediately after went down, and it is feared every soul on board of them perished. On the 23d, the weather moderated, when only 62 sail were collected, and proceeded under the protection of the Penguin brig of 18 guns, captain Smith. Twenty-four sail were then missing, supposed to have separated during the hurricane. On the 30th, the Veteran fell in with the Franchise frigate, one of the convoy, under jury masts, intending to proceed home. The Magicienne frigate, captain Mackenzie, the commodore of the convoy, was forced to put into Bermuda, in a very damaged state, but had sailed again for England previous to the Veteran's leaving that place.

The Barbara Cutter was dispatched from Bermuda by Capt. Evans, to apprise the Lords of the Admiralty of the melancholy fate of the fleet.

From the Kingston Chronicle of Oct. 3.

His Majesty's brig Ferret, of 18 guns the hon. captain Cadogan, came into Port Royal late on Wednesday evening. We are much concerned to state, that during her cruize off Laguira, the crew mutinied, rose upon the officers, and endeavoured to obtain possession of the vessel while they were below; but, by the gallant and intrepid conduct of capt. Cadogan, who fortunately succeeding in getting on deck, instantly followed by his officers, soon compelled the mutineers to lay down their arms, who it seems made but little resistance, on being commanded to do so by their captain when he and the officers had got upon deck. No lives were lost, nor a single person wounded. The boatswain and twelve of the crew, who were the principal ringleaders, were immediately put in irons. It was the intention of the mutineers, had they succeeded in carrying their infamous purpose into execution, to have taken the Ferret into Laguira.

Captain Ledlie, of the Columbian army, who returned in the Ferret, was put on board the Galatea, one of Miranda's vessels, at Aruba. The General still continued at that island with his force, but had little hopes, it appears, of succeeding in his enterprize; the general, we fear, was too sanguine; his means of attaining the laudable object he had in view were altogether insignificant, which must have disappointed those who had flattered him with their immediate aid and support, and, from the want of whose assistance, all his hopes and expectations of succeeding must have been at once shattered.

FRANCE.

Paris September 9.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte arrived on Sunday at St. Cloud after his long cruize. His Majesty immediately presented him with the great Ribbon of the Legion of honor.

September 17.

The general opinion here is, that *War* is unavoidable. They speak of the departure of the Emperor, as an event not very distant. Lord Lauderdale is still here. Frequent couriers pass between this and Holland; and it is believed the will be called upon to take a confiderable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 18.

The measures about to be adopted in respect to the capture of Buenos Ayres, will we trust, be such as to secure the commercial interests of this country every advantage that the possession of so valuable a settlement can afford, & at the same time to promote the prosperity of the Province. We have already expressed our anxiety for the speedy arrival of reinforcements to enable the victors to retain possession of the important fruits of their enterprize and their gallantry; and we are now happy to find, that a part of the troops who have lately embarked are destined for that service.

The latest accounts from Naples contains a decree for the purpose of restoring internal tranquility, which shews more clearly than a volume of evidence the inflamed and perturbed state of that unfortunate country. Several parts of Calabria have been laid waste by fire and sword—but as these means have not been found adequate to the end, the mild and merciful Joseph has called in the aid of secret tribunals, to supply the deficiency. He has established a cruel and sanguinary Inquisition, and the loyalist who has escaped fire and the sword of the military, is thus referred to endure the aggravated horrors of a mock trial, to be butchered in cold blood.

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Although it seems the English are not willing to exclude neutrals from trading to Buenos Ayres, yet it is supposed the duties will be such as not to encourage the importation of any other than British goods.

Mr. Sheridan has declined the honor of the Westminster election. Earl Percy will probably be elected, having the support of Lord Grenville and other distinguished friends.

Bets are laid that the negociation will break off within a fortnight.

The British government has issued an order for opening the trade of Buenos Ayres to the British merchants, and reinforcements have been sent out to hold the conquests.

Earl Spencer transacted the foreign business after Mr. Fox's death.

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Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September 1, 1806.

"There is here at present a British fleet of 25 sail of the line, under the command of the Earl St. Vincent.

"A large reinforcement of ships, and 16,300 troops are expected here to protect the Portugese against the Spaniards who have entered the frontiers. Gen. Hutchinson, the commander in chief with his staff, has just arrived in the Santa Margaretta frigate."

SKETCHES OF NEWS.

Latest Foreign.—The last mail from New-York brought us news from Paris to the 25th of September—at which time every aspect exhibited "dreadful notice and preparation" for War. Negociations with England were still going on. But it was said that unless a categorical answer from Prussia was received, Bonaparte would enter Germany with 300,000 men: his body guard had left Paris for the Rhine, where an immense army was assembling.

The latest of *Miranda* states that he had arrived at Trinidad, and abandoned his expedition.

A dreadful accident happened at Malta, on the 15th (or 18,) of July, when 400 barrels (40,000 lbs.) of powder were blown up, and occasioned the most horrible destruction within its sphere. From 1000 to 1400 inhabitants are stated to have been killed or mangled by the explosion.

"MALTA, July 18—Private letter.

"I now come to relate to you an event of the most melancholy description and almost unparalleled in regard to the dreadful and miserable consequences. It happened this morning. A magazine took fire, and blew up with an explosion scarcely ever known to be equalled; by it 370 barrels of gunpowder, and above 1600 shells and grenades, were blown up. Such an immense quantity as 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder must occasion the most dreadful havoc and destruction. The houses adjacent in every direction were blown immediately into ruins—and how shocking it was to the inhabitants you may easily conceive, as there was no chance of escaping.—The buildings were all of stone, of an immense thickness. It is calculated that one thousand persons have either perished or are dreadfully maimed. The principal sufferers are the Maltese, who chiefly lived near the place.—One man has lost his wife and six children—others nearly the same; and whole families are buried together. Those who escaped momentary death perhaps, are shockingly disfigured and maimed, and crawling about in a miserable condition.—Fourteen artillerymen, who were in the magazine, were of course blown to atoms.—The band of a regiment (the 39th) were playing "God save the King" near the place—two men were killed on the spot—the whole remainder were much wounded. The guards on duty were killed. The magazine is situated on the side of the water opposite to the city of Valetta; it is called Bormola. Stones were thrown over to us, some to the distance of two miles. It was situated close to the water side, and the bed of the sea was so shook by it, that it rose up and overflowed the banks. Two vessels (small ones) were sunk. Immense stones were thrown up which fell into the water; others on the ships and rigging; one I saw which fell on a vessel just arrived, weighed an hundred weight. The guard ship, the Medway man of war, is moored some distance from the disasterous place; but a stone fell upon the quarter deck, and broke the thigh of the gunner, who had lately arrived. A Mr. Woodhouse here, who, with his brother, has a great wine-making concern in Sicily, has lost two hundred and 50 pipes of it, worth nearly 7000l. —they were at some distance from the place; but the shock was so great that the casks burst.

"In short, it is a scene of misery which no language can describe. The churches are filled with the dead. A friend of mine, just come from the ruins, says, that he was walking over them when he lighted on the head of a woman. Her whole body was crushed flat; and although it is only a few hours since the general calamity took place, her body, owing to the intense heat, was entirely putrified.—Nothing farther has yet been ascertained.

"It is supposed, however, that the men were employed in cutting away the fuses from the shells, or doing something like that, when by some means a spark arose. The merchants here have begun a subscription of 20 pounds each, for the relief of the poor sufferers. A whole town, I may say, is destroyed.

"The accident happened this morning about a quarter past six o'clock. They say, there are now buried in the ruins one thousand barrels of gun powder that are in danger: but I trust in God it is untrue, were that to blow up, it would bring all Malta in ruins. May the Almighty avert such another disaster!"

Sir Home Popham has written letters from Buenos Ayres, to the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham and other principal commercial cities, in which he points out the importance of this conquest to the trade of Great Britain: He says the city of Buenos Ayres, alone contains 70,000 inhabitants. The staples of the country are indigo, tobacco, vincenta, wool, cotton, tiger and seal skins, figs, dried tongues, beef and hams, saffron, cochineile, cocoa, hemp, hides, tallow, gum, gold, silver and precious stones. Of the article of hides, there are exported every year, upwards of 400,000.—

Lon. Pap.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

September 18.

The sum of 300,000l. granted by Parliament to the officers and men who fought the battle off Trafalgar, will begin to be paid this day, at the following rates:—

Petty officers	26 6 0
Seamen and Marines	4 10 0

Russian Cabinet. Baron de Budberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Lapoukin, Minister of Justice. Count Ketchoubney, Minister of the Interior. Count Zvadofsky, Minister of Finance. Count Romantzoff, Minister of Commerce. Gen. Vaesmitinoff, Minister of War.

Russia has 1250,000 men encamped on the frontiers of Moldavia, Gallacia, and Prussia.

The troops of Hesse will act, on all occasions, in concert with the Prussians.

Mr. Fox left no will and very little property.—The last words he uttered were addressed to his wife—"I die happy; but I pity you."

The Prince of Wale, and Duke of Clarence have made a tour into the interior; and have been received with much affection and respect.

We understand that it is in contemplation to send home all the detained Prussians in this country;—and to release all such Prussian vessels, as contained no property avowedly French or Dutch.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Artemis Masloorlin,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Allin, Senior,	John Allin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parker,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Mosforton,	George Jacobs,
Fridesant Solby,	Richard Pattillon,
	Alexander Stewart, Esqrs.

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Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bonnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bemner,	Enoch Bordach,
Wynant Williams,	Daniel Hayton,
Elias Futher,	Elisha Hankins, senr.
John Coleman,	Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

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Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	Abraham Nellis,
John Warren, Senior,	Thomas Clark,
John Ball,	Thomas Dickson,
Robert Kerr,	John Warren, junr.
John McNabb,	Henry Hagle,
Peter Ball,	Crowell Willon,
The Rev. R. Addison Ck.	Thomas Comegbis,
John Reidley,	John McKenzie,
Joseph Edwards,	William Claus,
James Muirhead,	William Applegarth,
Samuel Street, Senior,	Amos Chapman,
Robert Nellis,	Edin Bebee,
Richard Beadley,	John Green,
Richard Hatt,	William Crooks,
Samuel Hatt,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

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Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	William Applegarth,
John Small,	Richard Lovekin,
Samuel Smith,	Edin Bebee,
James Macaulay,	John Green,
John Mc. Gill,	Duncan Cameron,
Robert Baldwin,	Elisha Beman,
William Allen,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Alexander Wood,	Donald Mc. Leod,
William Graham,	James Faiden,
Richard Hatt,	John Mc. Gibon,
Samuel Hatt,	Stevenson Woolsteffe,
Richard Bradley,	John Erb,
Richard Ferguson,	John Bracker, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

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Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompfon,	Elias Smith, Senior,
Alexander Chisholm,	Leonard Soper,
John Reesker,	Ab. Bernham,
Robert Baldwin,	Richard Lovekin,
Benjamin Richardson,	Benjamin Marlin,
Elias Jones,	Ab. Weniers, Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

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The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Short Ck.	Joseph Forfyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymores,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	John Bayley Chamberlain
John Embury,	D. Frafer of Knethowne,
Daniel Fraler,	Stephen Cooper,
Augustus Spencer,	Mathias Marly,
John Stocken, Junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Bleeker,	John De Fou,
Joseph Sherwood,	Joseph Brindle,
Harleton Spencer,	Cornelius Vanallstin,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cowen,
Nicholas Lazers,	Mathew Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquires.

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Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraler,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Bowsit, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraler,	Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Wallbura,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Barrett,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Jones Junior,	

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John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scottsville,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Lean,
Samuel Anderfon,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stuart,	Township of Charlotteenburgh,
Mates Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rofs,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Meers,
David Sheek,	Joseph Shaver,
Jofeh Cafs,	William Johnfton,
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William Fraler,	John Stewart,
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Petty officers	26 6 0
Seamen and Marines	4 10 0

Russian Cabinet. Baron de Budberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Lapoukin, Minister of Justice. Count Ketchoubney, Minister of the Interior. Count Zvadofsky, Minister of Finance. Count Romantzoff, Minister of Commerce. Gen. Vaesmitinoff, Minister of War.

Russia has 1250,000 men encamped on the frontiers of Moldavia, Gallacia, and Prussia.

The troops of Hesse will act, on all occasions, in concert with the Prussians.

Mr. Fox left no will and very little property.—The last words he uttered were addressed to his wife—"I die happy; but I pity you."

The Prince of Wale, and Duke of Clarence have made a tour into the interior; and have been received with much affection and respect.

We understand that it is in contemplation to send home all the detained Prussians in this country;—and to release all such Prussian vessels, as contained no property avowedly French or Dutch.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Artemis Masloorlin,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Allin, Senior,	John Allin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parker,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Mosforton,	George Jacobs,
Fridesant Solby,	Richard Pattillon,
	Alexander Stewart, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bonnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bemner,	Enoch Bordach,
Wynant Williams,	Daniel Hayton,
Elias Futher,	Elisha Hankins, senr.
John Coleman,	Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	Abraham Nellis,
John Warren, Senior,	Thomas Clark,
John Ball,	Thomas Dickson,
Robert Kerr,	John Warren, junr.
John McNabb,	Henry Hagle,
Peter Ball,	Crowell Willon,
The Rev. R. Addison Ck.	Thomas Comegbis,
John Reidley,	John McKenzie,
Joseph Edwards,	William Claus,
James Muirhead,	William Applegarth,
Samuel Street, Senior,	Amos Chapman,
Robert Nellis,	Edin Bebee,
Richard Beadley,	John Green,
Richard Hatt,	William Crooks,
Samuel Hatt,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	William Applegarth,
John Small,	Richard Lovekin,
Samuel Smith,	Edin Bebee,
James Macaulay,	John Green,
John Mc. Gill,	Duncan Cameron,
Robert Baldwin,	Elisha Beman,
William Allen,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Alexander Wood,	Donald Mc. Leod,
William Graham,	James Faiden,
Richard Hatt,	John Mc. Gibon,
Samuel Hatt,	Stevenson Woolsteffe,
Richard Bradley,	John Erb,
Richard Ferguson,	John Bracker, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompfon,	Elias Smith, Senior,
Alexander Chisholm,	Leonard Soper,
John Reesker,	Ab. Bernham,
Robert Baldwin,	Richard Lovekin,
Benjamin Richardson,	Benjamin Marlin,
Elias Jones,	Ab. Weniers, Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Short Ck.	Joseph Forfyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymores,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	John Bayley Chamberlain
John Embury,	D. Frafer of Knethowne,
Daniel Fraler,	Stephen Cooper,
Augustus Spencer,	Mathias Marly,
John Stocken, Junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Bleeker,	John De Fou,
Joseph Sherwood,	Joseph Brindle,
Harleton Spencer,	Cornelius Vanallstin,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cowen,
Nicholas Lazers,	Mathew Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraler,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Bowsit, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraler,	Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Wallbura,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Barrett,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Jones Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.

The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scottsville,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Lean,
Samuel Anderfon,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stuart,	Township of Charlotteenburgh,
Mates Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rofs,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Meers,
David Sheek,	Joseph Shaver,
Jofeh Cafs,	William Johnfton,
Jacob Wagger,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
William Fraler,	John Stewart,
George Lockies,	Peter Le Roy,
Allan Patterfon,	Afa Warner, Esquires.

☞ THE Subscription List to the York Assemblys is left at Mr. Allan's, for the convenience of those who wish to Subscribe.

York, 10th Dec. 1806.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 1st June, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District.

John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scothouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,

Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,

The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dunland, Esq.

District of Newcastle,

Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District,

William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara,

John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.

District of London,

Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District,

Angus M'Intoth, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Sheriff's Office, December 11, 1806.

Home District } NOTICE is here-
to wit. } by given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwise concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any just right or title to Lot Number Five, in the Fifth Concession, in the Township of Louth, County of Lincoln, and District of Niagara, to come forward in one year and one day from the date hereof, and prove their title before the Authority, as the Law directs.

JOHN MOORE.

December 5, 1806

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late JAMES RUGGLES, Esq. are requested to meet on the 25th inst at the House of Mr. Thomas Doyle, in order to settle the Accounts of the said Estate.—And all persons indebted to the Estate, are again requested to make immediate payment

ESTHER RUGGLES, Administratrix.

York, 5th Dec. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 3, 8th Concession Vaughan, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commodiously located, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the East Riding of the COUNTY of YORK, and the COUNTY of SIMCOE.

WHEREAS his Majesty's Writ bearing date the Twenty-first day of November, in the Forty-seventh year of his Reign, hath been issued for the Electing of a KNIGHT, to Represent the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Assembly of this Province, in the place of WILLIAM WEEKES Elquire, deceased.

And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, passed in the Fortieth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "for the more equal Representation of "the Commons of this Province in "Parliament, and for the better defin- "ing the qualification of Electors;" it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, shall be Represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member. And whereas by a certain Instrument under the Sign Manual, and sealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am hereby directed to cause one Knight, gist with a Sword, (*the most fit and discreet*) to be freely and indifferently chosen, to Represent the said County, Riding and County in Assembly, by those who shall be present at the Day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend on Monday the Twenty-ninth day of December next ensuing, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Represent the said County, Riding and County in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said County, Riding and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

W. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, East Riding of the County of York, and County of Simcoe.

J. CAWTHRA

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and the neighbouring Country, that he has just arrived from New York, with a general Assortment of Apothecary articles; & that the Public can be supplied with every article in that line genuine, also Patent Medicines—he likewise has brought a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of broad Cloths, Duffils, Flannels, Swansdown, Corderoys, printed Calicoes, Gingham's, Cambrick Muslins, Shirting, Muslins, Men and Women's Stockings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Bandana, Shawls, Pelisse and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Calimancoes, Dimity, Checks, &c. also a large assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes; Hard Ware, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Lump and loaf sugar, Tobacco, &c. with many other articles; which he is determined to sell on very low terms at his Store, opposite St. Tavern.

York, Nov. 25, 1806.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

IT is hereby notified to such person or persons as are desirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Provisoes of the respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the same to the Inspector of the said Licences, for the District to which such person or persons do belong, before the fifth day of January next ensuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that such person or persons as after that day, shall use any Still or Stills, or shall keep any House of Public Entertainment, or shall keep a Shop, and shall sell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or shall otherwise sell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the said Regulations and Provisoes of the said respective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or shall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforesaid, for the purpose and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the said fifth day of January, shall for every such offence, incur the respective Penalties inflicted by the said Acts, on such persons as commit the same.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home District, to William Allan Elquire, at York.—For the District of Newcastle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland District, to John Cumming Esq. at Kingston.—For the District of Johnstown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Augusta.—For the Eastern District, to Neil M'Lean Esq. at Cornwall.—For the District of Niagara, to Isaac Swayze Esq. at Niagara.—For the District of London, to Joseph Ryerson Esq. at Charlottesville.—For the Western District, to William Hands Esq. at Sandwich.

JOHN Mc. GILL,
Inspr. Gen. Pub. Provi. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ABNER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceased, are requested to make Payment without delay, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection. And all persons having Demands on said Estate are required to bring their several Accounts, regularly Attested, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, Executor,
And MERCY MILES, Executrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Elquire, request that all persons having Demands upon the Estate of the deceased will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, send in their several Accounts, regularly Attested; and an early payment of all sums of Money due to the said Estate is also required.

C. B. WYATT,
J. M'KAY, } Executors.

They request all Letters addressed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceased, will be Post paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authorized to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following List is communicated to the Public, of such persons who are duly Licenced for that purpose, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett, York.	John Rider,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Aaron Greely
Abraham Iredell,	Thomas [illegible]
Thomas Welch,	Reuben [illegible]wood,
Augustus Jones,	Joseph Fortune,
William Fortune,	Solomon Stevens.
Lewis Grant,	Samuel S. Wilmot
Richard Cockrell,	Samuel Ryckman.
Maury Smith,	Mahlon Burwell.
	Adrian Marlet.
	Samuel Ridout.
	George Lawe.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 36.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 816. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty sixth day of December to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of December instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the State and Welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the infertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the Satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

"FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

Fire at St. Thomas.—On Saturday arrived the schr. Emily, Lauderbrun, from St. Thomas, with whom came passengers, capt. Sulgar and Mr. Thomas, merchant, both late of the sloop Rising Sun, of this port, which vessel they sold at St. Thomas. By the attention of capt. S. we are furnished with a newspaper giving the following account of the fire at that island—to which he adds orally, that there were in the conflagration 252 houses and stores destroyed, with a great variety of European, East and West India goods; the loss estimated from two to five millions of dollars. The loss of the stores and goods we are told, has chiefly fallen on the European factors and merchants, & that capt. Vanneman and Mr. Totten, who have lost their all, are the only Americans who have materially suffered.

St. Thomas, Oct. 12.

The quick re-establishment of the town of St. Thomas, had scarcely made the inhabitants forget the disastrous night of the 22d of Nov. 1804, when a fresh fire has renewed that painful scene, and consumed a rich quarter of the town.

A fire broke out (about half past 9 in the evening of the first inst.) in a store situated in the market place which is about the centre of this town. Not-

withstanding the quick succour, which the civil authorities brought in conjunction with the inhabitants, it was impossible to confine the flames: they extended in such quickness to a pretty large circumference, that scarcely any thing was saved. The houses of Messrs. Lange and Suffren constructed with bricks and not yet covered, put a stop to the flames in the eastern quarter. A light breeze springing up about eleven o'clock, caused the flames to break out in the northern quarter and spread themselves to a considerable extent.—The ravages did not stop in this quarter, but for some vacant lots and the demolition of some buildings which being inconsiderable were soon pulled down. It is supposed that more than a 4th part of the town has been consumed. The two extremities are fortunately saved, but the centre which was newly and handsomely built now discovers but the standing walls, and a space covered with the ashes of merchandizes, furniture and precious effects to a very considerable amount.

The fire lasted till about ten minutes past 12, and was perceived at St. Croix.

The greatest order reigned during this unfortunate night; the rest of the town owes not less its safety to the exertions of the civil authorities and inhabitants than to the favorable circumstances by which they were seconded.

The correspondents of Thomas F. Gamble and co. are informed that their stores happily escaped damage by the last terrible conflagration.

The Trinidad Weekly Courant, after noticing the capture of Buenos Ayres, thus remarks:

Thus has one of the most important possessions of Spain in America surrendered to his Majesty's arms—we may say without bloodshed. The Treasure of the Crown, in specie and other valuable effects is represented as being immense, and the rewards of our gallant soldiers and sailors will not be confined to the honor of the achievement.

In a political and commercial point of view the importance of this conquest is invaluable. The Rio de la Plata, on the south bank of which Buenos Ayres stands, is navigable for hundreds of leagues for small craft, into the heart of the kingdom of Paraguay, which bounds the river on the north and east, while on the south and west, it waters the extensive province of Tucuman, a country that for health & fertility is not exceeded in the world. The capital of this province is Potosi, the riches of whose mines is proverbial. It is distant from Buenos Ayres about 300 leagues, but the road is good and level, and horses are to be found on the plains of Buenos Ayres in sufficient numbers to mount all the cavalry of Europe. The treasure from Potosi is conveyed on Mules backs to Buenos Ayres, in packages, fitted for the purpose, and there shipped for Europe; and, on all occasions when the season of the year to pass Cape Horn is unfavorable, or danger of enemies, and the exigencies of the state require the assistance of Peru, the treasures from Lima, are conveyed in the same manner over the Andes, deposited at Potosi, and brought by the King's artizans, or muleteers, thence to Buenos Ayres; to that we may consider this port as the key of the treasury of Peru, in like manner as the Havanna is the key of that of Mexico.

As Bonaparte has divided and subdivided the continent of Europe into kingdoms and principalities, and created kings and princes at his own contemplation, may we not also be indulged in the sports of fancy by making a few of our own choice, who are *rewarded by profession*. A revolution in the Spanish and Portuguese European governments appears at hand, and we have every reason to suppose the removal of the royal family of Portugal to St. Salvador, the capital of Brazil, is determined on, hence the expedition of Lord St. Vincent and General Simcoe, with a suitable force, has gone to Lisbon. Should this event take place, it is our business to deprive Bonaparte of the dominions of Spain in America, and of the riches that immense country has hitherto furnished to its government. A fair opportunity now offers —we have the road to Peru open to us; Potosi, may be considered as already in our possession—Chili is in our rear, and only separated from us by the Cordeliers. A well concerted attack on la Vera Cruz, to put us in possession of Mexico; and on Carthagena, to enter the kingdom of Grenada, would, by one great and combined effort *deliver all South America from the dominion of Spain*, and open to Great Britain a source of wealth & commerce hitherto unknown in the annals of the world—Let his Majesty's ministers look to it—the spirit of the people is with us—they abhor French doctrines and French principles, and now is the time to make a stroke that will change the face of the commercial globe.

The Fortitude has brought the first division of the Chinese Emigrants, 200 in number, mechanics and artizans, all very orderly industrious people; and we hear it is the intention to give every sort of protection and encouragement to this valuable class of labourers, who, by proper attention and treatment on the part of the inhabitants, will prove a source of riches to the colony that at present we have not even a suspicion of.

LONDON POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE Aug. 30.

A gigantic and eccentric Hibernian seaman, named Gough, which has been taken into custody by the peace officers on Friday, for riotous conduct, breaking windows, and raising a mob opposite the East-India house, was brought up from the Poultry Compter, where he had been in durance, to answer for his conduct, and to say what surety he could give to keep the peace, if he was now liberated? He answered, "the devil a peace he wanted to break at all at all, if the people who made such a noise about the peace would let him alone in peace and quietness, and not to be insulting him, or making game of his country."

The Magistrate told him he thought it would be better to let him remain where he was until Monday, when his temper would be less ruffled, and his mind more cool. To which he answered, "that the devil a *ruffle* he willed to wear on his temper, and as to coolness, he was as cool as a *cowcumber*; and no wonder for him to be cool; for the devil burn the bit he had eat, since he had the honor of seeing his Lordship last, but bread and water."

The Magistrate told him, he was still confident it would be better for him to remain a few days. To which he answered, he hoped his honor did not *main* to send him back to that shabby, hungry place where he was; for sure, he did not think, that a man, like him, could live upon three half pence worth of bread in a day. All he wanted was to go home to Northend, where he lodged, to get clean linen;—but if his Worship would lend him a clean shirt, and send him a right sort of dinner to-day and to-morrow, he had no objection to stay till Monday.

The Magistrate then asked him, if he would go on board the Enterprize Tender? To which he answered, "sure he was there already, for a whole night, double ironed, handcuffed, and gagged for only damning the King and Government, and how could he help it, when a blackguard press gang almost cut him to pieces in the name of the King and Government? He had no occasion to go on board the Enterprize, when he only wished to go into the service in a ship he knew, the Salvador del Mundo, at Plymouth, where he was well known to the officers. He had just come from India in a Company's ship."

The Magistrate told him he was his friend, though perhaps, he did not know it; and only wished to keep him out of harm's way. He looked like an honest fellow: and if he would promise not to get tipley, or break any windows, or strike any person, but go directly out of town, he would liberate him.

To this he answered, "Very possible his Lordship might be his friend, though, to be sure, he had a d——d odd way of shewing it. Perhaps his Worship was one of his own trade; he was a cabinet maker *born*, and so was his father before him, and both were reared among the chips. If he had kept the *fifth commandment*, he need not be *there* now, nor any where else either; as to getting tipley, devil a spoonful would he drink till he left town, if all the *water* in London was turned into *liquor*; nor a window would he break. His honor was pleased to say he looked like an honest fellow, and God Almighty wrote it upon his forehead. But as to striking any body, he had more regard for his *health*, for he was a *double fronted man*, and if he struck any man a blow with his fist, he would knock the brains out of his head, *if he had any brains in it.*"

The Magistrate, upon this solemn promise to be quiet and leave town immediately ordered him to be discharged.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

As there have lately appeared in several newspapers various accounts of Mr. Mungo Parke and his fellow travellers in Africa, the following extract of a letter from him to his friend at Goree, being the only authentic information received since he reached the river Niger, will no doubt prove acceptable to those who feel an interest in the fate of that enterprising man.

"Sanfanding Bambouras, November 10, 1804.

"My dear Friend—We left the Gambia in good health and spirits, and continued travelling with the greatest and most flattering prospect of success, till we had crossed the Faleme River, and entered Manikoodo—here, alas! the rainy season commenced, and the soldiers were affected with fevers. The fever had at first the appearance of typhus, but in a few days the yellow tinge of the skin convinced us that we had a more dangerous disease to contend with. [Here he relates his method of treatment, which, he says, he has every reason to believe would have been very successful, had they had proper convenience, and not been exposed to the heat of the sun.] Our numbers diminished very rapidly; for as the rainy season advanced, the dysentery made its appearance, and we reached the river, (2nd August) in a very weak and sickly state.—On our arrival we had a long palaver with the King of Bambouras, and received permission to pass to the eastward, and arrived at Thiripla, (Sanfanding) where we have resided near two months, fitting out our schooner, and laying in provisions. The healthy season is now set in, and I indulge the hope of reaching the coast before any more of us drop off. Out of 44 Europeans who left the Gambia in good health, only Lieutenant Martin and three soldiers, viz. Abraham Bolton, John Connor, and Thomas Higgins, of the Royal African corps, and myself, remain alive. I have not had a day's sickness since I left Goree. Mr. Anderson, my brother, friend, and companion, died of a dysentery on the 28th of Oct. and Mr. Scott of a fever, two months ago.

"I am yours, &c.

(Signed) "MUNGO PARKE."

The guide who brought these letters says, that he saw Mr. Parke to the eastward of Sanfanding, after the date of his letter. He also reports, that there was an English ship in the Gambia that had letters on board from Mr. Parke, for his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to the Solicitations of a great many of my Friends and Neighbours, I am induced to make you a tender of my Services, as a Candidate, at the approaching Election on the 29th instant, to Represent you in Parliament.

Actuated by no other motive than a desire of promoting Harmony and Concord among us, and unmolested by any Spirit of Party, my only aim shall be the Public Weal and the Prosperity of our Country; to which end my most strenuous Efforts shall be at all times exerted.

Should I be the Object of your Choice and have the Honor of Representing so respectable a portion of this Province, I shall seize with zeal, every opportunity of convincing you how much I am,

Your faithful and
devoted servant,
THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge Street, 15th Dec. 1806.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN first I had the honor of Addressing you, it was in a style of moderation suited to the fair and honorable Cause I had embarked in, the PUBLIC GOOD—at that time I did not expect to intrude myself further upon you; but on my going through the Country, I found the Agents of another Candidate had spread Calumnies, as false as they are despicable; knowing my Reputation in that part where I reside, and am best known, was unassailable by their impotent attacks, have had recourse to the vile artifice of telling you, that *I was to leave the Country immediately*; which is an infamous Falsehood.—Gentlemen, from the moment I concluded on offering you my Services, I determined, if I should be honored by your choice, on a faithful discharge of the Sacred Trust by a diligent attendance on my Duty. Many of you, Gentlemen, know the stake I have in the Country, which must attach me to it and its welfare.—How desperate and declining must the hopes of a Party be, to be obliged to have recourse to such low subterfuges?

I should not have troubled you with any boast of my Character or Circumstances, being so well known, but left the imposition might impress those unacquainted with me, if not contradicted.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient and
devoted Servant,
THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge Street, 17th Dec. 1806.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Maisonville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Russell Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Dixf.
Francis Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monforton,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Pattillo,
	Alexr. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Burnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bremer,	Enoch Burdeck,
Wynant Williams,	Daniel Hayden,
Elias Fodter,	Elisha Hankins, senr.
John Colman,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Ball,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Bradley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Reilley,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,

John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Haight,	Adam Chrysler,
Crowell Wilson,	Eli Bates,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kenzie,	William Crooks,
William Cass,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin.
John Small,	John Ross,
Samuel Smith,	John Green,
James Macaulay,	Duncan Cameron,
John Mc. Gill,	Elias Berczy,
Robert Baldwin,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
William Allan,	Donald Mc. Leod,
Alexander Wood,	James Fairies,
William Graham,	Hawkins Woodruffe,
Richard Hatt,	John Kirby,
Samuel Hatt,	John Bricker,
Richard Beasley,	Archibald Thompson,
Richard Pengelly,	Alex. Fletcher, Esquires.
William Applegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Leonard Sopet,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ab. Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marlis,
Benjamin Richardson,	Ab. Willets,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cumming,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymour,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraser of Ernestown,
Daniel Fraser,	Stephen Cooper,
Augustus Spencer,	Michael Hall,
John Stinson, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Bricker,	John De Fay,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Poudle,
Hazleton Spencer,	Cornelius Vanalstine,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cozier,
Nicholas Lairiere,	Mathew Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraser,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraser,	Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bogart,
Thomas Hirock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Soles Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,

The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
John Mc. Donell of Glengary House,
John Mc. Donell of Scothouse,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Samuel Anderson,
James Stuart,
Miles Mc. Donell,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
Gilbert Stuart,
David Sheek,
Jehah Cafs,
Jacob Weager,
William Frafer,
George Lackey,
Allan Patterfon,
John Corbet,
John Mc. Intire,
John Mc. Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh,
Alexander Rofs,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thomas Meers,
Joseph Shuter,
William Johnfton,
Joshua Yonge Cozens,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Rey,
 Afa Warner, Efquires.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Magiftrates to be Commiffioners for the purpofe of Adminiftering the Oath to fuch Perfons refiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inftructions from his Majefty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ftreet, 18 June, 1806, for that purpofe.

Eaftern Diftrict,
John Macdonell of Glengary Houfe, Efq.
John M'Donell of Scothoufe, Efq.
John Stewart, Efq.

Diftrict of Johnftown,
Edward Jeffup, fenior, Efq.
William Frafer, Efq.
Joel Stone, Efq.

Midland Diftrict,
The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Efq.
Thomas Dunland, Efq.

Diftrict of Newcaftle,
Alexander Chifholm, Efq.
John Bleeker, Efq.
Robert Baldwin, Efq.

Home Diftrict,
William Allin, Efq.
Alexander Wood, Efq.
Richard Hatt, Efq.

Diftrict of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Efq.
Robert Kerr, Efq.
Richard Beasley, Efq.

Diftrict of London,
Thomas Talbot, Efq.
Samuel Ryerfe, Efq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Efq.

Weftern Diftrict,
Angus M'Intoih, Efq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Efq.
Alexander Duff, Efq.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. HALTON, Secretary.

☞ THE Subfcription Lift to the York Aſſemblys is left at Mr. Allan's, for the convenience of thoſe who wiſh to Subſcribe.

York, 10th Dec. 1806.

Sheriff's Office, December 11, 1806.

Home Diſtrict, to-wit.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the thirteenth day of January, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are ordered to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the Eaſt Riding of the COUNTY of YORK, and the COUNTY of SIMCOE.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Writ bearing date the Twenty-firſt day of November, in the Forty-ſeventh year of his Reign, hath been iſſued for the Electing of a KNIGHT, to Repreſent the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Aſſembly of this Province, in the place of WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, deceaſed.

And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the Fortieth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "for the more equal Repreſentation of "the Commons of this Province in "Parliament, and for the better defin-"ing the qualification of Electors," it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, ſhall be Repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member. And whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe,

And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am hereby directed to cauſe one Knight, gut with a Sword, (*the moſt fit and diſcreet*) to be freely and indifferently choſen, to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the Day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on Monday the Twenty ninth day of December next enſuing, at the Market Houſe, in the Town of York, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the ſaid County, Riding and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

W. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and County of Simcoe.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any juſt right or title to Lot Number Five, in the Fifth Conceſſion, in the Township of Louth, County of Lincoln, and Diſtrict of Niagara, to come forward in one year and one day from the date hereof, and prove their title before the Authority, as the Law directs.

JOHN MOORE.

December 5, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late JAMES RUGGLES, Eſq. are requeſted to meet on the 27th inſt. at the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Smyth, in order to ſettle the Accounts of the ſaid Eſtate.—And all perſons indebted to the Eſtate, are again requeſted to make immediate payment.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.

York, 5th Dec. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lot No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, 8th Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that thoſe Lands are commandingly Situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

☞ IT is hereby notified to ſuch perſon or perſons as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Proviſoes of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall ule any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of Public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop, and ſhall ſell therein any retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid Regulations and Proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence, incur the reſpective Penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts, on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan Eſquire, at York.—For the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming Eſq. at Kingſton.—For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Augufta.—For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean Eſq. at Cornwall.—For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Iſaac Swayze Eſq. at Niagara.—For the Diſtrict of London, to Joſeph Wyerſon Eſq. at Charlotteville.—For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to William Hands Eſq. at Sandwich.

JOHN Mc. GILL,
Inſpr. Genl. Pub. Proml. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late ABNER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment without delay, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection. And all perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, } Adminiſtrator,
And MERCY MILES, } Adminiſtratrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and an early payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate is alſo required.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. M'KAY, }

They requeſt all Letters addreſſed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceaſed, will be Poſt paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 15th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly licenſed for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors therein. Viz.

William Chewett,	John Rofs,
York,	Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,	Thomas Frazer,
	Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell,	Joſeph Bertrum,
Thomas Welch,	Solomon Sievwright,
Auguſtus Jones,	Samuel S. Wilmot
William Fortune,	Samuel Ryckman.
Lewis Grant,	Mahlon Burwell.
Richard Cockrell,	Adrian Marlett,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Kidout.
	George Lane.

C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 37.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 817. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1806. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ſixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſixth day of December inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers: Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, it may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, for her notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

By the ſhip *Reſolution*, Brown, arrived at Boſton in 45 days from Liverpool, the following intelligence is received:—

LONDON, *October 9.*

Reſignation of the Miniſtry.

Meſſage to the Mayor.—Lord Howick preſents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, has the honor to tranſmit, for the information of his Lordſhip, a copy of a Meſſage juſt received from Deal

Downing Street, October 8.

"Telegraph Meſſage from Deal, 7 minutes paſt one, P. M. 8th Oct.—8th.—A Meſſage arrived—Lord Lauderdale quits Paris to-morrow.—Clyde frigate ordered to attend.

(Signed) "JAMES SHAW, *Mayor.*

"*Meſſage houſe half paſt 4, P. M.*"

The Courier ſays Miniſters muſt have been certain the Negociation had completely failed before they would have made a communication like the above.

Wherever the intelligence ſpread, it was received with joy. On the exchange repeated huzzas were given.

Freſh orders were iſſued to the Britiſh Naval Commanders on the news that Lord Lauderdale was coming home.

It was reported the Britiſh had gained another victory in Italy.

The French frigates, Minerva, Indefatigable, Glory, Armide, and Preſident, have been taken by the Britiſh.

Lord Percy had been elected for Weſtminſter.

Mr. Whitebread was appointed Secretary at War.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Liverpool to his Correſpondent in this city, dated Oct. 11th.

"All hope of an amicable termination of the differences between Great Britain and France ſeems now to have ſubſided. A Meſſenger has arrived from Lord Lauderdale ſtating that his Lordſhip would quit Paris on the 9th Octoober, and the Clyde frigate has been ordered to Calais to bring him over. The funds have fallen in conſequence about 3 per cent. It is not thought that this event will produce much effect upon our markets, as it has been for ſome time generally expected. Hoſtilities have not yet commenced between France and Pruſſia."

LONDON, October 3.

Departure of his Prussian Majesty to join his Army.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday arrived this morning. The intelligence from Germany becomes of the deepest importance, and the next mail we suppose, will bring the intelligence of war having commenced. Their Prussian Majesties have left Berlin On the 26th they set off for Potsdam, for Magdeburgh, and proceeded to Halle, Merseburgh, and Naumburgh, the head quarters of the army. The Queen returned immediately to Berlin. The Prussian army increasing in strength daily, is advancing Gen. Kalkreuth has taken the position of Gen. Blucher; his right posted towards Munster; his left on the side of Esh Frotland. General Blucher, who has joined General Kalkreuth, has moved more to the left, and occupies the territory at Waseck, opposite to the Hessian frontier General Rucher wrote hear quarters are at Gottingen, has advanced his position in a right line partly towards General Blucher. The grand army is commanded by Marshal Mollendorf and his Majesty in person, and is computed at 70,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry. Its present station is in the vicinity of Merseburg. To the left are the troops in Silesia, under Prince Hohenlohe, to which 20,000 Saxons are to be added.

The Prussian troops thus occupy a line extending from Munster on the Ems, to Merseburg on the Saxie. Meanwhile the French troops have deemed it right to fall back from Westphalia; but they are receiving daily reinforcements in Franconia and on the Mein. It is stated in a Berlin article of the 3d ult. that the French Ambassador is supposed to have applied for his passports. Some letters from Emden mention that Prussia means to place 40,000 men at the disposal of the Prince of Orange to act on the side of East Friesland. But Prussia will not be able to give the Prince so large a force until the Russians have joined her and perhaps Austria. The French, however, according to the Dutch papers, are apprehensive that no attempt will be made against Holland; for the force appointed to defend it is estimated at 80,000 men. The German Legion might be advantageously employed at the present moment; and we trust Government will send it immediately to join the Prussians.

It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm that pervades the Prussian army. The troops to a man burn with the most eager desire for battle, and we have hardly a belief that hostilities on the part of the Prussian Government would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. The spirit of the army is raised too high to be satisfied with any thing but war. Nor is the flame confined to the troops—it has spread to the provinces, and extends to every part of the kingdom. Several of the principal cities have already demanded permission to raise regiments at their own expence.

Of the Russians we have no particular account—they are certainly advancing to the assistance of Prussia—of the troops that retired after the peace of Presburgh, a large body, we believe, never marched further than Prussian Poland. It is evident that Prussia is not without strong suspicions of Austria. The troops that had been ordered to have Anspach and Eichstadt, have received counter orders. Mortier, who was supposed to be destined to act in Franconia, is to command in Bavaria. His baggage has already arrived at Augsburgh. Bavaria is levying men on such the greatest expedition, and the accounts from Augsburgh affect that all persons, whatever be their rank, who do not enter voluntarily, are forced to enter. It is not without reason that Bavaria views the present state of affairs with anxiety and apprehension. All the Italians in Bavaria have been commanded to return home, in order to be subject to the conscript laws.

There is a ridiculous report mentioned in an article from Paderborn of the Elector of Hesse having declared that he will remain neutral. The contrary is known to be the case.

While these events are passing in the North of Germany, the South of Italy continues to be the seat of the most sanguinary warfare. *It* we may draw an inference from the manner in which the French account speak of the events in that quarter, we have to infer that they have met with the most determined resistance, and that they have not been successful. An article from Rome of the 30th ultimo, says that Massena has had several bloody battles lately, of which we have not yet received the particulars. *It* war breaks out in Germany, the French will, in all probability, be under the necessity of abandoning Naples. King Joseph's First Chamberlain is arrived at Paris from Naples, to prepare, it is supposed, for his Majesty's return.

October 4

The Gazette of this evening contains the following letters transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to William Marsden, Esq.

Canopus at Sea, September 29, 1806.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of my falling in with the French frigate Le President, of 44 guns, 330 men, commanded by Monsieur Gallard, on the 17th inst in lat. 37 deg. 27 min. N. long. 6 deg. 62 min. W. and after a chase of seventeen hours, she struck to his Majesty's squadron under my command.

The President is one of the frigates that sailed from France with the *Regulus*, Sybille, and Surveillante corvette; separated in a gale of wind on the 30th of April, in lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N. and long. 55 deg. W. I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS LOUIS.

Centaur at Sea, September 29, 1806.

SIR,

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, *I* had the good fortune of falling in with a squadron of the enemy standing to the westward; the squadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, steering in the Chesterton light house, six or seven leagues from us, the Revenge to windward and the Monarch to the leeward, on the look out, the latter ship first making a signal for an enemy, when *I* soon discovered seven sail to leeward of me; and confirming them, to part, line of battle ships, the signal was made to form the line, and shortly after *I* observed them bearing up, making all sail, and running to the S. S. W. The signal was instantly made for a general chase, and the Monarch, from her position and good sailing, was enabled to keep steadily within gun shot, a mile and a half, or little more a head of the Centaur, and the Mars on the starboard bow.

At day light we made them out four large French frigates and two corvettes, one of which bearing a Broad pendant; at five the Monarch fired a few chace shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the wind's eye, in pursuit of which *I* dispatched the Mars; and one frigate, with the two corvettes edged away to the south east, the remaining three frigates keeping to close order, indicating the intention of supporting each other. At a quarter past ten the Monarch opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by our gunnery's management at a distance right they succeeded, to some purpose, in stopping the Monarch's fire and rigging before the Centaur could get up. At eleven we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the starboard guns, which the Monarch kept engaging the third ship, and about noon one of the two frigates struck, and the one opposed to the Monarch shortly after.

It was just before this I received a severe wound in my right arm (since amputated, and doing well I hope) which obliged me to leave the deck; a short time previous to this had succeeded in capturing her chace, and with her prize, hasted towards the Centaur, in chace of the remaining ship, the *French commodore's*, and at three affected in capturing her. Their ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, but the result was, as it may be well supposed, attended with much slaughter, being crowded with troops out of Rochefort the evening before.

I cannot add too much praise to captain Lee, of the Monarch, and the gallant and officer like conduct, but I am sorry to find his loss has been rather severe, the swell of the sea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower gun ports.

To Captain Larkin, of the Mars, *I* feel thankful, for his steady conduct and attention; and I have also to express my satisfaction at the manner in which captain Boyle, King, Sir John Core, and Maitland in getting up with the enemy, although they could not succeed. The Revenge, from being well to the windward, became confidentially often after bearing up.

To Lieutenant Cole, First of the Centaur, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct, before and after my leaving the deck, and I also feel much pleased at the steady exertions of all my officers, seamen and marines.

I enclose herewith, a return of the killed and wounded, and I also annex a list of the enemy's ships captured, and will make a return of their lists as soon as possible. I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

A return of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships Centaur, Monarch, and Mars, in an action with a squadron of the enemy's frigates on the 25th September, 1806.

Centaur——1 seaman and 2 marines killed; captain Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and 3 seamen wounded.

Monarch——1 petty officer and 2 seamen killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 warrant officer, 4 petty officers, and 14 seamen wounded; 1 seaman, 2 corporals, and 4 private marines, wounded.

Mars——None killed or wounded.

Total——19 killed and 26 wounded.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Centaur——Captain *Sir Samuel Hood*, K. B. wounded.

Monarch——Mr. Bidden, midshipman, killed; Lieut. Henderson, Mr Duffy, boatswain, and Mr. Geary, midshipman, wounded.

A list of the enemy's ships captured by the squadron under the orders of *Sir Samuel Hood*. K. B. 25th September 1806.

La Cloire, of 48 guns, commanded by M. *Soleil*, Capitaine de Vaiffeau, carrying a broad pendant.

L'Indefatigable, of 44 guns, commanded by M. Gaudiers, Capitaine de Vaiffeau.

La Minerve, of 44 guns, quite new, commanded by M. Casey, Capitaine de Fregate.

L'Armide, of 44 guns, two years old, commanded by M. Langlois, Capitain de Fregate.

Remarkable her ships, of large dimensions, mounting 28 French eighteen pounders on their main decks; 24 pound carronades on their quarter decks and forecastles, and about 300 men (including troops) in each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, &c.

La Themis, of 44 guns, old——Elcaped.

La Syiph, of 18 guns, new——Elcaped.

La Lynx, of 18 guns, new——Elcaped.

October 7.

Our letters from Yarmouth inform us, that a ſtrange fleet has been ſeen in the North Sea, but whether Dutch or Ruſſian is not yet known. Admiral Ruſſell ſailed from Yarmouth yeſterday morning in queſt of them, and we may ſoon expect to receive farther accounts reſpecting them.

October 8.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly reported, that the Britiſh troops had made themſelves maſters of Gaeta not long after its ſurrender to the French. This, however belongs to the rumours of new & important ſucceſſes in Italy, of which no advices have been received, but which we ſhall be extremely happy to confirm.

In the late capture of Le Preſident, 44 guns, by Admiral Louis's ſquadron, the Diſpatch, 18. Capt. Hawkins, abſolutely engaged her an hour and a half moſt gallantly, before the Spartiate of 84, capt. S. F. La Forey, came up to her aſſiſtance, when ſhe ſtruck her colours; ſhe is ſaid to be very rich in gold duſt, ivory, and elephants teeth, her ſhare of plunder from the Britiſh ſhips ſhe captured on the coaſt of Africa.

The Diamond frigate, capt. Argles, is appointed, with ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, to blockade the port of Havre.

October 9.

The Lord Mayor immediately upon the receipt of the important news by the Telegraphe from Deal, went to the Exchange and to Lloyd's, where the news was hailed with ſhouts of applauſe. The importance of the ſubject demands a particular account of all the circumſtances attending this communication. When the Telegraphic communication arrived, miniſters were at Levee at the Queen's Houſe, and they there received the information. Upon their return they met and held a council upon it, and the note was diſpatched to the Ld. Mayor about 4 o'clock. By this withholding the intelligence until after the money market had cloſed, much gambling was prevented. As the funds ſuffered little or no variation in the courſe of the day, it is evident that the ſmalleſt hint of the news had not tranſpired until after 3 o'clock, the hour at which the market cloſes. About half paſt 4 the Lord Mayor repaired to the Royal Exchange, where he read Lord Howick's note, and the telegraphic diſpatch aloud, where it produced three diſtinct cheers. The place being very numerouſly attended, his Lordſhip conceiving that many of the gentlemen at a diſtance had not heard him diſtinctly, proceeded to another part of the room, and read the Bulletin a ſecond time, when it was received with three diſtinct cheers, ſtill more loud, if poſſible, than the firſt. His Lordſhip then proceeded to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, where ſtanding upon a table, near the middle of the room, he read the official note, which was received with the greateſt buſts of applauſe.

One of the merchants, unable to reſiſt the impulſe of his feelings addreſſed the company at ſome length. He confeſſed, that had he been the firſt to have applauded or cheered on the occaſion, it might have been ſaid, that he was actuated by intereſt; but to find that the merchants of London, who now ſurrounded him, and who were ſuppoſed to have no other intereſt in the event than the honor of their country approved ſo enthuſiaſtically of the reſult of Negociation, afforded him the very higheſt ſatisfaction and joy. He at the ſame time aſſured them—and no man who knows him can doubt the aſſertion—that he felt as ſincerely for the honor and glory of his country, as the moſt independent among them. He therefore congratulated them, on the occaſion; for although peace was at all times deſirable, a glorious war was preferable, to an inſecure or diſhonourable peace. He rejoiced in the patriotic ſpirit which prevailed the meeting. It would greatly tend to give additional confidence to our Government, in the purſuit of a neceſſary war; and when known in Paris, as the true ſentiments, not only of the merchants of London, but of the Britiſh nation at large, would greatly tend to paraliſe the wicked and dangerous Councils of the Tyrant of France. This ſpeech, the ſpontaneous effuſion of the moment, was received with very great applauſe.

A Copy of the Bulletin was then poſted in front of the Manſion Houſe. The news ſoon ſpread through every part of the city, and was every where received with equal ſatisfaction.—Mr. Liſle is the Meſſenger whoſe arrival was announced in the telegraphic diſpatch, from Boulogne, and arrived in town at one o'clock laſt night, at the Foreign Office, where he delivered his diſpatches which will be ſubmitted to a Cabinet Council this day. The general opinion upon the Meſſage was, that the negociation was compietely at an end. There can be no doubt that it is ſo, unleſs the French Plenipotentiary Mr. Champagny, was authorized to accede to the terms which Lord Lauderdale propoſed.—It is probable that miniſters, unwilling to allow the diſcuſſion to be farther protracted, inſtructed his Lordſhip to ſubmit certain propoſals, and to notify, that unleſs theſe were accepted, he ſhould quit Paris within a given time.—Conſidering all the circumſtances of the caſe, it will not appear very likely that Lord Lauderdale would be detained by ſuch an occurrence.

The Clyde frigate has ſtood over to Boulogne to wait for Lord Lauderdale; he may be expected to reach Boulogne by Saturday night, or Sunday morning.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to the Solicitations of a great many of my Friends and Neighbours, I am induced to make you a tender of my Services, as a Candidate, at the approaching Election on the 29th inſtant, to Repreſent you in Parliament.

Actuated by no other motive than a deſire of promoting Harmony and Concord among us, and uninfluenced by any Spirit of Party, my only aim ſhall be the Public Weal and the Proſperity of our Country; to which end my moſt ſtrenuous Efforts ſhall be at all times exerted.

Should I be the Object of your Choice and have the Honor of Repreſenting ſo reſpectable a portion of this Province, I ſhall feize with zeal, every opportunity of convincing you how much I am,

Your faithful and
devoted ſervant,
THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge Street, 15th Dec. 1806.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN firſt I had the honor of Addreſſing you, it was in a Style of moderation ſuited to the fair and honorable Cauſe I had embarked in, the PUBLIC GOOD—at that time I did not expect to intrude myſelf further upon you; but on my going through the Country, I found the Agents of another Candidate had ſpread Calumnies, as falſe as they are deſpicable; knowing my Reputation in that part where I reſide, and am beſt known, was unfailable by their impotent attacks, have had recourſe to the vile artifice of telling you, that *I was to leave the Country immediately*; which is an infamous Falſehood.—Gentlemen, from the moment I concluded on offering you my Services, I determined, if I ſhould be honored by your choice, on a faithful diſcharge of the Sacred Truſt by a diligent attendance on my Duty. Many of you, Gentlemen, know the ſtake I have in the Country, which muſt attach me to it and its welfare.—How deſperate and declining muſt the hopes of a Party be, to be obliged to have recourſe to ſuch low ſubterfuges?

I ſhould not have troubled you with any boaſt of my Character or Circumſtances, being ſo well known, but leſt the impoſition might impreſs thoſe unacquainted with me, if not contradicted.

I am, Gentlemen,
your moſt obedient and
devoted Servant,
THOMAS B. GOUGH.

Yonge Street, 17th Dec. 1806.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſioners of the Peace for the reſpective Diſtricts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis, John Small, Samuel Smith, James Macaulay, John Mc. Gill, Robert Baldwin, William Allan, Alexander Wood, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Heirs, Richard Beasley, Richard Ferguſon, William Appleyard, Amos Chapman, Edis Beben, John Green, William Crooks, Robert Nichol, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis, John Small, Samuel Smith, James Macaulay, John Mc. Gill, Robert Baldwin, William Allan, Alexander Wood, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Heirs, Richard Beasley, Richard Ferguſon, William Appleyard,
Richard Lovekin, Edis Beben, John Green, Duncan Cameron, Elidia Bowan, Alexander Mc Donell, Donald Mc. Lean, James Fulton, Hawkins Wonderſle, John Eyk, John Bricker, Archibald Thompſon, Alex. Fiſcher, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompſon, Alexander Chiholm, John Berikey, Robert Baldwin, Benjamin Richardſon, Elias Jones, Elias Smith, ſenior, Leonard Soper, Aſa Burnham, Richard Lovekin, Benjamin Marſh, Aſa Wellton, Alex. Fiſcher, Eſqrs.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Cu. Robert Clark, Daniel Wright, Archibald M'Donell, William Jamiſon, Joſhua Booth, Alexander Fiſher, Jun. John Embury, Daniel Fraſer, Auguſtus Spencer, John Stinſon, Junr. Jonathan M'Cray, Samuel Sherwood, Hazleton Spencer, Bryan Lynch, Thomas Durand, Nicholas Lazare, Thomas Markland, Peter Smith, Joſeph Forſyth, [illegible] Henry M'Kay, John Howard, Eſquire

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeſſup, ſenr. William Fraſer, Peter Drummond, Ephraim Jones, Thomas Sherwood, Samuel Wright, James Breakenridge, Thomas Fraſer, Gideon Adams, Solomon Jones, Daniel Jones, Truman Hicock, Joel Stone, Stephen Burritt, William Boies Junior, Henry Arnold, Richard Arnold, Peter Howard, Benjamin Lyman, Hugh Munro, Daniel Burritt, Junior, James Campbell, Elijar Burtom, Uriah Schofield, Stephen Washburn, Henry Bagley, Philip Phillips, Thomas Smyth, Seth Warner, Eſquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
William Claus,
Peter Teepie,
Thomas Horner,
Daniel Springer,
John Bremer,
Wynant Williams,
Elias Fodrey,
John Coleman,
William Tyler,
Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Hutchinſon,
Benjamin Mallory,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
Archibald Mc. Millan,
Enoch Burdeney,
Daniel Hayſon,
Eldha Hankſon, ſenr.
Thos. Welch, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling, John Warren, ſenior, John Ball, Robert Kerr, John M'Nabb, Peter Ball, The Rev. R. Addiſon Ch. John Reilley, Joſeph Edwards, James Muirhead, Samuel Street, ſenior, Robert Nellis, Richard Beaſley, Richard Hatt, Samuel Hatt, Abraham Nellis, Thomas Clark, Thomas Dickſon, John Warren, Junr. Henry Haigle, Crowell Wilſon, Thomas Cummins, John M'Kenzie, William Cluss, William Appleyard, Amos Chapman, Edis Beben, John Green, William Crooks, Robert Nichol, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis, John Small, Samuel Smith, James Macaulay, John Mc. Gill, Robert Baldwin, William Allan, Alexander Wood, William Graham, Richard Hatt, Samuel Heirs, Richard Beaſley, Richard Ferguſon, William Appleyard,
Richard Lovekin, Edis Beben, John Green, Duncan Cameron, Elidia Bowan, Alexander Mc Donell, Donald Mc. Lean, James Fulton, Hawkins Wonderſle, John Eyk, John Bricker, Archibald Thompſon, Alex. Fiſcher, Eſquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompſon, Alexander Chiholm, John Berikey, Robert Baldwin, Benjamin Richardſon, Elias Jones, Elias Smith, ſenior, Leonard Soper, Aſa Burnham, Richard Lovekin, Benjamin Marſh, Aſa Wellton, Alex. Fiſcher, Eſqrs.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Cu. Robert Clark, Daniel Wright, Archibald M'Donell, William Jamiſon, Joſhua Booth, Alexander Fiſher, Jun. John Embury, Daniel Fraſer, Auguſtus Spencer, John Stinſon, Junr. Jonathan M'Cray, Samuel Sherwood, Hazleton Spencer, Bryan Lynch, Thomas Durand, Nicholas Lazare, Thomas Markland, Peter Smith, Joſeph Forſyth, [illegible] Henry M'Kay, John Howard, Eſquire

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeſſup, ſenr. William Fraſer, Peter Drummond, Ephraim Jones, Thomas Sherwood, Samuel Wright, James Breakenridge, Thomas Fraſer, Gideon Adams, Solomon Jones, Daniel Jones, Truman Hicock, Joel Stone, Stephen Burritt, William Boies Junior, Henry Arnold, Richard Arnold, Peter Howard, Benjamin Lyman, Hugh Munro, Daniel Burritt, Junior, James Campbell, Elijar Burtom, Uriah Schofield, Stephen Washburn, Henry Bagley, Philip Phillips, Thomas Smyth, Seth Warner, Eſquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,

The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,
John Mc. Donell of Scothouſe,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Samuel Anderſon,
James Stuart,
Miles Mc. Donell,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
Gilbert Stuart,
David Sherk,
Jofiah Cull,
Jacob Wagner,
William Fraſer,
George Luckes,
Allan Patterſon,
John Corbett,
John Mc. Intire,
John Mc. Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh,
Alexander Rafe,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thomas Morris,
Joſeph Shuter,
William Johnſton,
Joſhua Yonge Cozens,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Rey,
Aſa Warren, Eſquires.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Magiſtrates to be Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of Adminiſtering the Oath to ſuch Perſons reſiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inſtructions from his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ſtreet, 18 June, 1806, for that purpoſe.

Eaſtern Diſtrict,
John Macdonell of Glengary Houſe, Eſq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Eſq.
John Stewart, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,
Edward Jeſſup, ſenior, Eſq.
William Fraſer, Eſq.
Joel Stone, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict,
The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq.
Thomas Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,
Alexander Chiſholm, Eſq.
John Bleeker, Eſq.
Robert Baldwin, Eſq.

Home Diſtrict,
William Allan, Eſq.
Alexander Wood, Eſq.
Richard Hatt, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,
John Warren, ſenr. Eſq.
Robert Kerr, Eſq.
Richard Beaſley, Eſq.

Diſtrict of London,
Thomas Talbot, Eſq.
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Eſq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,
Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Eſq.
Alexander Duff, Eſq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

☞ THE Subſcription Liſt to the York Aſſembly is left at Mr. Allan's, for the convenience of thoſe who wiſh to Subſcribe.

York, 10th Dec. 1806.

Sheriff's Office, December 11, 1806.
Home Diſtrict, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the thirteenth day of January, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are forbid to be then and there preſent, not to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the Eaſt Riding of the COUNTY of YORK, and the COUNTY of SIMCOE.

WHEREAS his Majeſty's Writ bearing Date the Twenty-firſt day of November, in the Forty-ſeventh year of his Reign, hath been iſſued for the Electing of a KNIGHT, to Repreſent the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, in the Aſſembly of this Province, in the place of WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, deceaſed.

And whereas by a certain Act of this Province, paſſed in the Fortieth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled, "An Act "for the more equal Repreſentation of "the Commons of this Province in "Parliament, and for the better deſcri-"bing the qualification of Electors;" it is declared and appointed, that the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe, ſhall be Repreſented in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly by one Member. And whereas by a certain Inſtrument under the Sign Manual, and ſealed with the Seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the County of Durham, the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and the County of Simcoe.

And whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of Upper Canada, by me received, I am hereby directed to cauſe one Knight, girt with a Sword, *(the moſt fit and diſcreet)* to be freely and indifferently choſen, to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in Aſſembly, by thoſe who ſhall be preſent at the Day of Election.

NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of the ſaid nomination and appointment, and in obedience to his Majeſty's ſaid Writ, I ſhall attend on Monday the Twenty-ninth day of December next enſuing, at the Market Houſe, in the Town of York, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and proceed to the Election of one Knight to Repreſent the ſaid County, Riding and County in the ſaid Houſe of Aſſembly, and thereof all Freeholders of the ſaid County, Riding and County, are to take notice and attend accordingly.

W. ALLAN,
Returning Officer for the County of Durham, Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and County of Simcoe.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any poſt right or mile of Lot Number Five, on the Fifth Conceſſion, in the Township of Louth, County of Lincoln, and District of Niagara, to come forward to one year and one day from the date hereof, and prove their title before the Authority, as the Law directs.

December 5, 1806. JOHN MOORE.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late JAMES RUGGLES, Eſq. are requeſted to meet on the 27th inſt. at the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Stoples, in order to ſettle the Accounts of the ſaid Eſtate.—And all perſons indebted to the Eſtate, are again requeſted to make immediate payment.

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.

York, 5th Dec. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each.—Lot No. 7, firſt Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the ſaid Lots are in cultivated ſtate, well watered, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

☞ IT is hereby notified to ſuch perſon or perſons as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Store Licences, according to the Regulations and Proviſions of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that, ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Stall or Stalls, or ſhall keep any Houſe of Public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a ſhop, and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid Regulations and Proviſions of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence, incur the reſpective Penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts, on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan Eſquire, at York.—For the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Wright, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming Eſq. at Kingſton.—For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Everts, Gentleman, at Auguſta.—For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean Eſq. at Cornwall.—For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Hiram Sawyer Eſq. at Niagara.—For the Diſtrict of London, to Joſeph Ryerſon, Eſq. at Charlotteburgh.—For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to William Hands Eſq. at Sandwich.

JOHN Mc. GILL,
Inſpr. Genl. Pub. Proviſ. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late ASHER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment without delay, or their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection. And all perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate are required to bring them forward Accounts, regularly Atteſted, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, } Adminiſtrator,
And MERCY MILES, } Adminiſtratrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29th 1806.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and an early payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate is alſo requited.

C. B. WYATT, } Executors.
J. M'KAY, }

They request all Letters addreſſed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceaſed, will be Poſt paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.

York, 25th April 1805.

THAT it may be known, who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors (Extras. Viz.

William Chewett, York,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich,
Abraham Iredell,
Thomas Welch,
Auguſtus Jones,
William Fortune,
Lewis Grant,
Richard Cockrell,
Henry Smith,
John Ridout,
Aaron Greely,
Thomas Prater,
Reuben Sherwood,
Joſeph Fortune,
Solomon Stevens,
Samuel S. Wilcox
Samuel Ryckman,
Mahlon Burwell,
Adrian Marlet,
Samuel Ridout,
George Lawe

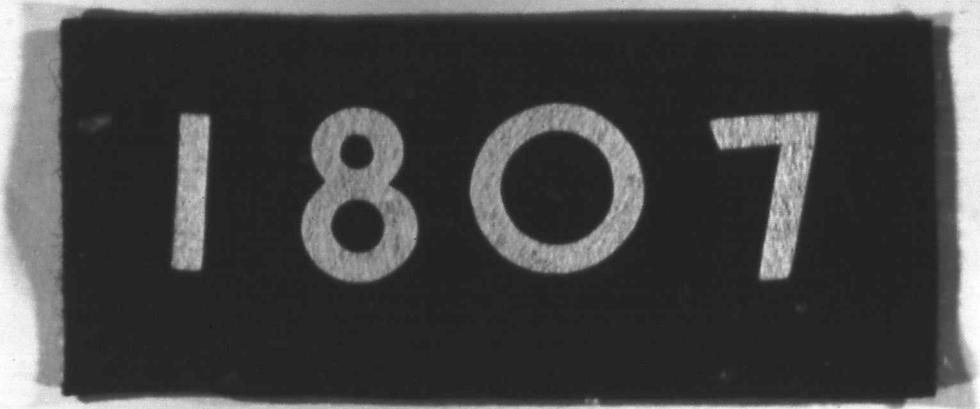
C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.


1807

G. R.

VOLUME XVI.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZ
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 818. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3. 1807.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty sixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have tho't fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the yeir of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Annal Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOWYE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the

[illegible] at round by Cape
[illegible] old and silver mines

[illegible] and some other of our
lately been employed in
the enemy's ports from
Ortegal, in consequence
received by Governe enemy were busily em-
arrangements along
this survey it has been
at the naval establish-
L'Orient, Rochefort,
as they have been for

ptember 23.
—The variety of these
equipment of some of
term for which they are
lled, puts conjecture at
eat many fit bottomed
t from the Downs, and
ansports have now one
. The latest report is,
orcement going out to
to consist of the 17th
, "the brave Death of
," General De Lancey's
the 18 battalion of the
Eogland's regiment, and
Connaughs Rangers, Ge-
giment. The Ardent,
the Charwell Sloop, to
mediately.
learned, that an expe-
ently be sent out to the

pleasure we learn, that
ors are to be conferred
Popham and Major-Ge-

lly has been promoted
ffus to the Ardent line

the transports with the
ents sailed from Portf-

ft battalion ; 40th do.
gth ditto. 2d battalion ;
gion, detachment ; 6th
detachment ; 7th ditto.
; 8th ditto. whole regi-

9th Dragoons marched
fternoon from Deal, on
rtsmouth, where they
ed for foreign service.
Sir Arthur Wellesly
revoft will, it is said,
ds of separate expediti-

Jerome Bonaparte's
to the inner harbor, at
moored head and fern
re not being room for
er guns are taken out
e to protect her even
ll unbent, so appre-
of a visit from some of

tember 25.
that the following are
ments which are agreed
ence of the late united

n, from indisposition,
from the situation,
egular attendance) of
but to return his seat

h, to be President.
to be Lord Privy

o be Secretary of State
partment.
Grenville, to be first
rley,
be President of the
t.
ithurst to be master of
Lord Charles Somer-

Mr. Whitebread will also be speedily called into office, but the arrangement for that purpose is not yet matured.

We can now add, with the utmost confidence, that Lord Grenville proceeded on Monday morning to Windsor, to take the King's pleasure upon the above nominations, all of which it is presumed will be confirmed at the Privy Council held this day.

A letter which we have received from an officer in the Mediterranean, by the Camel, arrived on Sunday at Spithead, states the enemy's force to follows : at Cadiz, ready for sea, Spanish, 1 three decker, and 6 two deckers ; French 5 two deckers, and 1 Frigate—total, ready for sea, 12 sail of the line and one frigate ; sitting, 2 two decke s, and 6 line of battle ships and 1 frigate—total, in preparation, 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates. At Carthagens, 2 three deckers, 6 two deckers, two frigates and one corvette, ready for sea. At Toulon, 3 two deckers 3 frigates and 2 corvettes. At Venice, sitting, 2 two deckers, one frigate, 8 corvettes, 2 galliots, and about 120 gun boats.

The Hamburgh Mail, due on Sunday, arrived last night, with letters and papers to the 18 inst. Hostilities had not commenced, at that date, between France and Prussia ; but the military movements were continued on both sides with increased activity. The Russian troops to the amount of 90,000 men, are said to have arrived on the frontiers of Silesia ; and on the other hand the French troops in Germany are all in motion ; those which were lately encamped near Paris are supposed to be destined for Holland. A letter from Hamburgh of the 30th of last month, says, that their Majesties and Prussia Majesties, the Archduke Charles, and the Grand Duke Constantine, are expected at Dresden.—Bonaparte was to proceed to Dusseldorf and Cologne. The French minister, Laforest, still continued at Berlin on the 27th last month, but every thing was prepared for his departure.

At twelve o'clock, this day, the Consols were 60 3/4 and Omnium 3 1-2, being a fall of about 3/4 per cent. This depreciation is not great when we consider the cause. The fall would probably have been more considerable, but for the relief which has for some time anticipated in the best informed circles.

One of the expeditions now fitting out, is said to be destined against Vera Cruz.

It is a curious circumstance, though not yet observed by any of the Newspapers, that Bonaparte at Paris to put himself at the head of his army the same day this year, that he departed from his capital last year to march against the Austrians, namely on the 24th of September. Whether the result of the war will be as disastrous for Prussia as it was then for Austria, a very short period will determine ; but it seems as if Bonaparte anticipated the same success, by choosing the same day for his departure, and he will no doubt have the circumstances to his fabours, as of omission of their good fortune.

Ministers deny that Lord Lauderdale was ordered to quit Paris—they say that he applied for his passports in consequence of the French Government rejecting or evading the terms on which he was instructed to treat. After considerable difficulty his Lordship obtained his passports, and was to set off from Paris yesterday.

From all quarters we have heard that the news of the rupture of the Negociation has occasioned the greatest satisfaction. The Mail coaches to commemorating the intelligence as the villages to they passed along on Wednesday evening to various directions, were cheered by the inhabitants with shouts of applause ; and the general cry was, " Eternal War, rather than a dishonorable Peace !"

Bonaparte left Silesia on the 18 inst. for Wurtzburgh. The French army amounting to Paris papers which have been received to the 11th, would be assembled between Wurtzburgh and Schweinfurt by the 6th. The encours from the different parts of Germany would indeed seem to be, that Bonaparte was determined to bring the whole mass of his force to bear at once against Prussia. Soult's division which was on the Iser, is said to have been ordered to the Upper Palatine, and it is still said, that not a French regiment will be left in Swabia or Bavaria.'

From the circumstance of the French troops drawing in such force towards Schweinfurt it is evident that Bonaparte means to commence the campaign by an irruption into Saxony, and not into Hesse. It is said that he will enter Saxony on the fourth and on the fourth week. Part of his army will advance between Saxe and Coburg and Saxe Meinengen, and another part will occupy Bareuth, and proceed by the Voigtland. To should form as Bonaparte meant to attack at the same time the main army under the Duke of Brunswick, and the troops under General Hohenlohe, we are not able to state with perfect accuracy what are the positions of the Prussian troops. The head quarters were at Naumburgh on the 29th ult. the date of the last accounts. Hohenlohe is advancing to Hoff.

It is probable that hostilities have commenced before this time. They began last year on the 7th October ; they may begin on the same day this.

A Russian squadron of four sail of the line, three frigates and a brig, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday to take in provisions. It is bound to the Mediterranean, and has about 4000 troops on board.

A heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover on Wednesday night and yesterday morning, in the direction of Boulogne. It is supposed to proceeded from an attempt of our cruizers to set fire to the fleets by means of rockets of an enormous size discharged from vessels of a light draught of water, upon the principle of fluttle thrown from a mortar battery.

The success of Miranda's expedition against the Caraccas, is in much calculated upon, that several ships are already fitting out for that destination. Notice of the first that is to sail was given yesterday at Lloyd's.

Anecdote of Mr. Fox.—It was in the interval between the first and second operation, that he expressed his conviction that his disease would terminate fatally. Lord ——— said, that he might a party for Chiffinch, in the country, and that he had letters the library to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be a new house, Sir, added he, and I think you will approve of it. I shall indeed be in a new house by Christmas next, said Mrs. Fox. " My Lord, what do you think of the state of the final affair doath ?" Lord ——— confounded I believe by the unexpected turn which Mr. Fox had given to the conversation, only made no reply. Mr. Fox continued.—" That it is on no mind, I am convinced. The cause one of the Deity is a proof that there exists ; why am therefore the last to man ? and if such an existence as the soul exists, by its nature it may exist forever. I should have hesitated in the immortality of the soul though Christianity had never existed ; but how it adds an important from the body, is beyond my capacity at judgement. —This, however, I shall know by next Christmas." Mrs. Fox here took his hand and wept. Mr. Fox was much moved.—" I am happy," said he, " full of confidence, I may say of certainty."—*Lon. Pap.*

A ginger-bread baker at Bungay, in Suffolk, who was in the habit of attending all the fairs in that neighbourhood, for the purpose of selling ginger-bread, and amusing the people with stories, which he played in order to attract them to his Stall, his gooses being affected with a cough, a goodess at Brundish, in the same county, advised him to give the animal a mixture of vinegar and honey, which, in a short time, had the desired effect of restoring the donkey to health. The baker, reasoning on the good cure wrought on the animal, concluded that it might produce a similar effect on the human body ; he therefore determined to give it a trial, under the name of the *Pigeradle Balsom*, and commenced advertising it at a groats per bottle, as a Specific for consumptions of the lungs, &c. &c. and Asthma in toto, the efficacy of this medicine (merely simple enough) so soon smoked by people, from whose elevated . . . tion to life, one might suppose, would have known better. He soon gave up ginger-bread baking and Selling, for the more lucrative, but less honorable, practice of selling honey and vinegar at a guinea a pint, by which he smuffed a considerable fortune, which soon raised him to the distinguished honour of a *Doctor of Physic*, although probably ignorant of Pharmacy, anatomy and chimistry.

LONDON, October 3.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PRUSSIAN, SAXON AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

At a moment when the political horizon is again overcast, and every thing seems to announce the immediate commencement of a formidable conflict, a sketch of the respective forces of Prussia, Saxony, and Hesse, cannot be misplaced in our readers.

MILITARY FORCE OF PRUSSIA.

Guards, 3,174, viz.

A Regiment	1158
Grenadier Guards	1358
Life Guards	625
Companies not arranged	230

INFANTRY, 175,307, viz.

	Reg.	Bat.	Men.
Musketeers and Grenadiers	58	116	120,076
Fusileers	—	24	21,456
Field Yagers	1	3	2,487
Third Battalions	—	18	20,456

The whole of the Infantry are divided under what are termed the following inspections, viz. Pruffiana, Berlin, Mark, Magdeburg, Pomerania ; Eaft, Weft, and South Pruffia ; Weftw ; Upper and Lower Silesia, Wolfphalia, and Franconia.

A regular regiment consists of three battalions, 2,357 fighting men. The grenadiers of two regiments are reckoned together. Each regiment of infantry costs the flate annually 115,800 rix-dollars ; consequently, 58 regiments require the fum of 6,716,400 rix-dollars.

The twenty-four battalions of Fufiliers, which are distributed among the eight brigades of Magdeburg, Weftphalia, firft and fecond of Eaft Pruffia, firft and fecond of Weftw, Upper and Lower Silesia, call the annual fum of 846,000 rix-dollars. They have partly their own proper cantonments.

The regiment of Field Yagers, which in 1740 originally confifted of 68 men, has obtained its present complement, from the year 1795 to 1802.

CAVALRY, 40,476 Men.

Regiment.	Men.	Horfes
Cuiraffiers 10	10,416	9,070
Dragoons 14	14,280	12,040
Hufiars 9-1 Batt.	16,458	16,055
Yoweyers 3-1 Batt.	1,577	1,111

Each of thefe regiments coits, exclufively of the horfes, the annual fum of 79,000 rix-dollars ; 12 regiments, of courfe, amount to 948,000 rix-dollars.

Relative to the 14 regiments of dragoons, exclaiming five fquadrons to a regiment, their annual expenfes, exclufive of the horfes, amount to 73,000 rix-dollars, or the fum total of 1,188,000 rix-dollars.

at sound by Cape
old and silver mines

o and some other of our
lately been employed in
the enemy's ports from
e Ortegal, in consequence
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ptember 23.
—The variety of these
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illed, puts conjecture at
reat many flat bottomed
t from the Downs, and
ransports have now one
. The latest report is,
orcement going out to
s to consist of the 17th
, " the brave Death of
," General De Lancey's
the 1st battalion of the
England's regiment, and
onnaughs Rangers, Ge-
giment. The Ardent,
the Charwell sloop, to
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pleasure we learn, that
ors are to be conferred
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lly has been promoted
ssus to the Ardent line

the transports with the
ents failed from Ports-

1st battalion ; 40th do.
9th ditto. 2d battalion ;
gion, detachment ; 6th
, detachment ; 7th ditto.
; 8th ditto. whole regi-

9th Dragoons marched
yesterday from Deal, on
rtsmouth, where they
ed for foreign service.
Sir Arthur Wellesly
Prevoft will, it is said,
s of separate expediti-

, Jerome Bonaparte's
to the inner harbor, at
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re not being room for
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of a visit from some of

tember 25.
that the following are
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n, from indisposition,
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but to retain his seat

h, to be President.
, to be Lord Privy

o be Secretary of State
epartment.
Grenville, to be first
rsury.
o be President of the
l.
thurst to be master of
Lord Charles Somer-

Mr. Whitebread will alſo be ſpeedily called into office, but the arrangement for that purpoſe is not yet matured.

We can now add, with the utmoſt confidence, that Lord Grenville proceeded on Monday morning to Windſor, to take the King's pleaſure upon the above nominations, all of which it is preſumed will be confirmed at the Privy Council held this day.

A letter which we have received from an officer in the Mediterranean, by the Camel, arrived on Sunday at Spithead, ſtates the enemy's force as follows : at Cadiz, ready for ſea, Spanish, 1 three decker, and 6 two deckers ; French 5 two deckers, and 1 Frigate—total, ready for ſea, 12 ſail of the line and one frigate ; ſitting, 2 two deckers, and 6 line of battle ſhips and 1 frigate—total, in preparation, 7 ſail of the line and 2 frigates. At Carthagena, 2 three deckers, 6 two deckers, two frigates and one corvette, ready for ſea. At Toulon, 3 two deckers 3 frigates and 2 corvettes. At Venice, ſitting, 2 two deckers, one frigate, 8 corvettes, 2 galliots, and about 120 gun boats.

The Hamburgh Mail, due on Sunday, arrived laſt night, with letters and papers to the 1ſt inſt. Hoſtilities had not commenced, at that date, between France and Pruſſia ; but the military movements were continued on both ſides with increaſed activity. The Ruſſian troops to the amount of 90,000 men, are ſaid to have arrived on the frontiers of Gallicia ; and on the other hand the French troops in Germany are all in motion ; thoſe which were lately encamped near Paris are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Holland. A letter from Hamburgh of the 30th of laſt month, ſtates, that their Ruſſian and Pruſſian Majeſties, the Archduke Charles, and the Grand Duke Conſtantine, are expected at Dreſden.—Bonaparte was to proceed to Duſſeldorff and Cologne. The French ambaſſador, Laforeſt, ſtill continued at Berlin on the 27th laſt month, but every thing was prepared for his departure.

At twelve o'clock, this day, the Conſols were 60 3-4, and Omnium 3 1-2, being a fall of about 3 per cent. This depreſſion is not great when we conſider the cauſe. The fall would probably have been more conſiderable, but our the reſult been no ſome time anticipated in the beſt informed circles.

One of the expeditions now fitting out, is ſaid to be deſtined againſt Vera Cruz.

It is a matter of conſequence, though not yet obſerved by any of the Newspapers, that Bonaparte is in Paris to put himſelf at the head of his army the ſame day this year, that he departed from his capital laſt year to march againſt the Auſtrians, namely on the 24th of September. Whether the reſult of the war will be as diſaſtrous for Pruſſia as it was then for Auſtria, a very ſhort period will determine ; but it ſeems as if Bonaparte anticipated the ſame ſucceſs, by chuſing the ſame day for his departure, and he will no doubt ſtate the circumſtances to his ſoldiers, as if ſubmiſſive of their good fortune.

Miniſters deny that Lord Lauderdale was ordered to quit Paris—they ſay that he applied for his paſſports in conſequence of the French Government rejecting or evading the terms on which he was inſtructed to treat. After conſiderable delicacy his Lordſhip obtained his paſſports, and was to let off from Paris yeſterday.

From all quarters we have heard that the news of the rupture of the Negociation has occaſioned the greateſt ſatisfaction. The Mail coachmen on communicating the intelligence at the villages as they paſſed along on Wedneſday evening in various directions, were cheered by the inhabitants with ſhouts of applauſe ; and the general cry was, " Eternal War, rather than a diſhonourable Peace !"

Bonaparte left Mentz on the 1ſt inſtant, for Wurtzburgh. The French army according to Paris papers which have been received to the 11th, would be aſſembled between Wurtzburgh and Schweinfort by the 4th. The concourſe from the different parts of Germany would induce us to believe that Bonaparte was determined to bring the whole maſs of his force to bear at once againſt Pruſſia. South's diviſion which was on the Inn, is ſaid to have been ordered to the Upper Palatine, and it is aſſerted, that not a French regiment will be in Saxony after the fourth and on the fourth week. Part of his army will advance between Saxe and Coburg and Saxe Meyningen, and another part will occupy Baireuth, and proceed by the Voigtland. It ſhould ſeem as Bonaparte meant to attack at the ſame time the main army under the Duke of Brunſwick, and the troops under General Hohenlohe, we are not able to ſtate with perfect accuracy what are the poſitions of the Pruſſian troops. The head quarters were at Nuremburgh on the 27th ult. the date of the laſt accounts. Hohenlohe is advancing to Hoff. It is probable that hoſtilities have commenced before this time. They began laſt year on the 7th October ; they may begin on the ſame day this.

A Ruſſian ſquadron of four ſail of the line, three frigates and a ſloop, arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday to take in proviſions. It is bound to the Mediterranean, and has about 4000 troops on board.

A heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover on Wedneſday night and yeſterday morning, in the direction of Boulogne. It is ſuppoſed to proceeded from an attempt of our cruizers to ſet fire to the ſtores by means of rockets of an enormous ſize diſcharged from veſſels of a light draught of water, upon the principle of thoſe thrown from a mortar battery.

The ſucceſs of Miranda's expedition againſt the Caraccas, is ſo much calculated upon, that ſeveral ſhips are already fitting out for that deſtination. Notice of the firſt that is to ſail was given yeſterday at Lloyd's.

Anecdote of Mr. Fox.—It was in the interval between the firſt and ſecond operation, that he expreſſed his conviction that his diſeaſe would terminate fatally. Lord ——— ſaid, that he made a pretty fair Chriſtmas, in the country, and that he had taken the liberty to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be a new ſcene, Sir, added he, and I think you will approve of it. I ſhall indeed be in a new ſcene by Chriſtmas next, ſaid Mr. Fox. " My Lord, what do you think of the Rate of the ſoul after death ?" Lord ——— conſidered I believe by the unexpected turn which Mr. Fox had given to the converſation) made no reply. Mr. Fox continued :—" That it is ſo natural, I am convinced. The exiſtence of the Deity is a proof that ſoul exiſts ; why not therefore the ſoul of man ? And if ſuch a preſence as the ſoul exiſts, by its nature it may exiſt forever. I ſhould have believed in the immortality of the ſoul though Chriſtianity had never exiſted ; but how it acts as impelled from the body, is beyond my capacity at preſent. —That, however, I ſhall know by next Chriſtmas." Mrs. Fox here took his hand and wept. Mr. Fox was much moved.—" I am happy," ſaid he, " full of confidence, I may ſay of certainty."—*Lon. Pap.*

A ginger-bread baker at Bungay, in Suffolk, who was in the habit of attending all the fairs in that neighbourhood, for the purpoſe of ſelling ginger-bread, nuts and amuſing the people with mufic, which he played in order to attract them to his ſtall, his penny being affected with a cough, a perſon at Brundich, in the ſame county, adviſed him to give the animal a mixture of vinegar and honey, which, in a ſhort time, had the deſired effect of reſtoring the donkey to health. The baker, reaſoning on the cure now wrought on the animal, concluded that it might produce as ſalutary an effect on the human body : he therefore determined to give it a trial, under the name of the *Vegetable Balſam*, and accordingly advertiſing it at a guinea per bottle, as a ſpecific for conſumption of the lungs, &c. &c. and ſtrange to relate, the efficacy of this medicine (merely ſimple oxymel), to them unaſſiſted by people, from whoſe elevated ſituation in life, one might expect, ſhould have known better. He ſoon gave up ginger-bread baking and ſelling, for the more lucrative, but leſs honorable, purſuit of ſelling honey and vinegar at a guinea a pint, by which he acquired a conſiderable fortune, which ſoon raiſed him to the diſtinguiſhed honour of a *Doctor of Phyſic*, although perfectly ignorant of pharmacy, anatomy and ſurgery.

LONDON, October 3.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PRUSSIAN, SAXON AND HESSIAN FORCES.

At a moment when the political horizon is again overcaſt, and every thing ſeems to announce the commencement of a formidable conflict, a ſketch of the reſpective forces of Pruſſia, Saxony, and Heſſe, cannot be unpleaſant to our readers.

MILITARY FORCE OF PRUSSIA.

Guards, 31,174 rix.

A Regiment	1155
Grenadier Guards	2156
Life Guards	625
Companies not arranged	250

INFANTRY, 175,307, viz.

	Reg.	Bat.	Men.
Muſketeers and Grenadiers	58	116	126,976
Fuſileers	—	24	22,968
Field Yagers	1	3	2,987
Third Battalions	—	58	22,476

The whole of the Infantry are diveded under what are termed the following Inſpections, viz. Pottſdam, Berlin, Mark, Magdeburg, Pomerania ; Eaſt, Weſt, and South Pruſſia ; Warſaw ; Upper and Lower Silezia, Weſtphalia, and Franconia.

A regular regiment conſiſts of three battalions, 2,357 ſtrong. The grenadiers of two regiments are reckoned together. Each regiment of infantry coſts the ſtate annually 115,800 rix-dollars ; conſequently, 58 regiments require the ſum of 6,716,400 rix-dollars.

The twenty-four battalions of Fuſiliers, which are diſtributed among the eight brigades of Magdeburg, Weſtphalia, firſt and ſecond of Eaſt Pruſſia, firſt and ſecond of Warſaw, Upper and Lower Lileſia, coſt the annual ſum of 696,000 rix-dollars. They have partly their own proper pieces of artillery.

The regiment of Field Yagers, which in 1740 originally conſiſted of 66 men, has obtained its preſent complement, from the year 1795 to 1802.

CAVALRY, 40,476 Men.

Regiment.	Men.	Horſes
Cuiraſſiers 12	10,464	9,012
Dragoons 14	12,880	12,040
Huſſars 9-1 Batt.	16,452	16,056
Yowarzays 1-1 Batt.	1,577	1,561

Each of theſe regiments coſts, exclusively of the horſes, the annual ſum of 79,200 rix-dollars ; 12 regiments, of courſe, amount to 948,000 rix-dollars.

Relative to the 14 regiments of dragoons, reckoning five ſquadrons to a regiment, their annual expences, exclusive of the horſes, amount to 73,900 rix-dollars, or the ſum total of 1,168,200 rix-dollars.

The Ruſſian conſiſt of nine complete regiments, of ten ſquadrons each, beſides a battalion that was raiſed in 1798, conſiſting of five ſquadrons. A regiment of Huſſars coſts the Rate 137,000 rix-dollars, and the whole corps 1,811,500 rix-dollars.

The Tyrcaccyes were originally raiſed out of the Baſkians and Tartarian Pulks ; and, beſides ſabres and piſtols, are armed lances. Their annual expences amounts to 205,500 rix-dollars.

THE ARTILLERY.

Conſiſts of four regiments of field artillery, of 9,186 men ; one regiment of riding artillery, fifteen companies of garriſon artillery, two companies and a command of Pontoniers, four companies of Miners, and 13 Engineers.—Total 15,810 men.

The artillery in the Electorate of Saxony, Frederick Auguſtus of one large 24-pounder ; and the Elector George William, had at leaſt, in 1627, as well as king Frederick William, ſcarcely 300 artillerymen. The five and a half regiments coſt at preſent, yearly, 80,000 rix-dollars.

SUNDRY CORPS.

The Royal Cadets, into which 5-6-9, Nobles were received, from the year 1717, till 1796. The Inſtitute of Cadets at Pottſdam conſiſts of 48 ; the Cadetry Field Yagers, 122 ; the Invalids of the Guards at Weſter near Pottſdam, 525, three companies of the Royal Corps at Berlin, 652 ; ſeventeen companies of Invalids in the Provinces, 2,450 ; Officers of the Train and attendants, 84 ; foudry recruiting parties, ſupernumeraries, &c. 7,510 men.

The whole force of Pruſſia appears to be 270,000 men, to which are to be added three Field Marſhal Generals, viz. the Dukes of Brunſwick, Mollendorf, and the Elector of Heſſe ; ſeven Generals of Infantry, viz. Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, Prince George of Anhalt-Deſſau, Courbiere, Kalnein, Prince Hohenlohe, Knoblauch, and Pirch.

Generals of Cavalry ; Count Kalkreuth, Schulenburg, Kleiſtert, the Duke Eugene of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Saxe Weimar Kohler.

Lieutenant-Generals of Infantry, viz. Oeſtrich, Grolan, Prince of Orange, Count Laſſy, Merkatz, Reuſchin, Rutt, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Pruſſia, Eller, Rachel, Schmettau, Maudlen, Lanſich, Arnim, Count Wartenſleben, Reſtorff, Templehof, the Prince Prince of Heſſe, Seidlitz, Winning, Plotz, Frowerde, Kalkreuth, Seerſtien, Romberg, Thadden, Rouvet.

Lieutenant Generals of Cavalry : Prittwitz, Katte, Elſter, Bilmark, Brecher, Holzendorf, Brofewitz, Meuling, Count Hertzberg, L'Eſtocq, Balern ; 100 Majo-Generals, 183 Colonels, 62 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 666 Majors.

The troops of the firſt Elector of Brandenburg, upon an equal footing with the reſt of the German Princes, originally conſiſted of a life guard of 100 men ; but the Elector George William, in 1633, maintained 2000 men. The ſame year the Elector Frederick herſelf to 16,000. King Frederick William I. left his ſucceſſor, Frederick the Great, a ſtanding army of 76,000 men in the year 1740 ; and which, when Frederick the Second came to the Crown, was 100,000 ſtrong ; and has increaſed under the preſent Monarch to 270,000.

The ſupport of this army amounts to the annual ſum of 22 to 24 millions, about two thirds of the whole revenue ; and, according to the proviſion of the new ſyſtem throughout the Pruſſian Monarchy, about 6,000,000 men are ſubject to the conſcription, and 2,800,392 are free.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF SAXONY.

This army, in 1802, inclusive of the guards and 943 invalids, was 34,823 ſtrong ; the infantry, with the corps of cadets and the 9th regiment, conſiſted of 22,183 men ; the artillery, including 31 engineers and 51 penſioners 2,145 men. The yearly ſupport of each regiment of infantry amounts to 61,633 rix-dollars. The Officers conſiſt of five Generals of Infantry, two Lieutenant Generals of Cavalry, 62 of infantry, and twelve Major Generals.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF HESSE.

Conſiſted in 1804, of fifty four battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons. The infantry was compoſed of the Guard grenadiers, the Life and Grenadier Guards, viz. 6 regiments of infantry, one battalion of Fuſiliers, one of Yagers, five garriſon, and ſeven provincial regiments. The Cavalry, beſides the Life Guards and the regiment of Gens-d'Armes conſiſted of two regiments of Cuiraſſiers, three regiments of dragoons, and one of huſſars.

The artillery conſiſted of one corps, and one corps of riding artillery, exclusive of one battalion of invalids, one corps of Cadets, and the engineers, making a total of 16,000 men.

The Staff conſiſted of one General of Infantry, two of Cavalry, twelve Lieutenant Generals, thirteen Major Generals, twenty-five Colonels, and other Officers, ſeveral of whom received penſions. A Regiment of Infantry conſiſted of two battalions ; its full complement was 1300, but the regiments were ſeldom full.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 4.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 1ſt of October, 1806, preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas it has been repreſented to his Majeſty, that, over and above the royal duties, and the conſulate or municipal duties, payable upon divers articles exported from the city, town, and forteſts of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of, the Government of the ſame, a duty of two reals upon each ox hide, and of one real upon each horſe hide, exported, was levied and paid during the time the ſaid city, town, and forteſts of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, were under the Spaniſh government : And whereas the Commander of his Majeſty's forces, to whom the ſaid city, town, and forteſts have ſurrendered, has thought fit, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known, to reduce the ſaid additional duty to one real upon each ox hide, and to make a proportionate reduction of the duty payable upon each horſe hide exported ; his Majeſty is thereupon to order and declare, that the ſaid reduced duties, and no other, ſhall until the further ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure, continue to be paid upon each ox hide and horſe hide exported as aforeſaid, in Britiſh ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law ; or in the ſhips *bona fide* belonging to any of the ſubjects or native inhabitants of the ſaid city, town, and territories, ſuch native inhabitants being peaceably reſident within the ſame, and under the obedience of his Majeſty's Government there. And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 1ſt of October 18. 6. Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that horſes, mules, aſſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and every other ſpecies of live ſtock, and live proviſions, be added to the articles which his Majeſty by order in Council of the 17th of laſt month, has authoriſed the Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors of his Majeſty's Iſlands and Colonies in the Weſt Indies (in which deſcription the Bahama Iſlands and the Bermuda or Sommer's Iſlands are included) and of any lands or territories on the Continent of South America to his Majeſty belonging, to permit to be imported into the ſaid Iſlands, Colonies, Lands and Territories, reſpectively ; and that the ſaid additional articles be accordingly permitted to be ſo imported, in the manner, for the time, and under the terms and conditions mentioned in the ſaid order.

W. FAWKENER.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſioners of the Peace for the reſpective Diſtricts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Alexander Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 38.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 818. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3. 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty fixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have tho't fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fixth day of December inftant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Difpatch of Public Buſineſs, there to take into confideration the ſtate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty in its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

LONDON, September 22.

Arrangements are underſtood to be in a ſtate of forwardneſs for the amicable adjuſtment of our differences with Pruſſia. The Pruſſian ports are expected to be opened immediately to our trade.

Rear Admiral Stirling has been ſent out to ſupercede Sir Home Popham. He ſailed from Plymouth ſome time ago. It is reported too, but we truſt the report is untrue, that Sir Home is coming home under arreſt.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains his Majeſty's Order in Council for opening a trade with Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, according to the regulations in force between this country and its colonial poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies and America. The judicious arrangement made by Sir Home Popham, for the reduction of the duties on imports, is confirmed, with the exception of German linens, which for the preſent remain ſubject to the duties formerly paid. We are happy to obſerve that the importation of ſlaves is totally prohibited. This prohibition, while truly gratifying to the friends of humanity, muſt eſſentially tend to the diſtreſs of the Spaniſh Government as of the great number of ſlaves imported into Buenos Ayres from Africa, the

at round by Cape
[illegible] gold and silver mines
in Peru.

The Rofario and fome other of our cruizers, have lately been employed in examining all the enemy's ports from Ushant to Cape Ortegal, in confequence of information received by Government, that the enemy were bufily employed in naval arrangements along that coaft. By this furvey it has been afcertained, that the naval eftablifhments at Breft, L'Orient, Rochefort, &c. are precifely as they have been for fome time paft.

September 23.

The Expedition—The variety of thefe the mode of equipment of fome of them, and the term for which they are victually victualled, puts conjecture at defiance.—A great many flat bottomed boats have fent from the Downs, and moft of the tranfports have now one or two of them. The lateft report is, that the reinforcement going out to Buenos Ayres is to conſiſt of the 17th Light Dragoons, "the brave Death or Glory regiment," General De Lancey's regiment; of the 18 battalion of the 5th, General England's regiment, and of the 88th, Connaughs Rangers, General Reid's regiment. The Ardent, of 64 guns, and the Charwell floop, to convoy them immediately.

We have juft learned, that an expedition will fhortly be fent out to the Weft Indies.

With fincere pleafure we learn, that rewards and honors are to be conferred on Sir Home Popham and Major-General Beresford.

Captain Donelly has been promoted from the Narciſſus to the Ardent line of battle fhip.

On Sunday the tranſports with the following regiments failed from Portfmouth:—

40th Regiment, 1ſt battalion; 40th do. 2d battalion; 14th ditto. 2d battalion; 5th German Legion, detachment; 6th German Legion, detachment; 7th ditto. whole regiment; 8th ditto. whole regiment.

Part of the 9th Dragoons marched through Dover yeſterday from Deal, on their way to Portſmouth, where they are to be embarked for foreign ſervice.

Major General Sir Arthur Wellefly and Sir George Prevoſt will, it is faid, get the commands of ſeparate expeditions.

The Veteran, Jerome Bonaparte's ſhip, is hauled into the inner harbor, at Concarneau, and moored head and ſtern to the ſhore, there not being room for her to ſwing: her guns are taken out to make batteries to protect her even there, and her ſails unbent, fo apprehenſive are they of a viſit from ſome of our ſhips.

September 25.

We underſtand that the following are the new arrangements which are agreed upon in conſequence of the lamented death of Mr. Fox:

Earl Fitzwilliam, from indiſpoſition, wiſhes to retire from the ſituation, (which requires regular attendance) of Lord Preſident, but to retain his ſeat in the Cabinet.

Lord Sidmouth, to be Preſident.

Lord Holland, to be Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Howick to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Mr. Thomas Grenville, to be firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Tierney, to be Preſident of the Board of Controul.

Mr. Bragge Bathurſt to be maſter of the Mint, vice Lord Charles Spencer.

Mr. Whitebread will alſo be ſpeedily called into office, but the arrangement for that purpoſe is not yet matured.

We can now add, with the utmoſt confidence, that Lord Grenville proceeded on Monday morning to Windſor, to take the King's pleaſure upon the above nominations, all of which it is preſumed will be confirmed at the Privy Council held this day.

A letter which we have received from an officer in the Mediterranean, by the Camel, arrived on Sunday at Spithead, ſtates the enemy's force as follows; at Cadiz, ready for ſea, Spaniſh, 4 three deckers, and 6 two deckers; French 5 two deckers, and 1 Frigate—total, ready for ſea, 12 fail of the line and one frigate; ſitting, 2 two deckers, and 6 line of battle ſhips and 1 frigate—total, in preparation, 7 fail of the line and 2 frigates. At Carthagena, 2 three deckers, 6 two deckers, two frigates and one corvette, ready for ſea. At Toulon, 3 two deckers 3 frigates and 2 corvettes. At Venice, ſitting, 2 two deckers, one frigate, 8 corvettes, 2 galliots, and about 120 gun boats.

The Hamburgh Mail, due on Sunday, arrived laſt night, with letters and papers to the 18 inſt. Hoſtilities had not commenced, at that time, between France and Pruſſia; but the military movements were continued on both ſides with increaſed activity. The Ruſſian troops in the amount of 90,000 men are ſaid to have arrived on the frontiers of Siteſia; and on the other hand the French troops in Germany are all in motion; thoſe which were lately encamped near Paris are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Holland. A letter from Hamburgh of the 20th of laſt month, ſays, that their Rebels and Pruſſian Majeſties, the Archduke Charles, and the Grand Duke Conſtantine, are expected at Dreſden.—Bonaparte was to proceed to Duſſeldorf and Cologne. The French miniſter, Laforeſt, ſtill continues at Berlin on the 27th laſt month, but every thing was prepared for his departure.

At twelve o'clock, this day, the Conſols were 60 3-4, and Omnium 3 1-2, being a fall of about 3 per cent. This deſcription is not great when we conſider the cauſe. The fall would probably have been more conſiderable, but the reſult been for ſome time anticipated in the laſt mentioned circles.

One of the expeditions now fitting out, is ſaid to be deſtined againſt Vera Cruz.

It is a curious circumſtance, though not yet obſerved by any of the Newspapers, that Bonaparte left Paris to put himſelf at the head of his army the very ſame day this year, that he departed from his capital laſt year to march againſt the Auſtrians, namely on the 29th of September. Whether the reſult of the war will be as ſatisfactory for Pruſſia as it was then for Auſtria, a very ſhort period will determine; but if Bonaparte anticipated the ſame ſucceſs, by chooſing the ſame day for his departure, and he will no doubt ſhare the encouragement to his ſoldiers, as if omnious of their good fortune.

Miniſters ſtate that Lord Lauderdale was ordered to quit Paris—they ſay that he applied for his paſſports in conſequence of the French Government rejecting or evading the terms on which he was inſtructed to treat. After conſiderable delicacy his Lordſhip obtained his paſſports, and was to ſet off from Paris yeſterday.

From all quarters we have heard that the news of the rupture of the Negociation has occaſioned the greateſt ſatisfaction. The Mail conſiſted no communicating the intelligence to the villages as they paſſed along on Wedneſday evening in various directions, were cheered by the inhabitants with ſhouts of applauſe; and the general cry was, "Eternal War, rather than a diſhonourable Peace!"

Bonaparte left Mentz on the 18 inſtant, for Wurtzburgh. The Pariſh army according to Paris papers which have been received to the 12th, would be aſſembled between Wurtzburgh and Schweinfort by the 4th. The accounts from the different parts of Germany would induce us to believe that Bonaparte was determined to bring the whole maſs of his force to bear at once againſt Pruſſia. Such a diviſion which was on the Iſen, is ſaid to have been ordered to the Upper Palatine, and it is aſſumed, that once French regiment will be left in Swabia or Bavaria.

From the circumſtance of the French troops drawing in ſuch force towards Schweinfort it is evident that Bonaparte means to commence the campaign by an irruption into Saxony, not into Heſſe. It is ſaid that he will enter Saxony on the fourth and on the fifth week. Part of his army will advance between Saxe and Coburg and Saxe Meinungen, and another part will occupy Baireuth, and proceed by the Voigtland. It ſhould ſeem as Bonaparte meant to attack at the ſame time the main army under the Duke of Brunſwick, and the troops under General Hohenlohe, we are not able to ſate with perfect accuracy what are the poſitions of the Pruſſian troops. The head quarters were at Naumburgh on the 29th ult. the date of the laſt accounts. Hohenlohe is advancing to Hoff.

It is probable that hoſtilities have commenced before this time. They began laſt year on the 7th October; they may begin on the ſame day this.

A Ruſſian ſquadron of four ſail of the line, three frigates and a ſloop, arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday to take in proviſions. It is bound to the Mediterranean, and has about 4000 troops on board.

A heavy firing was heard at Deal and Dover on Wedneſday night and yeſterday morning, in the direction of Boulogne. It is ſuppoſed to proceed from an attempt of our cruizers to let fire to the flotilla by means of rockets of an enormous ſize diſcharged from veſſels of a light draught of water, upon the principle of bombs thrown from a mortar battery.

The ſucceſs of Miranda's expedition againſt the Caracas, is ſo much calculated upon, that ſeveral ſhips are already fitting out for that deſtination. Notice of the act that is to fall was given yeſterday at Lloyd's.

Anecdote of Mr. Fox.—It was in the interval between the riot and ſecond operation, that he expreſſed his conviction that his diſeaſe would terminate fatally. Lord —— ſaid, that he muſt ſpeak the Chriſtmas to the country, and that he had taken the liberty to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be a new ſcene, Sir, ſaid he, and I think you will approve of it. I ſhall indeed be in a new ſcene by Chriſtmas next, ſaid Mr. Fox. "My Lord, what do you think of the ſtate of the foul after death?" Lord —— confeſſed he could believe by the exerciſe of reaſon which Mr. Fox had given to the converſation, no ſatisfactory reply. Mr. Fox continued—"That is an example, I am determined. The conſciouſneſs of Deity is a proof that ſome entity why not therefore the ſame man ſhall ſtand in exiſtence as the ſoul exiſts, by its nature it may exiſt forever. I ſhould have preſerved in this immortality of the ſoul, that Chriſtianity had never exiſted; but how it acts as impreſſed from the body, is beyond my capacity as judgement. —That, however, I don't know by reaſon Chriſtianity." Mrs. Fox here took his hand and wept. Mr. Fox was much moved—"I am happy," ſaid he, "full of confidence, I may ſay of certainty."—*Lon. Pap.*

A ginger-bread baker at Bungay, in Suffolk, who was in the habit of attending all the fairs in that neighbourhood, for the purpoſe of ſelling gingerbreadnuts and amuſing the people with mufic, which he played on a fiddle to attract them to his ſtall, his penury being affected with a cough, a perſon at Redmarſh, in the ſame county, adviſed him to give the animal a mixture of vinegar and honey, which, in a ſhort time, had the deſired effect of reſtoring the donkey to health. The baker, exulting on the rapid cure wrought on the animal, concluded that it might produce as falutary an effect on human lungs—therefore determined to give it a trial, under the name of the *Vegetable Balſam*, and commenced advertiſing it at a guinea per bottle, as a certain cure for coughs, colds, &c. &c. and ſtrongs to relate, the efficacy of this medicine (merely ſimple enough!) was ſoon atteſted by perſons, from whoſe elevated ſituations in life, one might ſuppoſe, would have known better. He ſoon gave up ginger-bread baking and fiddling, for the more lucrative, but leſs honourable, purſuit of ſelling honey and vinegar at a guinea a phial, by which he amaſſed a conſiderable fortune, which ſoon raiſed him to the diſtinguiſhed honour of a *Doctor of Phyſic*, although perfectly ignorant of pharmacy, anatomy and ſurgery.

LONDON, October 3.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PRUSSIAN, SAXON AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

At a moment when the political horizon is again overcaſt, and every thing ſeems to announce the commencement of a formidable conflict, a ſketch of the reſpective forces of Pruſſia, Saxony, and Heſſe, cannot be unpleaſant to our readers.

MILITARY FORCE OF PRUSSIA.

Guards, 31,174, viz.

A Regiment	1155
Grenadier Guards	1150
Life Guards	605
Corps not yet arranged	750

INFANTRY, 175,307, viz.

	Reg.	Bat.	Men.
Muſketeers and Grenadiers	58	116	126,768
Fuſileers	—	24	21,456
Field Yagers	1	3	2,087
Third Battalions	—	58	25,496

The whole of the Infantry are divided under what are termed the following inſpections, viz. Pottſdam, Berlin, Mark, Magdeburg, Pomerania; Eaſt, Weſt, and South Pruſſia; Warſaw; Upper and Lower Silefia, Weſtphalia, and Franconia.

A regular regiment conſiſts of three battalions, 2,357 ſtrong. The grenadiers of two regiments are reckoned together. Each regiment of infantry coſts the ſtate annually 115,800 rix-dollars; conſequently, 58 regiments require the ſum of 6,716,400 rix-dollars.

The twenty-four battalions of Fuſiliers, which are diſtributed among the eight brigades of Magdeburg, Weſtphalia, firſt and ſecond of Eaſt Pruſſia, firſt and ſecond of Warſaw, Upper and Lower Silefia, coſt the annual ſum of 946,000 rix-dollars. They have partly their own proper cantonments.

The regiment of Field Yagers, which in 1740 originally conſiſted of 68 men, has obtained its preſent complement, from the year 1793 to 1802.

CAVALRY, 40,474 Men.

Regiment.	Men.	Horſes
Cuiraſſiers 12	10,416	9,216
Dragoons 14	12,880	12,040
Huſſars 9-1 Bat.	16,658	16,056
Yagers 1-1 Bat.	1,577	1,161

Each of theſe regiments coſts, exclſively of the horſes, the annual ſum of 79,000 rix-dollars; 12 regiments, of courſe, amount to 948,000 rix-dollars.

Relative to the 14 regiments of dragoons, reckoning five ſquadrons to a regiment, their annual expences, exclſive of the horſes, amount to 73,000 rix-dollars, or the ſum total of 1,168,000 rix-dollars.

The Pruſſian conſiſt of nine cuiraſſier regiments, of ten ſquadrons each, beſides a battalion that was raiſed in 1798, conſiſting of five ſquadrons. A regiment of Huſſars coſts the ſtate 137,000 rix-dollars, and the whole corps 1,811,500 rix-dollars.

The Yowarczys were originally raiſed out of the Bohemian and Tartarian Pulks; and, beſides ſabres and piſtols, are armed lances. Their annual expences amount to 205,500 rix-dollars.

THE ARTILLERY.

Conſiſts of four regiments of field artillery, of 1,186 men to a regiment of riding artillery, fifteen companies of garriſon artillery, two companies and a company of Pontoneers, four companies of Miners, and 89 Engineers.—Total 13,210 men.

For artillery in the Electo[illegible] of Saxony, Frederick Lewis, of one large 24-pounder; and the Elector George William, had at firſt, in 1827, as well as King Frederick William, fourteen 350 artilleriſts. The four and a half regiments cant at preſent, yearly, 750,000 rix-dollars.

SUNDRY CORPS.

The Royal Cadets, into which 5 or 9, Nobles were received, from the year 1717, till 1796. The Inſtitute of Cadets at Potſdam conſiſts of 48; the Cavalry Field Yagers, 122; the Invalids of the Guards at Weſter near Potſdam, 543; three companies of the Royal Corps at Berlin, 892; ſeventeen companies of Invalids, in the Provinces, 2,430; Officers of the Train and attendants, 84; Sundry recruiting parties, Yagers ſervers, &c. 7,510 men.

The whole force of Pruſſia appears to be 250,000 men, to which are to be added three Field Marſhal Generals, viz. the Dukes of Brunſwick, Mollendorf, and the Count de Hoditz; ſeven Generals of Infantry, viz. Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, Prince George of Heſſe Darmſtadt, Cocherets, Kotzeg, Prince Hohenlohe, Kleiſt, and Pirch.

Generals of Cavalry: Count Kalkreuth, Schulenburg, Rohrary, the Duke Eugene of Wirtemberg, the Duke of Saxe Weimar Kohler.

Lieutenant-Generals of Infantry, viz. Owſtein, Courbiere, Prince of Orange, Count Lacy, Meyerinck, Rauch, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Pruſſia, Hake, Richel, Schmettau, Maudfeu, Lanſich, Arnim, Count Wartenſleben, Reipartz, Treuenfels, the Prince Princes of Heſſe, Selbers, Winning, Plato, Grawerde, Kalkreuth, Stenſlen, Romberg, Theoden, Borſtell.

Lieutenant Generals of Cavalry: Prittwitz, Katte, Blumy, Bilnaek, Bischer, Holzendorf, Brofewitz, Blumig, Count Herzberg, L'Eſtocq, Bevern; 108 Major-Generals, 183 Colonels, 62 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 666 Majors.

The troops of the firſt Electors of Brandenburg, were the firſt coming with the reſt of the German Empire originally conſiſted of a life guard of 100 men; and that Elector George William, in 1627, maintained 400 more. Theſe were by the Elector Frederick raiſed to 30,000. King Frederick William I. left to Succeſſor, Frederick the Great, a ſtanding army of 76,000 men in the year 1740; and which, when Frederick the Second came to the Crown, was 200,000 ſtrong; and has increaſed under the preſent Monarch to 250,000.

The ſupport of this army amounts to the annual ſum of 22 to 24 millions, about two thirds of the whole revenue; and, according to the proviſo of the new ſyſtem throughout the Pruſſian Monarchy, about 6,000,000 men are ſubject to the conſcription, and 2,800,000 are ſubject to the conſcription, and 2,800,000 are ſubject to the conſcription, and

THE MILITARY FORCE OF SAXONY.

The army, in 1802, inclufive of the guards and 911 invalids, was 34,013 ſtrong; the invalids, with the corps of cadets and the guards, conſiſted of 22,183 men; the artillery, including 31 engineers and 58 pioneers 2,548 men. The yearly ſupport of each regiment of infantry amounts to 61,633 rix-dollars. The officers conſiſt of five Generals of Infantry, two Lieutenant Generals of Cavalry, ſix of infantry, and twelve Major Generals.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF HESSE.

Conſiſts in 1804, of fifty four battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons. The infantry was compoſed of the Body guards, the Life and Grenadier Guards, ſix regiments of infantry, one battalion of Fuſiliers, one of Yagers, five garriſon, and ſeven provincial regiments.

The Cavalry, beſides the Life Guards and the regiment of Grand-Arms conſiſted of two regiments of Dragoons, three regiments of dragoons, and one of huſſars.

The artillery conſiſted of one corps, and one corps of riding artillery, exclſive of one battalion of invaliſs, one corps of Cadets, and the engineers, making a total of 16,000 men.

The Staff conſiſted of one General of Infantry, two of Cavalry, twelve Lieutenant Generals, thirteen Major Generals, twenty five Colonels, and other Officers, ſeveral of whom received penſion. A Regiment of Infantry conſiſted of two battalions; its full complement was 1300, but the ſegiments were ſeldom full.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 4.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18 of October, 1806, preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas it has been repreſented to his Majeſty, that, over and above the royal duties, and the conſulate or municipal duties, payable upon divers articles exported from the city, town, and forteſs of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, including therein all and every the territories belonging to, or forming a part of, the Government of the ſame, a duty of two reals upon each ox hide, and of one real upon each horſe hide, exported, was levied and paid during the time the ſaid city, town, and forteſs of Buenos Ayres, and its dependencies, were under the Spaniſh government: And whereas the Commander of his Majeſty's forces, to whom the ſaid city, town, and forteſs have intermedered, has thought fit, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known, to reduce the ſaid additional duty to one real upon each ox hide, and to make a proportionate reduction of the duty payable upon each horſe hide exported; his Majeſty is thereupon to order and declare, that the ſaid reduced duties, and no other, ſhall until the further ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure, continue to be paid upon each ox hide and horſe hide exported as aforeſaid, in Britiſh ſhips, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law; or in the ſhips *bona fide* belonging to any of the ſubjects or native inhabitants of the ſaid city, town, and territories, ſuch native Inhabitants being peaceably reſident within the ſame, and under the obedience of his Majeſty's Government there. And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18 of October 1806. Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that horſes, mules, aſſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and every other ſpecies of live ſtock, and live proviſions, be added to the articles which his Majeſty by his order in Council of the 17th of laſt month, has authoriſed the Governors, and Lieutenant Governors of his Majeſty's Iſlands and Colonies in the Weſt Indies (in which deſcription the Bahama Iſlands and the Bermuda or Somer's Iſlands are included) and of any lands or territories on the Continent of South America to his Majeſty belonging, to permit to be imported into the ſaid Iſlands, Colonies, Lands and Territories, reſpectively; and that the ſaid additional articles be accordingly permitted to be ſo imported, in the manner, for the time, and under the terms and conditions mentioned in the ſaid order.

W. FAWKENER.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſioners of the Peace for the reſpective Diſtricts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, junior,	Samuel Street, ſenior,
John Ball,	Robert Mills,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beaſley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Hall,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addiſon Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Reilley,	Thomas Clark,
Joſeph Kerr,	Thomas Dickſon,
John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Haight,	Amos Chapman,
Caswell Willis,	Elias Bolton,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kertie,	William Crookſhanks,
William Climie,	Robert Kerbel, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Elias Bolton,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
Elihu Beman,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
John Mc. Gill,	Donald Mc. Lean,
Robert Hamilton,	James Fulton,
William Allan,	John Erb,
Alexander Wood,	William Bricker,
John Strachan,	Archibald Thompſon,
Richard Hatt,	Alex. Fletcher, Eſquires.
Samuel Hatt,	
Richard Beaſley,	
Richard Pengelly,	
William Applegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompſon,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chiſholm,	Afa Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marſh,
Benjamin Richardſon,	Afa Wellers,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Eſqrs.
Elias Smith, ſenior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Cle.
Robert Clark,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnston,
Joshua Booth,
Alexander Fisher,
John Embury,
Daniel Frafer,
Augustus Spencer,
John Bostion, Junr.
Jonathan Miller,
John Bleeker,
Samuel Sherwood,
Hazleton Spencer,
Bryan Crewford,
Thomas Dorland,
Nicholas Lenoire,
Thomas Markle,
Peter Smith,
Joseph Forsyth,
John Cumming,
William Crawford,
William Robins,
Benjamin Seymore,
Wm. Ball, of Richmond,
Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
D. Fraser of Ernestown,
Stephen Cooper,
Mathias Marsh,
Robert Young, Senior,
James Mc. Nabb.
John De Fou,
Joseph Prindle,
Cornelius Vanalstein,
Barnett Dyer,
James Coiner.
Mathew Pearn,
Henry Mc. Daniel,
John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
Edward Jessup, Senr.
William Fraser,
Peter Drummond,
Ephraim Jones,
Thomas Sherwood,
Samuel Wright,
James Breakenridge,
Thomas Frafer,
Gideon Adams,
Solomon Jones,
Daniel Jones,
Truman Hicock,
Joel Stone,
Stephen Burrier,
William Soles Junior,
Henry Arnold,
Richard Arnold,
Peter Howard,
Benjamin Lyons,
Hugh Mearis,
Daniel Barritt, Junior,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottum,
Uriah Schofield,
Stephen Washburn,
Henry Rogers,
Philip Phillips,
Thomas Smyth,
Seth Warner, Esquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,
John Mc. Donell of Scothoufe,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Samuel Anderfon,
James Stuart,
Miles Mc. Donell,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
Gilbert Stuart,
David Sherks,
Jofiah Cafs,
Jacob Wenger,
William Frafer,
George Lurkes,
Allan Patterfon,
John Carbet,
John Mc. Ionet,
John Mc. Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh,
Alexander Rofs,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thomas Morris,
Joseph Shuter,
William Johnfton,
Jofhua Vangt Cozens,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Afa Warner, Efquires.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Magiftrates to be Commiffioners for the purpofe of Adminiftering the Oath to fuch Perfons refiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inftructions from his Majefty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ftreet, 1ft June, 18.6. for that purpofe.

Eaftern Diftrict,

John Macdonell of Glengary Houfe, Efq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Efq.
John Stewart, Efq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

Edward Jeſſup, ſenior, Eſq.
William Frafer, Eſq.
Joel Stone, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict,

The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq.
Thomas Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,

Alexander Chiſholm, Eſq.
John Bleeker, Eſq.
Robert Baldwin, Eſq.

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq.
Alexander Wood, Eſq.
Richard Hatt, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,

John Warren, ſenr. Eſq.
Robert Kerr, Eſq.
Richard Beaſley, Eſq.

Diſtrict of London,

Thomas Talbot, Eſq.
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq.
Nathan Bonnell Birnum, Eſq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Eſq.
Alexander Duff, Eſq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Sheriff's Office. December 11, 1806.
Home Diſtrict } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the thirteenth day of January, now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are required to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices it doth behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

IT is hereby notified to ſuch perſon or perſons as are deſirous of obtaining Shop, Tavern or Still Licences, according to the Regulations and Proviſoes of the reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, in that behalf made and provided; to apply for the ſame to the Inſpector of the ſaid Licences, for the Diſtrict to which ſuch perſon or perſons do belong, before the fifth day of January next enſuing.

And it is hereby further notified, that ſuch perſon or perſons as after that day, ſhall uſe any Still or Stills, or ſhall keep any Houſe of Public Entertainment, or ſhall keep a Shop, and ſhall ſell therein by retail Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, or ſhall otherwiſe ſell Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, contrary to the ſaid Regulations and Proviſoes of the ſaid reſpective Acts of the Parliament of this Province, or ſhall not procure a Licence or Licences as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe and in the manner herein before mentioned, before the ſaid fifth day of January, ſhall for every ſuch offence, incur the reſpective Penalties inflicted by the ſaid Acts, on ſuch perſons as commit the ſame.

N. B. Applications for Licences to be made for the Home Diſtrict, to William Allan Eſquire, at York.—For the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, to Thomas Ward, Gentleman, at Cramahe.—For the Midland Diſtrict, to John Cumming Eſq. at Kingſton.—For the Diſtrict of Johnſtown, to Oliver Ewarts, Gentleman, at Auguſta.—For the Eaſtern Diſtrict, to Neil M'Lean Eſq. at Cornwall.—For the Diſtrict of Niagara, to Iſaac Swayzer Eſq. at Niagara.—For the Diſtrict of London, to Joſeph Ryerſon Eſq. at Charlotteville.—For the Weſtern Diſtrict, to William Hands Eſq. at Sandwich.

JOHN Mc. GILL,
Inſpr. Gen. Pub. Proſ. Accts.

York, 18th November, 1806.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have any juſt right or title to Lot Number Five, in the Firſt Conceſſion, in the Township of Louth, County of Lincoln, and Diſtrict of Niagara, to come forward in one year and one day from the date hereof, and prove their title before the Authority, as the Law directs.

JOHN MOORE.

December 5, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late ABNER MILES, of Yonge Street, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment without delay, as their Accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for Collection. And all perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted, within four months from this date, for payment.

JAMES MILES, } Adminiſtrator,
And MERCY MILES, } Adminiſtratrix.

Yonge Street, Nov. 29, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the late WILLIAM WEEKES Eſquire, requeſt that all perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed will, within TWO MONTHS from this date, ſend in their ſeveral Accounts, regularly Atteſted; and an early payment of all ſums of Money due to the ſaid Eſtate is alſo required.

C. B. WYATT, }
J. M'KAY, } Executors.

They requeſt all Letters addreſſed to them relative to the affairs of the Deceaſed will be Poſt paid.

York, Oct. 23, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late JAMES RUGGLES, Eſq. are requeſted to meet on the 27th inſt. at the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Smyth, in order to ſettle the Accounts of the ſaid Eſtate.—And all perſons indebted to the Eſtate, are again requeſted to make immediate payment to

ESTHER RUGGLES, Adminiſtratrix.

York, 5th Dec. 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, firſt Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are conſiderably Stumped, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 24th April 1805.

THAT it may be known who are authoriſed to Survey Lands on the part of the Crown within this Province; the following Liſt is communicated to the Public, of ſuch perſons who are duly Licenced for that purpoſe, to be Surveyors thereto. Viz.

William Chewett, John Rider,
York, Aaron Greely,
Thomas Smith, Sandwich, Thomas Fraſer,
Reuben Sherwood,
Abraham Iredell, Joſeph Fortune,
Thomas Welch, Solomon Steeves,
Auguſtus Jones, Samuel S. Wilmot,
William Fortune, Samuel Ryckman,
Lewis Grant, Mahlon Burwell,
Richard Cockrell, Adrian Meſier,
Henry Smith, Nathaniel Ridout,
George Lawe,
C. B. WYATT,
Surveyor General.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4th Conceſſion } 200 Acres in the township of Whitby.
8—6th do.
24—7th do.
South Half 28—4th do. } 400 Acres in Scarborough.
16—1ſt do.
19—5th do.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Hamilton.
3 & 4—1ſt do. } 1200 Acres in Clark.
4—2d do.
3 & 4 in the broken front

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 15th July, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,
Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 39.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 819. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ſixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:



WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſixth day of December inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1793, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

From the London Gazette.—Oct. 21.

BRITISH MANIFESTO, on the Failure of the Negotiations with France.

DECLARATION.

The negociations in which his Majeſty has been engaged with France having terminated unſucceſsfully, his Majeſty thinks proper to make this public Declaration to his ſubjects and to Europe, of the circumſtances which have led to an iſſue which his majeſty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the concluſion of a ſecure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happineſs of ſo many nations, and which even amidſt all the ſucceſſes that attend his arms, is ſo burthenſome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can ariſe on this occaſion no other ſentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increaſed conviction, that the reſtoration of general tranquility is retarded only by the injuſtice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unſatisfied with its immenſe acquiſitions on the Continent, ſtill openly perſeveres in a ſyſtem deſtructive of the independence of every other power. War is purſued not for ſecurity, but for conqueſt; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than

that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his Majesty's German dominions which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating; it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his allies.

During their proceedings, a minister sent by the Emperor of Russia, to treat for the same important object, in concert with his Majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honor and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

No sooner had this base been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty, that unless the principles proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communication which had been opened between the two Governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person intrusted by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negociation by Ministers duly authorised, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the King and his Allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an Ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interest he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negociation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her Minister, had been the preservation of Germany.—Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole of the constitution of the Germanic empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his allies, & towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favorable issue to the negociation, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay; and the French Government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conference, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorised and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his majesty's minister, that France was now preparing to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquility of the world.

The objects of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate Negociation, to the exclusion of his Allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an Ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the Negociation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Prussia, enabled his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his Minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his Ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on these grounds a provisional treaty to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negociating was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negociation, but these were still far short of what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Prussia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his Minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the Negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no other object of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honor of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honor of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independance, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

We have already announced the arrival of Lord Lauderdale in town. He left Paris on Thursday afternoon, and slept that night at Chantilly. It is to be observed that the Noble Lord asked for passports at the time the Emperor set out for the army, and from that moment all negociation ceased. Passports were not refused, but they were not granted; and it seems obvious that it was the policy of the French Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromise with the King of Prussia, and to keep the English Minister at Paris as a color to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant passports to his Lordship, should he apply for them—a circumstance of which neither his Lordship nor the British Government had any information; upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty-four hours afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vanished, our Government had issued orders for the experiment to be made upon Boulogne, which was attempted last Wednesday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coast, as they did last year. This is a wise measure and we believe will be persevered in, and we have every hope, that in the end the destruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impression which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Ross, the messenger, arrived on Tuesday with dispatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission to land. He was conveyed in a close shut cabriolet to a Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. At night he was allowed to proceed; and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordship slept on Friday night. The noble Lord dispatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprise Ministers of his having set out; but on his arrival at Saumur (the second post on this side Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arrest by the gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and Suite came up; a troop of horse then conducted them to Boulogne. An offices even took a seat in the Noble Lord's carriage. At Boulogne he slept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his suite were marched through a double file of musqueteers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate. All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march of the English Ambassador, and though it seemed to be the earnest desire of General le Brun, the Commander in Chief, to shew disrespect to the Noble Earl, there was nothing but sorrow and disappointment at the failure of the negociation marked on the faces of the spectators. By sending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, Ministers have given a convincing proof to the whole world how seriously they were disposed for peace—but after the issue which we have seen, we should consider it as degrading to the country ever again to send a negociator to the enemy's capital, even if solicited so to do in the most pressing manner.

BATTLE IN ITALY.

A Gentleman arrived in Leghorn, by the latest arrivals from the Continent, states, that prior to his departure, (we have not been able to ascertain the precise date, but know that it is recent) accounts had reached that city from Naples, of great and continued disasters having befallen the French troops in Calabria.

It was fully understood there, that a second general engagement had taken place, in which the French were completely defeated. General Jourdan is stated to have been killed by a musket shot discharged from a tree by a Calabrian. Massina is also said to have been dangerously wounded, and most of the officers of rank either killed or wounded. This victory, though glorious, was purchased with the loss of many valuable lives.

After this sanguinary affair, the remainder of the French fell back upon Naples; and it was even said that they had quitted that city, and had sought shelter in the Roman territory.

We also learn, that a respectable Banking house in the City received a letter from Vienna, dated the 24th of September, which states, that intelligence had been received there of the total dispersion of the French troops in Calabria on the 22d August, when most of the officers of rank were killed prior to the flight of the French. This decisive blow is said to have been given by an armed force of insurgents headed by a woman of the name of Rossi, whose husband was inhumanly butchered by the French, for being inimical to the Usurper's Government. This formidable force call themselves the "Army of Vengeance." Joseph Bonaparte, the account states, fled to Florence.

October, 16.

Yesterday evening one of the hottest presses for seamen ever known took place on the River and in the neighbourhood. Two receiving ships came up abreast of the Tower. Every thing shews that the most extensive and energetic system of operations will be carried on, since the enemy have left us no alternative but a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The transports with troops on board for Buenos Ayres, sailed on Friday with a fair wind, and by this time, we have no doubt, are clear of the Channel.

The ships proceeding with the two armies to South America, are the Ardent, of 64 guns, the Unicorn, Nereid, Thisbe, and Daphne frigates, and the Pheasant and Charwell sloops; and it is not improbable, but that Sir Samuel Hood, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Home Popham, may proceed with them in a 74.

Great preparations are making to attack the flotilla at Boulogne.

We have just heard that another expedition of 4000 men is immediately to be formed, and will be sent off with dispatch.

Baron Jacobi, the Prussian Minister, has arrived here; and entered on the duties of his mission.

Lord Holland has been appointed to the Privy Seal, vice Lord Sidmouth, resigned.

Lord Gower has been appointed on a foreign diplomatic mission: it is supposed he is going to Vienna.

A new creation of Peers is now a measure completely decided upon. Several names are mentioned, but their we decline to state at present, as in a day or two we hope to present our readers with a correct list.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Besides the 80,000 Russians which are on their march for Germany, twenty regiments of Cossacs have received orders to march for the same country.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 4.

We learn, that two Russian columns, each of 50,000 men, are in full march, one through Warsaw to Silesia, under the conduct of the Prussian General Chlehowski, he being Commissary for the purpose.—The second army passes through Lithuania and Eastern Prussia. The Russians have raised a great magazine at Libau, by which it is presumed a third Russian army will arrive.

By recent intelligence from Dublin, we believe, that an appointment has taken place which marks the sentiments of administration to the Roman Catholics. A very high and lucrative office, that of Commissioner of Excise, has been bestowed upon Mr. Terry of Cork, a gentleman of that persuasion.

TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated 14th October.

The following details, furnish some further particulars respecting the late engagement, in which our ever to be lamented Prince Louis fell while fighting for his country.

Prince Louis commanded the van of the corps of Prince Hohenlohe. The latter ordered him to march to Rudolphstadt with 6 or 7000 men, in order to assist general Tauenzien, who was stationed at Hoff, to form a junction with the grand Prussian army.—This the Prince accomplished on the 8th inst. On his crossing the Saal between Rudolphstadt and Saalfeld, he fell upon a corps of 5000 French troops who wanted to dispute his passage, but who soon were compelled to give way. Soon after the whole of Bernadotte's army, consisting of 30,000 men, came up and attacked our small corps with great impetuosity, which disproportionate contest obliged our troops to retreat, until we reached the river Saal, but not till we had withstood the superior force of the enemy for 7 hours. Our loss consisted of 1500 men, and that of the enemy is more considerable.—What renders our loss more afflicting, is the death of Prince Louis, who displayed the greatest courage and who received two pistol balls through his head, while encouraging his troops, who gallantly withstood the enraged enemy with their bayonets.

Prince Louis seems to have had some prediction of his fate previous to his leaving the capital, which he mentioned to his friends, and which induced him to make his will.

It is said that 60 of the enemies chasseurs have formally protested to our Magazines of Naumburg and set fire to some of them.

According to accounts from Breslau, quarters have been bespoke there, for 80,000 Russians, besides 30,000 expected from Ralisch, in Poland.

To the Independent and Respectable ELECTORS of the COUNTY of DURHAM, the East Riding of the COUNTY of YORK, and the COUNTY of SIMCOE, who honored me with their Support at the late ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my most sincere and grateful Thanks, for your exertions in my behalf in the late Contest; exertions as honorable to you as flattering to me; although your efforts have not, on this occasion, obtained their merited success, I pledge myself to pursue my endeavours, where I hope and have a confidence of attaining the object of your wishes.

You went to the Hustings, Gentlemen, under the Banners of Liberty, Loyalty and Union, with hearts animated with pure love of KING and CONSTITUTION, and many of you have proved your attachment thereto by shedding your blood in their support; but your opponents were preceded by the Standard of Discord, Anarchy and Rebellion, which in another part of the Empire had led thousands to a premature Death, and many who escaped the horrid carnage of the field, expiated their Treasons, in the vain attempt to sever the Crown from the Harp, by an ignominious exit at the Gallows, and their heads were affixed as public Spectacles, to warn the deluded; but Charity and the Honor of this Country impels me to hope it was only the incautious Indiscretion of the unthinking.

I have also to return my Thanks to many, who on account of the friends of my offering myself as a Candidate, had so far previously engaged themselves as not to be able to interest with confidence, though I had their warmest wishes, I could not avail myself of their Support.

Persevere, my friends, in your attachment to your King, maintain the good Order you have been accustomed to, pursue your industry, and cherish your domestic comforts; follow the dictates of reason but be not deluded by discontented Demagogues and when other parts of the world may be defeated by the ravages of war, or agitated by internal Commotion, you will be tranquil and secure.

I am, Gentlemen, with gratitude and respect, your faithful humble Servant,

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

York, 8th Jan. 1807.

☞ *A Meeting of the Upper Canada Agricultural and Commercial Society will be holden at Moore's Hotel, on Tuesday the 13th instant, at two o'Clock.*

York, 9th January 1807.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province:
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Mailleville, John Drake,
William Caldwell, William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott, Reptd Baby,
John Aikin, senior, John Aikin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh, Robert Richardson,
William Parke, Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor, Alexander Duff,
Frances Baby, Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Manforton, George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby, Richard Pattillon,
Aixer M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot, William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse, Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Claus, William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple, Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner, Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer, Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bremner, James Burdick,
Wynant Williams, Edward Watson,
Elias Fother, Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Coleman,

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Benjamin Pawling, James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior, Samuel Street, senior,
John Bull, Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr, Richard Beasley,
John M'Neale, Richard Matt,
Peter Ball, Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch. Abraham Nellis,
John Reilley, Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards, Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr. William Applegarth,
Henry Haigin, Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willson, Edin Bebee,
Thomas Cummins, John Green,
John M'Kenzie, William Crooks,
William Claus, Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis, Richard Lovekin,
John Small, Edin Bebee,
Samuel Smith, Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay, Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill, Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin, Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan, James Polson,
Alexander Wood, John Eyle,
William Graham, John Tucker,
Richard Hatt, Archibald Thompson,
Samuel Hatt, Alex. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Bentley,
Richard Ferguson,
William Appleworth,

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson, Leonard Sopet,
Alexander Chisholm, Ale Burnham,
John Bleeker, Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin, Benjamin Mallh,
Benjamin Richardson, Ale Wolters,
Elias Jones, Alex. Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Ch. Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark, John Cumming,
Daniel Wright, William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell, William Robins,
William Johnston, Benjamin Seymore,
Joshua Booth, Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher, Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury, D. Fraler of Frontown,
Daniel Fraler, Stephen Cosger,
Augustus Spencer, Mathias Marih,
John Station, junr. Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller, James Mc. Nabb.
John Bleeker, John De Pue,
Samuel Sherwood, Joseph Fraser,
Hazleton Spencer, Cornelius Vanalstain,
Bryan Crawford, Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland, James Cozier,
Nicholas Listers, Mathew Pearse,
Thomas Markland, Henry Mc. Dou ll,
Peter Smith, John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr. Henry Arnold,
William Fraler, Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond, Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones, Benjamin Lymon,
Thomas Sherwood, Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright, Daniel Burrit, Junior,
James Breakenridge, James Campbell,
Thomas Fraler, Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams, Uriah Schoterl,
Solomon Jones, Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones, Henry Bogart,
Truman Hicock, Philip Philips,
Joel Stone, Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt, Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Stiles Junior,

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,
John Mc. Donell of Scotloufe,
Jeremiah French,
Allen Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan, John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell, John Mc. Tavish,
Samuel Anderson, John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stuart, Township of Charlot-
Miles Mc. Donell, tenburgh,
Allen Mc. Donell of Alexander Rofe,
Charlottenburgh, Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Morris,
David Sheek, Joseph Shuter,
Joliah Cafe, William Johnfon,
Jacob Wenger, Joshua Yonge Conran,
William Fraler, John Stewart,
George Lackey, Peter Le Roy,
Allan Patterfon, Ale Warner, Esquires.

To be Sold by Auction,

AT Stoyell's Tavern, on Friday the 16th inst. A very large Assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's wearing apparel.—Likewise a large assortment of Household Furniture &c. &c.
Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS MOSLEY Auct.

York, 9th Jan. 1807.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 18 June, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District.
John Macdonell of Glengary Houfe, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scothouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown.
Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraler, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District.
The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle.
Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District.
William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara.
John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.

District of London.
Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District.
Angus M'Intoih, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Sheriff's Office, December 11, 1806.
Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Gen-
to wit. } eral Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the seventh day of January, now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those otherwife concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to those several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4 Concession } do. } 720 acres in the
1—6th do. } township of
South Hill 25—5th do. } Whitby.
16—7th do. } 400 Acres in
29 & 30—5th do. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—9th do. } 400 Acres in Markham.
3 & 4—1st do. } 1250 Acres in
4—2d do. } Clark.
3 & 4 in the broken front }

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing 200 hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, 6th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commendably situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 40.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 823. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty fixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and decided, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fixth day of December inftant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal confideration, the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and confent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Difpatch of Public Buffnefs, there to take into confideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE have caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneffe our truffy and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER in the Year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and fix, and forty-feventh year of our reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perfons who were refident in the Britifh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of feparation in the year 1783, and who have refided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein fince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the infertion of their Names on the U. E. Lift, or have been fufpended from the fame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beftowed by His Majefty on that meritorious clafs of fubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perfons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alfo refident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798; but have fince died without having their Names inferted on that Lift, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwife would have derived from His Majefty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforefaid, folicitous to promote the welfare, and happineis, of His Majefty's Subjects of every defcription in this Province, more efpecially of thofe who have fo ftrongly manifefted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majefty; and alfo folicitous that the Children of fuch perfons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of fuch perfons who were refident in the Britifh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of feparation in the year 1783, and who have refided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein fince that period, or may have been fufpended from the U. E. Lift, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the fatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inferted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and confent, further notify and declare, that the Names of fuch perfons as are now deceafed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, and who were alfo refident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alfo inferted in that Lift, to the end that the Children of fuch Loyal and faithful fubjects may be made partakers of His Majefty's Bounty to the fulleft extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 24th day of October, in the 47th year of His Majefty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thoufand eight hundred and fix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

TURKEY.

SEMLIN, *Auguft 28.*

On the 13th July, four thoufand Arnauts, commanded by the Vifir of Romalia, and forming the advance of a much more numerous body, paffed the river Morawa.—The commanding officer of the Servian troops on that quarter, not being in fufficient force to oppofe the paffage of the above, retired feveral leagues.—Having received a reinforcement of 5000 men, and being joined by the young men of the vicinity, he advanced and attacked the Arnauts, who were entrenched upon the Servian fide of the Morawa.—The latter after fome refiftence were repulfed, and obliged to repafs the river.

In the mean time (July 16) the Turks in much greater force, and commanded by Sacas Pacha, again repulfed the Morawa, near Kurwingrad. The object was to feize upon this place; but the Servians had erected redoubts near it, furnifhed with a numerous artillery; and had alfo provided boats to defend the fuburb d'Alexinza, had the enemy attacked it. The Turks, advancing upon Kurwingrad, were received with a brifk fire of artillery; which did not intimidate them:—They continued to advance; and tried to carry the village by affault, notwithftanding a terrible cannonade, and an inceffant

fire of musketry. At this time the Servian cavalry, who had secreted themselves in the rear of the redoubts, moved, and attacked the Turks on all sides. This rapid and unexpected manœuvre put the Turks in disorder, and forced them to a precipitate retreat. Purfued by the Servians, they regained the back of the river; and it was not until after having fuftained much lofs that they were able to re embark and to gain the oppofite fide. Of the eight cannon they had with them, two fell into the hands of the Servians, the other fix were thrown into the river. During thefe events, a corps of Servian troops poſted in the rear of Kurwingrad, advanced upon the Duina; and having embarked, fteered for Alexinza.—Having gained the bank, the Servians leaped into the water, and purfued the Turks: a great number of whom, in their flight, had proceeded towards Alexinza; and the two parties meeting near this place, a great carnage enſued.

The total lofs of the Turks on this day, was more than 2,000 men. All their artillery fell into the hands of the Servians, befides a great quantity of baggage, ammunition, and proviſions.

September 8.

After the unfortunate battle of the 16th July, the Ottoman troops re aſſembled; and having been reinforced by a corps from Andrinople, under the orders of Sacri Pacha, their number was found to be 22,000 ſtrong. Being ſufficiently furniſhed with arms and ammunitions, the Turks reſolved to march anew, with all their forces, againſt the inſurgents. Thefe laſt, informed of the deſign by their ſpies, collected their recruits, and took every neceſſary meaſure to repulſe their enemy. The Servian army, 31,000 ſtrong, occupied in entrenched camp a mile from Alexinza; and were divided into columns, commanded by the Chiefs Mladen, Jacoblowich and Stanvila; and were very judiciouſly diſpoſed. In the night before the battle, the Servian Chiefs having learnt, that the Turks meant to attack them the next day, ſent of two diviſions to form ambuſcades near the Morawa, and in the rear of Bagno. At five in the morning, the Turks left their camp, and advanced upon the two columns near Alexinza; at ſix commenced the attack; and a briſk fire of artillery and muſketry, was kept up ſeveral hours. The Turks, unable to force the centre of the Servian line, attacked the wings; but with equal ill ſucceſs.—When the combat was at the higheſt, the two inſurgent columns left their ambuſh, and fell upon the backs of the Turks.—Theſe laſt immediately formed two lines, one of which attacked theſe two columns, and the other the principal corps. The battle on both ſides was conducted with great fury; and the Turkiſh cavalry were diſtinguiſhed for the rapidity of their movements. Victory hung a long time in ſuſpenſe, when at length, the Servian main body broke the Turkiſh line; and the conſequence was their total route and defeat. They attempted to rally, but were ſo cloſely purſued by the Servians, that they were a ſecond time put to flight, with the loſs of their camp, four cannon, and all their ſtores. The loſs on both ſides is eſtimated at 5,000 killed, beſides wounded.—The Turkiſh commandant, Bim-Baſchi, and the Chiefs Delie and Sacri-Pacha, were made priſoners in the battle, but were reſcued by the Turkiſh cavalry.—This battle was fought the 30th of Auguſt.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, September 7.

UNCOMMON ACCIDENT.

We received information, two days ſince, of a dreadful accident which has deſtroyed ſeveral villages in the Canton of Schwitz. The following are the details of their diſaſter, the moſt dreadful recorded in the annals of Switzerland:

"On Tueſday, the 2d of September, at five in the evening, the Knippenbuld Rock, which formed the ſummit of Mount Rofenberg, was on a ſudden detached from its ſtation, and at the ſame time part of the Mountain, of ſeveral feet in thickneſs, on the weſtern ſide, and above 28 feet thick on the eaſt ſide, gave way, and fell into the valley which ſeparates the Lake of Zug from that at Lnwerz, overwhelming the whole of the village of Goldau, Rothau, Bufingheu, Hulloch, three parts of that of Lnwerz, and ſome houſes in the village of Stein. The fall of one part of the mountain into the lake of Lauwerz, about a fourth part of which is filled up, cauſed ſuch an agitation in the waters of the lake, that they overthrew a number of houſes chapels, mills, &c. along the ſouthern ſhore of the lake; amongſt others the mill of Lnwerz, where fifteen perſons were killed and buried in the ruins of the buildings, all the parts of which were diſperſed with ſuch violence that the foundation only remains. This mill was ſituated 50 feet above the level of the lake.

"The waves alſo beat againſt the village of Seeven, ſituate at the extremity of the lake, and deſtroyed ſome houſes.—Two perſons were killed. In the villages which were overwhelmed, not an individual eſcaped. Upwards of 1100 perſons have been the victims of this diſaſter.

"Several circumſtances attending this event are very remarkable. Enormous maſſes of rock were carried thro' the air to prodigious diſtances. The rocks in falling, drew with them immenſe maſſes of earth, of from ten to eighty feet in thickneſs; and numbers of theſe maſſes, together with large blocks of flint ſtone, were thrown on the oppoſite ſhore, to the height of from eighty to one hundred feet. One can ſcarcely believe one's eyes when one ſees theſe phenomena. Every inſtant one ſees houſes, ſome forced on one ſide, others cut in two and ſeparated at great diſtances, and others carried more than a quarter of a league from their foundations.

"The villages of Goldau and Rothau, conſiſting of 115 houſes, that of Bufingen, of 126, have totally diſappeared. Of Lnwerz, which loſt 25 houſes, three remains ten buildings, all much damaged.

Tranſlated for the Baltimore American.

Extract of an Official Relation,

Reſpecting the Haytian Campaign, againſt the tyrant Deſſalines, from the 13th to the 17th October.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the ſouth part of this iſland—thouſands of victims were to be ſacrificed to the ſuſpicion, or rather ferocity of Deſſalines—General Marcou, and the inſpector, Stephen Maintor, were to be the executioners of the ſanguinary orders againſt the diſtrict of Aux Cayes.

Already they were buſy, about the means of putting their ſchemes into operation, when they were both arreſted by the brave Colonel Wagnac, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux Cayes roſe in a body, and ſwore to conquer or die.

The miniſter at war, the generals Ferron and Vaval, and the Colonels Franciſque and Jean Louiſaac, alſo joined the party of patriots.

Having made his diſpoſitions, the miniſter left L'Anſe a Veau, with the 16th and 18th half brigades, and advanced to the bridge of Mirogome. The next morning they held a conference with Gen. Yayou, who was encamped at Petit-Goave, and finding the latter well diſpoſed to act in co operation, they ſettled all points;—but deferred proceeding further until the arrival of Gen. Petion, Gen. Migloire Ambroiſe, and Colonel Homare, the firſt was ſick, evinced the ſame patriotic zeal.

On the 15th Gen. Petion arrived at Petit-Goave, where he was received in the manner he deſerved, by the troops.—Both diviſions marched to Grand Goaves, where they found Gen. Germain; who, though he feigned to join our party, was yet ſoon known to be a turn-coat.

That night we paſſed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21ſt, and 24th half brigades, and three companies of dragoons, to Port-au-Prince, which place we were maſters of at four. General Germain becoming the mute and more ſuſpected, he was arreſted at ten at night. A traveller into med us that Deſſalines' van-guard was approaching us, and he in fact, came himſelf without ſuſpicion.

At the inſtigation of general Yayou, the ſoldiers and iſlanders of the plain of Cul de Sac, ſtated the urgency of putting Deſſalines and Germain death in order to preſerve liberty. That the ſoldiers were willingly diſpoſed to do their duty—that the planters were to watch the plains—and that moreover, they pledged their words, not to let Deſſalines have the leaſt ſuſpicion of what was going to paſs—they kept their promiſes. Deſſalines traverſed the whole plain, without being apprized of the diſpoſition of the army. This circumſtance reminds us of a well known ſentence, that a tyrant has always a great many flatterers, and not a ſingle friend.

Deſſalines being entirely ignorant of all theſe facts, and not knowing of our having poſſeſſion of Port-au-Prince, continued on his route, in the moſt perfect ſecurity. At eight in the morning he was on the outer poſts of our camp, without ſuſpecting it—only in the moment when he was to be arreſted, he conceived his error, and then trying to make his eſcape, he received the mortal blow, which put an end to his life and crimes.

Colonel Marcadier was killed, (tho' much regretted) in defending Deſſalines. On the ſide of the enemy, ſome more were wounded, and on our ſide but one man killed. Thus were our proceedings in four days, crowned with the moſt fortunate ſucceſs. This great event, ſo remarkable in the annals of the hiſtory of mankind, will ſhew to the aſtoniſhed ones, what an oppreſſed people are capable of: and will at the ſame time gain us the eſteem and admiration of other nations.

On the 18th, at nine in the morning a Te Deum will be chaunted in order to celebrate this memorable day, on which tyranny was aboliſhed, and Liberty reſtored.

Done at Head-Quarters, at Port-au-Prince, the 18th October, 1806.

(Signed) ETIENNE GERIN,
Miniſter of War and Navy.
PETION,
Commanding general of the 2d diviſion.

YAYOU,
Commanding general of the weſt Leogane.

VAVAL,
General of brigade, of the diſtrict of Nippos.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.

In conſequence of a gallant action performed by Lieut. Huges of H. M. brig Phoſphorus, ſon of W. Huges Eſq. of the naval yard here, in beating off an enemy's veſſel of ſuperior force, on the 14th of Auguſt, the Lieutenant has been honored with a very polite letter, written by command of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent; and the committee for the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, voted 100l. in caſh, and a ſword or vaſe, 100l. 50l. to Mr. T. Heſter, falling maſter; 20l. each, to four ſeamen, ſeverely—and 10l. to one ſeaman ſlightly wounded.

The origin of females expoſing their boſoms.—When the Sicambri, a clan in France, began to retire and fly from the field of battle, their women met them, uncovered their boſoms, and ſaid, "if ſtrike there, ye cowards! we with that ye would kill us, rather than expoſe us to the diſgrace attendant on ſlavery." This behaviour, and their reproach-a routed the courage of the Sicambri, and raiſed their pride; they rallied, returned to the charge, repulſed and defeated the enemy. In commemoration of the ſhare their women had in the honor of that day, they were permitted to let their boſoms remain bare; and thus the faſhion, which ſtill prevails, owed its origin to the undaunted behavior of the females on that occaſion.

So far reſpecting a ſtimulus to courage, from the ſudden, and almoſt never failing preſence of mind, inherent to the fair ſex of all ages, the good effects of it here were moſt ſenſibly felt; and led our females of the preſent day, waived the dread of a defeat from an implacable enemy, they would then have done well, in imitating this conduct of the Sicambrian women. But imitating them prematurely, and without a cauſe, in the expoſure of what modeſty ſhould conceal, has left us almoſt deſtitute of any hope to be derived from their aſſiſtance in the hour of extremity.—*Jam. pap.*

London Paragraphs.

Jerome Bonaparte boaſts of having burned ſome Engliſh merchantmen.—This is the only Engliſh *fire* he dare ſtand.

At a late trial for *Crim. Con.* one of the witneſſes, a ſimple fellow, who lived in the family, was aſked, if he ever ſuſpected that the lady in queſtion was unfaithful to her huſband's bed? he ſaid, "he never did, for he could ſafely ſwear, that he did not believe there was a woman in the kingdom that *loved her bed better.*"

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The following diſtreſſing circumſtance is ſtated to us as having occurred in a town in the north of this kingdom, (Ireland):—

A young Gentleman of conſiderable pretenſions as to character and attainments, paid his addreſſes to a young Lady, who, to being gifted with ſuperior endowments of mind and perſon, added the proſpect of a liberal fortune if married with the conſent of her father.—It being a material object with him to have whatever may be her ſuitor of equal advantages in point of fortune, he ſignified his diſapprobation of the exiſting attachment the had formed, and peremptorily directed that there ſhould be no future familiarity with her lover, urging his want of independence as the motive. Her objections and reaſoning were unavailing—her father was deciſive in his injunctions.—Her aſſeverations, that the ſtrength of her preſent prepoſſeſſion would preclude even in remote poſſibility any other regard, had no influence. A young man, a diſtant relative, was propoſed for her acceptance by her father, as eligible in proſperity, which he conceived to be the material matrimonial ingredient; and he, although in poſſeſſion of her ſituation, preſſed his addreſſes, in defiance of frequent explanations and repulſes, and they were accordingly married.—The morning after their marriage, when with the exception of her huſband, every one had withdrawn from the breakfaſt table, the emptied the contents of a ſmall phial into a tea cup, and drank it. Her huſband, with ſome aſtoniſhment, remarked the degree of chearfulneſs with which the drank it. She with much ſerenity informed him ſhe had drank poiſon; and that ſhe had found it a very ſweet draught. The truth of her aſſertions was obvious upon examining the tea-cup—a white ſediment which remained, explained the fact fully. Every poſſible remedy was reſorted to for preſervation—but the ſtrength of the poiſon reſiſted all reſources. In leſs than an hour the exceſs of her agony, which ſhe bore with a placid countenance, brought on the heavy hand of death and ſhe breathed no more. The miſery of the ſurviving parties is indeſcribable.

Cork Journal.

FEAR.

Lord Nelſon, when about eight years old, being on a viſit at his aunt's, went one day birdneſting, and wandered ſo far that he did not return home till long after duſk. The lady, who had been much alarmed by his abſence, rated him ſoundly, and among other things ſaid "I wonder fear did not drive you home."—"*Fear,*" replied the boy, with great ſimplicity. "*I don't know him.*"

The origin of eating Gooſe on Michaelmas Day.—Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury Fort, on the 29th of September, 1588, dined at the ancient ſeat of Sir Neville Unafreville, near that place, and as Britiſh Beſs had much rather dine off a high ſeaſoned and ſubſtantial diſh, than a ſimſy fricaſee, or a raſcally ragout, the Knight thought proper to provide a brace of fine geeſe, to ſuit the palate of his royal gueſt. After the Queen had dined very heartily, ſhe aſked for a half pint bumper of Burgundy, and drank deſtruction to the Spaniſh armada. She had but that moment returned the glaſs to the Knight, who had done the honors of the table, when the news came (as if the Queen had been poſſeſſed of the ſpirit of prophecy) that the Spaniſh fleet had been deſtroyed by a ſtorm. She immediately took another bumper in order to digeſt the geeſe and good news; and was ſo much pleaſed with the event, that the every year after, on that day, had the above excellent diſh ſerved up; the court made it a cuſtom, and the people have followed the faſhion ever ſince.

Affecting Narrative.—Some days ago we inſerted a moſt intereſting account of a poor ſoldier, who had taken refuge among the tremendous fiſſures of Dover Cliffs, where he had ſubſiſted fifteen days upon wild cabbages, and ſimples produced by the contiguous ſoil. A circumſtance equally diſtreſſing, wonderful, and affecting has juſt occurred in the neighborhood of Bath.—On Monday laſt, as a gentleman and a ſporting companion were making their way through Conſley's wood, ſituate between Monkton Farley and Kingſdown Hill, they were alarmed at hearing the feeble moaning of a human voice, and preſently they perceived a wretched figure proſtrate on the ground. On a nearer approach they diſcovered it to be a man orphanly emaciated, and without the ability to move, and ſcarcely ſtrength to articulate. The ground about him was ſcratched up, and tendered quite bare of graſs, evidently ſhewing that the poor wretch had been long ſtruggling on the ſpot. Having taken proper caution to mark the place, the ſportſmen haſtened to the Swan Inn, on Kingſdown Hill, and on relating the circumſtance, ſome of their hearers exclaimed, "Poor Lockier! he has been miſſing ever ſince the night of the dreadful thunder and lightening, nor has tale or tidings been ſince heard of him." A verdict paſſions inſtantly fought the retreat of the forlorn being, whom they found juſt exiſting; and ſome little nouriſhment being adminiſtered, a cart was procured, which conveyed him to the above Inn, where with medical aſſiſtance and due care, he ſoon recovered ſo far as to give the following diſtreſſing account of himſelf:—

On the evening of the 19th of Auguſt, he fought ſhelter in the above wood from the violence of the ſtorm. What happened afterwards he knows not, but he ſuppoſes that a ſtroke of lightning deprived him of his ſenſes and the uſe of his limbs. The firſt circumſtance of his recollection is, the hearing of a gun, fired at ſome ſhort diſtance; and frequently afterwards the like reports, and the ſound of ſome human voices. He concluded from theſe things, that it was the firſt of September, and that he muſt have then lain in a ſtate of inſenſibility thirteen days. He however, had not ſtrength to make himſelf heard; and on endeavouring to riſe, he found that all his lower limbs were torpid, or apparently dead. In his pocket he found his ſhaving diſh, in which he cought ſome rain, and drank it as often as it could be procured; and he tore up all the graſs within his reach, which he had eagerly chewed. He had ability to minute down in a memorandum book that he had in his pocket, many of theſe particulars, in order, he ſaid, that it ſhould be known when he was found, how long he had remained in that ſtate before he expired, as he had no hopes of relief but in death. We are happy to learn, upon minute inquiry, that the poor fellow is likely to recover, but with the loſs of one or more of his toes, which are in a gangrane ſtate; and that he has due profeſſional aſſiſtance paid to him by Mr. Maſon, ſurgeon, of Bath Eaſton, as well as moſt humane attention from the landlord of the Swan.

Lockier, who has thus miraculouſly ſurvived, after being *twenty days* in a ſolitary wood, is well known at Bath; he lived upwards of 15 years with the late Rev. Mr. Whitchoburch, in Paragon-buildings; he afterwards kept the Crown public-houſe, at Weſton, but failing in buſineſs, he has ſince worked as a laborer at farm houſes in the neighborhood of South Wraxall, Early, &c.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,

Robert Thorpe,	John Drake,
Aeneas Mackenzie,	William Shaw,
William Caldwell,	Reynold Bahy,
Matthew Elliott,	John Aikin, junior,
John Aikin, senior,	Robert Richardson,
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Thomas Reynolds,
William Parke,	Alexander Duff,
George Mc. Gregor,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
Francois Baby,	George Jacobs,
William Meloerson,	Richard Pattilo,
Prideaux Selby,	Aeneas Shaw, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nath. Bunnell Barnum,
William Crooks,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teepie,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerse,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Beemer,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Walton
Elias Fodre,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Calman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, junior,
John Bull,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Bradley,
John McNabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Rainey,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Appelgarth,
Henry Haight,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willets,	Elias Behoch,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John McKenzie,	William Crooks,
William Chase,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edin Stiber,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
Nich Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Leau,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Fth,
William Graham,	John Hooker,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Asa, Fetcher, Esquires.
Richard Bradley,	
Richard Fergusson,	
William Appegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Timothy Thompkins,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ais Burnham,
John Binkley,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marth,
Benjamin Richardson,	Ais Wetherly,
Elias Jones,	Aies. Fancher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, junior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

The Rev. J Stuart Ch.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clerk,	John Cumming,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald McDonell,	William Forsyth,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymore,
Johus Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Sayer, Chamberlain
John Embury,	D. Fraser of Eastbourn
Daniel Fraser,	Stephen Cooper,
Augustus Spencer,	Nathan Morris,
John Scobell, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Bleeker,	John the Fox,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Primrose,
Marlatus Spencer,	Cornelius Vanallstine,
Bryan Crowford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Foster,
Nicholas Lazier,	Mathew Frazer,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Edward Jessup, senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraser,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Desormeaud,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lymon,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Burton, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraser,	Elijah Burton,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bagett,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smith,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Watson, Esquires.
William Jones Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary House,	
John Mc. Donell of Scothouse,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Intire,
Samuel Anderson,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stewart,	Township of Charlotte-
Miles Mc. Donell,	tenburgh,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Alexander Rose,
Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Morris,
David Sherk,	Joseph Shuter,
Jonas Gale,	William Johnston,
Jacob Wright,	Joshua Young Lozier,
William Fraser,	John Stewart,
George Lucker,	Peter Le Roy,
Allan Patterson,	Asa Warner, Esquires.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 5, 6th Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that their Lands are commandable situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 18th May, 1806.

Upper Canada,

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 18 June, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District,

John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scothouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,

Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,

The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle,

Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District,

William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara,

John Witten, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Bradley, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Samuel Street, senior, Esq.

District of London,

Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District,

Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTO , Secretary.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at York, the 16th Jan. 1807

B.	Hays John
Bogart Henry	K.
Batsom Ezra	Kee Thomas
C.	M.
Coren Daniel	M'Cridie Edward 2 letters
Campbell James	M'Alefter Mr.
D.	M'Mullen Neal
Dobion William	M'Gill John Distiller
Drummond Colin	Moult James
E.	M'Nair Adam
Everelon John	S.
F.	Stewart George, Burton
Fuller Lewis	Smith David Esquire
Forter Thomas	T.
Fetton William	Talman Ebenezer Doctor
H.	W.
Hunter William	Walker James
Hutchinson William	

Will be sold at Public Auction,

AT Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 27th of February next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

Fifteen Hundred Acres of Land,

In the Township of Pickering, in the Home District, being composed of Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10, in the ninth Concession of said Township: the Lots are advantageously situated, and the land said to be of the first quality. They will be sold in separate lots of two hundred acres each: warranted titles will be given to purchasers for the same, by the Executors of the late Doctor William Hastie, to whom the lots were granted, and are authorized by his Will to sell the same.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

Blank Deeds of Conveyance.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 41.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 821. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty fifth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have tho't fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the twenty-fifth day of December instant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal consideration, the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at in our Town of York, for the Anvil Dispatch of Public Business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and forty-seventh year of our reign. F. G.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. Lift, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that Lift, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers: Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. Lift, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the Satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that Lift, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command.

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

Singular Law Case.

Lifford Assizes commenced on Monday the 11th inst. In the Civil Court the cafe of Wauchob vs. Dill, from its circumftances, excited particular attention. It was an action of ſlander brought by the keeper of a public houſe at Caſtleſin, againſt his Paſtor, for words ſpoken of him before the congregation at the Meeting-houſe. The defence was that the plaintiff had given ſcandal and offence to religion, by encouraging cock fighting, cards, hazard, and other irregularities, at his houſe, during the preparation week preceding the holy ſacrament; in conſequence of which the Defendant thought it his duty to admoniſh the plaintiff, and finding him refractory, had proceeded to a public rebuke, which it was inſiſted he had a right to do, by the rules of the Preſbyterian Church. On the other ſide it was alledged that the defendant acted rather from motives of private malice, than of zeal in the diſcharge of his duty. After a long trial, the jury retired, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, 40s. This action had been tried at a former Aſſizes, when the plaintiff recovered no damages, but the proceedings were ſet aſide for ſome legal defect.

An escape from Drowning, by means of Mr. Daniel's Life Preserver.—We some time since informed our readers of the loss of the Alert private ship of war, carrying eighteen guns and eighty four men, commanded by James Deformeaux, Esq.

Mr. George Willers, then surgeon of the ship, states, that on the morning of the 22d of Sept. last, a most violent storm came on, accompanied by tremendous gales of wind, and that the Alert was drove on shore off the Western Islands, and in five minutes went to pieces. The captain and every officer except himself perished, with sixty-four of the brave crew; thirteen of the men saved themselves by clinging to the broken planks and spars, which drifted from the wreck. Mr. Willers fortunately possessed one of Mr. Daniel's Life Machines, and the infant the ship struck, he went to his trunk, put on his Life Preserver, and in two minutes was expoled to the open sea, though he could not swim, the sea at times running mountains high. In this situation Mr. W. was for a length of time at the mercy of the waves. When the storm abated, he found himself about a mile from the shore surrounded with dead bodies. But the reader is better able to judge than he can describe what his feelings must be on observing a boat coming from the shore to his assistance, and which proved to be a large Portuguese shallop, with twenty men, who picked him up, paid him great attention, and conveyed him on shore.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Hannah Moore is at present in an alarming state of health. Her religious opinions may appear somewhat too rigid in those times of licentiousness and dissipation, but she may justly be considered as a distinguished ornament of British Literature; and her Works in support of taste, morals and piety, do honor to her talents and character, and will preserve both in respectful remembrance.

A man was taken up and examined by one of the Magistrates last week, charged with some petty crime, who, being proved guilty, was told, that he should serve the King his punishment should be dispensed with; he asked Mr. Justice in what way? "In what way," replied his Worship, "what countryman are you, fellow?"—"Irish, an please your Honor."—"Have you ever been at sea?"—"Have I ever been at sea? Why does your Worship think I was trundled over here in a wheelbarrow from my own country?"

A Frenchman named Frenfye, was lately put on board a prison ship in Port Royal harbour, for refusing to enlist for the defence of the island, saying that he would not carry arms against his countrymen. This fellow and his family, were saved about three years ago, from the massacre at St. Domingo, and have ever since received the protection of the British Government.

Whatever improvements may be deemed necessary for the better recruiting of our regular army, the gentlemen employed in the old way of recruiting do not seem to have fallen off in the least, in the customary allurements to recruits. Among other captivating descriptions of the advantages and glories of a military life recently advertised, we read of "young gentlemen wanted for beautiful and elegant regiments of cavalry, with horses and dresses finer than any eastern emperor!" and "to complete noble regiments of infantry about to sail to the golden world!" "none but gentlemen of high character and truly noble spirit need apply!"

As there is nothing too high or too low, too general or too minute for the comprehensive genius of the Emperor of the French, we learn without surprise, that he has compiled a Cathechism, for the use of all the Churches in his Empire. Even the Synod of the Jews, now sitting at Paris, will most likely be compelled to adopt it.

Lord Stanhope, who is always directing his mind to some object of utility, has lately circulated among his friends a small work entitled, "Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments with fixed tones." In this little treatise the nature of musical temperament is investigated, and explained in a novel, interesting, and satisfactory manner. That disagreeable sound, technically called the Wolf, which musicians have always been so anxious to get rid of, is proved to be of great advantage in modulation, when distributed according to the *Stanhope temperament*. His Lordship objects to the expression, the Wolfe, in the singular number, & shews that there are in fact five Wolves in the quints and major thirds; and clearly demonstrates, that so far from being imperfections, "it is precisely the proper distribution of those five wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well tuned instrument. This work is printed at Mr. Wilson's Stereotype press, and it is a most beautiful specimen of the high degree of perfection to which the art of printing by fixed types has been brought, under his Lordship's direction and patronage. An iron press, of a most ingenious construction, also invented by his Lordship was used in working off all the impressions which have yet been taken from the stereotype plates of the treatise we have just noticed. The largest sheet can be printed on this press by a single pull, and it is calculated to produce a great saving both in time and labour.

Incredible as the following circumstance may appear, it is attested to be a fact: a rat was lately detected in a kitchen, in Edinburgh, in the act of carrying away a silver table-spoon. Upon searching the haunt of the animal, two other spoons, formerly lost, a purse with money, and other valuable articles, were found. A servant in the family, when the last mentioned articles of plate were missed, was discharged and compelled to pay for them.

FUNERAL OF LORD THURLOW.

The remains of Edward Lord Thurlow, were yesterday interred in the Temple Church, in the same vault in which those of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham, had formerly been deposited.

At half past 12 o'clock, the body was removed from his Lordship's house in Great George-street, Westminster, and the cavalry proceeded along the Strand, in the following order:

The Plume of Feathers.
Light Mutes on Horseback.
His Lordship's saddle horse, led by two servants,
Decorated with the family arms and escutcheons.
Coronet, on a crimson velvet cushion.
The Hearse drawn by six Horses.
Five Mourning Coaches, each drawn by six horses.
Ten private Carriages,
with servants behind them.

The procession did not stop at the Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, but proceeded down Silver Street, and entered the Temple by the Gate at Whitefriars. The distinguished persons who attended the funeral then alighted from the carriages, and accompanied his Lordship's remains, on foot, to the place of interment.

The Pall bearers were,
The Lord Chancellor,
The Duke of Newcastle,
Lord Wm. Ruffell,
Lord Eldon,
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
And the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Besides the relatives of the deceased, we also observed the following mourners:

Mr. Baron Thompson, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, Sir Wm. Scott, the Dean of Windsor, Colonel Macnaghan, the Attorney General, Mr. Tyrwhitt, &c.

All the Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temples now in town attended on this melancholy occasion.

The Dean of Winchester performed the funeral service, and the whole of the solemn ceremony was concluded by two o'clock.

The ceremony was admirably arranged by Messrs. Mathial and Tatham.

Hardships of a Military Life.

WE have received the following letter, with the inclosure, from Hamburgh and the facts stated may be relied on. If the French eat and drank like the Prussians, it is a wonder that any sort of food is to be had.

Hamburgh, June 10th, 1806.

SIR,

The following extraordinary production comes from the pen of Maj. Von Streit, in his Prussian Majesty's service, and is addressed to the Town Clerk of Graefenberg, in the territory of the city of Nuremberg; should you be of opinion it will amuse your readers, you will oblige me by inserting it in your paper. It is faithfully translated from the Allgemeine Zeitung of Friday, May 23, 1806—Page 571.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. Y.

Mr. Town Clerk,

I have, in compliance with the orders I have received already, verbally informed Mr. Town Clerk, which information has been repeated by the commanding officer of the place, that the Prussian troops under my command are to be treated in the same manner, and are to receive the same allowances with the royal imperial French troops in Nuremberg, but to prevent even the possibility of a misunderstanding, I repeat in writing, that the officers *are to be furnished with four hot dishes at dinner, besides soup, and are to have wine both at dinner and supper; and always two hot dishes at supper besides soup. Each non-commissioned officer and private is to have, besides his breakfast, two hot dishes at dinner, besides soup, and two quarts of beer; and for supper only one hot dish, besides soup, and two quarts of beer.* I take this opportunity to desire Mr. Town Clerk will observe, that the troops under my command will regulate the police of the town with the greatest exactness, and that smoking in the street is forbidden, on pain of such corporeal punishment as we shall think fit to inflict, and confiscation of the pipe;—and that after half past nine no inhabitant will be permitted to be seen in any inn or alehouse; the patroles will look to this, and arrest all persons who shall be found out after that hour, who will infallibly be punished with fine and whipping. I expect this order will be exactly obeyed. Mr. Town Clerk will immediately provide me with a penknife and paperfolder, which shall be returned on my departure, he will also take care that we get all the newspapers that are read here. The beer in this house is bad, and very good is to be had at Kloster Weteoe; the Town Clerk will therefore have several barrels filled there, and sent to head quarters, or at least from 25 to 30 pitchers every day. It is just the same with the wine, which it is almost impossible to drink; we had a sort of red wine, which, at best, was only tolerable; it is just out, and care must be taken to provide good wine. My officers were contented with that wine, and the table in general, although they had not as many dishes as they had a right to demand. Care must be taken to provide a dessert at least twice a week, together with three bottles of Champaign. *To preserve good order and to prevent the exhorbitant bills of innkeepers, I make known that each officer is to have a bottle of wine at dinner and the same at supper—there are ten officers, therefore twenty bottles of wine must be furnished daily.* If this requisition is not immediately complied with, I shall make Mr. Town Clerk answerable for all the unpleasant consequences.

VON STREIT, Major.

Head-quarters, Graefenberg, April 18.

ANECDOTES.

A country clergyman, while catechising his little flock, came to a girl who had received the addresses of a neighboring youth, who was just recovering from a fit of sickness, which she vainly supposed was occasioned by the excessive of his passion for her, addressed her thus: "Wha made ye, lassie?" "God, Sir," replied the girl, making an awkward courtesie. "And wha did ha for ye, lassie?" "Nobody, Sir, as I know on," courtesying as before. "Do ye not ken that some one de'd for ye?" "No Sir, *Jonathan Dayton was but rid three weeks for me, but folks says he's got about again, sir.*"

An old woman who had for sore eyes purchased an amulet, or charm, written upon a bit of parchment, and wore it about her neck, and was cured. A female neighbor, laboring under the same disorder, came to beg the charm of her. She would by no means part with it, but permitted her to get it copied out. A poor school boy was hired to do it for a few pence. He looked it over very attentively, and found it to consist of characters which he could not make out; but, not willing to lose his pay, he wrote thus:—"The Devil pick out this old woman's eyes and Puff up the holes."—The patient wore it about her neck and was cured also.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, July 10.

Sittings after term, before L'd Ellenborough.
Jackson v. Lovefy.—EXCESSIVE CRUELTY.

The Junior Counsel, who opened the pleadings, stated that this was an action for assaulting, putting in irons, falsely imprisoning, and flogging the plaintiff. The damages were laid at 500l. and the defendant had pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Parke.—"I have to disclose a case of more unparalleled cruelty, than any which has come to my knowledge, either in the course of my reading, or of my professional experience. When the defendant in the pursuit of his voyage had arrived in Jamaica, he found it expedient to make some addition to his crew; and for this purpose he hired the plaintiff in the capacity of Captain's Steward, and a man named Robinson as Second Mate. The ship failed for Liverpool in April, 1805, but it was not until the 4th of June that any thing occurred material to state in elucidation of this affair. On that day, the plaintiff being on duty on deck with Robinson, whose watch it was, asked leave of the latter to go below, in order to make the cot, of the First Mate. Permission being given, he performed what he proposed, and at the same time, at the desire of the First Mate, gave him some grog. Presently afterwards the Captain inquired what he had been doing? to which the plaintiff replied confidently with the truth. The principal Mate hearing that the plaintiff had told the defendant that he had given him some spirits, was so much irritated that he pursued him to the mizen chains, where plaintiff fought refuge, and then threw him into the sea, as the vessel was advancing at the rate of five knots an hour. Robinson, by jumping into the boat, rescued the black from a watery grave. It was not until the evening that the defendant interposed, but then he ordered the plaintiff to be turned before the mast, and immediately tied his hands behind him, and fastened him to the ring bolts of the deck, in which situation he was continued more than eight hours, the Captain, in the mean time, throwing buckets of water over him, as he said, 'he was so fond of the sea.' (It seems the unhappy plaintiff had threatened to cast himself overboard to escape the cruelty of his tyrants.) The next day, at 4 in the afternoon, defendant called plaintiff on deck, and charged him with stealing money from one of the passengers, which the latter positively denied. After some ineffectual search on the person and in the bag of the plaintiff, the defendant, taking a new log-line, made what is called a cat-o'nine-tails. The plaintiff was then stripped naked, tied up, and flogged by the defendant, until being exhausted, he commanded the Chief Mate, and afterwards the Second Mate, without intermission, to renew the torture.—While the wounds were yet fresh, this inhuman monster ordered the brine to be taken from the barnish tub, (so the beef cask is termed) and to be rubbed into the open sores. To add contempt and derision to this horrid series of atrocities, the plaintiff was thrown into the turtle tub full of water, under which his head was at intervals immerged by this barbarian. These infernal ceremonies being performed, the lacerated wretch was put in double irons and in this condition exposed, without a rag to cover him. Gentlemen, on the 8th of the same month, this miserable object was again brought upon deck, and then the Captain said to him—'If you do not tell me where the money is, I will have the value out of your back.' The man persisting in his innocence the Captain, assisted by the Chief Mate and two others of the crew, again returned to apply the same torment, until the plaintiff was in a state of insensibility; after which he was put in irons as before, and continued in that situation until the following day. The like ferocity was practised on the wretched victim on the 11th, 13th, and 14th of the month; and on the 5th of July, the ship having arrived at Liverpool, he was put on shore, and Mr. Lindsay, a respectable surgeon, attended him, until money and friends forsaking him, he was sent to the Infirmary of that town, and although most terribly lacerated, he has survived to bring his case before an English Jury.

Daniel Robinson confirmed the statement in the opening. He also said, that the passenger who had lost a guinea and some silver was two thirds of his time in some from intoxication, and actually died drunk. He had lost only a guinea and some silver. On the occasion the man was flogged for three hours without any cessation, and in all he had received about 1000 lashes. Particularly on the 14th, the punishment was so severe, that the blood gushed from his breasts. His back was apparently in a state of mortification.

Mr. Lindsay said he had been eight years in the navy, and had attended officially on many occasions when punishments were inflicted, but he never knew a single instance where the effects were so terrible. A large portion of the flesh came away over a surface of the back, sixteen inches square. After this there was a prodigious accumulation of the fungus, or proud flesh. He saw his patient yesterday, when he observed considerable contractions in the muscles of the back, in consequence of the wounds.

Mr. Topping addressed the jury for the defendant. He observed, that the case, as represented by the learned counsel, and proved by the witnesses, seemed to him to be incredible. He could not imagine that any human being could have survived a punishment so severe, and so often repeated, as that which the witnesses had described.—Unfortunately the defendant had gone to sea upon another voyage without having left any instructions behind him with a view to his defence. All he could therefore do, was to suggest to the jury the probability that there had been a considerable degree of exaggeration, and to entreat that they would be as lenient in their verdict as the nature of the case would allow them.

Lord Ellenborough remarked, that the case was certainly as the learned counsel had described it, one of most unparalleled cruelty. He should have been induced to suppose that the statement of it had been greatly exaggerated and overcoloured had it not been that it had been so clearly proved, not only by the witnesses for the plaintiff, but by the absence of the testimony on the part of the defendant. The defendant appeared to have added insult of barbarity, in a way which the very lowest degree of human depravity could scarcely account for. A disclosure to such savage, and, as it appeared, unprovoked cruelty, he believed, had never before disgraced the annals of a British Court of Justice. His Lordship said, he was well assured that no recommendation from him was necessary to urge the jury to make the most ample compensation in their power for the severe sufferings he had undergone.—The jury consulted a few moments, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *five hundred pounds*, the full amount laid in the declaration.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, January 24, 1806.

"A Peep into Futurity—the effect of Astronomic labour."

"Thomas Tolman Esq. of Greenfborough, in the ftate of Vermont, has made a calculation of all the Eclipfes of the Sun and Moon, for a hundred years to come; in which, he has reduced all the mean times to the *true*, by four Equations; and alfo the Sun's diftance from the Nodes, at every of thofe times. By a calculation of this kind extended, and ufed in Chronology, the true times of notable events, at the moft diftant periods, might be known with the fame certainty, as we may depend that the Heavenly bodies will be regular and uniform in their motions—the revolutions and cycles of Eclipfes might be better afcertained than at prefent; and indeed, a new and more perfect one might be difcovered; while the ordinary annual calculator would be furnifhed with an Affiftant and Guide of confiderable ufe on the queftion of Eclipfes. In the above period, the great Eclipfe of June laft, will return five times, (according to the Chaldean Cycle) but with fome variation each time, as refpects the Earth generally, and much more, as refpects any particular place."

UPPER CANADA.

Commiffioners of the Peace for the refpective Diftricts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,
Alexis Macdonville,
William Caldwell,
Mathew Elliott,
John Aikin, fenior,
Angus Mc. Intofh,
William Parke,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,
Francis Baby,
William Monforton,
Prideaux Selby,
John Drake,
William Shaw,
Baptift Baby,
John Aikin, junr.
Robert Richardfon,
Thomas Reynolds,
Alexander Duff,
Thomas Mc. Crae,
George Jacobs,
Richard Pattifon,
Alex. M'Donell, Efqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerfe,
William Claus,
Peter Teeple,
Thomas Hornet,
Daniel Springer,
John Beemer,
Wynant Williams,
Elias Pofter,
John Coltman,
William Tyler,
Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Hutchinfon,
Benjah Mallory,
Joleph Ryerfon,
Archibald Mc. Millan,
James Bordick,
Edward Waffon
Thos. Welch, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,
John Warren, fenior,
John Ball,
Robert Kerr,
John M'Nabb,
Peter Ball,
The Rev. R. Addifon Ch.
John Kellogg,
Joleph Edwards,
John Warren, junr.
Henry Haight,
Crowell Wilfon,
Thomas Commins,
John M'Kenzie,
William Claus,
James Macheath,
Samuel Street, fenior,
Robert Nellis,
Richard Beafley,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Hatt,
Abraham Nellis,
Thomas Clarke,
Thomas Dickfon,
William Applegarth,
Amos Chapman,
Elias Beker,
John Green,
William Crooks,
Robert Nichol, Efquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
William Jarvis,
John Small,
Samuel Smith,
James Macaulay,
John Mc. Gill,
Robert Baldwin,
William Allan,
Alexander Wood,
William Graham,
Richard Hatt,
Samuel Hatt,
Richard Beafley,
Richard Ferguſon,
William Appegarth,
Richard Lovekin,
Edin Beker,
Duncan Cameron,
Phillip Dennis,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Donald Mc. Lean,
James Felton,
John Erb,
John Bracker,
Archibald Thompſon.
Alex. Fletcher, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
Timothy Thompſon,
Alexander Chilboim,
John Bieeker,
Robert Baldwin,
Benjamin Richardſon,
Elias Jones,
Elias Smith, fenior,
Leonard Soper,
Afa Burnham,
Richard Lovekin,
Benjamin Marth,
Afa Walters,
Alex. Fletcher, Efqrs.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.
Robert Clark,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnſton,
Joſhua Booth,
Alexander Fiſher,
John Embury,
Daniel Frafer,
Auguſtus Spencer,
John Stinſon, junr.
Jonathan Miller,
John Bieeker,
Samuel Sherwood,
Hazleton Spencer,
Bryan Crawford,
Thomas Dorland,
Nicholas Lutzer,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Crawford,
William Robins,
Benjamin Seymour,
Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
D. Frafer of Eittelbown,
Stephen Cooper,
Mathias Marth,
Robert Young, Senior,
James Mc. Nabb.
John De Fou,
Joſeph Prindle,
Cornelius Vanaſtein,
Barnett Dyer,
James Cotter,
Mathew Pruyn,
Henry Bell, Dan'fl.
John Howell, Efquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
Edward Jeffup, Senr.
William Frafer,
Peter Drummond,
Ephraim Jones,
Thomas Sherwood,
Samuel Wright,
James Breakenridge,
Thomas Frafer,
Henry Arnold,
Richard Arnold,
Peter Hunter,
Benjamin Lyman,
Hugh Munro,
Daniel Barnet, Junior,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottum,
Gideon Adams,
Solomon Jones,
Daniel Jones,
Thomas Hotach,
Joel Stone,
Stephen Burritt,
William Saide Junior,
Uriah Shoolteis,
Jathyhen Wallbridge,
Henry Bogart,
Philip Phillips,
Thomas Empſon,
both Warners, Efquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.
John Mc. Donell or Gregory Houſe,
John Mc. Donell of Scotboute,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Samuel Anderſon,
James Somers,
Miles Mc. Donell,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
Gilbert Stearly,
David Sherks,
Joſiah Cole,
Jacob Weagery,
William Frafer,
George Lockes,
Allan Patterſon,
John Corbet,
John Mc. Intire,
John Mc. Donell, of the Township of Charlottenburgh,
Alexander Rofe,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thomas Moore,
Joſeph Shuter,
William Johnſton,
Joſhua Yonge Glaſcow,
John Stevens,
Peter Le Roy,
Afa Warner, Efquires.

THE Managers, requeſt a meeting of the Subſcribers to the York Aſſemblies, on Monday next at Mount's Tavern, at 12 o'Clock noon.

York, 23d January, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, and 59 Weſt ſide of do.—Alſo No. 12 in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of thoſe lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

Will be ſold at Public Auction,

☞ At Benjamin Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 17th of February next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land,

In the Township of Pickering, in the Home Diſtrict, being compoſed of Lots No. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10, in the ninth Conceſſion of ſaid Township; the Lots are advantageouſly ſituated, and the land fait to be of the firſt quality. They will be ſold in fourteen lots of two hundred acres each, warranted titles will be given to purchaſers for the ſame, by the Executors of the late Doctor William Hurff, to whom the lands were granted, and are authorized by his Will to ſell the ſame.

Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4th Conceſſion
3—6th do. } 700 Acres in the
24—7th do. } township of
South Half 1—24th do. } Whitby.
10—12 do. } 107 Acres in
19—24th do. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Hamilton.
3 & 4—18 do. } 1200 Acres in
4—22 do. } Clark.
3 & 4 in the Broken front }

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 42.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 822. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-ſixth day of December, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHereas by our Proclamation bearing date this fourteenth day of November, we have thought fit by & with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our ſaid Provincial Parliament until the twenty-ſixth day of December inſtant, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, but we taking into our Royal conſideration, the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice and conſent of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you that on the Second day of February next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, for the Actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada at York, this nineteenth day of DECEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and forty-ſeventh year of our reign.

F. G.

Wm. IARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch loyal and faithful ſubjects may be partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. IARVIS, Sec'y.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—*Monday, July 14.*

FISHER v. PALMER.

This was an extraordinary caſe, being an iſſue directed from the equity ſide of the Court, to aſcertain whether a child of the plaintiff was born alive or not, ſo as to authoriſe the plaintiff to keep his wife's eſtate as tenant by courteſy of England. As this ſort of title has but ſeldom occurred, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, that when a man marries a woman having a freehold eſtate, and it is not ſettled by any marriage article, it does not remain with the huſband after death, unleſs he has a child by her born alive, in which caſe he keeps it for his life, and is called tenant by the courteſy of England.—The queſtion here was, whether a child of Mr. Fiſher, born in the year 1796, and which was ſuppoſed to have been ſtill-born, did not retain after its birth ſufficient remains of life to ſay, whether it was born alive? At the death of his wife, Mr. Fiſher ſuppoſing he had no right to the eſtate, had reſigned it to the defendant, who had married his wife's ſiſter;—but ſubſequent facts having come to his knowlege, he brought this action to recover it back again. To prove the facts of the child being born alive, the two principal witneſſes were the nurſe, and Mary Rey. olds, a

nook in the plaintiff's famil; ; but Dr. Lyon (since dead) declared an hour before the birth, that the child was living. He directed a bath of warm water to be prepared, and gave the child, when delivered, to immerse it in the warm water. It did not cry nor move nor shew any other symptom of life ; but when it was in the water, there was twice a twitching and tremulous motion of the lips, which both these women swore they distinctly saw ; one of them exclaimed the lips had moved, when Doctor Lyon had directed her to blow down its throat—she did so, but it never exhibited any other symptom of life.—Doctors Babbington and Heaton were each called and examined as to these symptoms, whether the child could be said to be alive. They both agreed that the muscular motion of the lips could not have happened if the vital principle had been quite extinct, and that therefore the child was alive. In addition to this it was stated, that the child was full grown, and perfectly formed, and had not evidently been dead for any time.

For the defendant, Mr. Dallas contended, that the symptoms stated were too equivocal to infer the prefence of the vital principle in the child, and argued that it was extremely probable the women were mistaken.

Dr. Denman, for the defendant, having heard the symptoms, gave his opinion that the child was not alive. He thought the motion of the lips might be produced without the vital principle, and make a distinction between uterine life and external life, the latter of which was produced by the act inflating the lungs ; and in the other circulation was produced by another progress. He thought the remains of uterine life might have produced the tremulous twitching of the lips.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up very ably and with great precision to the jury, and told them to point their attention to this one question—" Was there any spark of life whatever in the child at its birth, or not ?" According as they found the fact so must be their verdict.

The Jury found that the child was born alive, which entitles the father to recover back the mother's estate.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the village of Poughkeepsie, dated TUNIS.

" I am now on the site of the once renowned Carthage——where Scipio fought, where Hannibal conquered, where the intrepid old Bellifarius himself drew out his legions, and hid the light of heaven for seventeen long days with the smoke of that noble city, defigrated by his own hand. About one mile from where I now sit, ftands a ftupendous archway and gate, the only entire furviving monument of ancient Carthage ! This was the fouthern entrance into the town ; and in its vicinity are a number of mutilated cifterns, and part of the aqueduct which brought water from the celebrated mountain of Zowan (within fight) which is more than fifty miles diftant—Till within a few years there remained, I think, feventeen entire arches of this admirable memorial of human labor and perfeverance, which were near an hundred feet high, fupported by columns about fixteen feet fquare, and thirty apart ; but his fupreme excellency, the all powerful and magnificent Mahomed Alli Bey, his prefent worfhip, thought proper to build two or three paltry batteries to grace the rifing ground near Tunis, and caufed all the fine arches to be pulled down, to furnifh ftone for that noble purpofe.

" The ciftern (about fixteen or twenty remain to be traced) are indeed admirable fpecimens of the ingenuity of the ancient Carthagenians. They are about fifty yards long, ten wide, and fifteen deep, all under ground ; and I imagine would contain fufficient water to fupply Carthage five years, admitting 200,000 gallons deftroyed daily."—*P. Jour.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Translation of a review of a Work published in France by Eufebius Salverti, *entitled conjectures upon the cauſe of the apparent diminution of waters upon our globe.*

Many celebrated and natural hiftorians have published fyftems of cofmogony : their theories, fpringing from delicate imaginations, are rather ingenious than true ; we admire without believing them. Love of the public good has conducted citizen Eufebius Salverti upon their fteps ; aided with the light of experience, he explains under the modeft title of conjectures, a phenomenon the moft intereſting to humanity. Newton, fays, he thought that the mafs of water fpread over the globe, undergoes a progreffive diminution ; this opinion is the refult of obfervations which are continually renewed. In all times the fea has left dry vaft flats formerly covered with waves, if, on the other hand, it has overflown new lands, thofe conquefts do not equal its loffes : we daily fee many fources difappear, and the beds of rivers diminifh : Homer paints the Scamander as a terrible river whofe angry waves arrefted the impetuous Achilles, and would have overwhelmed him, if he had not been fuccoured by the gods ; and the Scamander is now only a rivulet. The parallel direction of the hills which border the courfe of rivers prove that they were formerly bathed by their waters, the enquirer aſks himſelf, what is the cauſe of this diminution? Eufebius Salverti examines all the hypothefis hitherto framed to refolve this intereſting problem :—the water abſorbed by organized bodies, then decompoſed by the vegetation of plants, and the digeſtion of animals : the formation of whirlpools and caverns in the interior of the earth ; the ſeparation of the two principles of water in the atmoſphere. This laſt hypotheſis, ſupported by the ſtriking experiments of modern chemiſtry, furniſhes the author an occaſion of explaining, in a new and very ingenious manner, the formation of the Aurora Borealis ; but none of theſe ſyſtems appear to him ſufficient, and he concludes, that the diminution of waters is only apparent, and that the circulation alone is diminiſhed. He demonſtrates this propoſition by the experiment of the pump of Verral, in which the quantity of water furniſhed appears more conſiderable in proportion to the quickneſs of movement, although always the ſame, if the ſuperior reſervoir pours into the inferior : he explains it further by the apparent riches of a country, calculated, not upon the quantity of money exiſting, but upon the quantity in circulation. Men, in digging canals and narrowing the beds of rivers to facilitate communications, in draining ponds and Marſhes for the benefit of agriculture, in cutting down foreſts, have diminiſhed the means of evaporation and conſequently the rains, the ſources and currents of rivers : it is above all by deſtroying the woods that men have diminiſhed the circulation of water for trees are the moſt powerful conductors of this element : and a ſimple glance caſt upon the globe, ſuffices to prove that the countries where the vegetation is the moſt vigorous, are alſo the richeſt in running waters. From a diminiſhed circulation of water reſults two conſtant phenomena ;—the one is the impoveriſhment of vegetation, the other the variation of temperature in countries a long time unimpaſſioned with woods ; finally, from theſe effects reſult the depopulation of countries in which formerly flouriſhed the moſt powerful empires. But it will be aſked what becomes of the portion of water which no longer circulates? Euſebius S. anſwers this queſtion, by an idea new, by a ſyſtem which is ingenious, and which is very plauſible. If, ſays he, in a vaſt extent of country, all the trees are deſtroyed, the vapors of the earth will be attracted only by the mountains ; a portion of the clouds will be arreſted upon their elevated tops, which diſpoiled of the trees that defended them, will preſent only naked peaks almoſt impermeable to water, and unprovided with the warmth which maintained vegetation, theſe clouds will condenſe into ice at their ſummits inſtead of filtrating to form ſources at their feet ; the reſt of the vapors and clouds become the ſport of every current of the air, will, above all, participate of the continual motion which the centrifugal force ariſing from the rotation of the globe, impreſſes upon the atmoſphere : theſe clouds will be driven towards the poles, and will there add to the frightful maſs of ice. The author ſupports this theory by obſervations and concluſive experiments ; he proves that the higher glaciers of Switzerland and the polar ſeas augment daily : a part of Greenland is no longer acceſſible, and the Strait of Frobiſher is now ſo obſtructed that no veſſel can find a paſſage. We ſhould be obliged to copy his work entire, to follow Euſebius, Salverti in his philoſophic reaſonings, which he preſents with an order, a clearneſs and an elegance very rare amongſt writers who occupy themſelves with phyſical ſciences.

In order to judge of his ſtile we cannot refuſe to tranſcribe at leaſt one paragraph. " Run over," ſays he, " with an attentive eye, the entire ſurface of the globe ; contemplate at firſt the enormous piles of ice which load the two hemiſpheres ; the maſs is almoſt double in the ſouthern hemiſphere, which poſſeſſing a much leſs terreſtrial ſurface, can only recollect upon its few elevations a ſmall part of all the water which is evaporated from its vaſt ſeas ; in proportion as the lowering of the mountains worn by the action of waters and of years ; in proportion as the deſtruction of foreſts, devoured by the improvidence and prodigality of man, diminiſh the means by which nature carries back upon our ſoil the waters diſſolved in the atmoſphere, a portion of water carried off by evaporation from the ſeas and rivers, comes there to fix itſelf forever, and to add to theſe ſhapeleſs maſſes of ice, the ſolitary abode of ſilence and death. Or will you, upon another view of the picture, look over thoſe unfortunate lands which have loſt ſuch conſiderable maſſes of water? Behold thoſe burning deſerts which ſeparate Aſia from Africa ; ſee the mountful ruins of Balbec and Palmyra, there alſo, and forever, dwell death and ſilence ; where now are the innumerable palmtrees of ancient Tadmore? Where now are the fountains once ſhaded by their foliage? The ſorrowful eye perceives far around only an arid ſand, naked, unceaſingly furrowed by the winds ; never does the water of Heaven come there to refreſh the wandering traveller, and the earth, which he opens with his hands, offers, reluctantly, to his devouring thirſt but a few drops of water loaded with the bitterneſt ſalts ;—theſe are the only remains of the various treaſures which nature formerly ſpread ſo profuſely in thoſe places ; what ſcourges have deſolated theſe countries ſo populous of old ? In proportion as ſociety extended itſelf, the draining of ſtagnant waters and narrowing the currents of rivers, have diminiſhed the evaporation ; the trees cut down in theſe extenſive clearings, have ceaſed to attract to the earth the tribute of the clouds ; the ſources have dried up. In vain the induſtry of man ſtruggled for a time againſt the courſe of nature. In ſpite of the labors of the Palmyreans and of the Roman Emperors ; in ſpite of the magnificent aqueduct, which even at this day encumbers the parched land, the deſtructive dryneſs daily made more rapid progreſs, and theſe regions, once the glory of Aſia, are now tranſformed into frightful deſerts. Contraſt with theſe images, the aſpect of new lands, where the hand of man has never impoſed laws upon the elements. In the vaſt Savannahs of America, the water covers an immenſe portion of ſoil and ſeems diſpoſed to cloath it entirely. Foreſts of boundleſs extent bring back upon the ſurface of the earth all the fluid which has evaporated from it. The breadth of rivers, the extent and multiplicity of lakes and marſhes, the exuberance of vegetation, at every ſtep, are proofs of an enormous circulation of waters. An aſpect more pleaſing to the eye of civilized man, is that of a country where induſtry has been guided by prudence, avidity reſtrained by an intereſt wiſely conſulted, where the breadth of water courſes has been always reſpected, and the preſervation of large plantations of trees allied to the moſt extenſive agriculture ; the earth there enjoys an aſtoniſhing fertility, and nouriſhes an innumerable population ; the circulation of water, conſtantly maintained in a moderate degree, affects not the ſalubrity of the air, favors vegetation and the regularity of the ſeaſons, and gives to interior navigation the moſt proſperous activity."

After this intereſting picture the author concludes that a wiſe government cannot too much encourage the plantations and repreſs the deva[illegible] of foreſts ; he offers wiſhes for the republic, by the eſtabliſhment of canals ſimilar to thoſe of England. " It is then, ſays he, that France will unite to the riches of art, which belong to the moſt civilized ages, the treaſures of nature, which ſeem to belong truly to the infancy of the world."

It is not for us to decide, whether citizen Salverti has penetrated the ſecrets of nature ; but it may be permitted us to ſay, that he has found that of rendering ſcience attractive. The glow of his diction diſſipates the dryneſs of an abſtract ſubject, and we find in his manner of preſenting his conjectures, and applying his facts, a reſemblance to the ſtyle of Buffon, of which he has ſometimes the richneſs, and always the clearneſs.

In England, lately, a field preacher, who had been a printer, obſerved, in his uſual harangue, " that youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a ſemicolon, old age to a colon ; to which death puts a period."

Copied from an Iriſh Provincial Paper.—" On Monday laſt a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. John Fleming, of Arton ; it was making its way to the cellar, but was prevailed upon to ſtop in its courſe, and to take a copious draught of water, which not only allayed its thirſt, but cooled its courage, on which it went quietly to reſt."

The following advice was lately left by a miſer to his nephew :—" Buy your coals in ſummer, your furniture at auctions, about a fortnight after quarter day, and your books at the *fall of the leaf.*"

A Germin has lately publiſhed a tract on National Oaths, which he enumerates. Thoſe of the Engliſh, according to this writer, amount to fifty ſix ; the French to two hundred and thirteen ?

A man named R. Birt, of the pariſh of Whitcumbe, was lately convicted by the Magiſtrates at Dorcheſter, on the oath of Mr. Sherren, Church Warden, in the ſeveral penalties of 1s. for abſence from Church, on Sunday the 17th inſt. ; 5s. for being drunk ; and 20s. for ſwearing 20 profane oaths !

If we may believe Mr. Carr, an Engliſh Author, " the dangerous but pleaſant" practice of *bundling*, which once prevailed in this country, was probably imported from Wales.

Bonaparte's mode of counſelling in marriages with his near relations, ſeveral noble (now royal) families of Germany, is a civil way of taking hoſtages for the fidelity to him of the heads of thoſe families.

Theatrical.—Cooke's arrival was on Monday whiſpered round the boxes, and we were happy to hear that the report was "Steady he goes—All's well!"

A letter from Hightſtown, New Jerſey, Nov. 4, ſays—" Yeſterday a *Sow* of mine had 19 pigs—they are all living to-day."

[*The following production is copied from the* "Northern Moments," *publiſhed at Woodſtock, (Vermont) in which it is publiſhed as original. It is no ordinary ſpecimen of blank verſification ; and happily combines the ſublime morality of* Cowper, *with the life-giving fancy of* Thompſon. Nor. Bug.

A WINTER PIECE.

' Dread Winter comes at laſt, to cloſe the ſcene.'

YES, Winter comes!
'Tis but a moment ſince the ſmiling Spring
On Zephyr's downy wing rejoicing came,
And op'd, and kiſs'd the cozy-bluſhing roſe.
Then nature from her ſleep awoke ſerene,
And dreſs'd herſelf anew.—At his approach,
Tall hill and low ſtood ſmiling to the ſun,
The lofty mountains rais'd their melting heads,
And in the face of Heaven, wept for joy!
The little rivulets ran to find the ſea,
And join to ſwell the thankful ſong of praiſe.
But, ah! their joy was ſhort! their lodge have ceas'd!
All nature ſleeps again;—ordered Winter's here.
The Lapland Giant comes with pendant ice,
Chill horror flouting from his gelid ſkin:
Nor lakes nor ſeas can ſtop his rough career;
He builds his bridge acroſs old ocean's breaſt.
Affrighted, Sol retires with haſty ſtrides,
And dares not, but obliquely, backward look,
On his once conquer'd, now his conquering foe.
The earth in all in weeks of mourning clad,
To wail the loſs of her departed friend:
Th'encompaſſ'd evergreen is left alone.

This mirror paints the ſcene of changing life.
This mounds youth, with all its op'ning charms,
In playful mood, ſits laughing in his face!
His Dwelling heart anew beats with ſanguine hope
Of ſatisfying bliſs, and full-blown joy!
He leaps hamſtrid in this fantaſtic dream;
And thinks that naught can bluſt the vernal flow'rs
But, while anticipation glides the wing of hope,
The frigid hand of time, with ſtrokes deep,
His forehead ploughs, and blights the pleaſing view.
" Then in his ſtreet's ſeed in youth he ſwears;
" 'Twas prove an evergreen in hours age,
" And flouriſh in the manor of our years too.
" 'Twill waft us to the realms of peace at laſt,
" To taſte th' ecſtatic bliſs of times to come!
" Thus happineſs will ſpring without alloy,
" And ſwaths chaunt their never-ending ſtrains."

Law Deciſion.—Court of Seſſion, Scotland. Black v. the Owners of a coal-pit.—Black returning home on horſeback, in a dark night, by a road leading through the Defendant's eſtate, fell into a coal-pit, and was drowned. The pit had many years been abandoned and the mouth had been ſurrounded by a wall of ſtone and lime, which, at the time of the accident, was about eighteen inches high ; it lay about four feet from the road, which had been a road uſed by the proprietor when the coal-pit was formerly wrought, but which was alſo frequently uſed by the neighbourhood. The action was brought by the children of the deceaſed for reparation for the loſs ſuſtained by the death of their father. The Lords found the defendant liable in damages 800l. and expences 100l.

Breach of Promiſe of Marriage.—An action was tried before Sir Nath Grole, and a Special Jury, at Suffolk Aſſizes, in which Miſs Lydia Balls, daughter of Mr. Francis B. of Birton Mills, was Plaintiff, and Mr. John Gardener, a miller, miller, and brickmaker, at Lavenham, was Defendant. The cauſe occupied four hours, and created a great deal of intereſt, as many curious letters were read in evidence. The conduct of the Plaintiff throughout appeared to have been exemplary, and the Defendant, without being able to aſſign any cauſe for abandoning her, had married another woman. The Jury, after a few minute's conſultation, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 300l. damages. (*Lon. Pap.*)

☞ *A meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society will be held on Saturday the 14th day of February next, at Moore's Hotel.*

JOHN SMALL, Secy.
York, January 31, 1806.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subſcriber, at York, on Monday the 29th of December laſt, two dark bay HORSES, one with a white ſtripe on his forehead and his hind feet white, the other a ſtarter Horſe without any natural marks ; the beſt is much worn off their feet from the Harneſs. A Reward of SIX DOLLARS will be paid to any perſon who will give information where ſaid Horſes may be found ; or if brought to York, the above Reward and all reaſonable Charges will be paid by

JOHN EDGELL.

York, January 16, 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA ;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 18 June, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District,
John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scothouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,
Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,
The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle,
Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District,
William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Samuel Street, senior, Esq.

District of London,
Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bannell Barnum, Esq.

Western District,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Maisonville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monforton,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Pattison,
	Alexr M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hotchkiss,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bostwick,	James Bostwick,
Wynant Wilmot,	Edward Weston
Elias Fotter,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Colter,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Ball,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beasley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ck.	Abraham Nellis,
John Reilley,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Appilgarth,
Henry Haigle,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Wilson,	Eain Beker,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kenzie,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edis Beber,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Erb,
William Graham,	John Ross Kerr,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Asea. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Beasley,	
Richard Fergufon,	
William Appingarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ely Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marsh,
Benjamin Richardson,	Asa Weller,
Elias Jones,	Asha Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark,	John Fleming,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymore,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Macy,	D. Fraler of Eratstown,
Daniel Fraler,	Stephen Rogers,
Augustus Spencer,	Mathias Marlh,
John Stanton, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Bleeker,	John De Foe,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Pradle,
Hazleal Spencer,	Cornelius Vanalstein,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cotier,
Nicholas Lazeire,	Mathw Pruyn,
Thomas Markwick,	Henry Mc. Daell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, E

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Richard Dickson,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeffup, senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraser,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Barnet, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraler,	Elijah Bottum,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Jones Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,
John Mc. Donell of Glengary House,
John Mc. Donell of Scothouse,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,

Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Intire,
Samuel Anderson,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stuart,	Township of Charlottenburgh,
Miles Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rofe,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Nutton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Meers,
David Sherly,	Joseph Shuter,
Jofiah Cafs,	William Johnston,
Jacob Weager,	Joshua Yonge Lozee,
William Fraler,	John Stewart,
George Locker,	Peter Le Ray,
Allan Patterson,	Afa Warner, Esquires.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, East and West side of Yonge Street, and 59 West side of do. —Also No. 12 in the 1st Concession of the Township of York, on the River Don. A sufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of these lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made easy to Tenants, as the Subscriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to
QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

Will be sold at Public Auction,

AT Benjamin Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 17th of February next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land,

In the Township of Pickering, in the Home District, being composed of Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 12, in the ninth Concession of said Township; the Lots are advantageously situated, and the land said to be of the first quality. They will be sold in separate lots of two hundred acres each; warranted titles will be given to purchasers for the same, by the Executors of the late Doctor William Harffy, to whom the lands were granted, and are authorized by his Will to fell the same.

Sandwich, Dece. 10th, 1806.

JOHN BEIKIE.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No.	24—4th Concession		
	25—5th	do.	700 Acres in the
	24—7th	do.	township of
South Half	28—4th	do.	Whitby.
	26—12	do.	400 Acres in
	26—4th	do.	Scarborough.
	25 & 26—4th	do.	400 Acres in Hamilton.
	3 & 4—18	do.	1800 Acres in
	4—24	do.	Clark.
	3 & 4 in the broken front		

total 3700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNET, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 43.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 823. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province ever since, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By his Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, Gen. Craufurd and suite left his house at Brompton, for Falmouth, to join the expedition of which he is to have the command. We understand that the expedition will set sail as soon as possible after the General goes on board.

In consequence of a requisition from General Beresford, at Buenos Ayres, the following force has been sent to him from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lt. Gen. Sir David Baird:—

Four Troops, 20th Light Dragoons.
Two Troops, 21st ditto.
One Company, Royal Artillery.
The 38th and 72d Regiments.

At the particular request of General Beresford, Major Trotter, of the 83d, a very able officer, has been sent to him by Sir David Baird, to act as Deputy Adjutant-General. In consequence of this pressing call for troops from the Cape, Sir David Baird has detained the 47th regiment at the Cape, which put in there on its way to India; and he intended to detain other regiments from England, if they touched at the Cape.

November 3.

On Saturday Lord Morpeth arrived in town from Hamburgh. He came over in the Ariadne frigate. His Lordship was accompanied by Messrs. Basilico and Teyers, the Messengers. Messrs. Wagstaffe, Mills, and Sylvester, remain at Hamburgh. We are glad to find that the report of two of our Messengers being taken by the French is unfounded.

Copies of the dispatches forwarded by Lord Morpeth, were on Saturday sent to the different Ministers. They unfortunately confirm the accounts of the battle of the 14th, particularly as to the disasterous consequences with which it has been attended. Lord Morpeth was at Weimar when the battle took place, and had considerable difficulty in making his way to Hamburgh.

Very little doubt is entertained that the King of Prussia will be compelled to conclude peace. The arrival of the French at Berlin was known at Hamburgh, previous to Lord Morpeth's departure.

Letters from Bremen, and also from Holland state, that the French troops from the latter have taken possession of Embden, and of the whole of East Frezeland. It is supposed that these territories will be annexed to Holland.

A letter from Stettin mentions the arrival of Lombard, the Prussian Counsellor; he is accused of having carried on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

November 6.

Last night, at a late hour, the Hamburgh mail due arrived in course.

The French entered Berlin upon the 24th. Marshal Davoust has his headquarters at Potsdam. The troops in Berlin are commanded by General Hulin. It is stated that 30,000 Prussian troops, under the Dukes of Weimar & Brunswick Oels, have passed the Elbe, at Havelberg, on their retreat towards the Oder; beyond which it appears that the Prussians mean to make a stand, and whether they expect to assemble a large force. We wish, however, this corps may not be in some danger of being intercepted by the French that have advanced to Berlin, and so on the road to Stettin. There is no mention of the result of any negociation, nor is it said that any negociation has been proposed by Prussia.

Bonaparte treated the Duke of Brunswick's request for the neutrality of his territory with the utmost insolence.

It is feared that Magdeburgh is not likely to sustain a long siege. It is not probable, however, that the Prussians will make a stand in that neighbourhood. It is supposed that some fighting has

taken place not far from Stettin on the 27th, French troops were expected there.

The French have committed great excesses in different parts.

The neutrality of Saxony has been acknowledged.

The Letters from Dover state, that a firing was heard at Boulogne on Monday, supposed to be for some success, or perhaps the conclusion of peace.

November 8.

Yesterday three Gottenburgh mails arrived. They bring a letter from Lund in Scania, dated 23d October, stating that the Queen of Prussia, with her family, were then at Stralsund. This, however, we apprehend, is a mistake, as it is in general believed that the Royal family of Prussia were at Custrin about the 21st or 22d, and at that time had the intention of withdrawing, if necessary, to East Prussia.—The Gottenburgh mail brings no other intelligence, nor has any thing further been received. The reports of Bonaparte having refused to negociate with the King of Prussia is certainly destitute of foundation. If we may judge from the Bulletins, he rather seems desirous to gain the King of Prussia by insidious compliments.

Three Gottenburgh mails arrived yesterday morning, one of which contains the following extract of a letter from Lund, in Scania, dated Oct. 23, 1806:—

"I have to tell you sad news! The Prussian army is totally defeated; the Queen of Prussia and her children are at this moment in Stralsund, whither it is said the King of Sweden sent to invite her to come over and take refuge in this country."

The above letter evidently refers to the action of the 14th.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated November 1, says,—"the delay of the mails from Prussia and Russia threatens the most fatal consequences to our trade.—The merchants are in general consternation, and great bankruptcies must ensue in a short time. To day one house failed for 300,000 marks banco. The English goods in Leipic have not been seized: most were already gone, and the result was, that it was settled the city should pay a large contribution instead of it, which, as Saxony is neuter, was probably the whole intention."

FALMOUTH, Nov. 3.

General Craufurd arrived here (at Wayne's hotel) this morning, to take the command of the expedition. The regiments composing the force now embarked here are the following, viz:

The 6th Dragoon Guards, (or Carbineers) two Squadrons, commanded by Col. Kington.
9th Light Dragoons, Col. Mahon.
5th Foot, Col. Davie.
36th Foot, Col. Burne.
45th Foot, Col. Guard.
88th Foot, Col. Duff.
95th Foot, Major M'Leon.

The fleet will fail the moment the wind will admit of their getting out of the Roads. It has been unfavorable for some days, but is now North Westerly.—Some ammunition is expected from Plymouth, for the ships of war, and some of the transports which is hourly expected. Four 74 gun ships with the Nereide frigate, and probably another, it is thought, will constitute the naval force of the expedition. Sir Sidney Smith, in the Spencer, 74 guns, Capt. Stopford, is the senior Officer of the fleet. Nothing can exceed the satisfaction evinced by all ranks in the appointment of General Craufurd to the command of the expedition. It was that officer's intention, on his first arrival here, to personally visit every transport, in order to satisfy himself regarding the comfortable situation of the troops on board; but the unfavourableness of the weather prevented the possibility of his putting this intention in execution. The wants of every vessel, however, he has ordered to be supplied, and the fleet will sail completely with every thing that can render the troops comfortable for a long voyage.

Foreign News.—By the arrival yesterday of the British Packet Diana, 46 days from Falmouth, via Halifax and Bermuda, we have received our regular file of the London Morning Herald to the 9th of Nov. They are occupied principally with the disasters on the Continent. It does not appear there has been any battle of consequence since that of Jena. Bonaparte entered Berlin on the 25th of Oct. and has concluded a treaty of neutrality with the Saxons. The remnant of the Prussian army, thirty thousand in number, under the command of the Dukes of Brunswick and Weimar are expected to make a stand on the Oder, where they are to be joined by 200,000 Russians, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in person. On the 15th of October, the day following the battle at Jena, as Bonaparte was passing through Weimar, he was shot at from a window, but the ball missed him. He was so enraged that he ordered the town to be given up to fire and sword, and every building was destroyed.

Selected from London Papers to Sunday the 9th of November.

Hanover, Oct. 18.

A fire broke out at Salzdethended, on the 16th, which consumed eighty-three houses—From Brunswick we learn that the Duke has arrived at Blankenburgh, and that his wound is not dangerous. Prince Louis, who fell on the 10th, was buried by the French with great ceremony.

London, Oct. 31.

A legion, to be called the Legion of the North, to be commanded by a Polish Officer, and to consist of Poles, is about to be formed by Bonaparte. It seems highly probable that a kingdom of Poland is intended to be erected for Jerome, Murat, or some one of the family.

November 1.

General Simcoe, we regret to state, died on Sunday last, at Topsham, in Devonshire. He arrived at Torbay a few days before, and was conveyed from thence by water to Topsham.

Jena the scene of the late great battle, is within a few miles of Lutzen, where Gullavus Adolphus fell in the great battle of 1632. "Cousin," said he as he left the field, wounded, "look to the troops; I think I have enough."

Herald Office, Nov. 4, 2 o'clock, A. M.

Three Hamburgh mails arrived last night. Our papers were not delivered until this moment. It is not possible for us to enter into any commentary, nor in fact in the intelligence very material. The Duke of Brunswick is said to have obtained the neutrality of his territory. The King and Queen of Prussia were stated to be at Custrin. A Prussian force of 40 or 50,000 men is said to have assembled at Magdeburg, and a second battle was expected. The Prussian troops have, however, crossed the Oder, and broken the bridges to cover their retreat.

Yesterday about 4 o'clock, Mr. Kaye, the Messenger, arrived at Lord Hawick's office from the head quarters of the Prussian army. The messenger states that he saw his Prussian Majesty after the last battle, and that he was in good health. He brought letters for the Duke and Dutchess of York.

Frontiers of Saxony, Oct. 21.

The head quarters of the French army is at Dessau. The Saxon troops have left the Prussian army.

It is said that a column of Russians had arrived at Warsaw.

London, November 5.

The King of Prussia, it seems, did apply to Bonaparte, immediately after the battle of Auerstadt, for an armistice, which was refused. It is stated in a German paper, the reply of Napoleon was—"We shall think of that at Berlin."

The neutrality of the Elector of Saxony, we regret to state, can no longer be doubted. A treaty was concluded between his Highness and Bonaparte, on the 19th inst. in consequence of which the Saxons were withdrawn from the Prussian army. The Electoral Court remains therefore at Dresden, from which place it was expected it would have removed. Bonaparte loses no opportunity of testifying his jealousy of British Commerce, which in spite of all his efforts, he has the mortification to find still growing more prosperous and extensive. Soon after his troops entered Leipic he issued an order, that all English property in the place should be delivered to French Commissaries within four days.

According to letters from Berlin, dated the 22d ult. Prince Ferdinand, the King of Prussia's uncle, still remained there, with all the persons belonging to his court. His royal highness is said to have declared, that he was certain the French would respect the brother of the Great Frederick.

Some Dutch papers to the 2d, we understand, reached town last night.—They contain the 13th Bulletin of the French army, which we are informed, states, that the campaign is finished, and alludes to the application made by the King of Prussia for an armistice, as we have mentioned above. All the garrisons in Regal Prussia are marching to reinforce the army. Orders have been issued to the Jews not to leave their houses, and it is said that it is intended to subject considerable numbers of them to military service in the garrisons.

Letters from Paris, dated the 28th, in the German papers of the 28th, state, that Spain was about to declare war against Portugal; and that the Prince of Peace was to enter the latter country at the head of a large body of troops.

Trieste, October 6.

The French troops are daily returning from Raguia, Dalmatia and Istria, into the Friuli. The Russians are still in Cattaro; and the Austrians under General Bellegarde, encamped upon the Island of Curzula and Lesina.

Berlin, Oct 24.—General Rouvoi has his head quarters at Potsdam. General Hulin, who now commands here, was last year French commandant at Vienna.

Aachen, Oct. 28. The theatre of war, which was hitherto in the Mark, advances continually nearer to the Pomeranian frontiers. An action has taken place near Templin; a cannonade was heard to-day. A war chest has arrived here.

London, Nov. 7. We have this day given some extracts from the Hamburg papers of the 1st instant, though full of any details, are silent respecting the facts of which we are most solicitous to be informed. They do not assure us that the Prussian corps, which were not engaged in the action of the 14th, have actually crossed the Oder, in order to effect a junction with the troops which now surround their sovereign. We fearfully apprehend that the French division, which has pushed through Berlin to Stettin, will, by the rapidity of its movements, be enabled to prevent its junction.

Of the Russians we hear nothing but the repeated cry that they are on the frontiers of Silesia. We do not impute any blame to those honest but distant auxiliaries. Their main body was destined for Dresden. They would of course be appriled of the disastrous affair of the 14th, and would then have a long, and rather a retrograde tour to take, before they could effect a junction with the remains of what was called the Prussian army. We are not so sanguine as to expect any general good from this junction, if effected. The utmost that can be expected from it is, that the King of Prussia, whose faults, in our judgment, have been expiated by his confessions, may be enabled to make better terms with the Usurper.

Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from Lund, in Scania, dated Oct. 23. 1806—"I have to tell you sad news; the Prussian army is totally defeated; the Queen of Prussia and her children are at this moment in Stralsund, whither, it is said, the King of Sweden has sent to invite her to come over, and take refuge in this country."

It is now ascertained fact, that when the Marquis Lucchesini was sent to the French head quarters with a commission to obtain peace on any terms, Bonaparte returned this insolent answer.—"*Je ne connois pas le Roi des Prusses.*"—"I do not know the King of the Prussians."

NEW YORK, December 27.

Captain Campbell, of the Schooner Mary, arrived at Charleston from Montevideo, left that place on the 2d of October. He informs, that the city of Buenos Ayres, which was taken by the British under General Beresford, had been retaken by the Spaniards, after a long, but ineffectual resistance, in which a considerable part of the British troops were killed: and that the rest had surrendered prisoners of war. This took place about the middle of August. Sir Home Popham still remained with his squadron in the river La Plata. In his correspondence with the Governor of Montevideo, he had signified his intention of keeping that place under a rigorous blockade. In his last letter, he allowed all neutral vessels seven days to leave the port, allowing them to sail only in ballast, or with that part of their cargoes which they had brought into that port; at the expiration of which time, all vessels attempting to enter, or leave that port, would be captured.

Charleston Paper.

Riot.—A very serious riot took place in this city on Thursday evening. It originated, we understand, with a desperate allociation of unprincipled men calling themselves *Highbinders*, who, under pretence of demolishing houses of ill fame, commit the most disorderly practices upon peaceable and unoffending citizens. A party of the banditti, amounting to about 50, assembled on Christmas Eve, in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-street, with the expectation that certain ceremonies usual in Catholic countries, but generally omitted here, would be performed. The Highbinders insisted upon the Church doors being opened, and that the ceremonies should commence. A member of the corporation and of the Church prevailed upon them to retire; but they returned a second time, abused the watchmen, and did not disperse until a very late hour.

A number of the lower class of Irishmen, residing principally in Augustus, Cross, and Barley-street, enraged at this lawless attack upon their religion, collected on the following evening (Thursday) and serious riot ensued. The Captain of the middle watch, with 18 watchmen, hearing that some disturbance had broke out, immediately proceeded to Augustus street; but were dispersed by a large body of Irishmen who at a certain signal attacked them with their bludgeons, and struck at every man who wore a cap.

Christopher Newswanger, one of the watchmen chafed an Irishman armed with a club, overtook and knocked him down—another Irishman immediately followed and struck him a left hand blow with a sharp pointed weapon, which penetrated below the right pap, and from the semblance of the wound, it appears to have been made by a stiletto. The man fell instantly and expired without a struggle. The body was taken up immediately and carried to the Alms House. This circumstance, as may be reasonably supposed, exasperated the inhabitants beyond description, and the Irishmen were hunted down in all directions.

About this period the mob had collected to very considerable numbers, and even dispersed to pull down the houses inhabited by the Irish. Happily, the Mayor arrived, and with some others of the magistrates and officers of the police, succeeded in stilling the multitude. A second set of persons, Irish as well as others, was carried to Bridewell, and the several watch houses, and they yesterday underwent examinations. Six or eight only have been committed, the greater proportion being dismissed, as no evidence appeared against them. We are sorry to learn that the murderer has not yet been traced, but trust that he will not escape the hands of justice. The Mayor and magistrates did not leave the scene of riot until after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Mercantile Advertiser.

A letter dated Batavia, 14th Sept. 1806, say—"The Dutch Spice Fleet, from the Tolaccas, bound for this place, has been captured by an English Country ship and frigate. This fleet is valued at three or four million Spanish Dollars;—a loss which must be most seriously felt by the Company, at this moment."—*Phil. Pap.*

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

MADAM SPITFIRE, at the sign of the Furies, in Hackle-street, next door to the Cat's Paw Tavern; offers herself to the public, to teach the noble art of SCOLDING and QUARRELLING, in good or bad humour, in love or in spite; by the week, day, hour, minute or second; early or late; before or after meal; without regard to any person, in Dutch or English: She has discovered a new way for women to pull the hair and cap of their adversary. Scolding, &c. taught in the genteelest manner, to country women as well as town ladies.—Judges and Magistrates scolded in the neatest style. She has a very peculiar mode of scolding, adapted to every age and circumstance of life. Married women, taught to scold their husbands blind, deaf and dumb, in six weeks. As a proof of her abilities in this polite acquirement, she scolded eight husbands to death in three years time, and the ninth is far gone. She teaches how to make grimaces or furious faces; how to look sharp and Mary Magdalen like; sleepy husbands may have their wives taught to scold them awake. She scolded the teeth out of her head the first year she followed this noble business, which renders her incapable of teaching the art of biting; but, on the other hand, she is not afflicted with the tooth-ache, which is a great advantage.—She is well provided with needles and pins, to teach how to scratch faces, arms, hands, eyes, &c. Water changed into vinegar by scolding. Scolding done in the newest and most approved style, in black, blue, red, or any color, on the shortest notice.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, February 3, 1807

Monday last being the day appointed for opening the Provincial Parliament, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, with the accustomed solemnities, the Commons House of Assembly attending at the Bar, opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of the Legislature.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

IT is with great satisfaction I now meet you for the first time in Parliament. From the very short period of my residence in this Province, I shall not take upon myself to call your attention to any particular object of Legislation, convinced that your experience and knowledge of this Colony, will fully enable you to enact such salutary laws as will tend to its prosperity, and I have no doubt of your attention being directed to such Acts of the Provincial Parliament, as will necessarily expire unless continued by the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the proper Officer to lay the Provincial Accounts before you; and have given instructions that the unappropriated sums of money, raised under the authority of this Parliament, taken out of the Provincial Treasury, and applied to the payment of certain Public contingent Expenses in the year 1805, as stated in the Accounts laid before you, during the last Session of this Legislature, shall be replaced.—I am however fully confident that you will unite with me in sentiments of Loyalty and gratitude, while reflecting on the very liberal supplies, annually afforded to this Province, by the bounty of our parent state, for its necessary Expenditure—and it will be, for the House of Assembly to consider, whether some appropriation of Revenue ought not to be made on its part, to relieve (so far as its Resources will permit,) the Mother country from the burthen of the contingent expenses, incidental to the support of the Civil Government, and the Administration of Justice in this Province.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I trust that your zeal for the Public good, will induce you to occupy your time in the faithful discharge of your duties, and be assured of my cordial

co-operation, when you direct your attention to the welfare and happineſs of his Majeſty's Subjects.

On Wedneſday at 3 o'clock, the Honorable Legiſlative Council preſented the following Addreſs to the Lieutenant Governor, in anſwer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

We His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Legiſlative Council in Provincial Parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our thanks for your gracious Speech.

We beg leave to offer your Excellency our reſpectful congratulations on your being called by our moſt gracious Sovereign to the Government of this Province, and in every meaſure for its welfare, you may rely on our cordial ſupport and co-operation.

We ſhall be at all times diſpoſed to employ our experience and knowledge of the ſituation and circumſtances of this Colony, in framing ſuch Laws as ſhall appear to us to tend to its proſperity and it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to promote to the utmoſt of our power, the welfare and happineſs of our fellow ſubjects.

By order of the Houſe,
(Signed) THOS. SCOTT,
Speaker.

Legiſlative Council Chamber, York, 3d February, 1807.

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following anſwer.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for this Addreſs, and for your congratulation on my being called upon by my Sovereign to the Government of this Province.

It affords me great ſatisfaction to find, that you are diſpoſed to employ your experience and knowledge of the ſituation and circumſtances of this Colony, in framing ſuch Laws as may tend to its proſperity, and the happineſs of his Majeſty's Subjects.

UPPER CANADA.

Commiſſioners of the Peace for the reſpective Diſtricts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,

Robert Thorpe,	John Drake,
Alexis Maſſonville,	William Shaw,
William Caldwell,	Baptiſt Baby,
Mathew Elliott,	John Aikin, junr.
John Aikin, ſenior,	Robert Richardſon,
Angus Mc. Intoſh,	Thomas Reynolds,
William Parke,	Alexander Duff,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
Francis Baby,	George Jacobs,
William Monkſton,	Richard Pattiſon,
Prideaux Selby,	Alex. M'Donell, Eſqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,

Robert Thorpe,	William Tyler,
Thomas Talbot,	Nathl. Burnell Barnum,
Samuel Kyerſe,	William Hutchinſon,
William Claus,	Benajah Mallory,
Peter Teeple,	Joſeph Ryerſon,
Thomas Horner,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
Daniel Springer,	James Burdick,
John Bernes,	Edward Watſon
Wynant Williams,	Thos. Welch, Eſquires.
Elias Follet,	
John Coſtner,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, ſenior,	Samuel Street, ſenior,
John Ball,	Reuben Nelles,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Bradley,
John M'Neabb,	Richard Hall,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hall,
The Rev. R. Addiſon Ck	Abraham Nellis,
John Keilley,	Thomas Clark,
Joſeph Edwards,	Thomas Dickſon,
John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Hagle,	Amos Chipman,
Crowell Waſſon,	Ezra Beboe,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kenzie,	William Crooks,
William Clous,	Robert Nichol, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edin Beboe,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fairies,
Alexander Wood,	John Erb,
William Graham,	John Brakker,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompſon.
Samuel Hatt,	Aeneas Fletcher, Eſquires.
Richard Beatley,	
Richard Ferguſon,	
William Appelgarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Robert Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompſon,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chiſholm,	Aſa Burnham,
John Bieaker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marſh,
Benjamin Richardſon,	Aſa Weſters,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Eſqrs.
Elias Smith, ſenior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk	Joſeph Forſyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cumming,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnſton,	Benjamin Seymore,
James Bent,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fiſher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraſer of Eneellown,
Daniel Fraſer,	Stephen Cauger,
Auguſtus Spencer,	Mathias Marſh,
John Simſon, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Millet,	James Mc. Nab,
John Bieaker,	John De Fou,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joſeph Prondie,
Hamieton Spruzer,	Cornelius Vanaſtine,
Bryan Crawford,	Barnet Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cozier,
Nicholas Lenier,	Mathw. Prayne,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Eſquire.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeffup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraſer,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Moore,
Sam. Wright,	Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraſer,	Elijah Burton,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Wainwright,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bogart,
Thomas Hicks,	Peter Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Eſquires.
William Baker Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juſtice of our ſaid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruſſell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell ut Glengary Houſe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scothouſe,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Intire,
Samuel Anderſon,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Smart,	Township of Charlo-
Miles Mc. Donell,	ttenburgh,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Alexander Roſe,
Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Morris,
David Sherk,	Joſeph Shuter,
Jonah Cole,	William Johnſton,
Jacob Weager,	Johan Yonge Canoe,
William Fraſer,	John Stewart,
George Lockett,	Peter Le Ruy,
Allan Patterſon,	Aſa Warner, Eſquires.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, and 54 Weſt ſide of do.—Alſo No. 12 in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of theſe lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to
QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

☞ *A meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society will be held on Saturday the 14th day of February next, at Moore's Hotel.*

JOHN SMALL, Secy.

York, January 31, 1806.

Will be ſold at Public Auction,

BY Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 17th of February next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land,

In the Township of Pickering, in the Home Diſtrict, being compoſed of Lots No. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 16, in the ninth Conceſſion of ſaid Township; the Lots are advantageouſly ſituated, and the land ſaid to be of the firſt quality. They will be ſold in ſeparate lots of two hundred acres each; warranted titles will be given to purchaſers for the ſame, by the Executors of the late Doctor William Hendry, to whom the lands were granted, and are authorized by his Will to ſell the ſame. Sandwich, Dec. 10th, 1806.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 44.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 824. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now dec'd, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r,
By his Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

FEMALE SCIENCE.

A learned lady once enquired, why chymiſtry, geography, algebra, languages, &c. were not as becoming in a woman as a man? I will not ſay, replied a wit, they are entirely unbecoming, but I ſhould think a very little would anſwer the purpoſe. A woman's knowledge of chymiſtry might extend to the melting of butter, her geography to a thorough knowledge of every hole and corner in the houſe; her algebra to the family expences; and for tongues heaven knows that one is quite ſufficient.

A young ſoldier was arraigned at the Aſſizes of Maryborough, in Ireland, on a charge of having married three wives in the ſhort ſpace of ten months. The priſoner on hearing the judge expreſs his ſurpriſe at the enormity of the offence, exclaimed, "My Lord, I am now ſorry for what I have done, but I was then on the *recruiting* ſervice."

WINTER EVENING.

I like to ſit in my ſtudy in a winter evening, when the wind blows clear and the fire burns bright. If I am alone, I ſometimes love to muſe looſely on a thouſand flits of the imagination; to remark the gentle agitations of the flame; to eye the moule, that liſtens at his knot-hole, and then runs quick acroſs the hearth; or dwell long on the finging of the wood, when the heat drives out the ſap. I believe that ſuch reverie ſoftens the heart, while it relaxes the body, for thus the ſenſes are gratified in miniature. In the fire I have *the ſofteſt colors, and the ſweeteſt and moſt various undulations*, and in the gentle muſic of the green ſtick there is melody for fairies. No tenſe is particularly excited by my ſilver grey, ſilken-footed, and crumb-nibbling animal; but perhaps he might teach me a leſſon of prudence, not to ſet out on a journey, till I have inquired the dangers and difficulties of the way. While I am in this ſtate of lonely muſing, I ſometimes lapſe unknowingly into *grief; for my guardians are dead, and my friends are far from me*, my years are haſtening away, "and evening with its hollow blaſt murmurs of pleaſures never to return." But this ſtate I do not like to indulge, for ſorrow grows by muſing; I therefore rouſe myſelf from tears that diſheartten, to ſtudies that ſtrengthen or exhilerate me, and when I have lighted a fegar, and put on more wood, I track Park to the banks of the Niger, or I mount the walls of Rome with "Bourbon & Revenge," and cloſe the evening with an act from Shakeſpeare, the beſt of poets and the wiſeſt of writers. *[Anthology.*

Society.—Man is inconſiderable by his ſingle exertions; it is only by uniting his efforts with thoſe of his ſpecies that he produces any thing of conſequence. The bee is a ſmall inſect, and the ant is ſtill ſmaller; yet by aſſociation they build themſelves a name and a monument more valuable than the ſolitary lion is able to boaſt.

The evils of diſregarding moral obligations.

The man who abandons himſelf to libertiniſm, becomes enervated and languid; he is no longer able to attend to his ſtudies or his buſineſs; he contracts idle and expenſive habits, which diminiſh his means of livelihood, his reputation and his credit; his intrigues occaſion him embarraſſments, cares, quarrels, and law-ſuits, not to take into the account heavy and grievous diſeaſes; the decreaſe of his ſtrength by an internal and ſlow poiſon; the ſtupefaction of his intellect by the exhauſtion of the nervous influence; and laſtly the premature infirmities of old age.

SOLOMON AND SHEBA.

I recollect a pretty ſtory, which, in

the Talmude of Genava, some rabbin has attributed to Solomon.

At the foot of the throne stood the queen of Sheba; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers; the one composed of natural, the other of artificial flowers.—Art, in the labor of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues, and the variegated beauties of nature; so that at the distance it was deemed impossible for him to decide, to her question imported, which was the natural, and which was the artificial. The sagacious Solomon seemed puzzled: yet, to be vanquished, through a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride. The son of David—he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions, "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreades of paper and glazed painting! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished, and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length an expedient presented itself to the king; and it must be confessed, worthy the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of bees hovering round a window, he commanded that it should be opened. It was opened—the bees rushed into the court, and lighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The decision was not then difficult; the learned rabbins shook their heads in rapture; and the baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

This would make a pretty poetical tale. It would yield an elegant description, and a pleasing moral—that the bee only rests on the *natural beauties*, and never fixes on the *painted flowers* however inimitibly the colors may be laid on. This applied to the ladies, would give it pungency.

A travelling person coming into a country neighborhood where was a vacant school-house, offered himself as teacher. The neighbors convented to examine into his abilities. He was asked "What branches he could teach?" "Almost any," was the answer. He could instruct children to read without first learning them to spell; to write almost without making marks, and it was indifferent to him in what rule they first commenced arithmetic. "Are you acquainted with mathematics, sir?" was the next question. Supposing some great literary character was meant, the fellow assuming an air of importance, quickly replies—*Matthew Mattox*, sir? No sir, I am not acquainted with *Matthew*, but I know his brother Tom very well!"

MURDER OF PALM.

We present the reader with the following affecting letter, with the hope that it may make an impression too deep to be soon effaced. Let those who rejoice at the successes of Bonaparte, peruse it with due attention:—

Letter from J. P. Palm, to his Wife.

"*In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August 26, 1806. Six o'clock in the morning.*

"My dearest beloved—when you read these lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the purest calamitous times! times when an untimely end can neither dishonor a man, whose life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband, deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God! I shall never more press them or you to my burning heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible the wreck of our fortune (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands, innocence is still secure, and patriotism is yet revered.

"In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of all those contemporary patriots of all countries, whose noble bosoms sympathize with my own feelings, and deplore if not weep over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

"Reward the friend who delivers this, and forgive, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer.—May Heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—I dare not say more—my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never—never more to behold and embrace them and you!—Almighty Creator bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and a better world to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband.

JOHN P. PALM."

The fate of the late unfortunate Mr. Palm, cannot be read without emotion by those whose bosoms glow with sentiments of patriotism, justice, or humanity.

This man, a bookseller at Nuremberg, one of the free Imperial Cities of Germany, was suddenly seized by a detachment of French troops, dragged before a Military Commission assembled at Brannau, tried on a charge of having sold publications reflecting on the government of Bonapatte, condemned and executed. He was offered his life on condition of giving up the names of the authors whose writings had offended the despot; but he scorned the breach of confidence, and magnanimously sealed his faith with his blood, bequeathing to those whose lives he had thus saved, at the expense of his own, the task of recording to the world the history of this outrage on the rights of nations, this teeth violation of all those sacred ties, on which a ferocious Usurper has too long and successfully trampled.

Mr. Palm has left a disconsolate widow and five destitute children; by providing for whom, Britons will at the same time proclaim their admiration of the principles of this heroic Martyr, their detestation of the tyrant under whole murderous mandate he fell, and fulfil one of the noblest duties of humanity.

With these sentiments, a Subscription has been opened, and above 1000 guineas already subscribed.

LONDON POLICE.

Bow Street.—William Lyman, the son of the American Consul, about ten years of age, was at a school in the neighborhood of Hackney. On Monday one of the Ushers inflicted a very severe punishment upon him with a wanghee cane.—Early on Tuesday morning the youth made his escape from the school to his father's house, in Birchin-lane.

On his father's hearing his statement and examining his body, he came to the Office, and made application to Mr. Bond and Sir William Parsons, the Magistrates, who dispatched Ruett with a warrant, to a post-chaise, to bring the Usher before them. The officer returned with him with all possible speed. The Consul, with his son, and his Attorney, were in readiness.—The youth's back was shewn to the Magistrates, when it appeared to be nearly one general mass of bruises. The Magistrates censured very severely the conduct of the prisoner.

Sir William Parsons observed, that if it was possible for the youth to have committed an offence to call for such a violent punishment, the Master should have informed it, and not the prisoner; but reprobated such a mode of punishment very severely, recommended, as the most proper mode of punishing boys, to deprive them of play, make them do an extra number of lums, and learn extra talks.

The prisoner appeared penitent for what he had done, and begged pardon; but the Consul said he could not possibly accept of it. He should get a Surgeon to examine his son's body, and should prosecute the prisoner in the Crown Office. The prisoner was ordered to find bail for the affair.

[*Lon. Pap. Oct. 21.*]

Nov. 25, lat. 1, N. long. 30 W. a fleet of English transports, full of troops were spoken. Probably bound to *Buenos Ayres*.

BOSTON, December 1.

By the ship Resolution, from Liverpool, we have received Lloyd's List of Oct. 3. & 7, from which we have made the following extracts. *Gravesend*, Oct. 3, arrived, Liberty, Watson, Quebec. *Plymouth*, Oct. 4, arrived Bellona, Crow and Arcade, Jordan, do.—*Bristol*, Oct. arrived Atlanta, Withycombe, do.—*Liverpool*, Oct. 4, arrived George, Jacks; and Shannon,——, do. *Leith*, arrived, Arethula, Greig, do. *Clyde*, Oct. 2, arrived, Dunlop, M'Ewen, do. *Oporto*, arrived, Ranger, Richardson, do. The Eddystone, Sarmon, from Quebec, to London, was captured on the 13th ult. in lat. 49 15, long. 15 33, by the French frigates Sirene and Revanche, which took out of her the Captain, crew, and most valuable part of the cargo, being all the furs. On the 19th she was recaptured off Cape Finisterre by H. M. hired armed brig Colpoys, and is arrived at Plymouth. They captured and burnt on the 5th, the Sarah, Mansfield, from Quebec to London. N. B. The Sirene and Revanche, are the frigates which have been cruising off Greenland, and were on their return to France.—From Lloyd's List of September 26 and 30, which with the above complete our files to Oct. 7. *Gravesend*, Oct. 24, arrived, Hearn, Robertson, Quebec, Lusitana, Carman, do.

From a Liverpool paper of Oct. 11, 1806.—Arrived, George,——, from Quebec.

ANECDOTE OF DR. WEBSTER.

The late Earl of D——d, who was extremely fond of Dr. Webster's company, and who used sometimes to question him respecting the extent of good works—their efficacy, &c.—Sitting on evening with that great and facetious clergyman,—he familiarly addressed him as "Sandy." (Alexander) "Well, my Lord," replies the Doctor, "I sometimes read the Bible, and I find it written, *he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord*. Now, Sandy, I have bought a leaded pipe, with four sweet water from Pentland-hills to the poor's House in Edinburgh, at my own expence, of six hundred pounds; by which eleven hundred poor d——ls have abundance of the finest water in Britain. What think you of that good deed, Sandy?" "I have no doubt, my Lord," replied the Doctor "if it have proceeded from a good principle, and be intended for a good end, but you will have a reward fully worthy of your six hundred pounds." "I think" replied his lordship "I may at *least* have seven years's meat in heaven for it,—nay, I think I may say with Samuel Rutherford (a great but homely speaking divine in Scotland) I may ride through Hell on a Windle-straw, and not have a hair in my horse's tail singed!" "My Lord" replied the Doctor, taking his pipe out of his mouth, "you would not be the worse of taking your water pipe behind you, in case of accidents."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, February 14, 1807.

Saturday, 7th February, 1807.

At half past twelve o'clock this day, the House of Assembly waited on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following ADDRESS, in answer to his Excellency's SPEECH at the opening of the Session:

To his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of* UPPER CANADA, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our most sincere satisfaction in meeting you at this time in Parliament.

And although your Excellency hath only generally directed our attention to the welfare of the Province, we trust every exertion on our parts will be used in framing such Laws as will tend to advance the Agricultural and Commercial interests of this Province, as well as the prosperity of his Majesty's Subjects of every description.

We shall review carefully the expiring Laws, and adopt such as appear expedient to continue.

As soon as the Public Accounts, which we have no doubt will be exhibited in the most full and ample manner, are laid before us, our time shall be devoted to the investigation of them.

We cheerfully embrace the present occasion to express our full satisfaction of your Excellency's directions relative to certain Monies that have been taken from the Provincial Treasury without either the authority or concurrence of Parliament.

It has at all times been our earnest desire to offer to our most gracious Sovereign any money that could be spared from the Provincial Treasury; but our fears, from the unimproved state of this Province, are, that our resources must be appropriated to the internal improvement of itself; should it full appear to us on examination of the Public Accounts, that any sum of consequence remains in the Treasury worthy of being appropriated to his Majesty to relieve the Parent Country from the burthen and support of this Province, we shall consider it our first duty to crave our most gracious Sovereign's acceptance of it.

If zeal to discharge the important trust delegated to us were the only circumstance that impressed itself forcibly on our minds, our task would be easy; but when we consider that the welfare and happiness of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, depend on the salutary laws that may be passed, no sacrifice can be too great on our parts to effect this purpose.

Confiding in your Excellency's cordial support and co operation whenever the welfare and happiness of his Majesty's subjects of this Province are concerned, no effort of ours shall be wanting in the faithful discharge of our duty.

(Signed)

ALEXR. M'DONELL, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
6th February, 1807.

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

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

ACCEPT my thanks for this Address, and for the satisfaction you express at meeting me at this time in Parliament.

I rely upon your assurances that you will direct your attention to the welfare and interest of this Province.

It will be a source of the highest satisfaction to me to co operate with you in every measure conducive to the happiness and prosperity of his Majesty's subjects.

☞ ALL those Persons residing in the Country, who may in any wise be indebted to the Printer hereof for six months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will shortly be waited upon with their respective Accompts, when it is hoped they will be prepared for settlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-six pounds Nett, and to be of the first quality, packed in good and sufficient Casks, and warranted to keep sweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, must be made on, or before the first day of August 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Mailhouville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Matthew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Atkin, junior,	John Atkin, jun.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Dodd,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crea,
William Monierton,	George Jacobs,
Francois Baby,	Richard Pattison,
	Alex. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bunnell Ramsay,
William Ussher,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerse,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Beamer,	James Rolph,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Watson,
Elias Fuller,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Coleman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, junior,
John Bell,	Robert Nelles,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beasley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hunt,
Peter Bell,	Samuel Hunt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Ranley,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Hagin,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willson,	Eziu Bolton,
Thomas Cummins,	John Grooms,
John M'Kerrie,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovelace,
John Small,	Ezia Bolton,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Leau,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Ell,
William Graham,	John Burnett,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Alex. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Beasley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Applegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompfon, Alexander Chifholm, John Bleeker, Robert Baldwin, Benjamin Richardfon, Elias Jones, Ross Smith, fenior,
Leonard Soper, Afa Burnham, Richard Lovekin, Benjamin Marfh, Afa Weller, Alex. Fletcher, Efqrs.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.
Robert Clark,
Daniel Wright,
Archibald M'Donell,
William Johnfton,
John Booth,
Alexander Fifher,
John Embury,
Daniel Frafer,
Auguftus Spencer,
John Stratton, Junr.
Jonathan Miller,
John Bleeker,
Samuel Sherwood,
Harriston Spencer,
Bryan Crawford,
Thomas Dorland,
Nicholas Lottiere,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Joſeph Forfyth,
John Cumming,
William Crawford,
William Robins,
Benjamin Seymore,
Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
D. Frafer of Ernefton,
Stephen Cooper,
Machias Marfh,
Robert Young, Senior,
James Mc. Nabb.
John De Foe,
Joſeph Prindle,
Cornelius Vanaftrein,
Barrett Dyer,
James Cotter,
Mathew Prayne,
Henry Mc. Donell,
John Hawell, Efquire,

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe

Edward Jeffup, Senr.
William Frafer,
Peter Drummond,
Ephraim Jones,
Thomas Sherwood,
Samuel Wright,
James Breakenridge,
Thomas Frafer,
Gideon Adams,
Solomon Jones,
Daniel Jones,
Thomas Hicock,
Joel Stone,
Stephen Burritt,
William Sulas Junior,
Henry Arnold,
Richard Arnold,
Peter Howard,
Benjamin Lyman,
Hugh Moore,
Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom,
Uriah Schofield,
Stephen Wahbuno,
Henry Bogart,
Philip Philips,
Thomas Smyth,
Seth Warner, Efquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houſe,
John Mc. Donell of Scothouſe,
Jeremiah French,
Alian Mc. Donell of Matilda,
Alexander Mc. Millan,
Alexander Mc. Donell,
Samuel Anderſon,
James Stuart,
Miles Mc. Donell,
Allan Mc. Donell, of Charlottenburgh,
Gilbert Steuart,
David Sheek,
Jofiah Cafe,
Jacob Weager,
William Frafer,
George Lockes,
Allan Fatterſon,
John Carber,
John Mc Tottire,
John Mc. Donell, of the Scotch Line,
Timothy Thompſon, of Charlottenburgh,
Alexander Roſe,
Nathaniel Norton,
Thomas Meers,
Joſeph Shuter,
William Johnſton,
Joſhua Yonge Caſeen,
John Stewart,
Peter Le Roy,
Afa Warner, Efquires.

Blue Noſe Potatoes

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the Purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten Buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr John Denniſon on the Premiſes, to whom the above Pewce are to be paid on delivery. Feb. 14, 1807.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Magiſtrates to be Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of Adminiſtering the Oath to ſuch Perſons reſiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inſtructions from his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-Street, 18 June, 1806, for that purpoſe.

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

John Macdonell of Glengary Houſe, Eſq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Eſq.
John Siewart, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

Edward Jeffup, ſenior, Eſq.
William Frafer, Eſq.
Joel Stone, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict,

The Rev. John Stuart, Clerk.
Archibald M'Donell, Eſq.
Thomas Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,

Alexander Chiſholm, Eſq.
John Bleeker, Eſq.
Robert Baldwin, Eſq.

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq.
Alexander Wood, Eſq.
Richard Hatt, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,

John Warren, ſenr. Eſq.
Robert Kerr, Eſq.
Richard Beaſley, Eſq.
Thomas Cummings, Eſq.
Samuel Street, ſenior, Eſq.

Diſtrict of London,

Thomas Talbot, Eſq.
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Eſq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Eſq.
Alexander Duff, Eſq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

☞ *A meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society will be held on Saturday the 14th day of February next, at Moore's Hotel.*

JOHN SMALL, Secy.
York, January 31, 1806.

Will be ſold at Public Auction,

☞ At Benjamin Gilbert's Tavern, in the Town of York, on Tueſday the 17th of February next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land,

In the Township of Pickering, in the Home Diſtrict, being compoſed of Lots No. 5, 6, 6, 7, 9, and 10, in the ninth Conceſſion of ſaid Township; the Lots are advantageouſly ſituated, and the land ſaid to be of the firſt quality. They will be ſold in ſeparate lots of two hundred acres each; warranted titles will be given to purchaſers for the ſame, by the Executors of the late Doctor William Hardy, to whom the lands were granted, and are authorized by his Will to ſell the ſame. Sandwich, Decr. 10th, 1806.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, and 54 Weſt ſide of do. —Alſo No. 12 in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of theſe lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to
QUETTON St. GEORGE.
York, 23d January, 1807.

From an ancient Engliſh Publication. The reader will perceive that the following beautiful Poem is built on the Text preſixed, and that the firſt line of each ſtanza is borrowed from it.

Behold, alas! our days we ſpend;
How vain they be, how ſoon they end!

BEHOLD,
How ſhort a ſpan
Was long enough of old
To meaſure out the life of man;
In thoſe well temper'd days, his time was thus
Survey'd, caſt up, and found but threeſcore
years and ten.
ALAS!
And what is that?
They come, and ſlide and paſs,
Before my pen can tell thee what.
The paths of time are ſwift, which having run
Their ſeven ſhort ſtages o'er; their three-ſcor'd
talk is done.
OUR DAYS
Begins, we land
To ſleep, to antic plays
And boys, until the firſt ſtage end;
Twelve winning moons, twice ſive times told, we give
To nurecover'd loſs: we rather breathe than live.
WE SPEND
A ten year's breath
Before we apprehend
What 'tis to live, or fear a death;
Our childiſh dreams are fill'd with painted joys
Which pleaſe our ſenſe awhile, and waking,
prove but toys!
HOW VAIN,
How wretch'd is
Poor man, that doth remain
A ſlave to ſuch a ſtate as this!
His days are ſhort at longeſt; few at moſt;
They are but bad at beſt, yet lavish'd out, or loſt.
THEY BE
The ſecret ſprings
That make our minutes flee
On wings more ſwift than eagle's wings!
Our life's a clock, and every gaſp of breath
Breathes forth a warning grief, till time ſhall ſtrike
a death!
HOW SOON
Our new-born light
Attains to full-aged noon!
And this, how ſoon to grey hair'd night!
We ſpring, we bud, we bloſſom, and we bluſh
E'er we can count our days, our days they flee in haſt.
THEY END
When ſcarce begun;
And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done.
Man count thy days; and if they fly too faſt
For thy dull thoughts to count, count every day the
laſt.

The Helvetian's Farewell to his Country.

OH lovely Freedom, in theſe happy bow'rs
Exulting often have I trac'd thy flight,
And ſaw thy fair hand ſtrewing fragrant flow'rs
Along the vale, and on my native height.

Thy very ſhade is fled—no more I ſee
The form that charm'd me, or the ſmile that fir'd
A ſoul but fatal ſpirit chaſes thee
By crooſ thirſt of blood and pow'r inſpir'd.

Adieu, ſweet country, low'd, though loſt to me!
At thy deſerts, how warm this heart has glow'd
With gen'rous joy, when oft to Succour thee
My gallant children's precious blood has flow'd!

Oh friends, enſlav'd, but dear, I ſigh farewell!
An exile, ſeeking freedom o'er the wave;
Beneath the Gallic ſcourge I will not dwell:
But live with Liberty, or ſhare the grave!

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4th Conceſſion } do. } 700 Acres in the
E—5th } do. } township of
South Half 24—7th } do. } Thurlby.
28—9th } do. } 480 Acres in
16—12 } do. } Scarborough.
19—9th } do. } 400 Acres in Hu-
25 & 26—9th } do. } milton.
3 & 4—18 } do. } 1200 Acres in
4—24 } do. } Clark.
3 & 4 in the broken front }

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHNSBEAKIE.
York, 18th July, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, firſt Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are commonly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to
ALEXANDER WOOD.
York, 26th May, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 45.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 825. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon publication being made, and notice of the ſame produced thereof, to the Lieutenant Governor of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their lifetime were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful ſubjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command.
WM. JARVIS, Secy.

Prince of Wales' viſit to Liverpool.

The papers eſtimate the expence of the entertainment given by the corporation of Liverpool, to the Prince of Wales and his friends, at 10,000l.—The dinner was given at Lyllyman's Hotel, which was fitted up on this occaſion with uncommon celerity, and in a ſtyle of magnificence unparalelled in this part of the kingdom. The entrance floor, the ſtairs and paſſages, the drawing rooms the gallery, and eating room floors, were all covered with crimſon cloth, the drawing rooms were adorned with rich furniture, and lighted by elegant glaſs chandeliers. The extenſive gallery leading from the drawing room to the great dining room, was brilliantly lighted with five Grecian chandeliers, ſuſpended from the ceiling, and on each ſide were placed four large bronzed figures on marble pedeſtals, holding wax-lights; the windows, &c. were covered with rich crimſon curtains; and the whole of this gallery produced a moſt ſtriking and beautiful effect. The anti room to the eating room was taſtefully decorated with rich tracery in feſtoons, and lighted by a Grecian chandelier, and alſo by lamps in the niches, ſupported on elegant vaſes. The eating room preſented a ſcene of ſplendour difficult to deſcribe. It was richly furniſhed with crimſon curtains to the windows, and lighted by a prodigious number of wax-lights in large cut glaſs chandeliers and girandoles, which added to the lights in a vaſt number of ſilver branches over the tables, and the glitter of a magnificent ſervice of plate, gilt ornaments and candelabras, which covered the whole of the Prince's table, produced an effect that certainly never was exceeded out of London. The appearance of the muſic in the orcheſtra was excluded by a well-deſigned Freſco Painting of the Arms of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with the Plume of Feather. At the oppoſite end of the room over the entrance door, was placed the large and very excellent full length portrait of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, which was preſented to the Corporation by the Merchants of Liverpool—for his Royal Highneſs's *noble* defence of the *Slave trade!*

Copy of a letter received by the Mayor of Liverpool, dated Knowſley, Sept. 20.

"Sir—I am commanded by the Prince of Wales to expreſs to yourſelf, and to the Corporation of Liverpool, the ſtrong ſenſe his Royal Highneſs entertained of the very ſplendid and magnificent reception he has met with in your opulent and populous town, I have to lament the inadequacy of my powers to convey to you, in the forcible language it requires, the feelings of his Royal Highneſs upon the occaſion. The heartfelt ſatisfaction which ſeemed to pervade all ranks of the people could not fail to excite in his Royal Highneſs's breaſt the moſt ſenſible emotion of affection and regard, the im-

preſſion of which will ever remain indeliable. His Royal Highneſs's repeated exclamation that "this is the proudeſt day of my life," will, I truſt, be ſufficiently concluſive to you of the grateful ſenſations of his Royal Highneſs.

"I am farther commanded to requeſt, that you will have the goodneſs to undertake the trouble of offering the ſubſequent bounties of his Royal Highneſs to the following Charities of Liverpool, viz.—100 guineas to the Inſtitution for the Blind, 50 Guineas to the Welch Charity, 50 Guineas to the Poor Debtors.

"The Prince of Wales begs that you will perſonally accept the conſideration of his high eſteem and regard.

"I have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed)
"B. BLOOMFIELD."

H. Clay, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.
Liverpool.

Fire at Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, (N. H.) Dec. 24.

Meſſrs. Young and Minſhall,

A painful duty once more devolves on me. (Mr. P. wrote the account of the laſt fire) to give you an account of another diſtreſſing fire in this town, which at dawn of day this morning burſt from the ſtores of Benjamin Hill. Daniel Weeks, Stephen Little, and Walhington Peirce, all under one roof, in Bow-ſtreet; theſe ſtores were to completely involved in flames, and having great quantities of rum, brandy, gin, and cumbuſtible articles, the fire communicated with great rapidity to the adjoining ſtores of Nathaniel Adams and Son, on the weſt, and Ebenezer Thompſon on the eaſt, and from the latter to the adjoining ſtore of ſaid Thompſon, and improved by Nathaniel A. and John Haven and John Zindge; from theſe it communicated to C. Rimes ſhop, Abel and Robert Harris's ſtore, Edward Cutt's ſtore, improved by himſelf and brother George Cutts; from thence to James Day's dwelling houſe and work-ſhop; then to Chriſtopher Rimes and Samuel Cotton's dwelling houſes; then to St. John's Church, and the elegant three ſtory parſonage houſe, entirely new and nearly finiſhed; and to prevent further ravages, four ſtwelling houſes were pulled down, owned by John Staples, widow Tuttle, Mark Simes and George Wendell, and a work-ſhop of Mr. Giles. The fire was, by this means, got under about eleven o'clock, although much of the relicks are now in flames.

The loſs of property in goods and buildings is very great; but it is impoſſible to make an accurate ſtatement at preſent. It is ſuppoſed by ſome, to be one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars. The Meſſrs. Havens had one hundred hhds. of ſugar and rum in one ſtore, entirely conſumed: the Meſſrs. Harris's had a whole ſhip's cargo of flax ſeed and pot and pearl aſhes, nearly ready to take on board, beſides a large amount in other goods, entirely conſumed.

The principal ſufferers are N. A. and J. Haven, Abel and Robert Harris, Ebenezer Thompſon, Edward & George Cutts, Nathaniel Adams and Son, James Day, Stephen Little, Benjamin Hill and Walhington Peirce. Some of the above gentlemen loſt their books, notes and papers.

The following gentlemen ſuffered greatly in the removal of the goods from theſe ſtores, which were in imminent danger, viz. Jeremiah Libbey, Wm. Walker, Daniel Brown, B. and J. Weare, George and Jacob Wendell, William Thomas and Charles Neil, Mark Simes, and ſeveral others, whom my haſte will not admit of calling to recollection.

The fire, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have originated in the counting rooms of either Stephen Little or Benjamin Hill, as they adjoined each other, it was difficult to ſay which; the foundation of the chimney in theſe rooms being built on the firſt chamber floor, and there not being a ſufficient thickneſs of brick to prevent the heat penetrating to the floor, is conjectured to be the cauſe of this diſtreſſing calamity.

The above buildings were all wooden and almoſt all the ſtores burnt have been erected ſince the dreadful conflagration in this town four years ago to-morrow night. Only one brick petition wall completely ſaved a row of buildings. This, I think, ſhould moſt thoroughly convince the people not only of this, but every ſeaport town, of the utility and importance of building with brick. Had the ſtore been built of brick, with walls carried a ſufficient height above the roof, it would have been the only building deſtroyed. But to build with wood, in compact ſeaport places, is, to uſe the common proverb, "laying at the ſpiggot, and letting out the bung."

A friend, (in haſte,)
CHARLES PEIRCE.

BELISARIUS kept alive the laſt ſpark of Roman virtue, and with him it expired. I cannot forbear illuſtrating ſome hiſtorical ſketches relating to this hero:—

Belſarius was appointed by Juſtinian, to the command of the army deſtined for the African Vandalic war. Three months after his departure from Conſtantinople, he diſembarked on the African ſhore—his troops occupied a camp on the ſea ſide. The next morning after his encampment, ſome of the neighboring gardens were pilliged, and Belſarius, after chaſtiſing the offenders embraced the flight occaſion, but deciſive moment, of increaſing the maxims of juſtice, moderation, and found policy. "When I accepted the commiſſion of ſubduing Africa, I depended much leſs (ſaid he) on the numbers or even bravery of my troops, than upon the friendly diſpoſition of the natives, and their immortal hatred to the Vandals.—You alone can deprive me of this hope, if you continue to extort by rapine what might be purchaſed for a little money. Such acts of violence will reconcile theſe implacable enemies, and unite them in a juſt and holy league againſt the invaders of their country.

When Belſarius inveſted Naples, he gave audience to the deputies of the people, who exhorted him to diſregard a conqueſt unworthy of his army, to ſeek the Gothic king in arms, &c.—Belſarius replied, with an haughty ſmile, "when I treat with my enemies, I am more accuſtomed to give than to receive counſel; but I hold in one hand inevitable ruin, in the other peace and freedom, ſuch as Sicily now enjoys. The impatience of delay urged him to grant the moſt liberal terms—his honor ſecured their performance; but Naples was divided into two factions. They deliberated, but came to no concluſion. The patience of the army was almoſt exhauſted; and at the end of twenty days, Belſarius had reconciled himſelf to the diſgrace of abandoning the ſiege, and marching againſt the Goths. At laſt an Iſaurian, who explored the dry channel of an aqueduct, reported to the general, that a paſſage might be perforated to introduce a few armed ſoldiers into the city. When the work was executed, the humane general ſtifled the diſcovery of the ſecret, by a laſt and fruitleſs admonition of the impending danger. In the darkneſs of night, four hundred Romans entered the aqueduct, raiſed themſelves by a rope faſtened to an olive tree, ſounded their trumpets, ſurpriſed the centinels, and gave admittance to their companions, who ſcaled the walls and then open the gates of the city. Every crime which is puniſhed by ſocial juſtice, was practiſed as the rights of war. Belſarius alone, in the ſtreets and churches of Naples, endeavored to moderate the calamity he predicted. "The gold and ſilver," he repeatedly exclaimed, "are the juſt rewards of your valor; but ſpare the inhabitants. They are chriſtians—they are your fellow ſupplicants—they are now your ſubjects. Reſtore the children to their parents, the wives to their huſbands, and thew them by your generoſity of what friends they have diſſinated, deprived themſelves."

(Balance.)

About the year 1538, a ſhip of 2000 tons, called la Grande Francoiſe, was built at Havre de Grace; its cables were in thickneſs at leaſt equal to the body of a corpulent man. In it was a tennis court, and it had likewiſe a wind-mill. It was deſigned for the Eaſt India trade; but, after taking up two tides, with much labor and difficulty, in getting to the pier-head, the officers of the navy were obliged to pull it down, and many houſes were built of the materials.—*Journal du Marquis de Courtenvaux.* [H Balance.

On the 16th inſtant, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Leopard, of 50 guns, arrived in Hampton Roads from Bermuda. On the 11th, Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in the Cæſar of 84 guns, accompanied by the Triumph of 74 guns and La Topaz frigate, all from Halifax, anchored in the Bay, and on the ſame day the Melampus frigate got under way from Hampton Roads, and went down to join the Admiral.

A good Thing.—Laſt ſummer, while the Britiſh ſhip Chicheſter, of 44 guns, was laying at anchor off Fort Jay, Doctor Morſe, of Elizabeth Town, coming in with a load of hay, hove about partly under the bowſprit of the ſhip, miſs-ſtayed, driſted foul of the 44, and the ſloop's ſhrouds got entangled in the ſhip's yards. The boatſwain of the Chicheſter ordered men aloft to cut away the ſloop's rigging, that the might drift from along ſide. The Doctor ſwore that if they cut him a drift, he would ſend them all to hell in a moment.—"You ſend us to hell," ſaid the officer.—"Yes, by G—d, I will," replied the Doctor.—"Go aloft and cut away," ſaid the boatſwain again.—"Boy, ſays the Doctor, go below and bring me a brand of fire; I'll be damn'd if I don't put fire to the hay."—The boatſwain flood amazed, and ſaid the man was mad. The Captain of the 44 was then called on deck. The Doctor told him he had had the misfortune to get foul of his ſhip, and that inſtead of affording him relief, one of his damn'd officers ordered his veſſel's rigging to be cut away, and that if that had been done, he was determined to make a *bon-fire*—the Doctor ſtill ſtanding with the brand of fire in his hand. The Captain of the ſhip, pleaſed with the Doctor's oddity, aſked him on board. They went below together, where the ſubject was renewed; and the captain aſked him if he would have put fire to his hay if the orders of his officer to cut away had been complied with—He ſaid he certainly ſhould—it was his unalterable determination. The captain of the frigate laughed moſt heartily—they breakfaſted together, and parted on good terms.

Fatal Accident.—We underſtand that the Muſeum at Boſton was burnt down on Thurſday night laſt; that, during the fire, one of the walls unexpectedly fell; that ſeven young gentlemen of the moſt reſpectable families in Boſton were killed, and between twenty and thirty others were wounded. This information we are told by a gentleman juſt arrived from Hartford, was communicated by a clerk in the Boſton poſt-office to his friend, a clerk in the poſt office, at Hartford.

TRIFLES.

Women are like Citadels—ſome are taken by ſtorm, others withſtand a long and vigorous ſiege. Sunday ſe'nnight, was married at Holywell, after a courtſhip of 21 long years, Mr. Chambers, artificial flower-maker, aged 45, to the agreeable and accompliſhed Miſs Louiſa Davis, at the *blooming* age of 76!!

"Did you marry your wife for her fortune?" ſaid ironically a gentleman to the husband of a rich lady with a diſagreeable countenance, and diſpoſition reſembling her face.

"Certainly not," anſwered he.

"Was it for the ſake of her beauty?"

"No; I cannot ſay it was," anſwered the husband.

"Did you marry her for the ſake of her temper?"

"Not in the leaſt."

"In the d——l's name, for whoſe ſake did you marry ſuch a woman?"

"I married her for *God's ſake*," anſwered the husband with reſignation.

From the Carolina Weekly Meſſenger.

SWINDLING.

The following act of Swindling, which for boldneſs and cunning, would not ſuffer by a compariſon with any which the city of London has afforded, was practiſed in this city the preſent week.

A genteel perſon, poſſeſſing all the exterior appearances of a gentleman, took lodgings, about a week ſince at a reputable houſe in King ſtreet. He ſtated that he was recently from the ſtate of Georgia, and that his name was Brown. On Monday morning he took a horſe and rode a few miles out of town, and meeting on the road three waggons, coming from the country, loaded with cotton, he ſtopped them, and told the drivers that he wiſhed to purchaſe their loading; he ſtated to them that the market price for cotton that morning was 19 cents per lb. but that, as he wiſhed to make up a parcel, he would give them 20 cents. A bargain was accordingly made, and he informed them that he was a partner in a certain houſe in King-ſtreet, where they were to deliver the cotton, and receive their pay in ſpecie. He then left the waggons, and came immediately to town, and going to the gentleman whom he had named to the waggoners as his partner, he informed him that he had three waggons then coming in, loaded with cotton, which he would ſell to him at a moderate price: The gentleman agreed to take it 19 cents. The waggons arrived, were unloaded, and the cotton weighed; when Browne made out the bill, amounting to about 1200 dollars, and received the money in bank bills. All this time, the gentleman purchaſing the cotton ſuppoſed Browne to be the owner of the waggons, while the unſuſpecting countryſmen ſuppoſed him to be a partner in the houſe. On receiving the money, Browne ſtepped out to waggoners, and ſhewed it to them, obſerving at the ſame time, that he had not the ſpecie in the Store, but, if they would wait, he would go down to the bank and bring it to them in dollars. Not harboring the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of fraud the waggoners agreed to wait for him. But, inſtead of going to the bank, he made off, and has not ſince been heard of.

AULD DONALD.

Tune—Errick's Banks.

O! lang's the lane that has nae turn,
Then why deſpair, my truſty friend,
The fierceſt fire will ceaſe to burn,
The foreſt ſorrows hae an end.

I ſee a tear upo' thy cheek,
Anither glancing frae thine ee;
Thy trembling limbs, thy voice ſo weak,
Beſpeak the man of miſery.

The days that we, lang ſyne, hae ſeen,
Can leave nae ſting in ſic a breaſt;
And harmleſs joys of honeſt men,
Should ne'er diſturb auld Donald's reſt.

I've ſeen thine ee inſpiring glee,
And lit by pure affection's ray;
Thy manly ſtep was bauld and free,
Thy voice 'wi' muſic hailed the day.'

Come, let us brave the wint'ry blaſt,
That whiſtles through our ſnawy hair,
It's a' in vain to ſtrive and waſte,
The ſcanty joy that's yet to ſpare.

Then, Donald, let the eve of life,
Frae cankering care and grief be free;
Na man wi' nature kindle ſtrife,
And canty callons ſtill we'll be.

Admonition to the Ladies.

Myrtilla, riſing with the dawn,
Sees roſes riſen from the ſhilling morn,
But when Myrtilla ſleeps till ten,
Aurora flees them back again.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subſcribers to the CHURCH is requeſted at my Houſe on Wedneſday the 23d inſtant.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE DRILL STUART.

YORK, 21ſt Feb. 1807.

☞ ALL thoſe Perſons reſiding in the Country, who may in any wiſe be indebted to the Printer hereof for ſix months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will ſhortly be waited upon with their reſpective Accompts, which it is hoped they will be prepared for ſettlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-ſix pounds Nett, and to be of the firſt quality, packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, and warranted to keep ſweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, muſt be made on, or before the firſt day of Auguſt 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Ceriger, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the furnithers ſignature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4th Conceſſion
do. 1—5th do. } 200 Acres in the
do. 24—7th do. } township of
South Half 28—4th do. } Whitby.
do. 16—1ſt do. } 400 Acres in
do. 19—4th do. } Scarborough.
do. 25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Hope-
do. 3 & 4—1ſt do. } 1200 Acres in
do. 3—2d do. } Clark.
do. 3 & 4 in the broken front

total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOSHUA BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

preſſion of which will ever remain indeliable. His Royal Highneſs's repeated exclamation that "this is the proudeſt day of my life," will, I truſt, be ſufficiently concluſive to you of the grateful ſenſations of his Royal Highneſs.

"I am farther commanded to requeſt, that you will have the goodneſs to undertake the trouble of offering the ſubſequent bounties of his Royal Highneſs to the following Charities of Liverpool, viz.—100 guineas to the Inſtitution for the Blind, 50 Guineas to the Welch Charity, 50 Guineas to the Poor Debtors.

"The Prince of Wales begs that you will perſonally accept the conſideration of his high eſteem and regard.

"I have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed)
"B. BLOOMFIELD."

H. Clay, Eſq. &c. &c. &c.
Liverpool.

Fire at Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, (N. H.) Dec. 24.

Meſſrs. Young and Minſhall,

A painful duty once more devolves on me. (Mr. P. wrote the account of the laſt fire) to give you an account of another diſtreſſing fire in this town, which at dawn of day this morning burſt from the ſtores of Benjamin Hill. Daniel Weeks, Stephen Little, and Walhington Peirce, all under one roof, in Bow-ſtreet; theſe ſtores were to completely involved in flames, and having great quantities of rum, brandy, gin, and cumbuſtible articles, the fire communicated with great rapidity to the adjoining ſtores of Nathaniel Adams and Son, on the weſt, and Ebenezer Thompſon on the eaſt, and from the latter to the adjoining ſtore of ſaid Thompſon, and improved by Nathaniel A. and John Haven and John Zindge; from theſe it communicated to C. Rimes ſhop, Abel and Robert Harris's ſtore, Edward Cutt's ſtore, improved by himſelf and brother George Cutts; from thence to James Day's dwelling houſe and work-ſhop; then to Chriſtopher Rimes and Samuel Cotton's dwelling houſes; then to St. John's Church, and the elegant three ſtory parſonage houſe, entirely new and nearly finiſhed; and to prevent further ravages, four ſtwelling houſes were pulled down, owned by John Staples, widow Tuttle, Mark Simes and George Wendell, and a work-ſhop of Mr. Giles. The fire was, by this means, got under about eleven o'clock, although much of the relicks are now in flames.

The loſs of property in goods and buildings is very great; but it is impoſſible to make an accurate ſtatement at preſent. It is ſuppoſed by ſome, to be one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars. The Meſſrs. Havens had one hundred hhds. of ſugar and rum in one ſtore, entirely conſumed: the Meſſrs. Harris's had a whole ſhip's cargo of flax ſeed and pot and pearl aſhes, nearly ready to take on board, beſides a large amount in other goods, entirely conſumed.

The principal ſufferers are N. A. and J. Haven, Abel and Robert Harris, Ebenezer Thompſon, Edward & George Cutts, Nathaniel Adams and Son, James Day, Stephen Little, Benjamin Hill and Walhington Peirce. Some of the above gentlemen loſt their books, notes and papers.

The following gentlemen ſuffered greatly in the removal of the goods from theſe ſtores, which were in imminent danger, viz. Jeremiah Libbey, Wm. Walker, Daniel Brown, B. and J. Weare, George and Jacob Wendell, William Thomas and Charles Neil, Mark Simes, and ſeveral others, whom my haſte will not admit of calling to recollection.

The fire, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have originated in the counting rooms of either Stephen Little or Benjamin Hill, as they adjoined each other, it was difficult to ſay which; the foundation of the chimney in theſe rooms being built on the firſt chamber floor, and there not being a ſufficient thickneſs of brick to prevent the heat penetrating to the floor, is conjectured to be the cauſe of this diſtreſſing calamity.

The above buildings were all wooden and almoſt all the ſtores burnt have been erected ſince the dreadful conflagration in this town four years ago to-morrow night. Only one brick petition wall completely ſaved a row of buildings. This, I think, ſhould moſt thoroughly convince the people not only of this, but every ſeaport town, of the utility and importance of building with brick. Had the ſtore been built of brick, with walls carried a ſufficient height above the roof, it would have been the only building deſtroyed. But to build with wood, in compact ſeaport places, is, to uſe the common proverb, "laying at the ſpiggot, and letting out the bung."

A friend, (in haſte,)
CHARLES PEIRCE.

BELISARIUS kept alive the laſt ſpark of Roman virtue, and with him it expired. I cannot forbear illuſtrating ſome hiſtorical ſketches relating to this hero:—

Belſarius was appointed by Juſtinian, to the command of the army deſtined for the African Vandalic war. Three months after his departure from Conſtantinople, he diſembarked on the African ſhore—his troops occupied a camp on the ſea ſide. The next morning after his encampment, ſome of the neighboring gardens were pilliged, and Belſarius, after chaſtiſing the offenders embraced the flight occaſion, but deciſive moment, of increaſing the maxims of juſtice, moderation, and found policy. "When I accepted the commiſſion of ſubduing Africa, I depended much leſs (ſaid he) on the numbers or even bravery of my troops, than upon the friendly diſpoſition of the natives, and their immortal hatred to the Vandals.—You alone can deprive me of this hope, if you continue to extort by rapine what might be purchaſed for a little money. Such acts of violence will reconcile theſe implacable enemies, and unite them in a juſt and holy league againſt the invaders of their country.

When Belſarius inveſted Naples, he gave audience to the deputies of the people, who exhorted him to diſregard a conqueſt unworthy of his army, to ſeek the Gothic king in arms, &c.—Belſarius replied, with an haughty ſmile, "when I treat with my enemies, I am more accuſtomed to give than to receive counſel; but I hold in one hand inevitable ruin, in the other peace and freedom, ſuch as Sicily now enjoys. The impatience of delay urged him to grant the moſt liberal terms—his honor ſecured their performance; but Naples was divided into two factions. They deliberated, but came to no concluſion. The patience of the army was almoſt exhauſted; and at the end of twenty days, Belſarius had reconciled himſelf to the diſgrace of abandoning the ſiege, and marching againſt the Goths. At laſt an Iſaurian, who explored the dry channel of an aqueduct, reported to the general, that a paſſage might be perforated to introduce a few armed ſoldiers into the city. When the work was executed, the humane general ſtifled the diſcovery of the ſecret, by a laſt and fruitleſs admonition of the impending danger. In the darkneſs of night, four hundred Romans entered the aqueduct, raiſed themſelves by a rope faſtened to an olive tree, ſounded their trumpets, ſurpriſed the centinels, and gave admittance to their companions, who ſcaled the walls and then open the gates of the city. Every crime which is puniſhed by ſocial juſtice, was practiſed as the rights of war. Belſarius alone, in the ſtreets and churches of Naples, endeavored to moderate the calamity he predicted. "The gold and ſilver," he repeatedly exclaimed, "are the juſt rewards of your valor; but ſpare the inhabitants. They are chriſtians—they are your fellow ſupplicants—they are now your ſubjects. Reſtore the children to their parents, the wives to their huſbands, and thew them by your generoſity of what friends they have diſſinated, deprived themſelves."

(Balance.)

About the year 1538, a ſhip of 2000 tons, called la Grande Francoiſe, was built at Havre de Grace; its cables were in thickneſs at leaſt equal to the body of a corpulent man. In it was a tennis court, and it had likewiſe a wind-mill. It was deſigned for the Eaſt India trade; but, after taking up two tides, with much labor and difficulty, in getting to the pier-head, the officers of the navy were obliged to pull it down, and many houſes were built of the materials.—*Journal du Marquis de Courtenvaux.* [H Balance.

On the 16th inſtant, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Leopard, of 50 guns, arrived in Hampton Roads from Bermuda. On the 11th, Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in the Cæſar of 84 guns, accompanied by the Triumph of 74 guns and La Topaz frigate, all from Halifax, anchored in the Bay, and on the ſame day the Melampus frigate got under way from Hampton Roads, and went down to join the Admiral.

A good Thing.—Laſt ſummer, while the Britiſh ſhip Chicheſter, of 44 guns, was laying at anchor off Fort Jay, Doctor Morſe, of Elizabeth Town, coming in with a load of hay, hove about partly under the bowſprit of the ſhip, miſs-ſtayed, driſted foul of the 44, and the ſloop's ſhrouds got entangled in the ſhip's yards. The boatſwain of the Chicheſter ordered men aloft to cut away the ſloop's rigging, that the might drift from along ſide. The Doctor ſwore that if they cut him a drift, he would ſend them all to hell in a moment.—"You ſend us to hell," ſaid the officer.—"Yes, by G—d, I will," replied the Doctor.—"Go aloft and cut away," ſaid the boatſwain again.—"Boy, ſays the Doctor, go below and bring me a brand of fire; I'll be damn'd if I don't put fire to the hay."—The boatſwain flood amazed, and ſaid the man was mad. The Captain of the 44 was then called on deck. The Doctor told him he had had the misfortune to get foul of his ſhip, and that inſtead of affording him relief, one of his damn'd officers ordered his veſſel's rigging to be cut away, and that if that had been done, he was determined to make a *bon-fire*—the Doctor ſtill ſtanding with the brand of fire in his hand. The Captain of the ſhip, pleaſed with the Doctor's oddity, aſked him on board. They went below together, where the ſubject was renewed; and the captain aſked him if he would have put fire to his hay if the orders of his officer to cut away had been complied with—He ſaid he certainly ſhould—it was his unalterable determination. The captain of the frigate laughed moſt heartily—they breakfaſted together, and parted on good terms.

Fatal Accident.—We underſtand that the Muſeum at Boſton was burnt down on Thurſday night laſt; that, during the fire, one of the walls unexpectedly fell; that ſeven young gentlemen of the moſt reſpectable families in Boſton were killed, and between twenty and thirty others were wounded. This information we are told by a gentleman juſt arrived from Hartford, was communicated by a clerk in the Boſton poſt-office to his friend, a clerk in the poſt office, at Hartford.

TRIFLES.

Women are like Citadels—ſome are taken by ſtorm, others withſtand a long and vigorous ſiege. Sunday ſe'nnight, was married at Holywell, after a courtſhip of 21 long years, Mr. Chambers, artificial flower-maker, aged 45, to the agreeable and accompliſhed Miſs Louiſa Davis, at the *blooming* age of 76!!

"Did you marry your wife for her fortune?" ſaid ironically a gentleman to the husband of a rich lady with a diſagreeable countenance, and diſpoſition reſembling her face.

"Certainly not," anſwered he.

"Was it for the ſake of her beauty?"

"No; I cannot ſay it was," anſwered the husband.

"Did you marry her for the ſake of her temper?"

"Not in the leaſt."

"In the d——l's name, for whoſe ſake did you marry ſuch a woman?"

"I married her for *God's ſake*," anſwered the husband with reſignation.

From the Carolina Weekly Meſſenger.

SWINDLING.

The following act of Swindling, which for boldneſs and cunning, would not ſuffer by a compariſon with any which the city of London has afforded, was practiſed in this city the preſent week.

A genteel perſon, poſſeſſing all the exterior appearances of a gentleman, took lodgings, about a week ſince at a reputable houſe in King ſtreet. He ſtated that he was recently from the ſtate of Georgia, and that his name was Brown. On Monday morning he took a horſe and rode a few miles out of town, and meeting on the road three waggons, coming from the country, loaded with cotton, he ſtopped them, and told the drivers that he wiſhed to purchaſe their loading; he ſtated to them that the market price for cotton that morning was 19 cents per lb. but that, as he wiſhed to make up a parcel, he would give them 20 cents. A bargain was accordingly made, and he informed them that he was a partner in a certain houſe in King-ſtreet, where they were to deliver the cotton, and receive their pay in ſpecie. He then left the waggons, and came immediately to town, and going to the gentleman whom he had named to the waggoners as his partner, he informed him that he had three waggons then coming in, loaded with cotton, which he would ſell to him at a moderate price: The gentleman agreed to take it 19 cents. The waggons arrived, were unloaded, and the cotton weighed; when Browne made out the bill, amounting to about 1200 dollars, and received the money in bank bills. All this time, the gentleman purchaſing the cotton ſuppoſed Browne to be the owner of the waggons, while the unſuſpecting countryſmen ſuppoſed him to be a partner in the houſe. On receiving the money, Browne ſtepped out to waggoners, and ſhewed it to them, obſerving at the ſame time, that he had not the ſpecie in the Store, but, if they would wait, he would go down to the bank and bring it to them in dollars. Not harboring the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of fraud the waggoners agreed to wait for him. But, inſtead of going to the bank, he made off, and has not ſince been heard of.

AULD DONALD.

Tune—Errick's Banks.

O! lang's the lane that has nae turn,
Then why deſpair, my truſty friend,
The fierceſt fire will ceaſe to burn,
The foreſt ſorrows hae an end.

I ſee a tear upo' thy cheek,
Anither glancing frae thine ee;
Thy trembling limbs, thy voice ſo weak,
Beſpeak the man of miſery.

The days that we, lang ſyne, hae ſeen,
Can leave nae ſting in ſic a breaſt;
And harmleſs joys of honeſt men,
Should ne'er diſturb auld Donald's reſt.

I've ſeen thine ee inſpiring glee,
And lit by pure affection's ray;
Thy manly ſtep was bauld and free,
Thy voice 'wi' muſic hailed the day.'

Come, let us brave the wint'ry blaſt,
That whiſtles through our ſnawy hair,
It's a' in vain to ſtrive and waſte,
The ſcanty joy that's yet to ſpare.

Then, Donald, let the eve of life,
Frae cankering care and grief be free;
Na man wi' nature kindle ſtrife,
And canty callons ſtill we'll be.

Admonition to the Ladies.

Myrtilla, riſing with the dawn,
Sees roſes riſen from the ſhilling morn,
But when Myrtilla ſleeps till ten,
Aurora flees them back again.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subſcribers to the CHURCH is requeſted at my Houſe on Wedneſday the 23d inſtant.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE DRILL STUART.

YORK, 21ſt Feb. 1807.

☞ ALL thoſe Perſons reſiding in the Country, who may in any wiſe be indebted to the Printer hereof for ſix months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will ſhortly be waited upon with their reſpective Accompts, which it is hoped they will be prepared for ſettlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-ſix pounds Nett, and to be of the firſt quality, packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, and warranted to keep ſweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, muſt be made on, or before the firſt day of Auguſt 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Ceriger, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the furnithers ſignature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 29—4th Conceſſion
do. 1—5th do. } 200 Acres in the
do. 24—7th do. } township of
South Half 28—4th do. } Whitby.
do. 16—1ſt do. } 400 Acres in
do. 19—4th do. } Scarborough.
do. 25 & 26—4th do. } 400 Acres in Hope-
do. 3 & 4—1ſt do. } 1200 Acres in
do. 3—2d do. } Clark.
do. 3 & 4 in the broken front

total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOSHUA BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Macfarville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monkerton,	George Jacobs,
Frederat Selby,	Richard Pattison,
	Alexr. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Burnam Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hamilton,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Beemer,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Watson
Elias Fuller,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Coltman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Ball,	Robert Nelles,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beasley,
John M'Nab,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Re[illegible]ts,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph B[illegible]ts,	Thomas Dickinson,
John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Haigh,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Wilson,	Ezba Bebee,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kenzie,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Elias Sober,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Mitcalfe,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allen,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Erb,
William Graham,	John Bricker,
Richard Hatt,	Archbald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Asa. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Bradley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Appegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ala Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marth,
Benjamin Richardson,	Asa Wellers,
Elias Jones,	Asa. Fitcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Jonathan,	Benjamin Seymore,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraler of Ernestown,
Daniel Fraler,	Stephen Cowger,
Augustus Spencer,	Mathias Marth,
John Stoton, Junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Millet,	James Mc. Nabb.
John Bleeker,	John De Fot,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Prindle,
Hazleton Spencer,	Cornelius Vanallstein,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Sparland,	James Coter,
Nicholas Lisaere,	Mathw Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquire.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraler,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lymen,
Thomas Aberwood,	Elijah Mason,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraler,	Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams,	Brian Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Thomas Hotzick,	Philip Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William boies Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,
John Mc. Donell of Scothouse,
Jeremiah French,
Allen Mc. Donell of Matilda,

Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Intire,
Samuel Anderson,	John Mc. Donell, of the
James Stuart,	Township of Charlotte
Miles Mc. Donell,	enburgh,
Allen Mc. Donell, of	Alexander Rofe,
Charlottenburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Morris,
David Shurk,	Joseph Shower,
Josiah Cafs,	William Johnston,
Jacob Weager,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
William Fraler,	John Stewart,
George Locker,	Peter Le Ray,
Allan Patterson,	Ala Warner, Esquires.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom [illegible] Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TOTHE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-street, 18 June, 1806, for that purpose.

Eastern District,
John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scothouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,
Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraler, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle,
Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District,
William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Samuel Street, senior, Esq.

District of London,
Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Burnnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 4th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, first Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subscriber is informed that these Lands are considerably timbered, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Blue Nose Potatoes

To be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Bushel, or taken away by the Purchaser; or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not less than ten Bushels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Dunglison on the Premises, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery.

Feb. 14, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, East and West side of Yonge Street, and 59 West side of do. Able No. 12 on the 1st Concession of the Township of York, on the River Don. A sufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of those lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made easy to Tenants, as the Subscriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 46.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 826. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have refided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the infertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, tuliciious to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or, before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 3rſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lieut. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

ANECDOTE of the late GENERAL WASHINGTON.

One Reuben Rouzy of Virginia owed the General about one thouſand pounds. While Preſident of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution iſſued againſt the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had a conſiderable landed eſtate; but this kind of property cannot be ſold in Virginia for debts, unleſs at the diſcretion of the defendant. He had a large family, and for the ſake of his children, preferred lying in jail to ſelling his land. A friend hinted to him probably that General Waſhington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to ſend a petition, with a ſtatement of the circumſtances. He did ſo, and the very next poſt from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate releaſe, together with a full diſcharge, and a ſevere reprimand to the agent for having acted in ſuch a manner. Poor Rouzy was in conſequence reſtored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without preſenting prayers to heaven for their beloved Waſhington. Providence ſmiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and in a few years, Rouzy enjoyed the exquiſite pleaſure of being able to lay the thouſand pounds, with intereſt, at the feet of this truly great man. Waſhington reminded him that the debt was diſcharged: Rouzy replied, that the debt of his family to the father of their country and the preſerver of their parent could never be diſcharged; and the General, to avoid the pleaſing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

Demoſthenes is an immortal inſtance of the nobleſt perſeverance; the only virtue that is crowned. He was extremely affected with the honors which he ſaw paid to the orator Calliſtratus; and ſtill more with the ſupreme power of eloquence over the minds of men; and, not being able to reſiſt its charms, he gave himſelf wholly up to it, from thenceforth renounced all other ſtudies and pleaſures; and during the continuance of Calliſtratus at Athens, he never quitted him, but made all the improvement he could from his precepts. The firſt eſſay of his eloquence was againſt his guardians, whom he obliged to refund a part of his fortune. Encouraged by this event, he ventured to ſpeak before the people, but with very ill ſucceſs. He had a weak voice, a thick way of ſpeaking, and a very ſhort breath; notwithſtanding which, his periods were ſo long, that he was often obliged to ſtop in the midſt of them for reſpiration. This occaſioned his being hiſſed by the whole audience. As he withdrew hanging down his head, and in the utmoſt confuſion, Satyrus, one of the moſt excellent actors of thoſe times, who was his friend, met him, and, having learnt from himſelf the cauſe of his being ſo much dejected, aſſured him, That the evil was not without remedy; and that his caſe was not ſo deſperate as he imagined. He deſired him to repeat ſome of the verſes of Sophocles and Euripides to him; which he did. Satyrus ſpoke then after him; and gave them ſuch graces, by the tone, geſture and ſpirit with which he pronounced them, that Demoſthenes himſelf found them quite different from what they were in his own manner of ſpeaking. He perceived plainly what he wanted, and applied himſelf ſtrenuouſly to the acquiring of it. His efforts to correct his natural defect of utterance, and to perfect himſelf in pronunciation, ſeem almoſt incredible; and prove (as Cicero remarks) that an induſtrious perſeve-

nnce can surmount almost all things. He stammered to such a degree, that he could not pronounce some letters; among others, that with which the name of "Rhetoric," the art he studied, begins. He was also short breathed, as above-mentioned. These obstacles he overcame at length, by putting small pebbles into his mouth, pronouncing several verses in that manner without interruption: and accompanying it with walking, or going up steep and difficult places; so that at last no letter made him hesitate, and his breath held out through the longest periods. He went also to the sea-side; and whilst the waves were in the most violent agitation, he pronounced harangues, both to strengthen his voice, and to accustom himself, by the confused noise of the waters, to the roar of the people, and the tumultuous cries of public assemblies. Demosthenes took no less care of his action than of his voice. He had a large looking glass in his house, which served to teach him gesture, and at which he used to declaim before he spoke in public. To correct a fault which he had contracted by an ill habit of shrugging up his shoulders, he practised standing upright in a very narrow pulpit, or rostrum, over which hung an halberd in such a manner, that if, in the heat of action, that motion escaped him, the point of the weapon might serve at the same time to admonish and correct him. His application to study was no less surprizing. To be the more removed from noise, and less subject to distraction, he shut himself up in a small room under ground, sometimes for months together; and there it was, by the light of his lamp, that he composed those admirable orations which were said, by those who envied him, to "smell of the oil;" to imply, that they were too elaborate. Demosthenes heard them; and only told them, in reply, "It is plain that yours did not cost you so much trouble." He rose constantly very early in the morning; and used to say, that he was sorry when any workman was at his business before him. We may further judge of his extraordinary efforts to acquire excellence of every kind, from the pains he took in copying Thucydides's History eight times with his own hand, in order to render the style of that great man familiar to him. And his labour was well bestowed; for it was by these means that he carried the art of declaiming to the highest degree of perfection of which it was capable; whence it is plain he well knew its value and importance.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

A special Oyer and Terminer was held at Flatbush, in King's County on Tuesday and Wednesday the 16 and 17th instants, for the trial of William Cornwell and Martin Hill, two boys, the former about 14 years of age, and the latter about 12, on a charge of Arson, for burning the barn of Hendrick L. Suydam, in the town of Brooklyn, on the evening of the 16th November.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the grand jury brought in a bill of indictment against William Cornwell only for the arson, Martin Hill having been used as a witness.

They were both indicted for a grand larceny for stealing between 20 and 30 dollars from the store of Isaac Weeks on the same evening.

Soon after the grand jury came into Court, Wm. Cornwell was put to the bar and arraigned. He pleaded guilty, but his honor Judge Tompkins, who presided, out of tenderness to the prisoner, and desirous that he should have all the legal advantages which his youth could afford, directed the plea of not guilty to be recorded, which was accordingly entered. His honor then affigned as Counsel for the prisoner Mr. King and Mr. Clark.

Mr. Riker, the District Attorney then moved the Court that the trial should proceed, but on account of the lateness of the hour the court adjourned until ten o'clock the next morning.

On Wednesday at the opening of the court, the prisoner was again put to the bar. The jury were called, and five or six of the jurors were challenged by the prisoner's counsel, and set aside. After twelve jurors appearing and being sworn, the District Attorney opened the cause and stated to the jury minutely the facts which he should produce against the prisoner, to convince them as well that he had burnt the barn, as that he had the capacity to render him an object of legal punishment.

Mr. Suydam, the owner of the barn, was called as a witness, and proved that his barn, together with property to a great amount, and other buildings had been burnt on the night stated in the indictment.

Martin Hill was then called. The Counsel for the prisoner objected to him as an incompetent witness on the ground of infancy. On examination by the Court he manifested great discernment and talents, and appeared to have a just sense of the consequences of committing perjury, whereupon he was sworn.

He testified that he and Cornwell had first entered the store of Mr. Weeks, and forced open the drawer of the counter with a knife. That they took out between 20 and 30 dollars, & described the money with great exactness—He stated that they had concealed the money in Mr. Cornwell's cellar.

After this they concluded to set fire to some barn. He stated that they had before bought a candle to enable them to count the money, but the candle not burning well they had thrown it away and bought another of Mr. Rapp, where they also lighted it. He further mentioned that it went out several times & was as often lighted by Hill, the witness, at different places, which he particularly mentioned, and also the different periods of time. He said the last time the candle was lighted Cornwell went into Chichester's store and lighted it. He also mentioned several other facts, in all of which, he was supported by witnesses of the utmost respectability. Mr. Spragg saw the prisoner light the candle at Chichester's, and Justice Garritson saw him pass with a lighted candle in company with a boy about the size of Hill, who he had no doubt was Hill. The money was also found in the cellar of Cornwell's father, and was produced in court. It easily answered the description of that which had been stolen from Mr. Weeks.

Both Hill, the witness, and the prisoner, on being examined separately by the magistrates, had confessed their guilt.

Judge Furman and, the other magistrate, before whom the prisoner and Hill had been examined, moved in the fullest and most satisfactory manner that both the lads possessed great and unusual talents and cunning—such indeed, as is rarely met with in young men in ordinary life at 18.

Here the testimony against the prisoner closed.

The counsel for the prisoner produced only one witness—The mother of the prisoner. Her testimony however, rather established that he was above 14. Her distress, and the consequent effect it had upon the boy, produced a most affectionate scene. They both wept bitterly and sobbed aloud. For a few moments it interrupted the proceedings of the court.—Many of the bye-standers shed tears, and every countenance was marked with pity and compassion.

Mr. King, of counsel for the prisoner role, and addressed the jury in a speech of near an hour. He delivered himself with great force and eloquence, and defended the unfortunate lad with distinguished ability. He was peculiarly successful when he addressed the feelings of the jury.—Every man appeared deeply affected for the little culprit, on whose fate they were to pass their verdict.

Mr. King having concluded, the District Attorney role in reply.—After premising that it was one of the most painful duties which his official situation had ever imposed, that he felt the same sensibility which the jury had manifested, as well for the sufferings of the mother as the misfortunes of the boy; he proceeded to state the law upon the subject. He read several cases where infants under 14 had been punished in England with death, after which he went through the evidence minutely, and concluded with observing that in his opinion the law and the facts were conclusive against the prisoner, and that the jury must find him guilty.

His honor judge Tompkins delivered the charge of the court.

He began with cautioning the jury against indulging any prejudices which the enormity or danger of the crime might excite. To guard themselves against convicting for the sake of example, or on the grounds of policy, or because it might be essential to the safety of the community. He emphatically told them to be biassed by no such considerations, and that if the prisoner was not a fit object of legal punishment, or if they had a doubt on the subject, it was a solemn duty which they owed to their consciences and to the law to acquit.

His honor then recapitulated the evidence, and concluded with declaring the law to be, that a boy above the age of 14 is presumed in law capable to commit a felony, and is liable to suffer the same punishment as if he was of full age. That a boy under 14 years is presumed in law incapable to commit a felony, but that the presumption raised by the law out of tenderness to infants may be rebutted by proof. If therefore it should appear that an infant under the age of 14 and not less than 7, had very extraordinary discernment & cunning, so as to distinguish clearly between good and evil; and be fully conscious of what he did, and especially if he evinced more intelligence than boys usually do at fourteen, he might in law commit a felony, and be the object of punishment. That accordingly cases had been cited, where in England a girl of 13 had been burnt for killing her mistress—one boy of 10 and another of 9, who had killed their companion, had been sentenced to death, and he of ten years actually hanged, because one had hid himself and the other the body he had killed. And one boy of only 8 years was tried at Abingdon for firing two barns. He discovered great malice, revenge and cunning, was condemned and hanged accordingly. In modern times a boy of only ten years was unanimously adjudged by all the judges in England to be a fit object of capital punishment.

His honor, however, concluded by charging the jury, that in all such cases the evidence of that discernment and malice, which is to supply the want of age must be strong and clear beyond all doubt and contradiction.

The jury retired for about half an hour and brought in a verdict of—Guilty.

After this Martin Hill was arraigned for the Larceny, to which he pleaded not guilty. But the evidence against him was so full and clear, both as to his having committed theft and of his capacity, that the jury found him guilty after having been out of court about five minutes.

Cornwell was sentenced to the State Prison during life, and Hill for two years and an half.

At the same court one Mahon (a black) was convicted of a violent assault upon a young woman, with an intent to commit a rape. She was a white girl of fair and irreproachable character. He had in the struggle bruised her very much. A Mr. Woolsey, who lived in the neighbourhood, happened to pass near the place, and hearing her cries, went to her aid. Notwithstanding it was dark, he attacked the negro; who fled at first; but on being overtaken, made resistance. Mr. Woolsey, however, very much to his honor and bravery, marked the villain so as to know him, and shortly after secured him.

He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the utmost period allowed by law, with liberty to the master to transport him.

Some other business of less consequence was done, and the Court adjourned on Wednesday in the evening.

SNOW—AN IMPROMPTU.

THIS is *January twenty*,
When we should have sleighing plenty;
I am tired altogether,
Of such four, unpleasant weather;
Say 'tis to *rain* and *blow*—
Why is it so hard to *snow*?

See the *Farmer*, wet and weary,
Sallying o'er the plain, so dreary:
Oft he upwards turns his *peepers*,
Blinking like a chimney-sweeper's:
O'er he cries, enraged with woe,
"Why the d—l don't it *snow*?"

See the *Merchant*, sorry fellow,
With a face as pale as tallow—
Sick with grief, and quite bed-ridden—
All because there is no *sledding*!
Hear him cry, in accents flow,
"O! ye gods! why don't it *snow*?"

See the chapfall'n *Tavern-keeper*,
Voluntarily a *weeper*!
See his bar-room, once so cheery,
Now forsaken, cold and dreary!
Hear him cry, with spirits low,
"Curse the luck!—why don't it *snow*?"

Hear the sage *Prognosticator*
Blame these slip'ry tricks of Nature:
She so oft his judgment *bothers*,
That *he* knows no more than *others*:
Hear him roar with wrinkled brow,
"Curse my stars!—why don't it *snow*?"

Folks in ev'ry rank and station,
Join in fretful exclamation:
Tailors, tinkers, parsons, pedlars,
Sawyers, teamsters, smiths and fiddlers,
Rich and poor, or high and low,
Hop, and sweat—for want of *snow*.

For myself—tho' prest with sorrow,
Still, in hopes 'twill snow to-morrow,
To be patient I endeavor:
Faith! such times can't last for ever:
Hear the stormy south-east blow—
May it waft us hills of *snow*!

O! ye gods, who rule the weather—
Neptune—Jove—or both together—
Lend, for once, an ear propitious,
Hear our pray'rs, and grant our wishes;
Down your *frosty blessings* throw;
Cover—smother us—in *snow*.

Cambridge, N. Y. January 20, 1807.

Anecdote of the celebrated
COUNSELLOR CURRAN.

At the Assizes of Cork in Ireland, some years ago, a suit was commenced in the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, by the Corporation of that City, against the Barrack Master, Mr. Lawe, to recover damages for having insulted the Mayor of the City, Sober Kent, Esq.—The fact was this:—

Mr. Lawe, after a convivial evening spent with the officers of the Garrison, prevailed upon the Commanding Officer to let him have the Regimental Band, in order to serenade some ladies of his acquaintance. After having done so, he patroled the streets with some friends, and the band playing different loyal tunes; they were met by his Worship the Mayor, who was a little in his cups, and attended by a few constables, &c. The Mayor desired Mr. Lawe and his friends to disperse, and *ordered* the band home to the barracks:—

After an able speech made by the lawyer employed for the Corporation, Mr. Curran got up, and addressing the jury, said:—"Gentlemen of the jury, I shall not take up much of your time, having very little to say; and all I will say is, That *Lawe* was illegal, and *Sober* was drunk." An immoderate laugh seized all the Court; the jury without retiring from the box, brought in a verdict of —ly six-pence damages.

☞ ALL those Persons residing in the Country, who may in any wise be indebted to the Printer hereof for six months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will shortly be waited upon with their respective Accompts, when it is hoped they will be prepared for settlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Inhabitants and Subscribers to the CHURCH are requested to meet at the Church on Wednesday next the 4th of March, at Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, when the Pews will be publicly sold to the highest Bidder, subject to a Ground Rent of Eight Dollars per annum for a double Pew, and Four Dollars per annum for a single one, payable by the Pewholder Quarterly, to and for the uses and benefit of the Church.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Feby. 28th 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippewa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-six pounds Nett, and to be of the first quality, packed in good and sufficient Casks, and warranted to keep sweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, must be made on, or before the first day of August 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 10—4th Concession
5—6th &c. 700 Acres in a
14—7th &c. } township of
South Half 18—4th &c. } Whitby.
18—6th &c. } 400 Acres in
19—4th &c. } Scarborough.
25 & 26—4th &c. } 400 Acres in Hamilton.
3 & 4—6th &c. } 1200 Acres in
4—6th &c. } Clark.
3 & 4 in the broken front

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,
The Revised Statutes
OF
UPPER CANADA;
comprizing all the Laws enacted in the First, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—such British Statutes also as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

☞ THE nature and Expence of the above undertaking, and other circumstances immediately connected therewith, entirely preclude all possibility of the Printer's *giving credit for a single Copy*;—it is therefore hoped, no such application will be made.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,

Robert Thorpe,	
Alexis Macdonelle,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Reprift Baby,
John Aikin, senior,	John Aikin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregory Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monierson,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Cartwright,
	Alexr. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerfe,	Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hatchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Boemer,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Watton
Elias Fofter,	Thos. Welch, Efquires.
John Coltman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, fenior,	Samuel Street, fenior,
John Ball,	Robert Nelles,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beafley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addifon Ck.	Abraham Nellies,
John Reilley,	Thomas Clarke,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickfon,
John Warren, junr.	William Appingarth,
Henry Haigle,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willon,	Enos Bebee,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kerlie,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Efquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edin Bebee,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Dodell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Eeh,
William Graham,	John Brucker,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompfon.
Samuel Hatt,	Alex. Fletcher, Efquires.
Richard Beafley,	
Richard Pergufon,	
William Appingarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompfon,	Leonard Sapet,
Alexander Chisholm,	Afa Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Mallo,
Benjamin Richardfon,	Afa Wellers,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Efqrs.
Elias Smith, fenior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forfyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnfton,	Benjamin Seymour,
Jofhua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraler of Brockhouse,
Daniel Frafer,	Stephen Cooper,
Auguftus Spencer,	Mathias Marle,
John Stanton, Junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb.
John Bleeker,	John De Fot,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Priefly,
Halleton Spencer,	Cornelius Vanfleteen,
Bryan Crawford,	Barnett Dyer,
Thomas Dariland,	James Cozier,
Nicholas Lazere,	Mafhw Preyan,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Efquire,

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeffup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Frafer,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Maiten,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Barrett, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Frafer,	Elijah Bartion,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schenfeld,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smith,
Stephen Barrett,	Seth Watters, Efquires.
William Soles Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scotloufe,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Corbet,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Intire,
Samuel Anderfon,	John Mc Donell, of the
James Soutt,	Township of Charlotte-
Miles Mc. Donell,	burgh,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Alexander Rofe,
Charlottesburgh,	Nathaniel Norton,
Gilbert Stuart,	Thomas Myers,
David Sheek,	Joseph Sluter,
Jofiah Cafe,	William Jonfton,
Jacob Wreger,	Jofhua Yeoger Guest,
William Frafer,	John Stewart,
George Lockart,	Peter Le Roy,
Adam Fetterfton,	Afa Warner, Efquires.

Journeymen Shoe Makers

WANTED, Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conftant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Magiftrates to be Commiffioners for the purpofe of Adminiftering the Oath to fuch Perfons refiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inftructions from his Majefty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ftreet, 1ft June, 1806, for that purpofe.

Eaftern Diftrict,
John Macdonell of Glengary Houfe, Efq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Efq.
John Stewart, Efq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,
Edward Jeffup, fenior, Efq.
William Frafer, Efq.
Joel Stone, Efq.

Midland Diſtrict,
Archibald M'Donell, Efq.
Thomas Dariland, Efq.
Halletoft Spencer, Efquire.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,
Alexander Chifholm, Efq.
John Bleeker, Efq.
Robert Baldwin, Efq.

Home Diſtrict,
William Allan, Efq.
Alexander Wood, Efq.
Richard Hatt, Efq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,
John Warren, fenr. Efq.
Robert Kerr, Efq.
Richard Beafley, Efq.
Thomas Cummings, Efq.
Samuel Street, fenior, Efq.
Joſeph Edwards, Efquire.

Diſtrict of London,
Thomas Talbot, Efq.
Samuel Ryerfe, Efq.
Nathan Buonell Barnum, Efq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,
Angus M'Intoſh, Efq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Efq.
Alexander Duff, Efq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lot, No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 4th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No 7, 8th Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres: the Subſcriber is informed that thoſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Blue Noſe Potatoes

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the Purchaſers or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten Buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr John Denniſon on the Premiſes, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery. Feb 24, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt ſide of Yonge ſtreet, and 59 Weſt ſide of do.—Alſo No. 12 in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of theſe lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept at clearing the ſame in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 47.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE;
OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 827. SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or, before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST UNITED STATES PAPERS.

Boſton, January 28.

OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

The intelligent reader will find, that the Summary, in the laſt Centinel, comprized a full outline of all the European intelligence by the late arrival here. We have, notwithſtanding, given ſketches of all the French Army Bulletins, to No. 31.—Though, like the French account of the battle of Trafalgar, theſe bulletins may contain many falſehoods and exaggerations, yet the progreſs made by the French arms, added to a number of corroborating circumſtances—make it certain that the Pruſſian army was nearly annihilated: and that all the provinces of that kingdom would be over-run by the French. We have no doubt the French Head Quarters were at Warſaw, the firſt of December. The re-eſtabliſhment of the kingdom of Poland we think cloſed the campaign.

It is true, a Ruſſian force, (ſay from 100,000 to 150,000) had been advancing to ſuccour Pruſſia. But it is equally certain, that Bonaparte was on the march with more than 220,000 diſciplined troops to oppoſe them; leaving his conquered countries to the protection of the levies as they arrived from France;—and we ſee, by ſeveral capitulations, that to leave no force in his rear, he had ordered all the captured Pruſſian ſoldiers to be marched into France. The Ruſſians muſt therefore hazard a battle againſt fearful odds;—or have receded into their Empire; where we do not believe Bonaparte has followed them,—The King of Pruſſia, with a ſmall force, had retreated towards Pruſſia Proper.

Saxony, Heſſe, Brunſwick, Pomerania, and the Imperial cities, were in the power of the French. Denmark may eſcape for a yet further length of time.

The ſituation of Auſtria was critical. She was evidently only reſtrained by fear, from again oppoſing the French in arms.—She had a large force in the field, and a continual interchange of couriers was kept up between Vienna and Peterſburgh. But unleſs ſhe was certain ſhe could act in conjunction with the whole force of Ruſſia, and that force be at hand, and well ſupplied, ſhe muſt have been mad to attempt any thing like hoſtility againſt France.

In Great Britain the affairs of the continent were ſwallowed up in the buſtle of the Genetal Election. The ſtocks had not fallen much. On the 5th Dec. the 3 per cent. conſols were at 60 to 61, about the price they bore before the commencement of hoſtilities. The miniſterial papers pronounce an increaſed confidence of the people in the Miniſtry;—of their determination to reſiſt Gallic ambition;—that the public revenue was ſo abundant, that the loan for the year would not exceed twelve millions—a ſum much leſs than the laſt;—and that an effective war would be carried on.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated Dec. 5.

"The Reſiſtance frigate, Captain Adam, arrived here lately, after having landed Don Mendoza, a Spaniſh Nobleman, at Carthagena. There are now on board her a Portugueze and an Engliſh merchant. They are to proceed in her to La Vera Cruz, and ballaſt her with dollars. Capt. Adam, is to receive 15,000l. Sterling, in lieu of freight, &c. There are many conjectures reſpecting this expedition. The Admiral does not know whether the money is for individuals, or for the Engliſh or Spaniſh governments."

Philadelphia, February 2.

Negociations with Great Britain.—The reported interruption of the negociation is ſaid to be devoid of authenticity—private letters from intelligent ſour-

ces in England, received both at Baltimore and Philadelphia, being entirely silent on the subject.—*People's Friend.*

Hartford, Feb. 4.

On Saturday last this town and neighbourhood were visited with the greatest deluge of rain, that has occurred in so short a time, within the memory of the oldest person amongst us. In the morning there was a prospect of a plentiful fall of snow, which was much wanted. About noon the rain began, and continued in one unremitting shower till about three o'clock on Sunday morning. By this time the Little River had risen ten feet above its ordinary height. The body of ice, of the thickness of two feet, which covered the river, rose with the water, and broke into large cakes, of four and five tons weight, which came down with this deluge bearing away every thing before it. About two o'clock the Great Bridge yielded to the shock, and fell with a tremendous crash.—The two side piers only are now standing.

Connecticut River rose to a great height, and on Sunday noon the ice in front of the city broke up and threatened the destruction of the shipping, which were frozen in. The ferrying across it is now as good as in midsummer.

The bridges over most of the streams we have heard from, are carried away. The damage sustained in mills and bridges, and other property, must be very great. The following are the losses we have heard of.

Six bridges on the Hockanum, in East Hartford, have been swept off. The grist-mills of Mr. Warburton, A. Bunkland, Mr. Rockwell, and the powder mill of Mr. John Mather, are carried off. A paper mill belonging to the editors of this paper (Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin) was very much injured. The ice was driven by the stream directly through the mill, carrying away paper, stock, moulds, and almost every thing in the lower part of the building. Almost every mill and dam on that stream is more or less injured.—Four bridges on that river between this city and West Hartford, are also carried off.

Three bridges on Willimantic river, are carried off; also a fulling mill of Mr. Wright in Coventry, and five bridges on Skunkamug river.

New York, Feb. 9.

Curracoa Tabra.—Captain M'Cullen who arrived last night in 23 days from the city of St. Domingo, informs, that the pilot-boat schooner Fair Play, formerly of New York, had a few days previous to his departure, failed for Curracoa, but returned in 3 days, with information, that that place was actually in possession of the British.—*N. Y. G.*

From the Halifax Royal Gazette of January 13.

The brig Adventure, Capt. Hill, has just arrived from Nevis, after a passage of 30 days. Capt. Hill brought no papers, but confirms the news of the arrival of 15,000 troops at Barbadoes, and the arrival of a packet from England, with the intelligence of the defeat of the French army by the Prussians and Russians. Capt. H. further states, that about 100 sail of vessels of war and transports, with troops on board had assembled at Dominica, and were hourly expected to go against Martinique.

Defeat of the French.

A report was received at London, December 28, viz. Elbing, that an action had taken place between the Russians and French near Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army was said to consist of 140,000 men—the French of 60,000.

On the 2d December, Mr. Schultz arrived in London with a confirmation of this intelligence. He left Edinburgh on the 15th of Nov. when the report was current there and generally believed.

A Russian courier who arrived at Gottenburgh on the 30th Nov. in ten days from St. Petersburgh, reported, that in passing through Stockholm, he was told that there had been an action between the French and Russians, in which the latter were completely victorious, but could not learn the particulars.

A further corroboration of this intelligence has been received at New-York from Trinidad, and from Martinique, where it is said to have arrived by express. The loss of the French is stated to have been in three different battles, 60,000 men, killed and taken.

There are several additional circumstances which gave a color of probability to this report.

Last night we received the following interesting news from New Orleans, by the brig Neptune:

That on the 6th ult. General Wilkinson received a letter from Burr, who was at Natchez, requesting to know if the General would suffer him to pass New-Orleans. The General put his determination to oppose Burr's passage on the coffee-house books, and at the same time requested the merchants to order their vessels down to Pruckamin, to prevent Burr from using them to aid his plans. The General's note on the coffee-house books threw the city into confusion.

The force which Burr had with him, was not accurately known—but it was said his advanced guard under Adair, consisted of 200 cavalry, and Burr was at the head of 600 troops, all arrived at Natchez.

All the gun-boats, two ketches, and the schooner Revenge, had sailed up the river under the command of Commodore Shaw.

The militia and volunteers were all put under arms the 6th ult. and were on duty when the Neptune sailed.

Mr. Ogden was in confinement at Fort St. Philip. Alexander had been sent of to Washington. Edward Livingston was at large—he was believed to be innocent.

Lieutenant Small, of the U. S. army and a Mr. Henderson, who had lately resigned his commission in the army, had been arrested as participators in Burr's conspiracy.—*N. Y. Gaz. Feb. 3.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

To the politeness of a gentleman, just arrived from St. Thomas, we are indebted for the latest intelligence from the Republic of Hayti. The papers furnished, contain an account of operations down to the 19th of December, inclusive—on which day the Republican Constitution was adopted. This constitution, and the spirited address, prefixed, shall be presented to the readers of the Gazette without further loss of time than is necessary for a correct translation. We have only time this evening to furnish the following.

On the 5th December, 1806, Gen. Christophe appeared on the heights of Port au-Prince, with an army of about 10,000 men, to complete the body of people assembled together, *to frame a constitution*, to appoint him Emperor of Hayti. On his arrival there, he sent in a flag of truce, and desired to have a conference with General Pichon, commander at Port-au Prince, who went out to meet him with what soldiers he had; and instead of a conference, as soon as Pichon came within gun shot of him, his men were fired on by Christophe; when a short engagement ensued, in which there were some officers and men killed on both sides. Pichon got in Port-au-Prince, and kept Christophe from committing any material depredations on the town: As his army was but few in number, he thought it most advisable to act only on the defensive; and next morning Christophe, after having driven his troops out of town at the end of which they had entered it.

Dispatches were immediately sent by Pichon to all parts of the country, where they had dominions, for troops, arms, ammunition and provisions, and on the day following, there was not a man to be found, or scarce a man that could bear arms, in the town of Jacmel—all had repaired to Port-au-Prince, to join Pichon's army, carrying with them provisions and ammunition for the occasion. Several skirmishes took place in the course of eight or ten days—during which time, Christophe's army was within two or three miles of Port-au-Prince, and had several times entered it, but was as often repulsed.

On the 10th of January, news was received at Jacmel, that Christophe had been defeated, and that the greater part of his soldiers revolted and joined the other side, that he had fled for his life; that Pichon's army were in pursuit of him, and no doubt prevailed, but they would overtake him—in which case, death would inevitably be his lot, as they were determined to behead him and establish a federal or republican government.

On the night of the 10th January, Jacmel was illuminated on the occasion.

From our correspondent at Baltimore we have received the new constitution of Hayti, including the report made to the constituent assembly on the 27th Dec. By this constitution, the government is divided into a popular branch, to be called the Constituent Assembly. The executive is to have the *modest* title of President; is to have the command of the army, and the power of nominating the officers of justice. He is chosen for four years. The report says...." It is by the division of power that the Americans have become numerous and flourishing, in such rapid progression, that the annals of no nation on earth can offer a similar example."

It is stated that a young Lady, the daughter of a noble Lord, was united in wedlock to a gardener a few days since. The bride was at a seminary for young ladies, in the New-road, Marylebone, and in taking her daily walks, she used to pass the nursery in which the gardener pursued his daily labour. She became enamoured of his person; a match was speedily formed, and they are now man and wife. The young Lady is considerably under age.

[Cross readings are generally labored and unsuccessful attempts at wit; but some of the following are of a superior cast. Edit. Bal.]

From the Emerald.

Thirty pipes cognac brandy—for four or five gentlemen of the court.

Many articles of foreign intelligence were unfortunately consumed by the fire.

Upland cotton—for the young ladies' academy.

Lost, supposed to be Stolen—five miles of the Newburyport Turnpike.

The senate yesterday by yeas and nays—took 3 few boxes of Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.

An act to suspend the operation of any quantity of distilled spirits.

Several ladies of distinguished fashion—will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder.

Taken by execution—the new representatives to congress.

A wet nurse wanted—for the benefit of Harvard college.

The southern mail establishment—has been indicted for disorderly conduct.

The theatre during the season—has lost its main-stays and been in very leaky condition.

The third subscription assembly—contained many articles of no value, except to the owner.

A man was lately detected in—preaching to a large congregation.

THE GRATEFUL JEW.

A considerable Polish family, by some broils which had brought that country to the brink of ruin, had been plunged from rank and affluence into obscurity and wretchedness. An only only son was left, whom necessity had compelled to enter the service of a Polish nobleman, and change his name. As the latter was taking an airing about the country, his good fortune led him to a cabaret, or small inn, kept, as all those houses of accommodation are by a jew. The good Israelite having surveyed the youth with attention, civilly craved his name, which the other told him freely. But, said the host, though you go by that name, it is not your real one. Be sincere with me; I can trace in your face, features which I am forever bound to revere. If I mistake not, you are the son of the late worthy, but unfortunate prince Wornicelli. I own it, said the youth, but unable to support the title with its becoming splendor, I thought it prudent to conceal my birth. Heaven, I thank thee for the favor, exclaimed the Jew, now I have it in my power to requite on the son, part of my obligations to his parents. Yes, Sir, to your noble family I owe my existence. I long subsisted on their benevolence; Providence has blessed my endeavours, and I have in a few years amassed a considerable fortune, which it is my duty to divide with the representatives of my benefactor. To morrow your excellency shall be placed in a proper sphere. A state of servitude becomes you not; I should be a slave myself had I no other means left to release you from bondage.

The next morning a coach and six, with a suitable number of servants were provided, and having received from the grateful Israelite, a purse of 1000 ducats, the prince set of for Warsaw, where having made himself known, he in a few days was honored by the king with the badge of the first order of knighthood. The prince returned to the friendly Jew, who could not refrain from shedding those tears which are the bright effusions of sensibility.

—He had during the prince's absence, negociated a marriage between his excellency and a rich German heiress, which was consummated a few weeks afterwards, when her parents paid down 1,000,000 florins, with a promise of as much again on the birth of the first son. It would be a difficult matter to match such an instance of gratitude. "Go then, Corsithan, and do thou likewise."

Berlin, Nov. 8.

The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops are drawing through Saxony to the Oder, and will form the corps of Prince Jerome.

South Prussia, Nov. 5.

The inhabitants of Kalitsch have disarmed the Prussian garrison in that place; and the Prince of Domoski has been received with acclamations in the ci devant Polish cities; and the Poles look forward with joy for the re-establishment of their kingdom, and the days of Casimer, and Sobiski.

London, December 4.

Bonaparte has ordered the Dutch troops to withdraw from Holstein (which Denmark, at the late dissolution of the German Empire claimed as hers) and threatens, if a single trigger be drawn against a French soldier, he will give up Altona to be pillaged.

Prince Jerome has been offered by his brother, in marriage, to a Princess of Saxony, but the Elector has refused his assent. The treaty lately on the tapis between Jerome and a Princess of Wirtemburg, is broken off.

A village in Saxony having refused a requisition of one of Bonaparte's officers, has been burnt to the ground.

We learn from Spain, that great armaments were making in that kingdom, and that 150,000 men were to be raised. This is doubtless one of the ramifications of Bonaparte's vast plan.

December 6.

The General Election is very nearly completed.—When the great number of members chosen, is contemplated, the contested elections will be found few. The friends of the Grenville interest have generally been successful:—And the strength of the Foxites appears to decline rapidly. Sir Samuel Hood, and Mr. Sheridan have been elected for Westminster; but the election of the latter will be contested in favour of Mr. Paul. Gen. Tarleton has lost his election for Liverpool; Mr. Tierney, for Southwark; and Sir Francis Burdett, for Middlesex.

The whole of our bodily perfections may be summoned up in two words, strength and beauty. As for the first, that is a poor qualification to boast of, in which we are, to say the least, equalled by the plodding ox, and stupid ass. Beside, it is but a few days sickness, or the loss of a little blood, and a Hercules becomes as manageable as a little child. Who then would boast of what is so very uncertain and precarious? As to beauty, that fatal ornament of the fair sex, which has exhausted the human wit in raptures to its praise, which so often proves the misfortune of its possessor, and the disquietude of him who gives himself to the admiration of it; which has ruined cities, armies, and the virtue of thousands; what is beauty? A pleasing glare of white and red, reflected from a skin incomparably exceeded by the glossy hue of the humble daisy in yonder field; the mild glitter of an eye, outshone by every dew drop on the verdant grass. It is inherent in the human frame? No: A fudden fright alarms her; a fit of sickness attacks her; the roses fly from her cheeks; her eyes lose their fire; the looks haggard, pale, and ghastly. Even in all the blooming pride of beauty, what is the heaven frame? A mass of corruption, filth and disease, covered over with a fair skin. When the animating spirit flies, and leaves the lovely tabernacle behind, how soon does horror succeed to admiration! How do we loathe to look from our sight the loathsome remains of beauty! Open the charnel house in which, a very little while ago, the celebrated toast was laid, who can move himself to look on that face, bewitched, ghastly, and loathsome, so lately the delight of every youthful gazer? Who could now touch her with one finger? her, whole very sleeps the enamoured youth would late have bribed! Can the lover himself go near without stopping his nose at her who used to breathe in his esteem all the perfumes of blooming Spring.

☞ ALL those Persons residing in the Country, who may in any wise be indebted to the Printer hereof for six months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will shortly be waited upon with their respective Accompts, when it is hoped they will be prepared for settlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with such person or persons who may be willing to furnish a supply of Flour at Kingston, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherstburg, for the use of His Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-six pounds Nett, and to be of the first quality, packed in good and sufficient Casks, and warranted to keep sweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, must be made on, or before the first day of August 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchases, on producing the receipts of the Commissary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore transmitted to the Commissary at each Post, and the furnishers signature to be attested by two subscribing witnesses.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchases.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 19—4th Concession } 200 Acres each
5—6th 4o. } rounding
24—7th 4o. } Whitby.
South Half 28—4th 4o. } 400 Acres in
16—1st 4o. } Scarborough.
19—4th 4o. } 400 Acres in Markham
25 & 26—4th 4o. } 200 Acres in
3 & 4—1st 4o. } Clark.
4—1st 4o.
3 & 4 in the broken front

Total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 16th July, 1806.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Macfonville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Reprift Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intoth,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monierton,	George Jacobs,
Proteaux baby,	Richard Pardifoe,
	Attor. M'Donell, Efqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerfe,	Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinfon,
Peter Teepie,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerfon,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Brenner,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Warfon
Elias Folter,	Thos. Welch, Efquires.
John Coitmen,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, feniorr,	Samuel Street, feniorr,
John Ball,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beadley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addifon Ck.	Abraham Nellis,
John Reidley,	Thomas Clark,
Joleph Edwards,	Thomas Dickfon,
John Warren, junr.	William Appiegarth,
Henry Haugin,	Amos Chapman,
Crawell Willon,	Edin Rebee,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kerlie,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Efquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edin Rebee,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Ireh,
William Graham,	John Brecker,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompfon.
Samuel Hatt,	Attx. Fletcher, Efquires.
Richard Beadley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Appiegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompfon,	Leonard Sopet,
Alexander Chifholm,	Afa Burnham,
John Biecker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marth,
Benjamin Richardfon,	Afa Wallers,
Elias Jones,	Attx. Fletcher, Efqrs.
Enas Smith, fenior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joleph Forfyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnfton,	Benjamin Seymore,
Jolhua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fifher,	Jacob Dapiry Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Frafer of Ernestown,
Daniel Frafer,	Stephen Cooger,
Auguftus Spencer,	Machias Maulle,
John Stanton, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Biecker,	John De Foe,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joleph Proudle,
Hometon Spencer,	Cornelius Vanaldein,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Coiter,
Nicholas Lazarre,	Mathw Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Efquire,

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jeffup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Frafer,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Frafer,	Elijah Bottum,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Wahburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Rogers,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Efquires.
William Soies Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Juftice of our faid Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc Donell of Scothouie,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Mc. Intire,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Donell, of the
Samuel Anderfon,	Township of Charlot-
James Stuart,	tenburgh,
Miles Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rofe,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Nathaniel Norton,
Charlottenburgh,	Thomas Mercer,
Gilbert Stuart,	Joleph Shaver,
David Sheek,	William Jol
Jofiah Cole,	Jolhua Yong. Cozens,
Jacob Weager,	John Stewart,
William Frafer,	Peter Le Roy,
George Lucken,	Afa Warner, Efquires.
Allan Fraiendon,	John Chryfler.
John Corbet,	

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conftant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Upper Canada.

Lieutena Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Magiftrates to be Commiffioners for the purpofe of Adminiftering the Oath to fuch Perfons refiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inftructions from his Majefty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ftreet, 1ft June, 1806, for that purpofe.

Eaftern Diftrict,

John Macdonell of Glengary Houfe, Efq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Efq.
John Stewart, Efq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

Edward Jeffup, fenior, Efq.
William Frafer, Efq.
Joel Stone, Efq.

Midland Diſtrict,

Archibald M'Donell, Efq.
Thomas Dorland, Efq.
Hazleton Spencer, Efquire.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,

Alexander Chifholm, Efq.
John Biecker, Efq.
Robert Baldwin, Efq.

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Efq.
Alexander Wood, Efq.
Richard Hatt, Efq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,

John Warren, fenr. Efq.
Robert Kerr, Efq.
Richard Beadley, Efq.
Thomas Cummings, Efq.
Samuel Street, fenior, Efq.
Joleph Edwards, Efquire.

Diſtrict of London,

Thomas Talbot, Efq.
Samuel Ryerfe, Efq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Efq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

Angus M'Intoih, Efq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Efq.
Alexander Duff, Efq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceffion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceffion, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No 7, firft Conceffion Uxbridge, 200 Acres: the Subfcriber is informed that thefe Lands are commodioufly fituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Blue Nofe Potatoes

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Bushel, if taken away by the Purchafers; or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not lefs than ten Bushels.

Application to be made to Mr John Denniſon on the Premiſes, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery. Feb 14, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt Side of Yonge Street, and 59 Weſt Side of do.—Alſo No. 12 in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of theſe lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TOTHE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 48.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 828. SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or, before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lieut. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

A very affecting Anecdote.

An inhabitant of a village in the circle of Suabia was reduced to the moſt extreme poverty. For ſome days his family had ſubſiſted only on a little oat meal! and this being exhauſted, their miſery was extreme. A baker, to whom the father owed nine crowns, refuſed, with unrelenting cruelty, to ſupply them with any more bread, till this ſum was paid.

The cries of his wretched babes, almoſt expiring for want, and the tears of an affectionate wife, pierced him with unutterable anguiſh. "Dearеſt huſband," ſaid the diſtracted mother, "ſhall we ſuffer theſe miſerable infants to periſh? Have we given them birth, only to behold them die of hunger? See theſe poor victims, the fruits of our love! Behold their cheeks already covered with the palenels of death! For me I expire with grief and miſery. Alas! could I but preſerve their lives at the expence of my own! Run—fly to the next town,—ſpeak our diſtreſſes—let not a falſe ſhame conceal them!—Every moment you loſe, is a dagger to your dying family. Perhaps Heaven may yet be touched by our miſeries. You may find ſome good hearted perſons, who may yet relieve us."

The unhappy father, covered with rags, and more reſembling a ſpectre than a man, haſtened to the town. He entreated, he ſolicited, he deſcribed his wretched ſituation, with that affecting eloquence which the bitterneſs of anguiſh muſt inſpire. In vain he implored compaſſion. Not one would hear him. No one would aſſiſt him. Rendered deſperate by ſuch unexpected cruelty, he entered into a wood, determined to attack the firſt paſſenger. Dire neceſſity now appeared a law and an opportunity ſoon occurred. A pedlar paſſing by, he ſtopped him. He made not the leaſt reſiſtance, but gave up his purſe, containing twenty crowns.

No ſooner had the unfortunate man committed this robbery, than he felt the horrors of remorſe, and, returning to the pedlar, threw himſelf, all in tears, at his feet. "Take back your money," ſaid he;—"I believe how much "it has coſt me, before I could be reſolved to commit this crime. My "heart has been unuſal to guilt. "Come, I beſeech you, to my cottage. "You will there ſee the only motives "that could lead me to this action, and "when you view the deplorable con"dition of my family, you will for"give,—you will pity me,—you will "be my benefactor, my preſerver."

The poor honeſt pedlar raiſed the unfortunate man, and comforted him. Unable to withſtand his ſolicitations, or rather, yielding to the feelings of his own compaſſionate heart, he heſitated not to follow the peaſant. But what emotions did he enter the curious habitation! How moving every object! The children almoſt naked, lying on ſtraw, dying with hunger,—and the mother, a picture of the deepeſt diſtreſs.

The peaſant relates the adventure to his wife. "You know," he ſaid, "with "what eagerneſs I went to the town, "in the hope of finding ſome relief. "But ah! I met only hard hearts, peo"ple buſied in amaſſing riches, or in "diſſipating what they already have, "in luxury and idle expences. Re"fuſed by all—deſperate—furious—I "went into a neighbouring wood:—"Can you believe it?—I have dared "to lay violent hands on this good "man;—I have dared—Oh! I can "not tell you."

"Pity my poor babes," exclaimed the diſtracted mother looking with moving eagerneſs at the pedlar: "con"ſider our miſerable ſituation. Alas! "poverty hath not altered our ſenti"ments. In all our miſery we have "yet preſerved our honeſty. I be-

" feech your mercy for my husband ;
" —I implore your compaſſion for
" theſe wretched infants."

The good pedlar, melted by this melancholy ſcene, mingled his tears with thoſe of theſe poor people. " I " am your friend," ſaid he. " Take " theſe twenty crowns,—I inſiſt upon " it. Why is not my ability equal to " my good wiſhes for you? I grieve " that I cannot ſecure you a happi- " er lot for the future."—What !" anſwered the peaſant, " inſtead of treat- " ing me as your enemy, are you ſo " good as to be my protector?- Would " you be my preſerver ?—Alas ! my " crime renders me unworthy of this " goodneſs. No ; if I die with hun- " ger, I will not take this money."— The pedlar inſiſting ſtill, compels him to take it. The whole family kiſs the benevolent hand which had thus preſerved them from death. Tears on y on every face can ſpeak their grateful hearts, and the pedlar retires with that ſweet delight which benevolent minds alone can taſte.

Oh ye ! on whom fortune ſmiles, the gay, the proud, the affluent, the avaricious ! after this example of benolence in a poor pedlar, can your hearts be ever inacceſſible to pity ? Can you henceforth behold, unmoved, the ſufferings of your fellow-creatures ! Fortune is inconſtant. E joy her preſent favours ; but forget not this important truth,—that your ſuperfluities,at leaſt, are the patrimony of the poor.

Anecdote of the late King of Pruſſia.

His Majeſty ever anxious to keep good order among his troops, uſed frequently to diſ[illegible] himſelf, and viſit their nightly ha[illegible] to ſee their behaviour in their jolly hours : in one of theſe rambles [illegible] happened to come in the company o[illegible] huſſars, and ſeeing one of them buſily employed in ſhaping a bit of wood like a ſword, he aſked him what uſe that was for, the Huſſar anſwered him, that as he ſeemed to be a hearty fellow, (the King having treated them) he would tell him—but begged him to keep it a ſecret ; he then told the King that he had left the blade of his ſword in pledge for an ale-houſe ſcore, and the bit of wood he was cutting would ſerve inſtead of the ſteel blade, after he had painted and faſtened the hilt to it till he could raiſe the money to redeem it ; the King promiſed he would not reveal it, and after taking particular notice of the man, left them. The next day the King ordered his troops to be reviewed, and going down the ranks he obſerved the Huſſar : he then ordered the Provoſt to bring up a deſerter ; the man was brought, the King told him, that in order to ſtrike an example in the reſt of the ſoldiers, he would punith him with death, and that he ſhould prepare to meet his fate inſtantly ; he then ordered the Huſſar to be his executioner,by cutting off his head; the Huſſar begged his Majeſty to permit him to join in prayers with the criminal, which the King granted—he then knelt, and lifting up his hands, and turning his eyes up to heaven, he ſaid with ſeeming fervency, " Father of Mercies, behold a poor wretch commanded by his Sovereign to kill his fellow creature : grant I beſeech thee, when I lift up my hand to do the deed, that my ſword may be turned to wood, to ſave me from being a murderer,"— and drawing it with great reſolution, he aimed a blow at the ſoldier's neck, and to the great aſtoniſhment of moſt preſent, it was a wooden one. The King then pardoned the Soldier, told the Huſſar he was a clever fellow, and promoted him to the rank of an officer.

GEORGE III.

His Majeſty riſes every morning at ſix, breakfaſts at ſeven, and at eight attends divine ſervice in what is called the Private Chapel, in Windſor Caſtle, to which however, every perſon has access. On returning he reads diſpatches, and dictates anſwers, or ſees perſons upon buſineſs. He then rides out uſually with part of his family, and if there be time afterwards, plays a little at cheſs, eſpecially if General Fitzroy is in attendance.

At one the King's dinner is always ſerved. In the ſummer, this ſometimes conſiſts merely, for ſeveral days together, of fiſh, a cold ſurloin of beef, or neck of mutton, with a f[illegible]d and a pudding. In winter, a boiled leg of mutton with turnips, is often the chief diſh. The King eats heartily, drinks one or two glaſſes of wine, but no malt liquor. At three his M j ſty goes to the Queen's dreſſing, and it is here alone, that he takes any higher luxuries than his ſubjects, the fruit being always in great variety and perfection. After coffee with the Queen, the King ſometimes plays again at cheſs, with Gen. Fitzroy, but he uſually paſſes the whole of the evening with his family, and between nine and ten he retires to reſt.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

On Thurſday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, accompanied by Lady Sheffield and Miſs Cholmondeley, left Blackheath about two o'clock, on a viſit to Mr. Locke, at Norbury Park, near Leatherhead, with the intention of returning to dinner. The poſtillions drove with unuſual ſpeed, and the horſes were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, when, on turning a ſharp corner at the entrance of the town of Leatherhead, the carriage was overturned, and the affoilance of the town was called by the moſt alarming ſhrieks. Her Royal Highneſs, was taken out, her face was much cut, and ſhe was otherwiſe much bruiſed, but no bones appeared to be broken ; and ſhe was enabled, with much difficulty, to walk to the King's Head, Inn, near to which the accident happened. Lady Sheffied was much alarmed, but eſcaped unhurt. Miſs Cholmondeley, however, we are ſorry to ſtate, from a violent contuſion on the head, was taken up without the leaſt ſign of remaining life, and was carried to the King's head Inn.

Sir Lucas Pepys, who lives in the neighbourhood, was immediately ſent for, He pronounced her Royal Highneſs's misfortune ſuch as not to endanger her life ; no bones were broken or diſlocated—but Miſs Cholmondeley was dead ! A violent blow on her head, had occaſioned a copious diſcharge of blood from her noſtrils, her mouth and her eyes—and ſhe now remains a lifeleſs corpſe at Leatherhead.

This dreadful miſfortune took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Her Royal Highneſs and Lady Sheffield, afterwards proceeded to Norbury Park, where they remained a few hours.

When recovered a little from their exceſſive terror, they returned in an agony of grief to Blackheath. We are happy to ſtate that they were both better on Friday ; and that no apprehenſion was entertained that either of them had received any material injury. The Princeſs is, however, much bruiſed. An expreſs was immediately ſent to Lady Willoughey, to apprife her of the melancholy accident, and her ladyſhip inſtantly communicated the diſmal tidings to Earl Percy, at Northumberland Houſe, through whom moſt of her other relatives and friends were made acquainted with the ſad ſtory.

Miſs Cholmondeley was daughter of the late Hon. and Reverend Robert Cholmondely, Rector of Hartford, Bury, and St. Andrew's Hertford, who was the ſon of the third Earl of Cholmondely, and under the preſent Earl Mis. Cholmondely, this lamented Lady's venerable parent, is living, and reſides at her houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet. From her very advanced age, and precarious ſtate of health, the moſt alarming conſequences are expected when ſhe learns the fatal accident.—Lady Bellingham, wife to Sir William Bellingham, Bart. of Caſtle Bellingham, Ireland, is now her only ſurviving daughter. Miſs Cholmondeley was about 42 years of age of moſt refined and elegant manners, and beloved by all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

Thurſday in the Court of Chancery counſel were heard on a Bill filed by Lord Viſcount Courtenay againſt Mr. Godfall, coach maker, in Long-acre, and againſt the Sheriff of Devonſhire, praying that the Sheriff may be reſtrained from ſelling the effects of his Lordſhip under a *fieri facias* iſſued by Mr. Godfall, and that the demand and accounts of the latter might previouſly be examined by a Maſter.—It was ſtated that Lord Courtenay had employed Mr. Godfall as his coach maker from 1789 to 1793, in which time Mr. G's bill amounted to 11,147l. and in one year exceeded 5000l. No leſs than 1683l. had been charged for one landau, and 1263l. for one coach ; 170 gs. for a hammer cloth, and 265l. for a ſet of harneſs. Theſe extraordinary charges, and the accounts never having been adjuſted, his Lordſhip's counſel contended, furniſhed ſufficient grounds for the injunction.—On the other hand, Mr. Godfall's counſel argued, that the amount of the charges furniſhed no ground for the application ; the carriages were lined with real gold and ſilver lace, had coronets of ſolid ſilver round the tops the embl[illegible]zonings were painted by the moſt eminent artiſts, with mottos even on the ſpokes of the wheels, and were every way furniſhed in the moſt ſumptuous and coſtly manner : that his Lordſhip had confirmed the fairneſs of the demand, by paying part of the money, and by giving ſecurity for the remainder ; and further by returning to employ Mr. Godfall in 1798. after he had quitted him for five years ; in reply to which, Lord C's counſel ſaid, his Lordſhip did not return as a volunteer, but from the apprehenſion of Mr. Godfall's taking out an execution againſt him. On which the Lord Chancellor remarked, that in this caſe his Lordſhip was a volunteer who had *not a right to refign*. The Chancellor added, he would give his opinion on the caſe ſome other day ; which he did, by refuſing the injunction.

VENETIAN STORY.

In the neighbourhood of St. Mark's in Venice, there reſided a paſtry cook, who became very rich in conſequence of ſelling ſmall meat pies, the flavor and reſt of which were uncommonly gratifying ; they were ſought for ſo eagerly through the republic that the man could not find materials to make a number adequate to the general demand. Various were the conjectures as to the contents of thoſe pies ; ſome thought they were veal, ſome ortolans ; & others imagined they might be a mixture of both ; every baker endeavored to make ſimilar luxuries, but all failed. During this man's culinary fame, it was obſerved, that many children had been loſt in the city, it was a matter at laſt of public conſternation ; the police did all they could to diſcover their retreat, but in vain, and the ſtreets were crowded with bewailing mothers.

At laſt it pleaſed Heaven to unravel the myſterious evil. One of theſe pies being opened at the table of a ſenator, the joint of a child's finger was found amongſt the paſtry. The diſcovery created a common horror ; and the ide inſtantly occurred, that the baker was the monſter who had entrapped and deſtroyed the miſſing infants ; a party of ſoldiers were immediately ordered to examine the premiſes, when after a long ſearch by torch light, they could find no other proof to juſtify the preſumed guilt, and were on the eve of departure ; when ſuddenly one of their party diſappeared, and they could not find where, until they ſeized the baker by the throat, and threatened him with inſtant death if he did not ſhew them where their companion was enveloped. The wretch complied, and led to a ſliding trap door ; which covered a deep and gloomy vault, on which he had heedleſsly ſtepped, and been ſwallowed up ; they deſcended by means of a bucket, and found the ſoldier, ſtretched upon the bodies of various dead children, recently maſſacred.

Immediately upon the unerring teſtimony of the diaboliſm, ſavageneſs, and enormity of the cook and his family, the ſenator ordered the doors and windows of the houſe to be chained and barred, and ſurrounded with the army ; who joyfully ſet fire to the building, which, with all in it, was conſumed to the ground, and an obeliſk raiſed upon the aſhes, ſignificant of the atrocity and the conflagration.

EPIGRAM.

At a tavern one night,
Meſſrs. *More, Strange & Wright,*
Met to drink, and good thoughts to exchange :
Says More, " Of us three,
The whole town will agree,
There is only one knave and that's *Strange.*"
" Yes," ſaid Strange, (rather ſore)
" I am ſure there's one *More.*
A moſt terrible knave and a bite ;
Who cheated his mother,
His ſiſter and brother——;"
" O yes," replied More, " that is *Wright.*"

FRIENDSHIP.

A friend ſhould always like a friend indire,
Speak as he *thinks*, and as he *thinks* ſhould *write* ;
Searching for *faults*, as he would *beauties* find,
To *friendſhip* true, but not to *jaſtice* blind.

A generous friendſhip no cold *medium* knows,
Burns with one *love*, with one *reſentment* glows ;
One ſhould our *intereſt*—one our *paſſions* be,
My friend ſhould fight the man that *injures* me.
M. MORE.

TO THE GENIUS OF ODOURS;

BY SOCARES.

Tranſlated by SIR WILLIAM JONES.

What murky grove can now confine
Thy burniſhed traffic's ſilver twine,
While breathing beauty fills the vale,
And Mirra's ſkies greet the gale ;
Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs ! the ſhall rear
Forth ſpaces from thy hanging hair ;
Her ruby lip the odour breathes
Of Lara's choiceſt Caſſia wreaths.
Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs ! hither blow,
Mix with my goblets purple glow,
So ſhall the liquid bounties beat
Of Rafah's comb a Lover's treat ;
They ſtrained hands the garland bind,
To deck Somara's ſilken wind,
Which dares to reſt on Mirra's cheek,
When ſoft ſhe ſinging bluſhes break.
But do not touch thoſe piercing eyes,
Whence unrelenting lightning flies,
For ah ! ſwift ſhade death's dart before ſlies
The Bird of Araby expires ;
Amidſt thoſe flames again revives,
And, ſo ! a new-born Phœnix lives,
To ſeek thy bleſt falubrious Throne
And paſs a rapt'rous age alone.
Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs ! Mirra's breaſt
Shall bring thy balmy pinions reſt ;
Not always ſhall it ſhut'ring go,
But ſtop where love's young ſilver blow.
Viola re- ſtore— O ! quit reſtraint,
In life's delicious Eden faint,
While Alacy fans the gales employ,
And odours heighten Nature's joy.
Bleſs to the wild unconquer'd hands,
Who dwell on Arab's deſert ſands !
Who nobly feize, in gallant train,
Baſſora's merchants on the plain ;
May loaded Camels ſwell their ſtore,
And ſparkling gems, and valued ore !
For wealth Bocarra ne'er ſhall covet,
The plunder that he ſeeks—it lives.
Fair Selma walks the cifron brake,
When tuneful nightingales awake ;
She moves a note in all its change,
To win the warblers to her arms ;
They come amidſt her locks to hide,
Or ſeek her beauty's ſecreteſt pride ;
They talk her fragrant breath which pours
An amb'ry fountain's liquid ſtores.
Rich Ethiop myrrh Taloua bears,
And fondly ſeeks the roving airs,
Which bow in homage to the beam
That yonder violet-ſtuffed dream
Steals from the Moon, as ſlow ſhe glides
Her pearly bark acroſs the tides,
Which fill the blue expanſe of Heaven,
In many a ſhining current driven.
Velaya's ſmiles are all deceits,
And Sejma ſhews ſentious heat,
But Mirra is thy full-veiled bride,
Sultana Sear ! and ſlow'r's pride !
Where'er ſhe comes the grove to tread,
The bluſhing Loria lifts its head,
The Mabo's gawdy leaves unfold,
And fragrant Ancoa drops its gold.
Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs ! tell my fair,
The fierce conflaming flame I bear
Euphrates' waves could ne'er controul,
With all its full impetuous roll.
Faithful in love is ſtill my boaſt,
To love, of hoodwinked the moſt,
My wife a Houri's kiſs to try,
I live but on the hope to die.

THE ORACLE.

YORK, March 14, 1807.

At the Annual Town-Meeting, held at Gilber's Hotel on Monday the 2d of March 1807 ; the following perſons were elected Town and Parish officers, for the enſuing year, viz.

Ely Playter, Town Clerk.

Thomas Stoyell and Thomas Humberſtone, aſſeſſors.

John Aihbridge, Colle[illegible]or.

Overſeers of Highways and Fence viewers.

Parker Mills, from the Don bridge to Scarborough line on the Bay road.

Parthal Terry, from the ſaid road to the Don Mills.

Thomas Hamilton, for the Eaſt end of the Town of York, to the Don Bridge.

John Vanzante, for the Weſt end of the Town to the Garriſon.

Joſeph Hanes, for the Humber Roads in the Township of York.

Oliver Prentice, for the Weſt ſide of the Humber in Etobecoke.

George M'Donell, for the South part of Etobeccke.

George Bond, from the Poplar plains to half the big Creek Bridge on Yonge Street.

Thomas Mercer, from half of the big Creek Bridge to No. 16.

Joſeph Johnſon, from No. 15, to the Township line on Yonge Street.

William Jones, for the Weſt part and William Cornell, for the Eaſt part of Scarborough.

Pound Keepers.

Lewis Bright, for the Town of York.
Adam Everſon for Yonge Street.
George Dennilon for the Humber.
William Allan Eſq. Town Warden.
D'Arcy Boulton Solicitor General
Church Warden, appointed by the Rev. Mr. Stuart.

Agreed by the Inhabitants at ſaid Meeting : That Hogs ſhall run at large in the Country ; Fences to be ſix feet high with the ſtakes and riders, and no more than a ſpace of four inches between the rails to the height of four feet of the ſame.

☞ ALL thoſe Perſons reſiding in the Country, who may in any wiſe be indebted to the Printer hereof for ſix months and upwards, are hereby informed that they will ſhortly be waited upon with their reſpective Accompts, when it is hoped they will be prepared for ſettlement.

JOHN BENNETT.

York, 13th Feb. 1807.

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with ſuch perſon or perſons who may be willing to furniſh a ſupply of Flour at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the uſe of His Majeſty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-ſix pounds Nett, and to be of the firſt quality, packed in good and ſufficient Caſks, and warranted to keep ſweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, muſt be made on, or before the firſt day of Auguſt 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchaſes, on producing the receipts of the Commiſſary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Eſquire, Deputy Commiſſary General, Quebec : the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranſmitted to the Commiſſary at each Poſt, and the furniſhers ſignature to be atteſted by two ſubſcribing witneſſes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No.			
L	39—4th Conceſſion	do.	200 Acres in the
	8—6th	do.	township of
	24—7th	do.	Whitby.
South Half	28—4th	do.	200 Acres in
	16—18	do.	Scarborough.
	19—4th	do.	400 Acres in Ha-
25 & 26—4th		do.	milton.
3 & 4—18		do.	1200 Acres in
4—24		do.	Clark.
3 & 4 in the broken front			

total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to
JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

For Sale at this Office,

The Reviſed Statutes

OF

UPPER CANADA ;

comprizing all the Laws enacted in the Firſt, Second and Third Parliaments of this Province—ſuch Britiſh Statutes alſo as relate to Upper and Lower Canada, are annexed to this work, to which is affixed a copious alphabetical Index.

Price—Two Dollars and a half

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Macdonville,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Baptist Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monnerton,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Pattison,
	Alexr. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bunnel, Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teepie,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerson,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bonner,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Watts,
Elias Fother,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Coleman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Ball,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beasley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ck.	Abraham Nellis,
John Reilley,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Appygarth,
Henry Hagle,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willson,	Ezra Beben,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kertire,	William Crooks,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Edin Beben,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Birb,
William Graham,	John Bracket,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Alex. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Beesley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Applegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Leonard Soper,
Alexander Chisholm,	Afa Burnham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marsh,
Benjamin Richardson,	Afa Wellets,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forfyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cummings,
Daniel Wiggins,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Dadrill,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymore,
Johns Booth,	Wm. Sels, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bawny Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraser of Ernestown,
Daniel Forbes,	Stephen Cruger,
Augustus Spencer,	Marlian Mirth,
John Stanton, Junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb,
John Burkett,	John De Fou,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Priestle,
Hezekiah Spencer,	Cornelius Vanalstine,
Bryan Crawford,	Barrett Dyers,
Thomas Dorland,	James Coates,
Nicholas Lasure,	Mathew Pruyn,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Smyth,	John Howell, Esquire.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Frafer,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lymon,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Burritt, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Frafer,	Elijah Burton,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Waghorn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bagart,
Truman Hicock,	Philip Phillips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smith,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Soles Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Ruffell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scothouſe,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Mc. Intire,
Alexander Mc. Donald,	John Mc. Donell, of the
Samuel Anderſon,	Township of Charlot-
James Stuart,	tenburgh,
Miles Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rofe,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Nathaniel Norton,
Charlottenburgh,	Thomas Meers,
Gilbert Stuart,	Joſeph Sloner,
David Sheeks,	William Johnſton,
Joſiah Caſe,	Joſhua Yonge Coxent,
Jacob Weagrer,	John Stewart,
William Frazier,	Peter Le Roy,
George Lucken,	Afa Warner, Eſquires.
Allan Patterſon,	John Chryſler.
John Corbet,	

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and conſtant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Magiſtrates to be Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of Adminiſtering the Oath to ſuch Perſons reſiding in this Province, who are in the receipt of Half-pay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Inſtructions from his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-ſtreet, 1ſt June, 1806, for that purpoſe.

Eaſtern Diſtrict,

John Macdonell of Glengary Houſe, Eſq.
John M'Donell of Scothouſe, Eſq.
John Stewart, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown,

Edward Jeſſup, ſenior, Eſq.
William Fraſer, Eſq.
Joel Stone, Eſq.

Midland Diſtrict,

Archibald M'Donell, Eſq.
Thomas Dorland, Eſq.
Hazleton Spencer, Eſquire.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle,

Alexander Chiſholm, Eſq.
John Bleeker, Eſq.
Robert Baldwin, Eſq.

Home Diſtrict,

William Allan, Eſq.
Alexander Wood, Eſq.
Richard Hatt, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Niagara,

John Warren, ſenr. Eſq.
Robert Kerr, Eſq.
Richard Beaſley, Eſq.
Thomas Cummings, Eſq.
Samuel Street, ſenior, Eſq.
Joſeph Edwards, Eſquire.

Diſtrict of London,

Thomas Talbot, Eſq.
Samuel Ryerſe, Eſq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Eſq.

Weſtern Diſtrict,

Angus M'Intoſh, Eſq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Eſq.
Alexander Duff, Eſq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Conceſſion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceſſion, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No. 7, firſt Conceſſion Uxbridge, 200 Acres: the Subſcriber is informed that theſe Lands are commodiouſly ſituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Blue Noſe Potatoes

To be ſold at Mr. Ruffell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the Purchaſers: or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten Buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon on the Premiſes, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery. Feb. 14, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, Eaſt and Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, and 59 Weſt ſide of do. —Alſo No. 12 on the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, on the River Don. A ſufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of theſe lots to render them convenient for Farmers. The Terms will be made eaſy to Tenants, as the Subſcriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOLUME XVI. NUMBER 49.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 829. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1807. FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare, and happineſs, of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province, on, or, before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lateſt Intelligence.

New York, February 9.

The brig Emmeline, Capt. Stowell, arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday, in the remarkably ſhort paſſage of 32 days from Bordeaux. Captain Stowell ſent up his newspapers, ſhipping liſt, &c. by the pilot-boat Patriot; and the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer has the pleaſure of laying before his readers, Paris dates to the 27th of December, London news to the 18th of that month and intelligence from the Grand Army to the 15th, incluſive.

The only intereſting information we have received is contained in the 39th Bulletin. We have tranſlated that and the 40th. The head-quarters of the French Grand Army on the 15th, were at Poſen. No action had taken place between them and the Pruſſians or Ruſſians, from the time Bonaparte entered Berlin. The French took poſſeſſion, without any oppoſition, of all the fortified places between Berlin and Poſen.

The Ruſſians and French had not come into contact. The former had declared war againſt the Ottoman Porte, and had left the King of Pruſſia to his fate. Our laſt accounts repreſent him to be at Koningsberg, verging rapidly towards the ſituation to which the French Emperor willed to reduce him.

LONDON, December 15.

On Saturday the following rear admirals of the red, were promoted to the rank of of vice-admirals of the blue: James Kempthorne, Eſqr. Sampſon Edwards, Eſq. George Campbell, Eſq. Henry Frankland, Eſq. Arthur Philip, Eſq. Sir G. W. Fairfax, Knt. Sir James Saumarez.

Sir James Saumarez is to hoiſt his flag in the Channel Fleet, under Lord St. Vincent, in the room of Sir Charles Cotton, who, it is ſaid, is to ſucceed Sir Erafmus Gower in the command at Newfoundland. We have not heard who is to ſucceed Sir James Saumarez in his command at Guernſey and Jerſey.

The King's Speech was finally ſettled and read to his Majeſty by Lord Grenville, on Wednesday laſt.

Houſe of Lords, Monday Dec. 16.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Lords aſſembled, that it was not in his Majeſty's power, for ſeveral reaſons, to be preſent at the meeting of Parliament, but that his Majeſty would, on a convenient day, ſtate his reaſons to Parliament for calling them together at this time.

Eight thouſand men, all picked ſoldiers, are expected to proceed in three detachments on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday next, to Paddington, in the vicinity of London, to be conveyed by the canal to Liverpool. The paſſage will take about eight days, after which they will be ſent with all expedition to Dublin.

17th. Five of the largeſt tranſports in Gen. Crawford's expedition, have been driven into Illracomb, and 1000 of the men have been marched to Barnſtable.

In conſequence of a new regulation in the Alien Department, brought forward by Earl Spencer, all ſtrangers before they embark for Great-Britain, muſt obtain a paſſport from the Britiſh Reſident in the country from which they are about to depart, and this document, on their arrival, muſt be countierſigned by the Miniſter from that country reſiding there. In caſes of neglect, of which due notice is immediately to be given to the Secretary of State for the foreign Department, thoſe who have not ſuch a teſtimonial to produce will be conſidered as objects of ſuſpicion, and will, of courſe, not be permitted to continue in the country.

The Dunlap, Rosindale, which arrived at Hull on Friday afternoon, left the Sound on Tuesday fe'nnight. The English ships at Dunkirk have all got out, ready to put to sea, in case the French reached that place. It is said they were in poss-ssion both of it and Tharn. At St. Petersburgh the Exchange with this country had fallen very greatly.

December, 19.

At four o'clock the Lord Chancellor the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Winchelsea and Spencer, took their seats in their robes, as his Majesty's Commissioners, and the Commons attending at the bar, the Lord Chancellor delivered, in his Majesty's name, the following Speech to both houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late negociations with France, to be laid before you. His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquility, on terms consistent with the interest and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies, by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the the enemy disappointed these endeavors, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

"After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable states, Prussia found herself still momentarily threatened by that danger, which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was therefore at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty; nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet in this situation his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their counsels and interests against the common enemy. The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

"In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honorable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the only remaining hope of safety for the continent of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honor and independence of our country demand. The necessity of adding to the Public Burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty. In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service, you will best consult his Majesty's wishes, by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The long series of misfortune which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this country. But, under successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honorable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valor and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre. The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired; nor has the British nation been, at any time, more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the empire, and the dignity of the national character.

"With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty and public spirit of his brave people."

Elections in Great Britain.—The city of Edinburgh, has returned Sir Patrick Murry; the county of Edinburgh, hon. R. Dundas; county of Lanarkgow, Gen. Hope; the borough of Southwark, Sir Thomas Turton and Henry Thornton; Mr. Tierney is rejected. The city of London, the lord mayor, Messrs. Price, Combe and Curtis; the city of Westminster, it was reported, would return admiral Sir Samuel Hood and R. B. Sheridan, the first certainly. Liverpool returned General Gascoyne and Mr. Ricroe; and Rochester, Messrs. Calcraft and Barnett; from Cambrige, gen. Finch and gen. Manners; from the University, lord H. Petty and lord Easton; from Windsor, col. Desbrow and R. Ramsbottom; from Arundel, Sir Arthur Pigot and col. Wylde; from Queenborough, Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Franklyn; from Wilmington, W. L. Huges and S. Benyon; from Gloucester, Henry Howard and Robert Morris; from Canterbury, John Baker and James Simmons; from Northampton, hon. Spencer Perceval and hon. Edward Bouverie; from Coventry, W. Mills and P. Moore; from Leicester, Samuel Smith and Thomas Babbington; from Lewes, Thomas Kemp and Henry Shelly; from Amersham, Thomas Drake, Tyrwhitt Drake and Tho. Tyr. Drake: from Reading, C. S. Lefevre and John Simeon.

From the (Philadelphia) Political Register.

We stop the press to insert the following highly interesting letter just received:—

"*Baltimore, Feb. 4.*

"General Smith has this way received positive information from Washington, that the treaty between this country and England has been signed. Mr. Munroe will be the bearer of the same, and may be very soon expected out.—The Indian trade is placed on the same footing that was under Mr. Jay's treaty, and to the West-Indies, on that of the most favoured nation. Importation of produce from enemies colonies will be allowed to export in another vessel, after the duties have been secured and the property stored for one month. What relates to the seamen, it seems is not included in the treaty, but agreed on in an appendix; I am inclined to believe that England will not refuse to a *general* blockade of the ports on the continent, now that they have come to a proper understanding with this country,——at least I should suppose our negociations would not have done, if they had not been pretty certain that our trade to Europe would be left unmolested."

QUEBEC, *January* 19.

IMPORTS.

OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC—1806.

3451 Puns.	}	of Rum,
77 Hhds.		
8 Bbls.		
201 Tierces of Brandy,		
218 Casks of Mouffel,		
180 Pipes of Port Wine,		
256 Casks & Boxes bottled ditto,		
187 Pipes	}	Teneriffe Wine,
192 Hhds		
20 Qr. Casks		
20 Pipes	}	Sicilian Wine,
13 Hhds.		
10 Pipes Fayal Wine,		
214 Pipes	}	Spanish Wine,
371 Hhds.		
14 Butts	}	Madeira Wine,
25 Pipes		
15 Hhds.		
20 Qr. Casks		
849 Hhds French prize wine,		
110 Cases bottled do. do.		
784 Hhds. Refined Sugar,		
315 Hhds.	}	Brown Sugar,
145 Tierces		
574 Bbls.		
80 Boxes		
24980 Winchester Bushels of Salt,		
79 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,		
11 Hhds. Garrot do.		

EXPORTS.

FROM THE PORT OF QUEBEC—1806.

96,908	Bushels of Wheat,
16,672	Barrels of Flour,
22,637	Quintals of Biscuit,
6,191	Bushels of Peafe,
4,734	do. Oats,
6,318	do. Barley,
2,781	do. Indian Corn,
3,677	do. Flaxfeed,
723	Barrels of Beef,
6	Tierces }
1,209	Barrels } of Pork,
8,202	Pieces of Oak Timber,
5,714	do. Pine do.
2,768,583	do. Staves and heading,
60,127	Boards and Planks,
1,550	Hoops/pikes,
616	Oars,
332	Malts,
32	Bowsprits,
185	Pine Spars,
142,050	Hoops, 12 feet long,
139	Horles,
17,721	Gallons of Oil,
779	Tierces } Pickled Fish,
421	Barrels }
185	Casks and Firkins Butter,
330	Hhds. Beer,
404	Boxes of Candles,
645	do. of Soap,
10,737	Barrels of Pot and Pearl Afhes,—36,450
	Cwt 2 qr 3 lb. net.

FURS, &c.

119,508	Beaver Skins,
56,887	Martins,
12,297	Otters,
4,870	Mink,
6,578	Fisher,
8,663	Fox,
15,977	Bears and Cubs,
218,037	Deer,
129,822	Raccoons,
28,849	Musquash,
5,286	Cased and open Cat,
1,018	Wolf,
385	Elk,
805	Wairocon,
133	Badger,
926	Rabbits,
589	Pounds of Cahoon,
1,932	Salted Ox and Cow Hides.

191 vefsels, chiefly square rigged, measuring, per register, 33,474 tons, from parts beyond sea, entered at the custom house of Quebec last summer. Exclusive of these a great number of coasters are continually employed, between Quebec and the Bay of Chaleurs, Gaspe, Coast of Labrador, the King's and other ports, within the gulph and River of Saint Lawrence.

A number of vefsels, for years past, have been built at Quebec and Montreal. Three new ships, the Dunlop, Roberts and Mary, each upwards of 300 tons, with several others, of a less size, sailed from Quebec, last summer and fall, which are not included in the above statement. A number of others are now on the stocks.

Let those who, from ignorance, or for reasons best known to themselves, affect, in a new publication, to sneer at men of busiuefs, and hold them up as inimical to the true interests of the country, contemplate the increasing wealth and prosperity of this happy province, notwithstanding our late bad crops, and other discouragements, and ask, *What source do these blessings flow from?* The answer will be *from Commerce.* Which animated by the industry of *Gentlemen Traders* and Merchants, is the *real prop* of Canada and its Government.

"There are no more useful members of Society in any country than merchants. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, augment the wealth of a nation, and increase the comforts and conveniencies of life. How superior is such a man, in the eye of reason and of heaven, to him of a thousand years who has received his hereditary poffeffions without a single effort of his own."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, March 21, 1807.

On Tuesday the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in state to the Upper House of Legislature, to Prorogue the two houses of Parliament, and being seated on the Throne, he commanded, by message through the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the House of Assembly, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

No. 1. An Act for the relief of Clerks to Attornies who may have forfeited their Clerkships without being bound by contracts in writing.

No. 2. An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force—bounties for destroying Wolves.

No. 3. An Act to regulate the payment of certain debts due by the Eastern District, before the establishment of the District of Johnstown.

No. 4. An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty-second year of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same, respectively.

No. 5. An Act to authorise practitioners in the Law in this Province, to take such a number of Clerks as is therein mentioned.

No. 6. An Act to establish public Schools in each and every District of this Province.

No. 7. An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative to rates and assessments, and also to particularize the property, real and personal, which during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to rates and assessments, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such property shall be taxed and assessed.

No. 8. An Act for applying certain sums of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies issued and advanced by his Majesty through his honor Mr. Frederick Gwatkin, in pursuance of two addresses.

No. 9. An Act for granting to his Majesty, duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and other persons therein mentioned.

No. 10. An Act for granting to his Majesty his heirs and successors to and for the use of this Province, the like duties on goods and merchandizes, brought into this Province, from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from the United States of America into the Province of Lower Canada.

No. 11. An Act to establish the Fees of the Clerks of the Peace, and to regulate the fees in the several Courts of Quarter Sessions, throughout this Province.

No. 12. An Act for the preservation of Salmon.

After which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both houses of Parliament:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In closing this Session of the Legislature, I must express the sense I entertain, of the attention with which you have executed the important trusts, committed to your care.

I have with particular approbation assented in his Majesty's name, to the Act, whereby Public Schools will now be established in the different Districts of this Province, fully sensible of the importance of such institutions, to the education and morals of the rising generation in this Infant Colony.

In the profecution of this laudable object, you may rely on my attention and care.

The Regulations which have been enacted for increasing the Public Revenues, will I trust, produce that Salutary end. And I here must express my satisfaction when considering the liberal manner in which the House of Assembly has conducted itself, respecting the Revenues of this Province, entertaining the pleasing hope, that its Revenues may soon be more adequate to its necessities, and that it will at no very distant period be enabled to relieve our parent State, from part of the burthen, which it has on our account so generously sustained.

The other Bills which I have assented to, with I trust promote the end of all Legislation—The Public Good.

I now put an end to this Session of the Legislature, confiding, that in the different parts of this widely extended Province, to which you respectively belong, good order in Society, obedience to the Laws, and Loyalty to the King, will effectually be promoted by your influence and example.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryfler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires,

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottum, Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forfyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith Senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
John Small, Esq.
Duncan Cameron, Esq.
Samuel Smith, Esq.
William Graham, Esq.
Thomas Ridout, Esq.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson, Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
James Muirhead, Esq.
John Symington, Esq.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Mathew Elliott, Esq.
Angus Mackintosh, Esq.
John Askin Senior Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By His Excellency's Command,
Ww. HALTON, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

March 19, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and
To Wit. } Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18 of April inftant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively be then there present, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices in that behalf appertain

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March, 19, 1807.

Home District, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden in and for this District on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April now next enfuing, at one o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all those others concerned, are desired to be then and there present, and to do and perform what to their several offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No.	24—4th Concession	do.	700 Acres in the township of Whitby.
	1—6th	do.	
South Half	24—7th	do.	
	28—4th	do.	
	16—18	do.	400 Acres in Scarborough.
	19—4th	do.	
25 & 26—4th		do.	400 Acres in Ashmilton.
3 & 4—18		do.	1300 Acres in Clark.
4—20		do.	
3 & 4 in the broken front		do.	

total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

The Dunlap, Rosdale, which arrived at Hull on Friday afternoon, left the Sound on Tuesday se'nnight. The English ships at Dunkirk have all got out, ready to put to sea, in case the French reached that place. It is said they were in possession both of it and Thurn. At St. Petersburgh the Exchange with this country had fallen very greatly.

December, 19.

At four o'clock the Lord Chancellor the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Winchelsea and Spencer, took their seats in their robes, as his Majesty's Commissioners, and the Commons attending at the bar, the Lord Chancellor delivered, in his Majesty's name, the following Speech to both houses of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late negociations with France, to be laid before you. His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquility, on terms consistent with the interest and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies, by which the conduct of this country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the the enemy disappointed these endeavors, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

"After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable states, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger, which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was therefore at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty; nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet in this situation his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their counsels and interests against the common enemy. The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

"In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's allies has remained unbroken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honorable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the only remaining hope of safety for the continent of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honor and independence of our country demand. The necessity of adding to the Public Burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty. In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service, you will best consult his Majesty's wishes, by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The long series of misfortune which has still fixed the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this country. But, under successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honorable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valor and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre. The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired; nor has the British nation been, at any time, more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the empire, and the dignity of the national character.

"With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty and public spirit of his brave people."

Elections in Great Britain.—The city of Edinburgh, has returned Sir Patrick Murry; the county of Edinburgh, hon. R. Dundas; county of Lanithgow, Gen. Hope; the borough of Southwark, Sir Thomas Turton and Henry Thornton; Mr. Tierney is rejected. The city of London, the lord mayor, Messrs. Price, Combe and Curtis; the city of Westminster, it was reported, would return admiral Sir Samuel Hood and R. B. Sheridan, the first certainly. Liverpool returned General Gilcoyne and Mr. Ritcoe; and Rochester, Messrs. Calcraft and Barnett; from Cambrige, gen. Finch and gen. Manners; from the University, lord H. Petty and lord Easton; from Windsor, col. Desbrow and R. Ramsbottom; from Arundel, Sir Arthur Pigot and col. Welde; from Queenborough, Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Franklyn; from Willingford, W. L. Huges and S. Benyon; from Gloucester, Henry Howard and Robert Morris; from Canterbury, John Baker and James Simmons; from Northhampton, hon. Spencer Perceval and hon. Edward Bouverie; from Coventry, W. Mills and P. Moore; from Leicester, Samuel Smith and Thomas Babbington; from Lewes, Thomas Kemp and Henry Shelly; from Amersham, Thomas Drake, Tyrwhitt Drake and Tho. Tyr. Drake: from Reading, C. S. Lefevre and John Simeon.

From the (Philadelphia) Political Register,

We stop the press to insert the following highly interesting letter just received:—

"*Baltimore, Feb. 4.*

"General Smith has this day received positive information from Washington, that the treaty between this country and England has been signed. Mr. Munroe will be the bearer of the same, and may be very soon expected out.—The Indian trade is placed on the same footing as it was under Mr. Jay's treaty; and to the West-Indies, on that of the most favoured nation. Importation of produce from enemies colonies will be allowed to export in another vessel, after the duties have been secured and the property stored for one month. What relates to the seamen, it seems is not included in the treaty, but agreed on in an appendix; I am inclined to believe that England will not submit to a *general* blockade of the ports on the continent, now that they have come to a proper understanding with this country,——at least I should suppose our negociations would not have done, if they had not been pretty certain that our trade to Europe would be left unmolested."

QUEBEC, *January* 19.

IMPORTS.

OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC—1806.

3451 Pons		
77 Hhds.	} of Rum,	
8 Bbls.		
102 Tierces of Brandy,		
218 Casks of Molasses,		
180 Pipes of Port Wine,		
256 Casks & Boxes bottled ditto,		
187 Pipes	} Teneriffe Wine,	
192 Hhds.		
20 Qr. Casks		
20 Pipes	} Sicilian Wine,	
13 Hhds.		
10 Pipes Fayal Wine,		
214 Pipes	} Spanish Wine,	
371 Hhds.		
14 Butts	} Madeira Wine,	
25 Pipes		
15 Hhds.		
80 Qr. Casks		
849 Hhds. French prize wine,		
110 Cases bottled do. do.		
784 Hhds. Refined Sugar,		
315 Hhds.		
115 Tierces	} Brown Sugar,	
574 Bbls.		
60 Boxes		
24960 Winchester Bushels of Salt,		
79 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,		
11 Hhds. Garroe do.		

EXPORTS.

FROM THE PORT OF QUEBEC—1806.

96,908 Bushels of Wheat,	
10,072 Barrels of Flour,	
22,637 Quarrels of Biskuit,	
6,191 Bushels of Peafe,	
4,734 do. Oats,	
4,338 do. Barley,	
2,781 do. Indian Corn,	
3,477 do. Flaxfeed,	
738 Barrels of Beef,	
6 Tierces	} of Pork,
1,076 Barrels	
8,002 Pieces of Oak Timber,	
1,711 do. Pine do.	
2,198,583 do. Staves and heading,	
60,137 Boards and Planks,	
1,559 Handfpikes,	
626 Oars,	
331 Masts,	
22 Bowfprits,	
1 Pine Spars,	
140,050 Hoops, 12 feet long,	
139 Horfes,	
17,721 Gallons of Oil,	
779 Tierces	} Pickled Fish,
621 Barrels	
185 Casks and Firkins Butter,	
230 Hhds. Beer,	
464 Boxes of Candles,	
645 do. of Soap,	
26,717 Barrels of Pot and Pearl Afhes,—36,450 Cwt 2 qr. 3 lb. net.	

FURS, &c.

109,108 Beaver Skins,	
55,687 Martins,	
12,397 Otters,	
14,870 Mink,	
6,578 Fisher,	
8,883 Fox,	
15,977 Bears and Cubs,	
212,037 Deer,	
185,822 Raccoon,	
16,849 Musquash,	
5,286 Cafed and open Cat,	
1,016 Wolf,	
585 Elk,	
205 Woiverenes,	
133 Badger,	
846 Rabbits,	
189 Pounds of Cafhemere,	
1,951 Salted Ox and Cow Hides.	

191 veffels, chiefly square rigged, measuring, per register, 33,474 tons, from parts beyond fea, entered at the cuftom houfe of Quebec laft fummer. Exclufive of thefe a great number of coafters are continually employed, between Quebec and the Bay of Chaleurs, Gafpe, Coaft of Labrador, the King's and other ports, within the gulph and River of Saint Lawrence.

A number of veffels, for years paft, have been built at Quebec and Montreal. Three new fhips, the Dunlop, Roberts and Mary, each upwards of 200 tons, with feveral others, of a leffer fize, failed from Quebec, laft fummer and fall, which are not included in the above ftatement. A number of others are now on the ftocks.

Let thofe who, from ignorance, or for reafons beft known to themfelves, affect, in a new publication, to fneer at men of bufinefs, and hold them up as inimical to the true intereft of the country, contemplate the increafing wealth and profperity of this happy province, notwithftanding our late bad crops, and other difcouragements, and afk, *What fource do their bleffings flow from?* The anfwer will be *from Commerce.* Which animated by the induftry of *Gentlemen Traders* and Merchants, is the *real prop* of Canada and its Government.

"There are no more ufeful members of Society in any country than merchants. They knit mankind together in a mutual intercourfe of good offices, diftribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, augment the wealth of a nation, and increafe the comforts and conveniencies of life. How fuperior is fuch a man, in the eye of reafon and of heaven, to him of a thoufand years who has received his hereditary poffeffions without a fingle effort of his own."

THE ORACLE.

YORK, March 21, 1807.

On Tuefday the 10th inftant, at 12 o'clock at noon, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in ftate to the Upper Houfe of Legiflature, to Prorogue the two houfes of Parliament, and being ſeated on the Throne, he commanded, by meſſage through the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly, in the Legiſlative Council Chamber, and the Houſe of Aſſembly having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:—

No. 1. An Act for the relief of Clerks to Attornies who may have ſerved their Clerkſhips without having entered any contracts in writing.

No. 2. An Act to repeal the ſeveral Acts now in force—bounties for deſtroying Wolves.

No. 3. An Act to regulate the payment of certain debts due by the Eaſtern Diſtrict, before the eſtabliſhment of this Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

No. 4. An Act to revive and continue an Act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "an Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or perſon adminiſtering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the ſame, reſpectively.

No. 5. An Act to authoriſe practitioners in the Law in this Province, to take ſuch a number of Clerks as in therein mentioned.

No. 6. An Act to eſtabliſh public Schools in each and every Diſtrict of this Province.

No. 7. An Act to repeal the ſeveral Acts now in force in this Province, relative to rates and aſſeſſments, and alſo to particularize the property, real and perſonal, which during the continuance thereof, ſhall be ſubject to rates and aſſeſſments, and fixing the ſeveral valuations at which each and every particular of ſuch property ſhall be rated and aſſeſſed.

No. 8. An Act for applying certain ſums of money therein mentioned, to make good certain monies iſſued and advanced by his Majeſty through his honor Mr. Preſident Grant, in purſuance of two addreſſes.

No. 9. An Act for granting to his Majeſty, duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and other perſons therein mentioned.

No. 10. An Act for granting to his Majeſty his heirs and ſucceſſors to and for the uſes of this Province, the like duties on goods and merchandiſes, brought into this Province, from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from the United States of America into the Province of Lower Canada.

No. 11. An Act to eſtabliſh the Fees of the Clerks of the Peace, and to regulate the fees in the ſeveral Courts of Quarter Seſſions, throughout this Province.

No. 12. An Act for the preſervation of Salmon.

After which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both houſes of Parliament:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly;

In cloſing this Seſſion of the Legiſlature, I muſt expreſs the ſenſe I entertain, of the attention with which you have executed the important truſts, committed to your care.

I have with particular approbation aſſented in his Majeſty's name, to the Act, whereby Public Schools will now be eſtabliſhed in the different Diſtricts of this Province, fully ſenſible of the importance of ſuch inſtitutions, to the education and morals of the riſing generation in this Infant Colony.

In the proſecution of this laudable object, you may rely on my attention and care.

The Regulations which have been enacted for increaſing the Public Revenues, will I truſt, produce that Salutary end. And I here muſt expreſs my ſatisfaction when conſidering the liberal manner in which the Houſe of Aſſembly has conducted itſelf, reſpecting the Revenues of this Province, entertaining the pleaſing hope, that its Revenues may ſoon be more adequate to its neceſſities, and that it will at no very diſtant period be enabled to relieve our parent State, from part of the burthen, which it has on our account ſo generouſly ſuſtained.

The other Bills which I have aſſented to, will I truſt promote the end of all Legiſlation —The Public Good.

I now put an end to this Seſſion of the Legiſlature, confiding, that in the different parts of this widely extended Province, to which you reſpectively belong, good order in Society, obedience to the Laws, and Loyalty to the King, will effectually be promoted by your influence and example.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Peter Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith Senr.
Elias Jones,
Jonas Peterſe,
John Becker, Eſquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

D'Arcy Boulton, Eſq.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
John Small, Eſq.
Duncan Cameron, Eſq.
Samuel Smith, Eſq.
William Graham, Eſq.
Thomas Ridout, Eſq.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon, Eſq.
Robert Kerr, Eſq.
Thomas Cummings, Eſq.
James Muirhead, Eſq.
John Symington, Eſq.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Mathew Elliott, Eſq.
Angus Mackintoſh, Eſq.
John Aſh, a Senior Eſq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Eſq.
Alexander Duff, Eſq.

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

March 19, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Aſſize and Niſi Prius, will be holden for this Diſtrict at the Court Houſe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of April inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Goalers, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe intereſted, are ordered to take notice, and that they reſpectively be then there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, Inditements, and all other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices in that behalf appertain

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March, 19, 1807.

Home Diſtrict, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diſtrict on Tueſday the fourteenth day of April now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Goalers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, Bailiffs, and all thoſe otherwiſe concerned, are ordered to be then and there preſent, and to do and perform what to their ſeveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

LANDS FOR SALE,

LOTS No.	29—4th Conceſſion	} do.	200 Acres in the township of Whitby.
	3—5th		
South Half	24—7th	do.	
	28—4th	do.	
	16—1ſt	do.	400 Acres in Scarborough.
	19—4th	do.	
	25 & 26—4th	do.	400 Acres in Markham.
	3 & 4—1ſt	do.	1300 Acres in Clark.
	4—2d	do.	
	3 & 4 in the broken front		

total 2700 Acres.

Application to be made at York to

JOHN BEIKIE.

York, 18th July, 1806.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexa Mackenzie,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Matthew Elliott,	Rapell Baby,
John Askin, senior,	John Askin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Macdonell,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Partridge,
	Asser M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nathl. Bunnell Barnum,
William Casey,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mabery,
Thomas Heavisy,	Joseph Ryerse,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bowman,	James Burdick,
Tyrance Williams,	Edward Watson,
Elias Fodet,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Coleman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Bell,	Robert Nellis,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Bradley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Rattery,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Appingerath,
Henry Haight,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willson,	Edia Bebee,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kerlie,	William Crooks,
William Cotter,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Small,	Dan Bebee,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
Peter Macaulay,	Elisha Bemal,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Donald Mc. Lean,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Erb,
William Graham,	John Brecker,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Asa. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Beasley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Appingerath,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Leonard Sayer,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ab. Bingham,
John Bleeker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Baldwin,	Benjamin Marsh,
Benjamin Richardson,	Asa Withers,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Clk.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cumming,
Duncan Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Adams,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymour,
Joshua Booth,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Ferrey Chamberlain
John Embury,	D. Fraser of Ernestown.
David Fraser,	Stephen Cooper,
Asenath Spencer,	Matthew Mett,
John Stoddart, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb.
John Bleeker,	John De Puy,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Pringle,
Hezekiah Spencer,	Caroline Vanallen,
Bryan Crawford,	Barnet Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Calvert,
Nicholas Linerer,	Mathew Pearse,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Donell,
Peter Jones,	John Howell, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraser,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drumond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Barnes, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraser,	Elijah Bottom,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schanckel,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Washburn,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bogart,
Thomas Hasack,	Philip Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Smyth,
Stephen Burtis,	Seth Warner, Esquires.
William Soles Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our last Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Russell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,
John Mc. Donell of Glengary House,
John Mc. Donell of Scotthouse,
Jeremiah French,
Allan Mc. Donell of Matilda,

Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Mc. Intire,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John M. Donell, of the
Samuel Anderson,	Township of Charlotte-
James Stuart,	burgh,
Miers Mc. Donell,	Alexander Rose,
Allan Mc. Donell, of	Nathaniel Norton,
Charlottenburgh,	Thomas Merrit,
Gilbert Stuart,	Joseph Shaver,
David Sherks,	William Johnson,
Jehah Cass,	Joshua Yonge Cozens,
Jacob Yager,	John Stewart,
William Fraser,	Peter Le Roy,
George Lockes,	Asa Warner, Esquires.
Allan Patterson,	John Chrysler.
John Corbet,	

Journeymen Shoe-Makers

WANTED. Three good Workmen, to whom generous Wages and constant Employ will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

York, Nov. 1, 1806.

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-Street, 18 June, 18 6, for that purpose.

Eastern District.

John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scotthouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown.

Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District.

Archibald M'Donell, Esq.
Thomas D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Hezekiah Spencer, Esquire.

District of Newcastle.

Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Bleeker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.

Home District.

William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.

District of Niagara.

John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Samuel Street, senior, Esq.
Joseph Edwards, Esquire.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.

Western District.

Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lands for Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 in the 3d Concession and No. 14 in the 5th Concession, containing two hundred Acres each; Lot No. 7, first Concession Uxbridge, 200 Acres: the Subscriber is informed that those Lands are commodiously situated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Blue Nose Potatoes

To be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Bushel, if taken away by the Purchaser; or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, to any quantity not less than ten Bushels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denison on the Premises, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery.

Feb 14, 1807.

TO BE LET,

LOTS No. 52, East and West Side of Yonge Street, and 59 West Side of Do.—Also No. 12 in the 1st Concession of the Township of York, on the River Don. A sufficient quantity of Land is cleared on each of these lots to render them convenient for Families. The Terms will be made easy to Tenants, as the Subscriber will accept of clearing the land in payment.

Application to be made to

QUETTON St. GEORGE.

York, 23d January, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN BENNETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVI. NUMBER 50.

THE UPPER CANADA GAZETTE; OR, AMERICAN ORACLE.

TOTAL NUMBER 830. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1807. FOUR ROLLS. PER ANN.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare, and happiness, of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; Do, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the Treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, or, or before the 28th day of July, 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province, on, or, before, the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lieut. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Crysler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Elquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forsyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.
Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith Sens.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
John Small, Esq.
Duncan Cameron, Esq.
Samuel Smith, Esq.
William Graham, Esq.
Thomas Ridout, Esq.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson, Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
James Muirhead, Esq.
John Symington, Esq.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Elquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Mathew Elliott, Esq.
Angus Mackintosh, Esq.
John Askin Senior Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.

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

Upper Canada.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 5th December, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates to be Commissioners for the purpose of Administering the Oath to such Persons residing in this Province, who are in the receipt of Halfpay, or Allowances from Government; in obedience to Instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated Downing-Street, 18 June, 18 6, for that purpose.

Eastern District,
John Macdonell of Glengary House, Esq.
John M'Donell of Scotthouse, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.

District of Johnstown,
Edward Jessup, senior, Esq.
William Fraser, Esq.
Joel Stone, Esq.

Midland District,
Archibald M'Donell, Esq.

Thomas Dorland, Esq.
Hazleton Spencer, Esquire.
District of Newcastle,
Alexander Chisholm, Esq.
John Beecker, Esq.
Robert Baldwin, Esq.
Home District,
William Allan, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Richard Hatt, Esq.
District of Niagara,
John Warren, senr. Esq.
Robert Kerr, Esq.
Richard Beasley, Esq.
Thomas Cummings, Esq.
Samuel Street, senior, Esq.
Joseph Edwards, Esquire.
District of London,
Thomas Talbot, Esq.
Samuel Ryerse, Esq.
Nathan Bunnell Barnum, Esq.
Western District,
Angus M'Intosh, Esq.
Gregor M'Gregor, Esq.
Alexander Duff, Esq.
By his Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

Commissioners of the Peace for the respective Districts within this Province.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable [illegible] Baby,
The Honorable [illegible] Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Alexis Mackenzie,	John Drake,
William Caldwell,	William Shaw,
Mathew Elliott,	Ranald Baby,
John Atkin, senior,	John Atkin, junr.
Angus Mc. Intosh,	Robert Richardson,
William Parke,	Thomas Reynolds,
Gregor Mc. Gregor,	Alexander Duff,
Francois Baby,	Thomas Mc. Crae,
William Monkerton,	George Jacobs,
Prideaux Selby,	Richard Pattison,
	Alexr. M'Donell, Esqrs.

DISTRICT OF LONDON.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Thomas Talbot,	William Tyler,
Samuel Ryerse,	Nath. Bunnell Barnum,
William Claus,	William Hutchinson,
Peter Teeple,	Benajah Mallory,
Thomas Horner,	Joseph Ryerse,
Daniel Springer,	Archibald Mc. Millan,
John Bergsted,	James Burdick,
Wynant Williams,	Edward Mallon
Elias Foster,	Thos. Welch, Esquires.
John Calaman,	

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe,

Benjamin Pawling,	James Muirhead,
John Warren, senior,	Samuel Street, senior,
John Ball,	Robert Nelles,
Robert Kerr,	Richard Beasley,
John M'Nabb,	Richard Hatt,
Peter Ball,	Samuel Hatt,
The Rev. R. Addison Ch.	Abraham Nellis,
John Ridley,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Edwards,	Thomas Dickson,
John Warren, junr.	William Applegarth,
Henry Hagle,	Amos Chapman,
Crowell Willson,	Edm Bebee,
Thomas Cummins,	John Green,
John M'Kenzie,	William Crooker,
William Claus,	Robert Nichol, Esquires.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

William Jarvis,	Richard Lovekin,
John Elmsley,	Edm Bailey,
Samuel Smith,	Duncan Cameron,
James Macaulay,	Elisha Beman,
John Mc. Gill,	Alexander Mc. Donell,
Robert Baldwin,	Orland Mc. Leod,
William Allan,	James Fulton,
Alexander Wood,	John Ewart,
William Graham,	John Strachan,
Richard Hatt,	Archibald Thompson.
Samuel Hatt,	Alex. Fletcher, Esquires.
Richard Beasley,	
Richard Ferguson,	
William Appegarth,	

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Timothy Thompson,	Lemuel Soper,
Alexander Chisholm,	Ab Burnham,
John Beecker,	Richard Lovekin,
Robert Benson,	Benjamin Marth,
Benjamin Richardson,	Ab Wellers,
Elias Jones,	Alex. Fletcher, Esqrs.
Elias Smith, senior,	

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

The Rev. J. Stuart Ch.	Joseph Forsyth,
Robert Clark,	John Cumming,
Daniel Wright,	William Crawford,
Archibald M'Donell,	William Robins,
William Johnston,	Benjamin Seymore,
John Fraser,	Wm. Bell, of Richmond,
Alexander Fisher,	Jacob Bayley Chamberlin
John Embury,	D. Fraser of Ernestown,
Daniel Fraser,	Stephen Cosger,
Augustus Spencer,	Mathias Marth,
John Stinson, junr.	Robert Young, Senior,
Jonathan Miller,	James Mc. Nabb.
John Bleeker,	John De Fee,
Samuel Sherwood,	Joseph Prindle,
Haslem Spencer,	Cornelius Vanalstain,
Bryan Crawford,	Barnet Dyer,
Thomas Dorland,	James Cotter,
Nicholas Latiers,	Mathw Preyan,
Thomas Markland,	Henry Mc. Dan-il,
Peter Smith,	John Howell, Esquire.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

Edward Jessup, Senr.	Henry Arnold,
William Fraser,	Richard Arnold,
Peter Drummond,	Peter Howard,
Ephraim Jones,	Benjamin Lyman,
Thomas Sherwood,	Hugh Munro,
Samuel Wright,	Daniel Servis, Junior,
James Breakenridge,	James Campbell,
Thomas Fraser,	Elijah Bostwick,
Gideon Adams,	Uriah Schofield,
Solomon Jones,	Stephen Wilkinson,
Daniel Jones,	Henry Bogart,
Thomas Hicock,	Philip Philips,
Joel Stone,	Thomas Fraser,
Stephen Burritt,	Seth Warner, Esquire.
William Suite Junior,	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Honorable Thomas Scott, our Chief Justice of our said Province.
The Honorable James Baby,
The Honorable Peter Rudell,
The Honorable Robert Hamilton,
The Honorable Richard Cartwright,
The Honorable Alexander Grant,
The Honorable Richard Duncan,
The Honorable Æneas Shaw,
The Honorable John Mc. Gill,
William Dummer Powell,
Robert Thorpe.

John Mc. Donell of Glengary Houfe,	
John Mc. Donell of Scotchmile,	
Jeremiah French,	
Allan Mc. Donell of Maniles,	
Alexander Mc. Millan,	John Mc. Lean,
Alexander Mc. Donell,	John Mc. Donell of the
Samuel Anderson,	Township of Charlotte
James Stuart,	burgh,
Miles Mc. Donell,	Alexander Wolf,
Allan Mc. Donell of	Nathaniel Norton,
Charlottenburgh,	Thomas Morris,
Gilbert Stuart,	Joseph Shower,
David Sheek,	William Johnston,
Jofiah Cole,	Joshua Yonge Gaetan,
Jacob Wenger,	John Stewart,
William Frafer,	Peter Le Roy,
George Locker,	Asa Warner,
Allan Patterfon,	John Chrysler, Esquire.
John Corbet,	

Public Notice.

ENGAGEMENTS will be entered into with fuch perfon or perfons who may be willing to furnish a fupply of Flour at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherfburg, for the ufe of His Majefty's Forces in Upper Canada. Each Barrel of Flour to contain One hundred and ninety-fix pounds Nett, and to be of the firft quality, packed in good and fufficient Casks, and warranted to keep fweet and good for twelve months after the delivery into the King's Stores. The delivery of the quantity of Flour agreed for, muft be made on, or before the firft day of Auguft 1807.

Payment will be made by the Agent for Purchafes, on producing the receipts of the Commiffary, certified by the officer commanding, in Quadruplicate of the quantity delivered into the King's Magazines, at the aforementioned Depots, by Bill on the Honorable John Craigie, Efquire, Deputy Commiffary General, Quebec; the accounts to be made up agreeable to the form heretofore tranfmitted to the Commiffary at each Poft, and the furnifhers fignature to be atteffed by two fubfcribing witneffes.—Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

York, 2d Feb. 1807.

SHERIFF's OFFICE.

March 19, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Affize and Nifi Prius, will be holden for this Diftrict at the Court Houfe (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Wednefday the 1ft of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the fame day, at which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaoliers, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all other perfons concerned, are defired to take notice, and they refpectively be then there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and all other Remembrances, to do thofe things which to their feveral offices at that behalf appertain.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF's OFFICE.

March 19, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Court of Quarter Seffions of the Peace will be holden in and for this Diftrict on Tuefday the fourteenth day of April now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government Buildings in the Town of York; at which time and place all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conftables, Conftables, Bailiffs, and all thofe otherwife concerned, are defired to be then and there prefent, and to do and perform what to their feveral offices in that behalf belongs.

JOSEPH WILLCOCKS, Sheriff.

Blue Nose Potatoes

To be fold at Mr. Ruffell's Farm near York.

THE price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Bushel, if taken away by the Purchafers; or they will be delivered any where within the Precincts of the Town, at Four Shillings, in any quantity not lefs than ten Bufhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniffon on the Premifes, to whom the above Prices are to be paid on delivery. Feb 14, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres in the Township of Markham, being Lots No. 17 of the 3d Conceffion and No. 14 in the 5th Conceffion, containing two hundred Acres each: Lot No 7, firft Conceffion Uxbridge, 200 Acres; the Subfcriber is informed that thofe Lands are commodioufly fituated, and the Soil of excellent quality.—For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 28th May, 1806.

Lateft Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Sir Hanford Jones has brought the latefl accounts to Government from the Ruffian head-quarters. He had a full opportunity of feeing them with his own eyes, and we have his authority to fay, that he never faw an army in a higher ftate of difcipline, or more eager to meet the enemy *a l'arme blanche.* The two columns of the Ruffians, under Generals Benningfen and Buxhoeden, amount to 150,000 men, which muft have joined by the 9th.

January 8.

The Mails from Denmark, bring news to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this, that the French army are in a moft direful ftate by dyfentery and other infectious diforders, produced by the feverity of the weather and the want of proper food—nearly the whole of the army being difabled.

The Danes, apprehenfive of French attempts to violate their neutrality, and force them into meafures inconfiftent with their intereffs, are making preparations to vindicate their rights, and have equipped feveral fhips of the line for the protection of their coaft and trade.

Sleſwick, Dec. 30.

We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warfaw on the 19th inftant, where Prince Murat was confined to his bed. Skirmifhes daily take place between the Ruffian and French out pofts.

Five hofpitals have been erected at Warfaw, Kofciufko, who left Paris the 13th, was expected at Warfaw, to put himfelf at the head of the Polifh Confederation.

Gen. Benningfen with 73,000 men, retreated before the French to Narew, deftroyed all the provifions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to ferve in the army.

Tonningen, Dec. 30.

All accounts agree that the French army are much reduced by ficknefs and fcarcity. The Empreſs Joſephine and the Queen of Holland have fled from the contagion.

General Benningfen, with 80,000 men, is near Warfaw, baraffing the French, whofe mifery and diftreſs give them no ſtomach for fighting. In truth, we are aſſured, that the affairs of Napoleon are deſperate.

Preſburg, Dec. 30.

We learn that the Ruſſians, 50,000 ſtrong, are poſted at Moldavia and Wallachia, as friends and allies to the Sublime Porte; that they have advanced as far as Widden, and united with 40,000 Servians, commanded by Czerni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 16th ſtate, that the hoſpitals there and at Magdeburg, are full of ſick and wounded French, who arrived nightly by waggons full. Contagious fevers and flux prevail to an alarming degree. The phyſicians are put in requiſition.

Denmark, Dec. 30.

Accounts from Berlin of the 28th ſay, that the French army in Poland, has ſuffered ſo much from diſeaſe, occaſioned by a conſtant fall of rain, as not to be able to act in the offenſive with ſafety.

London, January 9.

The King of Pruſſia's head quarters have been tranſferred from Koningberg to Wehlyn. His army combined with the Ruſſian diviſion under general Toſtoy, amounts to 100,000 men. The Pruſſians are commanded by General Kalkreuth.

It is ſtated in a private letter, that two regiments of cavalry were cut to pieces by two Pruſſian regiments, the former having been drawn into an ambuſcade near Dantzic.—An application has been made to the Emperor of Auſtria, on the part of France, deſiring that he ſhould ſurrender Gallicia, if this ſhould be rendered neceſſary by any arrangement in Poland. To this demand the Emperor Francis is ſaid to have replied by a decided negative. There are ſeveral rumours of a general engagement, about the 25th ult. and of a pacification between Pruſſia and France. Both theſe reports we are ſtrongly inclined to diſcredit.

It now appears that General Benningſen, after laying waſte the country has taken up his poſition at Pultuſk, a town ſituated near the confluence of the Narew and the little river Roſſicka. It is ſaid to be a very ſtrong poſition, for all the country between the Narew and the Bug is extremely difficult, full of woods and marſhes, whilſt the open country between Pultuſk and the Viſtula has been ravaged and laid waſte.

Lower Elbe, Dec. 22.

Yeſterday morning all the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the French troops at Hamburg, received orders to proceed to Berlin and Poland; and the medical practitioners have been invited to join them. Many of theſe, particularly the Jews, have accepted the offer.

Dec. 28.

General Kamelkow was marching at the head of 80,000 men againſt Turkey, when being informed of the renewal of the treaty between Ruſſia and the Porte, he immediately proceeded, and put himſelf at the head of the Ruſſian grand army in Poland, which he reached on the 5th inſt.

CAPTURE OF CURRACOA.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Jan. 24.

On Saturday night laſt arrived at Port Royal, his Majeſty's frigate Anſon, of 40 guns, captain Lydiard, from Curracoa, with 300 priſoners, and the colors captured at that iſland, which was taken in the moſt extraordinary and gallant manner, by a ſquadron of frigates, conſiſting of the Anſon, of 34 guns, capt. Briſbane; Latona 38, capt. Wood; Anſon 40, capt. Lydiard; and Fifgard 38, capt. Bolton.

For ſkill in planning, ſingular boldneſs in executing, this event will rank amongſt the firſt of heroic actions—it is indeed perfectly in unifon with every thing glorious in the paſt, and an example of every thing great to the future.

As our ſquadron did not poſſeſs the means of laying regular ſiege to the place, capt. Briſbane came to the determination of ſailing into the port, and forming forts hitherto conſidered as impregnable, or periſhing in the attempt, for retreat was impoſſible. The time choſen was day dawn on the morning of the firſt of January, when all the boats were hoiſted out, and the ſquadron ſtood in with a ſtrong breeze, the Arethuſa leading. The enemy were panic ſtruck at ſuch unexpected temerity, all was confuſion—here ſoldiers without officers—there officers without ſoldiers—alarm drums beating in all directions; a Britiſh ſquadron in their very harbour, and within piſtol ſhot of their batteries before fun riſe. Troops collected at Otra Brandy were prevented from croſſing the water, our ſhips engaging; not more than three broadſides were fired from our frigates when the ſhips companies and officers of the Arethuſa and Anſon, with the marines of the Latona, headed by capts. Briſbane and Lydiard, were landed, fort Amſterdam ſtormed, and all the out works had Britiſh colours flying before 8 o'clock, fort Republic on the hill, and Curaccoa fort excepted. The Fifgard had ordered to act againſt Otra Brandy, two batteries diſtant from the main fort, the took poſſeſſion of, in one of which the men abſolutely ſwam, the enemy being previouſly diſlodged. The guns of fort Amſterdam were fired but once; on our people ſtorming the place they did not act in a body, but retreated in confuſion, firing round corners and from houſes.—The militia, amounting to 3000, had not time to collect, nor could they croſs the water in boats. The Dutch frigate Kenau Hafdar, was boarded by captain Briſbane, the Latona warped alongſide and took poſſeſſion, when capt. Briſbane proceeded for the ſhore. The Surinam corvette was boarded from the larboard bow of the Anſon, while her ſtarboard guns were firing at the batteries. The Flying Fiſh, a large National ſchooner, was boarded by the boats of the Arethuſa; the officers and crews of theſe veſſels fought moſt gallantly; Commodore Cornelius Vertz was killed; the captain of the Surinam moſtally wounded, and the firſt lieutenant dangerouſly, beſides ſeveral others. The moment the town, fort Amſterdam, &c. were completely in captain Briſbane's poſſeſſion, a lieutenant of marines was ſent a flag of truce, requeſting fort Republic to ſurrender. The officer diſcontinued firing, but would not ſurrender without an order from Lieutenant General J. P. Changnion, the Governor, who was at this time a priſoner, with all the ſtaff in Fort Amſterdam. We underſtand that captain Briſbane deſired the Council to be collected, and gave them five minutes to capitulate for the whole iſland, but as they intreated for a longer period, it was extended to half an hour, in the mean time the moſt active preparations were made for forming this almoſt inacceſſible fort. The ſhip's company of the Fifgard, commanded by captain Bolton, were in boats ready to proceed by water. The marines of the ſquadron, with about 300 ſailors of the Arethuſa and Anſon, were prepared to advance by land, the remainder of the ſailors on ſhore, including an officer and ſixty men from the Latona, manned ſuch guns as could bear on the object of attack, every thing was ready on a ſignal being made, when a capitulation was ſigned, and the troops in fort Republic alone marched out with the honors of war, piling their arms and becoming priſoners. All private property is reſpected, and the troops to be ſent to Europe and exchanged. Capt. Bolton took poſſeſſion of fort Republic. Captains Briſbane and Lydiard landed nearly together, the former was the firſt man who ſcaled the wall, the latter the ſecond, cloſely followed and ſupported by their reſpective officers and ſhips companies. Capt. Wood remained aboat in the command of the ſquadron: about 300 of the enemy were killed; our loſs is very trifling; had our ſhips been half an hour later in the attack, the ſlaughter muſt have been dreadful, nothing could be better timed. The ci-devant governor comes a priſoner on his way to Europe.

Liſt of killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's veſſels.

Arethuſa—2 killed and 5 wounded.
Latona—1 killed and 2 wounded.
Anſon—none killed, 7 wounded.
Fifgard—none killed, none wounded.
Total—3 killed, 14 wounded.

We underſtand that there were up-

wards of fifty Spanish, French and Dutch veſſels, excluſive of ſix or ſeven Americans, lying at Curracoa when that iſland fell into our poſſeſſion :— ſome of them are ſtated to be of great value.

Six Commiſſioners have been appointed to inveſtigate prize concerns at Curracoa. Captain James Athol Wood, of the Latona frigate, is the Preſident.

La Superieure brig, of 14 guns, capt. Ruſhworth, ſailed on Tueſday morning for Great Britain, having on board captain Lydiard, of the Anſon frigate, the bearer of diſpatches to the Lords of the Admiralty, announcing the capture of the iſland of Curracoa.

The Princeſs Amelia packet, Stevens, ſailed the ſame morning with a mail for Great Britain, under the protection of a certain latitude of Le Goelan brig, of 16 guns, captain Clemont.

The brig Fair Creole ſailed the ſame morning for Charleſton, by the permiſſion of his honor the Lieutenant Governor.

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This extraordinary affair was the converſation of the whole country. Bradford was tried and condemned over and over again in every company. In the midſt of all this pre-determination came on the Aſſizes at Oxford ; Bradford was brought to trial, he pleaded *Not Guilty*. Nothing could be more ſtrong than the evidence of the two Gentlemen ; they teſtified to the finding Mr. Hayes murdered in his bed ; Bradford at the ſide of the body with a light and a knife ; that knife and the hand which held it bloody, that, on their entering the room, he betrayed all the ſigns of a guilty man ; and that a few moments preceding, they had heard the groans of the deceaſed.

Bradford's defence on the trial was the ſame as before the gentlemen : he had heard a noiſe ; he ſuſpected ſome villainous tranſaction : he ſtruck a light —he ſnatched a knife (the only weapon near him) to defend himſelf ; and the tertors he diſcovered were merely the tertors of humanity, the natural effects of innocence, as well as guilt, on beholding ſuch a horrid ſcene ! This defence, however, could be conſidered but as weak, contraſted with the ſeveral powerful circumſtances againſt him. Never was circumſtantial evidence more ſtrong ! There was little need of comment from the Judge, in ſumming up the evidence, no room appeared for extenuation, and the Jury brought in the priſoner *Guilty*, without going out of the box.

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YORK, March 28, 1807.

MARRIED ; On Tueſday laſt by the Rev Geo. O. Street, (by license) Mr. William Myers to Miſs Sarah Chambers, both of York.

NOTICE.

☞ A Meeting of the Church Wardens is requeſted at the Church, on Monday the 30th inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 27, 1807.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. JOSEPH CHENIQUY, to be a Notary Public in the Province of Upper Canada.

Blue Noſe and White Potatoes

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber at the Goal, price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Buſhel, delivered at any part of the Town.

N. B. The higheſt Price in Caſh, paid for Fat Cattle.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, March 27, 1807.

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN SUNNATT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVI. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 831. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proroga-tion bearing date the tenth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Pro-rogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conveking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period ; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advant-ges intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects,

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE—Lieutenant Governor, aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty ; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers ; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryder,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Boyer, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colone Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Askin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

LONDON January 17.

A letter from Lisbon, dated January 12, ſays, General Craufurd's expedition ſailed Monday on the 7th December, all well. The object of it was not then known, but it is probable deſtined againſt the Mauritius, which has been a ſource of great annoyance to our Eaſt India trade.

January 13.

By information received from a ſecret but authentic ſource, we are compelled to believe that our ſuſpicions reſpecting the neutrality of the new American Treaty are not too well founded. We underſtand that by the proviſions of this treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to carry goods from the colonies of our enemies to France, Spain, &c. upon condition of their touching at an American port in their paſſage, and there paying a duty of two per cent on their cargoes. This being the caſe (truly happy ſhould we be to find it otherwiſe) all navigation acts, all our maritime code, all our right of ſeiſure may be conſidered as abrogated and abandoned ; for, from the moment this treaty ſhall be ratified, the whole becomes uſeleſs. From that moment we may be at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with their colonies we ſhall be at peace. Their trade will be carried on with compleat ſecurity by the Americans : the circuitous route, by touching at an American port with the two per cent duty, will not produce a charge ſo heavy as our war inſurance ; and the enemy will thus retain in war the full benefit of their colonial ſyſtem except in the article of freight.

January 15.

We underſtand that ſubſidiary treaties have been entered into by our government, with the courts of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Pruſſia, by which we have engaged to furniſh them with *ſix million pounds ſterling*, to enable them to keep the field againſt the common enemy.

January 18.

A conſiderable inſurrection, if that epithet can be properly applied to an effort to ſhake off French tyranny, has broken out in the Heſſian territory. The inhabitants of that country, driven to deſperation by the exactions and vexations to which they have been ſubjected ſince the French took poſſeſſion of it, have come to a reſolution worthy of more ſucceſs than, we fear, will

wards of fifty Spanish, French and Dutch veſſels, excluſive of ſix or ſeven Americans, lying at Curracoa when that iſland fell into our poſſeſſion :— ſome of them are ſtated to be of great value.

Six Commiſſioners have been appointed to inveſtigate prize concerns at Curracoa. Captain James Athol Wood, of the Latona frigate, is the Preſident.

La Superieure brig, of 14 guns, capt. Ruſhworth, ſailed on Tueſday morning for Great Britain, having on board captain Lydiard, of the Anſon frigate, the bearer of diſpatches to the Lords of the Admiralty, announcing the capture of the iſland of Curracoa.

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It is much to be wiſhed, that this account could cloſe here ; but it cannot ! Bradford, though innocent, and not priſy to the murder, was nevertheleſs ; the murderer in deſign. He had heard, as well as the footman, what Mr. Hayes had declared at ſupper, as to his having a large ſum of money about him, and he went to the chamber with the ſame diabolical intention as the ſervant. He was ſtruck with amazement ! —He could not believe his ſenſes !—and in turning back the bed clothes, to aſſure himſelf of the fact, he, in his agitation, dropped his knife on the bleeding body, by which both his hand and his knife became bloody. Theſe circumſtances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after his ſentence.

YORK, March 28, 1807.

MARRIED ; On Tueſday laſt by the Rev Geo. O. Street, (by license) Mr. William Myers to Miſs Sarah Chambers, both of York.

NOTICE.

☞ A Meeting of the Church Wardens is requeſted at the Church, on Monday the 30th inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

York, March 27, 1807.

☞ HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. JOSEPH CHENIQUY, to be a Notary Public in the Province of Upper Canada.

Blue Noſe and White Potatoes

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber at the Goal, price Three Shillings, York Currency, the Buſhel, delivered at any part of the Town.

N. B. The higheſt Price in Caſh, paid for Fat Cattle.

T. R. JOHNSTON.

York, March 27, 1807.

YORK :—PRINTED BY JOHN SUNNATT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVI. NUMBER 51.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 831. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor*.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proroga-tion bearing date the tenth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Pro-rogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby conveking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period ; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advant-ges intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects,

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE—Lieutenant Governor, aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty ; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers ; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryder,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Boyer, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colone Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Askin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

LONDON January 17.

A letter from Lisbon, dated January 12, ſays, General Craufurd's expedition ſailed Monday on the 7th December, all well. The object of it was not then known, but it is probable deſtined againſt the Mauritius, which has been a ſource of great annoyance to our Eaſt India trade.

January 13.

By information received from a ſecret but authentic ſource, we are compelled to believe that our ſuſpicions reſpecting the neutrality of the new American Treaty are not too well founded. We underſtand that by the proviſions of this treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to carry goods from the colonies of our enemies to France, Spain, &c. upon condition of their touching at an American port in their paſſage, and there paying a duty of two per cent on their cargoes. This being the caſe (truly happy ſhould we be to find it otherwiſe) all navigation acts, all our maritime code, all our right of ſeiſure may be conſidered as abrogated and abandoned ; for, from the moment this treaty ſhall be ratified, the whole becomes uſeleſs. From that moment we may be at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with their colonies we ſhall be at peace. Their trade will be carried on with compleat ſecurity by the Americans : the circuitous route, by touching at an American port with the two per cent duty, will not produce a charge ſo heavy as our war inſurance ; and the enemy will thus retain in war the full benefit of their colonial ſyſtem except in the article of freight.

January 15.

We underſtand that ſubſidiary treaties have been entered into by our government, with the courts of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Pruſſia, by which we have engaged to furniſh them with *ſix million pounds ſterling*, to enable them to keep the field againſt the common enemy.

January 18.

A conſiderable inſurrection, if that epithet can be properly applied to an effort to ſhake off French tyranny, has broken out in the Heſſian territory. The inhabitants of that country, driven to deſperation by the exactions and vexations to which they have been ſubjected ſince the French took poſſeſſion of it, have come to a reſolution worthy of more ſucceſs than, we fear, will

attend their present attempt. About ten thousand men, confisting principally of disbanded soldiers, and some peasants, assembled lately near Elchwedge, and, having nominated an officer of the regiment of De Wurmb, captain D'Uller, their commander, with the rank of Colonel, proceeded to organize themselves as a regular force. Those among them who had served as non commissioned officers, were appointed officers; and they armed themselves in the best manner they could, seizing all the arms, swords, &c. which they could find.—A Col. Schmidt, who had entered into the French service, and was at Elchwege for the purpose of forming a regiment out of the disbanded Hessian troops, was seized by the insurgents, and compelled to swear, on a Hessian standard, that he would renounce the service of Buonaparte. The insurrection, it is supposed, was not confined to the Hessian territory, but to have extended itself to Saxony and Hanover also.

Both the provinces of Mecklenberg, hitherto fertile and flourishing, are now literally a wilderness and desert!—Not a horse, sheep, cow, or article of food of any kind, is to be seen! Not a grain of seed corn has been put into the ground!

A gentleman who lately left Rome, declares that the reduction of Naples has cost France 35,000 men. Vast numbers of them have perished from the unwholesome vapours of the Calabrias; more, in fact, than have fallen by the swords of the Calabrese. In Naples, scarce a night passes without several Frenchmen being murdered.

King Joseph has not for many months ventured to sleep in the palace of Capo di Monte, whither he retires every evening.

Lucien Bonaparte lives in the neighbourhood of Rome, in a state of domestic but elegant retirement.—The large fortune which he amassed during his embassies to Spain and Portugal, enables him to do much good in his neighbourhood. He employs a great number of persons in making various improvements, which he and his wife daily inspect. He avoids all political society, and is very generally respected.

Altona, Jan. 2.

Accounts from Wurtaw, assert, that nearly one fifth of the French army is infected by contagious disorders.

Saxony.—A treaty of peace has been concluded between Saxony and France. Saxony joins the Rhenish confederacy; his electoral highness takes the title of king; Napoleon cedes to Saxony the Pulsnian circle of Cottbus; Saxony places at the disposal of Buonaparte a part of Thuringia, &c.

It is given to whom he pleases; Saxony is to assist France in case of future war with 20,000 troops; in the present war with 1500 cavalry, 12,000 infantry, 300 artillery, and 12 pieces of cannon.

New-York, March 7.

A letter from Commodore Rogers states, that after he had conveyed the Turkish Ambassador home, he heard observations from him, that induced him to apprehend a rupture between Tuais and America.

March 13.

A London paper of Jan. 28, says, "the report of the death of the Queen of Prussia is unfounded."

"It has been ascertained, says the same paper, that by the dreadful earthquake at Naples, in July last, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives to the county of Molina."

The York Gazette.

YORK, APRIL 15, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint MILES M'DONELL, Esq. Sheriff of the Home District—vice *Willcocks*.

MILES M'DONELL, Esq. is appointed Register of the Court of Probates of the Province of Upper Canada—vice *Willcocks*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

From a variety of impediments the Editor is under the necessity of apologizing for the non appearance of the Gazette on Saturday last, and for its present emission upon a half sheet. He flatters himself that, on Saturday in the ensuing week, it will be issued of the size and form in which he intends to publish in future.

In the succeeding Numbers will be published weekly, provided more interesting matter should not occur, a series of Letters from Simon Solomon, a Missionary in the Sandwich Islands, and Stephanus Solomon, his brother, a Captain in the Otaheitan Navy, to Gabriello Pisces del Torpedo, a Chief of the Terra del Fuegans—wherein a more accurate description of the manners, habits and dispositions of these Barbarians are given, than in any other publication extant.

His Britannick Majesty's frigate Greyhound of 32 guns, and brig Harrier of 18, have captured a small Dutch squadron, in the Indian seas, after a gallant action. The action took place on the 6th day of July, between the small Dutch ports of Boutham and Bolacamba. The British ships were commanded by Capt. C. Elphinstone.

The prize proved to be the Dutch republican frigate Pallas of 36 guns, commanded by U.S. Admiral, a captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two decked ship of about 300 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenken, senior captain in the Dutch company's service; and the Batavier, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by William Deval, a captain in the same service; both the company's ships are armed for the purposes of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

The ship which escaped was the republican corvette William, mounting twenty 24 pounders, and manned with 110 men.

The Greyhound and Harrier had 1 man killed and 11 wounded.

The Dutch ships had 10 killed and 39 wounded. The captain, pilot and 4 seamen of the Pallas, and 1 lieutenant and 1 seaman of the Batavier, afterwards died of their wounds.—*Albany Gaz.*

Captain Mefleveyz, who arrived at Marblehead on the 6th ultimo, from Bordeaux, informs that Bonaparte arrived at Paris about the 20th of January—that he was collecting more troops, and putting into requisition all the young men he could find—that 14000 men were required from Bordeaux to join the Grand Army in Poland; that there had been several recent actions with the Russians; and that in the last battle, when each army consisted of 140,000 men, the Russians gained the advantage.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Russian Official Account.

Gen. Benningsen to the King of Prussia.

I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your Majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by General Souchet, at the head of 15000 men, on my left wing, near Pargowka, in the view of getting possession of that town; I had only 5000 men under Gen. Bagowout, to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, until I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under Gen. Tolstoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where Gen. Barkeley de Tolly was posted with the van guard. The wing extended on the road towards Sergocyna to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce Gen. Barkeley de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, & lasted until dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was opposed by Murat, Davoust, and Lannes, with an army exceeding 50000 men. They have lost about 5000 according to their own account.

All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following Generals particularly distinguished themselves: Oderman, Tolstoy, Barkeley de Tolly, Prince Dolgorouky, Bagowout, Sommoi, and Sroff, of the infantry, also Colonels Davidduefsky and Gondosi &c. &c.

Field-Marshal Kumenskoy, departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenka, on the morning of the 26th Decem er, previous to the attack, and again gave the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

I have to lament that the long expected succour of Gen. Buxhowden had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage obliged me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy had not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN.

Rozaw, 27th Dec. 1806.

The British Frigate Orpheus, of 32 guns, Capt. Briggs, was lost on the 23d of January, on a reef of rocks about five miles E. S. E. of Port Royal (Jam.) the crew saved.

The following account of the singular disorder which recent accounts state inflicts the French troops in Polina, is said to be taken from an Edinburgh Medical Work of respectability:

"The *Plica Polonica* or *Plaited Hairs* is known only in Poland and Lithuania, and consists of several blood vessels running from the head into the ends of the hairs; which cling together and hang from the head in broad flat pieces generally an ell in length, but sometimes much longer. They are painful to the wearer and odious to the spectator. At the approach of winter, an eruptive fever happens in these countries; the eruptions principally infest the head, and when at the height, an ichorous humour flows from them: this state they are too tend. admit of being touched, and the matter running down the hairs them together; the skin by degrees breaking the ramifications of the capillary vessels, following the course of the hair or prolonged out of the skin are increased to a vast length. No method of relief is yet known; for if the discharge be checked, or the vessels cut off, the consequence is an increase of more miserable symptoms, and in the end, death."

English January Commercial Report.—The woollen manufactures in the north and west of England are not materially injured by the recent events on the Continent. The home consumption increases; the commercial distribution of British woollen goods in the East Indies is every year extending; the Anglo Americans take off, every year, greater quantities than before; the trade of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, opens still new marts for British woollens.

The trade in Welch flannels is thought to be, at this time, one of the most promising in which a mercantile man can hazard a speculation. It is, for London, principally in the hands of one or two houses, which have gained exceedingly by it, even within a very few years.

Such has been the general increase of the woollen trade of this country in the space of fourteen years, that the Easter returns to the justices of Pontefract of the quantity of the woollen manufactured in the riding of Yorkshire, in which it stands, were, in 1792, 101,832 pieces broad cloth, 150,066 pieces of narrow cloth; but in 1806, 320,237 pieces of broad cloth, and 165,847 pa. of narrow.

Our information respecting the cotton manufactures is not flattering. The home consumption is immense; but the sales for the French, Dutch and German markets are comparatively nothing.

The iron and copper works of Great Britain continue flourishing. The manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield have of late had large orders for the South American market. Their manufactures still find their way, also to Paris, and over the Continent.

By our possession of Malta, a brisk trade, yielding quick returns, is now carried on to the ports of Italy. Malta is the emporium, the storehouse. From Malta we supply Leghorn, and other places under the power of the French. But the English goods are sold, even before they are landed, for ready money; and scarcely a pound's worth of British property is any moment hazarded where the French might seize it.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Wesley*, Esq. by Bond, Promissory Note, Account, or otherwise, that immediate payment is required. By a prompt compliance with this request, they will save the Executors the unpleasant trouble of publishing their names in the York Gazette, and of exposing the several claims upon them to sale at public auction, for the benefit of the creditors.

J. M'KAY.

York, April 15.

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVI. NUMBER 52.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 832. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the infestion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may have the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been subpœnaed from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted on that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to the fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryfler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.

Midland District.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forsyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.
Alexander Fisher, Esq.
Philip Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sumper,
Elias Smith, senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Extracts from London and Liverpool papers to 12th of February, received by the Liverpool Packet.

By the mail from Hufum, which arrived on Friday and brought letters from Hamburgh to the 22d January, and accounts from Wasaw of the 8th, the fact, that the French have sustained a signal defeat in Poland, is still farther confirmed.—All the accounts published in the Hamburgh papers, are, as might be supposed, entirely silent as to any defeat of the French; but the matter of a Danish vessel which arrived on Friday in the River, has affirmed, that before he sailed from Elsineur on the 21st, he saw a printed official account of the particulars of the victory obtained by the Russians. It was shewn to him by the commandant of the place, and agrees with the substance of the reports which have already appeared.—After the arrival of the mail on Friday, a note, of which the following is a copy, was circulated among the public officers.

"Jan. 30.—Various accounts received this morning confirm the defeat of the French at Ostrolenka, but the official details are not yet arrived. Letters from Dantzick mention, that 40,000 French prisoners are marched into Koningsberg. Bonaparte was at Warsaw on the 8th of January but the Russians have crossed the Vistula, and an engagement took place on the 7th January at Szakow, on the road to Polen, which is said to have terminated to the disadvantage of the French. Dispatches were also received on Friday from Mr. Adair, which intimate that a victory had been gained by the Russians after the 26th. The Russian General B. is said to have been bought by the French, and to have been elected by the general in chief, Kaminkoi, when on the point of leaving to the French the whole of the Russian magazines, by withdrawing the guard. Kaminkoi, it is said took his sword from him with his own hands and sent him in irons to St Petersburg, and the French, when they made their attack, experienced the formidable resistance, which ended in a compleat defeat. Great disorder is said to have prevailed in the French army, particularly amongst the Emperors guards, who infisted on winter quarters, and of five of the columns employed in the attack, three were defeated, and one had refused to advance.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to eſtabliſh Public Schools in each and every Diſtrict of this Province.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

I. WHEREAS it is confidered expedient that ſome means be deviſed for the education of youth—May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty, that it be enacted; and it is hereby enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada; conſtituted and aſſembled, by virtue of, and under the authority of an act paſſed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an act to repeal certain parts of an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign," entitled, an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the government of the ſaid province, and by the authority of the ſame; That for the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools in this province, the ſum of eight hundred pounds ſhall be annually paid, in manner herein after mentioned, out of any monies, which are now raiſed or levied, or which hereafter may be raiſed or levied, by authority of Parliament, to, or for the uſes of this province.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That there ſhall be one public ſchool in each and every diſtrict of this province; and that out of the ſaid ſum of eight hundred pounds, annually ſo appropriated as aforeſaid, the annual ſum of one hundred pounds, ſhall be paid to each and every teacher, who ſhall be nominated and appointed, to any of the ſaid public ſchools, in this province, for the education of youth, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the public ſchool for the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall be opened and kept in the town of Sandwich. And the public ſchool for the Diſtrict of London, ſhall be opened and kept in the townſhip of Townſhend, at ſuch place as the truſtees or the majority of them ſhall think proper to appoint. And that the public ſchool for the Diſtrict of Niagara, ſhall be opened and kept in the town of Niagara. And that the public ſchool for the Home Diſtrict, ſhall be opened and kept in the town of York. And that the public ſchool for the Diſtrict of Newcaſtle, ſhall be opened and kept in the townſhip of Hamilton, at ſuch place as the truſtees, or the majority of them ſhall think proper to appoint. And that the public ſchool for the Midland Diſtrict, ſhall be opened and kept in the town of Kingſton. And that the public ſchool for the diſtrict of Johnſtown, ſhall be opened and kept in the townſhip of Auguſta, at ſuch place as the truſtees or the majority of them ſhall think proper to appoint. And that the public ſchool for the Eaſtern Diſtrict, ſhall be opened and kept in the town of Cornwall.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint from time to time, not leſs than five fit and diſcreet perſons in each and every diſtrict of this province, truſtees to the ſaid public ſchools, which ſaid truſtees or the majority of them, ſhall have full power and authority to nominate a fit and diſcreet perſon as teacher thereof, and to examine into the moral character, learning and capacity of ſuch perſon ſo nominated; and being ſatisfied with the moral character, learning and capacity, of ſuch perſon, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees or the majority of them, to report ſuch their nomination to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, either to affirm or diſaffirm ſuch nomination as aforeſaid. *Provided always*, That the ſaid truſtees, or the majority of them, ſhall have full power and authority in their diſcretion, to remove ſuch teacher, from his public ſchool, for any miſdemeanor, or impropriety of conduct, and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees or the majority of them, in each and every diſtrict of this province, in caſe of the demiſe, diſmiſſal or removal of any teacher of the ſaid public ſchools, to nominate and appoint, as often as the caſe may require, one other fit and diſcreet perſon, as a teacher to the ſaid public ſchool, which truſtees, or the majority of them, previous to ſuch nomination and appointment as aforeſaid, ſhall examine into the moral character, learning and capacity of ſuch teacher, and being ſatisfied therewith, ſuch appointment ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, either to approve or diſapprove of the ſame.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the truſtees appointed under and by virtue of this act, in each and every diſtrict of this province, or the majority of them, ſhall have full power and authority to make ſuch rules and regulations for the good government and management of the ſaid public ſchools, with reſpect to the teacher, for the time being, and to the ſcholars, as in their diſcretion ſhall ſeem meet.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, from time to time, to iſſue his warrant to the receiver general of this province, for the payment of ſuch yearly ſalary or ſalaries half yearly, as ſhall or may from time to time be due to any teacher or teachers appointed under this act, upon ſuch teacher or teachers producing a certificate ſigned by the truſtees or the majority of them, of the diſtrict in which he ſhall have ſo taught or educated youth, of his having faithfully demeaned himſelf in his office as a teacher as aforeſaid, for and during ſuch times as he ſhall ſo require payment for his ſervice.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That this act ſhall be and continue in force for four years from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, and no longer.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Simon Solomoni, to Gabriello Pisces del [illegible]

NO. I.

FRIEND GABRIELLO—

I heard of thy matrimonial connexion in [illegible] tive country, (Corſica) and that thou had [illegible] en unto wife a damſel from amongſt the gi[illegible] of thy nation. Although according to the [illegible] principles of faith, it is unſeemly to wed [illegible] the nobility of this world; (unſuch as I [illegible] unto appertaineth vanity and as the preacher [illegible] it, vexation of ſpirit) yet, ſeeing it hath ſo befal[illegible] len thee, it behoveth thee even now to affimilate thyſelf as much as in thee lieth, to the "ſtyle, manner, and education" of thy beloved; for [illegible] of cometh much good and edification to thyſelf, thy men ſervants, thy maid ſervants, and [illegible] thy houſehold. Now that thou haſt taken upon thyſelf the cares and management of a family, let me admoniſh thee with a fatherly admonition, to renounce the levity and follies of thy youth. Thou canſt not be inſenſible that thou haſt a perſon, fair and goodly to look upon, and pleaſing to the eye, which aided by thy virtuous mind, may be a paſſport to honours, wealth and to ure exiſtation. But let not this buoy thee up to vain things, for beauty is likened unto a ſhadow, which paſſeth away and ſcarce leaveth a trace behind it; truſt rather to the proper exerciſe of thy faculties, and the great powers, with which nature hath endowed thee; then verily mayeſt thou become great, yea and exceeding famous in the annals of thy country. That thou haſt a ſtrong deſire to become ſo, every act of thy life hath manifeſtly evinced, for when thou wert but as a ſtripling, thy towering mind gave an earneſt of what might be expected from its due cultivation and thy maturer years.

I have not as yet learned, whether in entering into the married ſtate thou didſt thirſtily attend to that material point, that one thing needful, which ſo powerfully aideth, yea verily, and abideth the happineſs of wedlock; or did thy beloved in becoming bone of thy bone, and fleſh of thy fleſh, bring thee aught but an honourable alliance, and the goodly reverſion of ſome pregnant expectation; for oft times it ſo happeneth, even to the mighty.

I have heard good report (by thyſelf) of thy great wealth and many poſſeſſions, and of thine inheritance in the land of thy forefathers, yet were not mine eyes greeted with their ſight, neither can mine ears bear witneſs to their mention, by any other ſave thee. Peradventure thy ſteward mangeth for thee in thine abſence and is faithful to thy many inevitable calls; for verily, I ſy unto thee, that to ſojourn in a ſtrange land, requireth both ſtaff and ſcrip, and that thy camels ſhould be laden, ſo that thou mayeſt not become a bye-word and a reproach amongſt the heathen; and that they may not ſay, behold he ſojourneth and hath not wherewithal. For it hath come to paſs, that word hath gone abroad in theſe our days, that the hour of thine exaltation draweth near, and that thou art to be appointed a magnifico of teſt- de- Fuego; and art to take up thy dwelling in a ſtrange country, and amongſt a people, to whoſe manner thou art an utter ſtranger, and whoſe idols thou canſt not worſhip. If peradventure it ſhould even ſo befal thee, ſtray not thy dwelling with gorgeous furniture, nor thy body with coſtly apparel, but carry thyſelf with meekneſs, and walk humbly amongſt them; neither hold thou their idols in deriſion nor make a mockery of their worſhip. In all things, appear thou, to conform to their doctrines and their cuſtoms, for thereby ſhalt thou gain favour, and be pointed at by the old men of the virgins, and they will ſay, he, the ſtranger [illegible] ſojourneth amongſt us is courteous, and is as one of ourſelves. Thou will be greeted in the [illegible] and in the ſtreet they will hold out the hand [illegible] thee, ſaying withal, peace, peace be upon [illegible] and thine houſehold. And in like manner [illegible] thou anſwer, and to their greetings add thy [illegible] ings, thereby begetting confidence, and good-[illegible] thus will thou win their affections, and what [illegible] thou deſireſt; and their voice will be with thee, and for thee. Then mayeſt thou rejoice with [illegible] exceeding great joy; inaſmuch as, thou will [illegible] cholen, and peradventure, exalted above the heads of the people, for thy name will be greatly magnified, and thy good deeds will ſpread abroad, and thy ſayings will be *remembered*, and be as proverbs throughout the land. But ſuffer not thine heart to ſwell within thee, nor thine head to wax giddy up with vain glory at the greatneſs of thine exaltation. For verily, favour is as a current of water and as the tide, which ebbeth and floweth, and thou knoweſt not the hour, when peradventure it may overwhelm thee, and doth thy body reſt on the rocks. Then might it be ſaid of thee ſcoffingly, behold he came amongſt us a ſtranger, and as civilly entreated him, and we ſaid unto him, tarry thou with us, and be thou as one of us; but he waxed weak with proſperity, he aſpired to be the chief [illegible] us; and of our ſons [illegible] daughters, our young [illegible] as maidens, would he [illegible] bonds men and bondsmaids. But lo, a judgment hath [illegible] him, and we are delivered from his bondage, and no man [illegible] him, for he beguiled us with words, and would have [illegible] our land for an inheritance [illegible] fingers. And thus, many [illegible] things would they in like manner ſpeak deridingly of thee.

Wherefore, my laſt day [illegible] ſalutes friend.

SIMON SOLOMONI.

Oneſtate, the laſt day of the firſt month.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EMBARKED in an undertaking, for which the habits of early life have not qualified me, to which my former views were not directed, nor my expectations evident my feeble powers and ſlender attainments are incompetent; reflecting upon its magnitude, and aware of the unpropitious circumſtances under which it is attempted I enter upon the arduous taſk with fear and trembling. In moſt things depending upon public patronage, and upon public opinion for ſucceſs, a practice exiſts as general as it is puerile—to promiſe much, attempt to pleaſe all, and ultimately perform nothing. The firſt and ſecond I utterly diſclaim; rejecting one for its triteneſs, the other as unattainable; the laſt muſt be teſted by time. Unconnected with the publication of my official intentions, I ſhould not have obtruded my own inſignificance upon the public, but in juſtice to them, (and for the information of ſuch as may be deſirous to know) I feel it incumbent upon me to avow that I am an enemy to intolerance, and an unbiaſed believer in the ſacred doctrines of Chriſtianity; that I am a firm and unchangeable Britiſh ſubject, not from a blind partiality, but from the fulleſt conviction of the ſuperior excellence of its government.

Although I do not promiſe, and cannot hope to pleaſe all, and although my labours may be eventually unſucceſsful, I ſtill think it my duty to ſtate the outlines of the plan on which my paper will be conducted. In doing which, I ſolemnly pledge myſelf that the following manly and generous ſentiment, ſhall be ever predominant with me, and its exemplification my invariable aim:

"Curſed be that line, how well ſo e'er it flow,
"That tends to make one generous man my foe."

Sooner would I ceaſe to exiſt, than proſtitute either time or talents to injure or depreciate the characters of amiable or upright individuals, whatever may be their weakneſs. Far be ſuch wantonneſs from me. But the reckleſs wretch, who, under the inſidious guiſe of philanthropy, labours to ſap the foundations of civil or ſocial order, or the happineſs of the community, ſhall not eſcape, unknown or unnoticed.

Daily experience confirms the melancholy fact, that publiſhers of newspapers too frequently loſe ſight of the moral reſponſibility of their vocation. I hope, I preſume, nay more, I aſſert that I have a true ſenſe of the evil effects which the circulation of an unchaſte and libertine paper muſt have upon the manners, morals, and opinions of ſociety. So deeply am I penetrated with this truth, and ſo oppoſite are my intentions to the inſertion of a ſingle line or ſentiment which might lead the innocent into error, the ignorant to falſe concluſions, the rigid to laxity, or the believer to ſcepticiſm; that my conſtant object ſhall be to combat their cauſes, and counteract the conſequences; to drag hidden iniquity from its lurking-place, to unmaſk hypocriſy, to hold up vice to public deteſtation, and expoſe villiany in its various gradations. In diſcharging this moral though painful duty, it begets another equally forcible and incumbent; a grateful taſk, which I ſhall ever perform with inexpreſſible pleaſure. No publick ſpirited undertaking, no generous action no exemplary conduct, no local inſtance of laudable or benevolent exertion for the general good ſhall paſs unrecorded, whilſt I publiſh this paper.

In a meaſure inſulated and but a miniature of Society, paucity of events, oppoſes an inſurmountable barrier to variety of publication, and affords but a ſlender proſpect to the publiſher; however, taking it for granted that, my friends will not think that time wholly miſſpent, which they may devote to objects of public good and inſtruction; I ſhall rely upon them for liberal contributions of genius, and miſcellaneous information.

The Province as yet affords but a ſmall field for Biography; ſtill, inſtances of departed worth are not wanting, highly deſerving to be recorded. The country can boaſt the paſt and preſent poſſeſſion of men, whoſe virtues, their ſucceſſors might imitate with pride, and whoſe memories poſterity will hold in the higheſt veneration. Communications on this ſubject, will be received with gratitude, and attended to with pleaſure. To profeſſional and literary gentlemen, I ſhall be particularly obliged for communications. Intereſting commercial and agricultural information will be thankfully received, and promptly inſerted. Advertiſements, and Notices generally, will be inſerted on reaſonable terms.

The Paper will be denominated the York Gazette, and iſſued on Saturdays, upon demy paper, price four dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance; and from the regular correſpondence eſtabliſhed with the *Federal Printers* of the U. States, an early intelligence of continental and foreign events, will be obtained and publiſhed.

To my fair patroneſſes the Ladies of U-Canada, I ſhall be inexpreſſibly obliged for their written effuſions, and in return, will offer them excluſive of much fatherly admonition, devote the corner of a column, to detail the momentous changes, and important revolutions which agitate the boſſiness and manſtaumakers of the old continent.

Aware that the preſent undertaking, will be viewed by ſome through a falſe medium; for

"All ſeems infected, that the infected ſpy,
"As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye."

The editor thus publicly declares that he directly and diſtinctly aſſumes all the moral, perſonal and legal reſponſibility of his publications. He views with the moſt indignant ſenſations, the baſe, unfounded falſehoods, circulated by a few malevolent defigning men; thoſe he will endeavor to trace to the polluted ſources from whence they iſſue, and hold up their vagrant authors, to the juſt reſentment of an inſulted, injured community.

With the ſolemn aſſurance that I ſhall endeavor to make the Gazette uſeful and entertaining, I am the public's humble ſervant,

THE EDITOR.

The York Gazette.

YORK, APRIL 25, 1807.

At length, after waiting till the anxiety and apprehenſions of the merchants in our ſea-ports had riſen to a height that could no longer be concealed nor ſuppreſſed, Mr. Jefferſon has condeſcended to iſſue his proclamation to ſuſpend the *Non-Importation Act*—an act never made, we believe, to be executed, and ſo happily drawn as to render its execution impoſſible.—*New-York Herald.*

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The laſt London papers ſtate, that not only the regular men in all the royal navy yards are ordered to work double tides, but that freſh gangs of carpenters are ſent to all the merchant's yards; and a great exertion was making throughout the kingdom to equip for ſea every kind of veſſel calculated to carry troops; and that it was expected attempts would be made on various and diſtant quarters of France, while the French had ſo great an army in Pruſſia and Poland; and ſo many Pruſſian priſoners in France. The French troops which had paſſed the Oder, up to the 22d December laſt, amounted to 280,000 men.

Lord Hutchinſon, who commanded the Britiſh army in Egypt is at the head quarters of the Ruſſian army, in Poland, to ſee that it amounts to the number ſtipulated by treaty.—*Boſton Centinel.*

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Feb. 15, 1807.

"I never thought we had much to fear from Burr; I think our danger is from the Spaniards.—Indeed for two years paſt I have ſuſpected that they meditated an attack, and could have taken the country, as they would have found no oppoſition; there being no effective force in the country. I hope, however, the meaſures of our government are openeſs, and that we ſhall have ſome protection afforded us. Confidence between man and man is nearly extinct, and property is very much depreciated, in conſequence of the proſpect of a Spaniſh war. We are fortifying the City.

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It is hinted in a popular French Journal, that the three Hanſe Towns will have to pay a forced loan of 30,000,000 of franks, out of which Hamburgh alone is to contribute 15 millions!

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Chronological Compariſon.—On the 14th of October, Frederick I. was ſurpriſed in his camp, near Hockerchen, by the Auſtrians, and on the ſame day his ſiſter, the Margravine of Bayreuth, to whom he was moſt affectionately attached, died. Ever after he uſed to ſay, "*The fourteenth of October is an unlucky day for Pruſſia.*" But little did the Great Frederick then think of the terrible diſaſter that awaited his country on the ſame day in the year 1806, when the fatal battle of Jena was fought.

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New Orleans, Feb. 12.

It is this morning reported, and we believe the report to be true, that Col. Burr is now confined in one of the U. States armed veſſels before Natchez.

From the New York Spectator.

The following communication was received this morning thro the poſt-office.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England, furniſhes us with the following curious information. On the ſixteenth day of June, 1796, one hundred young ſcientific gentlemen, who had then juſt finiſhed their education in the Colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where they reſolved, under the ſtricteſt injunction of ſecrecy, "that each of them ſhould, in order to obtain correct information of the world, and of the cuſtoms, manners and diſpoſitions of mankind, quit their native iſland, and reſide for ten years ſucceſſively in different foreign countries, particularly ſpecified; and that they ſhould on the firſt day of September 1807, again meet together in London for the purpoſes of reading over their different journals and of preſwing the fame for publication." This ſtrange reſolution was actually put in practice and on the firſt day of January, 18 7, it was known to ſome ſcientific men in London, that thirteen of the young adventurers had died and that the remaining eighty ſeven would certainly meet next ſummer according to agreement. It was ſaid that one of theſe adventurers had conſtantly reſided in the city of New York, where he had collected a moſt valuable maſs of information. .M.

Commiſſary's Office,
York, 14th April, 1807.

FOUR hundred cords of *Fire Wood* wanted for the uſe of this poſt, to be delivered by the Firſt of October next. Such perſon or perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, or part thereof, will give in their propoſals on or before the firſt of May next, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

Lands For Sale,

in the townſhip of Whitby.

LOTS No. 30 and 26, in the third conceſſion of the ſaid townſhip, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Mill-ſeat on Lot No. 30, Lloyd's creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Wreley*, Eſq. by B nd, Promiſſory Note, Account, or otherwiſe, that immediate payment is required. By a prompt compliance with this requeſt, they will ſave the Executors the unpleaſant trouble of publiſhing their names in the York Gazette, and of expoſing the ſeveral claims upon them to ſale at public auction, for the benefit of the creditors.

J. MKAY.

York, April 15.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price three ſhillings, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at four ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

from London and Liverpool papers received at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, by the Hercules, capt. Bradford.

[*London and Liverpool, both to February 12, inclusive.*]

A debate of confiderable importance took place laft night in the Commons, on the fubject of the late order in council refpecting neutral commerce. Lord Howick, in a very able fpeech, explained the principles upon which government had determined to conduct itfelf towards neutral nations, in confequence of the violent and unjuftifiable meafures employed by France. Their great object he ftated was to break up the coafting trade of that country and its dependencies, but not to deprive neutrals of a commerce, the maintenance of which was productive of great advantages, even to the hoftile ftates. Should the meafures already determined on be found infufficient, government will not hefitate to have recourfe to more vigorous proceedi gs.

It was rumoured yefterday, that Auftria had declared war againft France, and that official advices of this important determination had been received by government. It would afford us the higheft fatisfaction to be able to confirm fo pleafing an article of intelligence; but we fear the French army in Poland is not yet fo much reduced as to encourage the court of Vienna to aflume a line of conduct which muft end in a war of extermination with France. However pacific the difpofition of the cabinet of Vienna may be, it is impoffible that Auftria can enjoy the bleffings of peace one year longer. If the Ruffians prove victorious, fhe muft make common caufe with them; fhould they unfortunately be worfted, fhe will have to fight for exiftence.

The exertions making by the emperor of Ruffia for the vigorous profecution of the war are every way worthy the magnanimity of that monarch, and the immenfe extent and phyfical refources of the country over which he rules. He has iffued an order for the eftablifhment of a militia for the defence of the country, in cafe of neceffity, over and above the regular army. Of the 42 governments into which Ruffia is divided, 33 of the moft populous and moft expofed have been ordered to embody this militia without delay, according to a plan fubmitted to them. The number of men thus to be armed and equipped, is 612,000; and the other ten governments not enumerated are to fupply provifions, arms and ammunition, according to their means.

Difpatches were received by his majefty's miniflers this morning, from brigadier general Crauford.

The Ganges, of 74 guns, and the Captain, arrived yefterday at Portfmouth from Porto Praya, in the iflund of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verds, which they left on the 11th day of January on which day the Spencer, captain Stopford, and the Thefeus, with brigadier general Craufurds expedition, failed to the fouthward. The Nereide frigate, with the tranfports, having on board the 9th light dragoons, together with the merchant-fhips for the river Plate, failed on the 6th from the Cape de Verds. The Troops were extremely healthy, and only one man had died on the paffage. The Nereide had been informed by a Portugueſe veſſel, of the recapture of Buenos Ayres.

The Ganges and the Captain fupplied the fhips with all their provifions and ftores, except enough for five weeks, which obliged their crews to be on fhort allowance; they had feven days provifions on board when they arrived at Portfmouth.

The expedition arrived at St. Jago on the 14th December. General Craufurd is fuppoſed to be going round Cape Horn.

It is to be remarked, that the French fay the Ruffians had a great many generals killed and wounded; yet they do not give us the name of one of them, tho as they took all the hofpitals, according to their own account, they would have been able to have found out the names. But let us fee what the French fuffered in killed and wounded:

Gen. Fenerolles, killed.

Marfhal Lafnes, Generals Vedel, Claperede, Treihard, Boufard, and Rapp; Colonels Semele, and Barthelemy, wounded.

Barraw, aid-de-camp to marfhal Befnieres, wounded.

Boifon, aid de-camp to marfhal Lafnes, killed.

Curial, aid-de camp to gen. Suchet, killed; and Segur, C. M. to Bonaparte, made prifoner.

We are forry to fee by accounts from Duolin, that an intention feems to be entertained of preffing the difcuffion of the Catholic queftion again this feffion. When the Catholic queftion was brot forward in 1805, we deprecated the difcuffion of it: we equally deprecate it now, and we fhall think it our duty to fupport the miniflers in refifting every attempt that may be made to induce them to bring forward the Catholic queftion at prefent.

It is fuppofed that madame Bonaparte's return to Paris is the forerunner of Bonaparte's return. But we hardly think he will quit Warfaw or Berlin immediately. He is at prefent almoft as much occupied with negociations as with military preparations; every lure and inducement has been thrown out to induce the king of Pruffia to make a feparate peace. On a fudden his tone with refpect to that Monarch and his beautiful and virtuous Queen has changed. We find none of that courfe and unmanly abufe which he indulged in the firft moments of his triumph and his victory; and our readers did not fail to remark the compliment paid to M. De Zaftrow, the new Pruffian Miniſter for foreign affairs. The miſſion of Baron Vincent is fuppofed to relate to peace; and it is added that he has been directed by the court of Vienna to aſſume a tone of vigour and deciſion—to ſtate definitely, that the emperor Francis ſaw the preſent ſtate of his Poliſh ſubjects with juſt apprehenſions; and that nothing would ſo effectually tranquilize reciprocal fears of his majeſty and his faithful ſubjects, as ſome proof of the emperor Napoleon's moderation, in acceding to the offered negociation of his Pruſſian majeſty. Upon this rumour, however, we muſt obſerve, that his Pruſſian majeſty has pledged himſelf not to make peace but in concert with the emperor of Ruſſia, who does not ſeem diſpoſed at preſent to enter into any negociation.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

"The events which have ſpread over Europe the horrors of bloodſhed and deſolation, from an inſatiable thirſt of conqueſt and aggrandizement in the preſent uſurped government of France, are manifeſt to the whole world. Our endeavours to ſet bounds to this evil, and to preſerve the tranquility and integrity of Powers in alliance with us by pacific meaſures, all proved ineffectual. The perfidy with which the common enemy violates the ſanctity of treaties and the rights of nations, threatening Europe with univerſal deſtruction, incited us at laſt to take up arms in ſupport of neighbouring kingdoms. The ſeries of diſaſters that befel the Auſtrian armies, obliged that monarchy to conclude a diſadvantageous peace, on terms dictated by the conqueror, and the dire neceſſity of circumſtances. After this, Pruſſia vainly attempting to check the miſchief by the eſtabliſhment of a general and ſolid peace, through the means of negociation, notwithſtanding all her ſacrifices for the ſake of preſerving an alliance with France, notwithſtanding all her compliances with the demands of this common enemy, could not long remain exempt from the calamities of war.—Lulled into a ſtate of deluſive ſecurity by the proſpect of a peace which ſhe vainly hoped to enjoy, and the miſtaken confidence ſhe repoſed in a treacherous ally, ſhe was ſuddenly plunged into the very abyſs of ruin. The armies of Napoleon, falling on the Pruſſian troops before they had been able to unite, defeated them, and made an eaſy conqueſt of the defenceleſs capital, and ſeized the greateſt part of the provinces of that kingdom.

"In ſuch a ſituation of affairs, ſeeing this neighboring power, which divided the weſtern borders of our empire from France, deſtitute of all further means of defence, it became indiſpenſably neceſſary for us to advance our armies, under the command of Field Marſhal Count Ramenſkoy, for the defence of our territories, menaced on that ſide with an hoſtile invaſion; and having implored the protection of the Almighty, who ever eſpouſes the cauſe of the juſt, we ordered every effort to be made for the defeat of this dangerous aſſailant, who, in the proclamations he has publiſhed, carries his audacity ſo far, as openly to threaten that he will extend his triumph even over our dominions.

"At the commencement of this inevitable war, the whole burthen of which, after the total overthrow of our allies, devolves upon our country, we conſider it our firſt duty to redouble our unceaſing efforts for the preſervation of the tranquility and integrity of our empire, by augmenting and collecting the armed force of a faithful, brave, and magnanimous people, entruſted to our adminiſtration by Almighty Providence. The miſeries which have ſo rapidly overtaken the neighboring powers, evince the neceſſity of recourſe to unuſual means, to great and vigorous meaſures, which can only be carried into effect by a zealous attachment to our country, by a manly firmneſs of ſpirit, and a true ſenſe of national honor. A people really inſpired and actuated by ſentiments of that deſcription, arming in a body, may raiſe an inſurmountable rampart againſt every hoſtile attack, however formidable. Neglect in providing for their internal ſecurity, by ſuch general armaments, during the preſent conteſt with France, in oppoſition to her ſyſtem of plunder and rapine, has been attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to Auſtria, and not a little contributed to the downfall of Pruſſia. Their late was determined by the loſs of a few battles; after which the enemy meeting no obſtacle, and dreading no oppoſition from an unarmed populace, ſuddenly forced his way through the interior provinces, ſpread deſolation and terror by his rapid and viole depredations, deſtroyed the tered remains of a routed and effected a total over their empires. The br the Ruſſian troops, and th ries which their unexampl neſs, for the courſe of a paſt, has gained over eve eign foe, to the remoteſt the earth—the trophie exiſting in various parts of realms which have been ca by their atchievements—in recollection of the glory have thus acquired, affords us the ſtrongeſt ground to hope that on the preſent occaſion, under the diſpenſations of Providence, whoſe bleſſings attend the arms of the juſt, all the machinations of our enemies may be confounded, and that the only traces they leave behind them upon our ſoil will be their own graves.

"The immenſe tract of country upon which theſe armies muſt act, occaſioning many difficulties in the way of their ſpeedy and mutual co-operation for the defence of an extenſive frontier, the evident danger will it would ariſe in caſe (which God forbid ſhould happen) the enemy might penetrate into the interior of our empire, compel us to adopt the moſt efficacious meaſures to avert it, by the eſtabliſhment of a general temporary armament of militia, which may be ready in all quarters at a moment's notice, to ſupport the regular troops, and able to oppoſe to the enemy at every ſtep the invincible force of the true ſons of their country, united for the preſervation of their moſt valuable enjoyments.

"In ſuch arduous circumſtances we refer with the fulleſt confidence to the diſtinguiſhed order of the hereditary Nobility of our Empire, by whoſe faithful ſervices in the field of battle, and extenſive ſacrifices both of life and property, Ruſſia has been elevated to her preſent greatneſs, to that order which by examples of heroiſm, has on all occaſions animated and aſſiſted the ſubordinate members of the empire to participate in the ſalvation, defence, and glory of our country. The memorable proofs of patriotiſm and of loyalty diſplayed in ancient and in modern times by the nobility of Ruſſia, and their well known readineſs on every occaſion, where the common good require their exertion, to obey the ſummons of their ſovereign, and to meet with ſpirit every toil, and every danger for the ſervice of the empire, convince us how cordially, zealouſly, and efficacioufly, it will co-operate with us for the ſpeedy and ſucceſsful completion of ſuch a proviſional armament or militia, as is indiſpenſably required, and now ordained for public ſecurity, according to the regulations annexed hereto.

"We are likewiſe well aſſured that our faithful corporations, and every claſs of citizens, as well as the crown peaſants, and free boors through the country, will unite their efforts to beat the common burden of this important public duty, for the defence of our holy faith, and for individual preſervation.

"May the ſervants of the Church of God offer up in concert with ourſelves and all our faithful ſubjects, the moſt fervent prayers towards the Supreme Diſpoſer of events, that he may ſhed his divine favour on our efforts to avert the common danger, to vanquiſh, and exterminate the foe, and to reſtore the bleſſings of peace and tranquility to the heart of our Empire.

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G. R.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Prorogation bearing date the tenth day of March laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Rideout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Follard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

Commiſſary's Office,
York, 14th April, 1807.

FOUR hundred cords of *Fire Wood* wanted for the uſe of this poſt, to be delivered by the Firſt of October next. Such perſon or perſons as may be inclined to contract for the ſame, or part thereof, will give in their propoſals on or before the firſt of May next, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 30 and 26. in the third conceſſion of the ſaid township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Millſeat on Lot No. 30, Lloyd's creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Weeler*, Eſq. by Bond, Promiſory Note, Account, or otherwiſe, that immediate payment is required. By a prompt compliance with this requeſt, they will ſave the Executors the unpleaſant trouble of publiſhing their names in the York Gazette, and of expoſing the ſeveral claims upon them to ſale at public auction, for the benefit of the creditors. J M'KAY.

York, April 15.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price three ſhillings, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at four ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Dennifon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at Boston.

—

Elbing, January 29.

The French Marshal Bernadotte marched from hence on the 24th, and Marshal Ney was advancing to form a junction with him, but the former has been defeated by a combined Russian and Prussian corps: 4,000 French were made prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon taken, 2 stands of colours, and the whole of Bernadottes baggage.— The Russian Lieutenant-General Von Anrepp was killed. Bernadotte was driven 20 leagues from Elbing. Ney retreated to Przansiez, in East Prussia. The former is surrounded, but the latter has joined Murat. The Russian army consists of 200,000 men, and is daily augmenting.

A letter from Counsellor Thevenß, dated Marienwerder, January 27, says the remains of Bernadottes army are cut off; that Murat has been wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded; Ripp killed; Fouchier made prisoner; that the contributions of Elbing, 6,000 crowns, were taken; that Bonaparte was ill of a nervous fever at Warsaw; that the blockade of Graudenz is raised, that Lannes has lost both his legs; that 6000 French were killed, and 4 000 wounded; and that Gen. Victor had been made prisoner, and had arrived at Dantzic.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.

The Emperor continues frequently to make short excursions. An order has been issued at Polen to arrest all per ons who say any thing to the prejudice of the Grand army. This order is in consequence of the scandalous reports that get abroad.

The Polish army has marched against Dantzic, and are before that place.

The French have appeared in the vicinity of Stralsund.

Their Prussian Majesties are at Koningsberg. Their return thither is considered a proof of their confidence, that the French will not be able to advance.

The French have evacuated Elbing; also Ostrolenka, and some other places, confidered too far advanced from the main body.

Alcona, Feb. 13.

Bonoparte has offered to the Swedes, if they will make peace, to give them *Norway belonging to the Danes!!!* The Swedes refused the offer, and fent the letters to the Court of Denmark. The King of Sweden is ftated to have faid, "I fhall never, in my life, become the ally of fuch a robber as you."

Apprehenfions are entertained of a vifit from the Ruffians in Italy.

It appears that a battle which ended in favour of the Ruffians, took place at Mohringen, January 26. The Ruffians attacked the left wing under Ponte Corvo.

The Ruffian advanced poffs were at Culm, on the banks of the Viftula.

There cannot be the leaft doubt of the recent fuccefs of the Ruffians, as they abfolutely occupy places which have been in poffeffion of the French.

The 54th bulletin fays, Marfhal Ney advanced 20 leagues, & *returned*, without lofs.

The French are faid to be in great want of provifions.

London, Feb. 20.

Sir Home Popham has arrived from the River Plate: has been put under arreft, and muft be tried; but he is treated with much refpect. Government appears determined to try Buenos Ayres once more; but Monte Vieds will probably be firft attacked.

Sir H. Popham returned in an American fhip.

The queftion for emancipating the Irifh Catholics is to be again agitated in Parliament.

February 23.

The 55th bulletin is dated at Warfaw, Jan. 29. It gives an account of the battle of Mohringen, Jan. 25. The French were commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo. It fays the Ruffians were driven two leagues, loft 1200 killed, and 300 prifoners.

Some inhabitants of Polifh Pruffia have been ordered to be fhot for concealing deferters.

February 24.

It is faid the Ruffian Miniftry have protefted to the Engliih government, the draft of a commercial treaty, which puts the Britifh trade to the Baltic on a level with that of the native Ruffian merchant, from port to port. The greater part of the alien duties, as far as refpects Great Britain, are to be taken off; and it is even expected, that Ruffia will employ her mediation with the court of Denmark, to procure, in favor of England, a conliderable diminution on the duties paid at the Sound. The latter would be an ineftimable advantage to the Britifh mer hant.

Gen. Whitelock is to fail immediately for South America, with an expedition.

By accidents in the crowding of the extraordinary large mob, collected yefterday at the execution of two murderers, 24 men and 3 women were killed, thirteen men & three women wounded.

February 25.

The Ruffian official report of the battle of the 25th, between the Ruffians and Pruffians and Bernadotte's and Ney's divifions, has been received, and amply confirms us in the opinion we have invariably maintained, that the French were defeated. But the defeat appears to have been much more decifive than we were at firft induced to believe. That obfcure part of the 54th Bulletin which ftated Ney's divifion to have advanced twenty leagues from its cantonments, and to have returned without fuftaining any lofs, is now explained. Ney had marched to reinforce Bernadotte for the purpofe, as it fhould feem, of purfuing on to Koningfberg. But the Ruffians and Pruffians, by a rapid and maiterly movement, interpofed a ftrong column between them, drove back Ney, and prevented the junčti n. There appears to have been two battles. The 54th bulletin, in alluding to Ney's advance and retreat, does not inform us that there was any action—it merely fays, that the Ruffian army took the alarm, and made a movement on the right of Ney's divifion.—But we now find that on the 24th January, the Ruffians and Pruffians attacked Ney, near Mohringen, and compelled him to fall back to Pizaniez, in Eaft Pruffia, where he j ined Murat's divifion. On the next day the Ruffians attacked part of Bernadotte's divifion under Gen. Packot: Bernadotte himfelf then brought his whole divifion againft them. A defperate conflict enfued, which terminated in the defeat of Bernadotte, who loft 4,000 men made prifoners, and all his baggage.— The immediate conlequence of this victory was the evacuation of Elbing, by the remains of Bernadotte's divifion—indeed it fhould feem as if, after the battle of the 25th, Bernadotte had been unable to return to Elbing, for the official report of the Ruffians and Pruffians ftates him to have been driven into the foreft of Stratburgh, twenty leagues from Elbing, where his corps is completely furrounded, and it was fuppofed, would be completely cut off.

The confequences of the battle of the 25th are very important—the combined Ruffians and Pruffians have re occupied Elbing—the Pruffians are at Merienwerder, the Ruffians at Culm, on the banks of the Viftula—the blockade of Graudenz has been raifed, and the King of Pruffia, who had retired to Memel, has returned to Koningfberg.

The Editor thinks the manly energy and good fenfe, with the ftrong facts and their conlequence difplayed & laid down by Candidus in the following Letter to Counfellor Emmett, are the beft apology for his publifhing it in the Gazette. Bafe muft be the outcaft incendiary who attempts to confume the manfion opened as his afylum; or viper like fting the arm extended for his protection. After laying he hopes, thole remarks may never have a caufe to apply *directly* to any denizen of this happy country, the Editor forbears all further comment.

—

From the Morning Chronicle.

To Thomas A. Emmet, Efq.

Sir,

The conduct you have lately adopted, while it excites concern and deep regret in the bofoms of your friends, has occafioned furprize, and I muft add indignation in the community at large. From the tranquil citizen, the impartial individual, we have feen you transformed in an inftant to the brawling demagogue, the inflammatory fa&ionift.—Is this well done, Sir? Is this the department befitting a ftranger in our country, indebted to its courtefy, to its bounteous liberality for a fubfiftance? Perfecuted in your native land for your political opinions (or rather as I now fufpect, for your political intemperance) you took fhelter like many of your fellow countrymen on our friendly fhores.—The ftory of your fufferings had reached our ears; whether detailed with unvarnifhed fidelity, or artfully heightened by the hyperbole of party, I will not determine, it fufficed to excite an intereft in our bofoms, which are ever ready to fympathife with thofe who we think, have fuffered political oppreffion. With that unbefitating confidence in which my countrymen have often indulged to their injury, we hailed you on your arrival among us with the falutations of friendfhip, we extended to you the hand of unreferved cordiality, we overwhelmed you with kindnefs.—We did no Sir; we made the very laws of our country bend to your neceffities, we admitted you to the full enjoyment of profeffional powers, which our own citizens muft undergo a long and toilfome probation ere they can attain. You were in a manner adopted by the commonwealth, and participated in the advantages of its native children. Heaven preferve you from turning Jugartha and affailing the rights and intereits of your adopted brethren, from ferpent-like ftinging the bofom that cherifhed you. Accufe me not, fir, of trifling wildly or indulging in unreafonable apprehenfions, my fears are kindled by your own inflammatory conduct, by the hatdy ftcps you have already taken. Though fcarcely eftablifhed in our country, bef you can feel the local intere s of a citizen, and certainly before you can have acquired a correct idea of local politics and local intereits, you have rafhly entered into the conflicts of an unprincipled fa&ion and directed your blind and precipitate attacks at the characters of honorable individuals.

This conduct highly cenfurable as it would be in any perfon placed in your *peculiar and delicate* fituation, is the more reprehenfible coming from you, as it is entirely oppofite to that line of deportment you had marked out, and to which you pretended to adhere. You have effected to hold yourfelf aloof from party, to obferve a moft fcrupulous delicacy towards every queftion that might turn on political principles, and even to decline the exercife of your profeffion when politics might be involved in legal diicuffion. Such behaviour was highly laudable if adopted with fincerity and adhered to with firmnefs. It evinced at leaft that you knew the path of propriety that you left it was your duty to be filent on national inquiries of which you were but little informed, where delufion & mifreprefentation abounded, where truth was obfcured and error dangerous.

Was this all mere affectation and hypocrify, were then profeffions of impartiality all hollow artifices? Did you feek to win our confidence by your pretended candour and diiintereftedne's, that you might the eafier ftill us at an unguarded moment, and deal a deadly blow when we were unprepared to ward off your aflaults? I hope, I truft not—I would rather accufe you of a fickle mind, and inftability of opinion, than fo deplorable a want of fincerity and truth. What can have induced you fo fuddenly to change your character, and abandon the honorable independence you had aflumed! Was it the profufe promifes of a defperate fa&ion? Was it the golden vifions, the official dignities with which they regaled your imagination? I cannot confent to believe fo—Though irretrievably funk in my eftimation, yet I would rather accufe you of rafhnefs, than fubtle ambition, of habitual political turbulence, rather than unprincipled cupidity.

Why, Sir, have you worked up the paffions of your countrymen? Why have you addreffed them exclufively? Why have you endeavored to keep up a line of diftinction that will render them fe veral and feparate from their fellow citizens, that will diftinguifh them into an individual mafs actuated by fa&ion conliderations, and infenfible to the general intereits? Why have you in a manner elected yourfelf their chief, and attempted to put bridles in their mouths, by which they may be checked and guided and led at pleafure according to your fu ture? Why have you prefumptuoufly inftilled into their minds opinions derogatory to the characters and intereits of individuals who have ever been high in the eftimation and truft of their country, until you a *ftranger* in the land, have dared to affail them in their *paternal manfions!*

I again demand why have you addreffed yourfelf exclufively to your countrymen? Why have you artfully contrived to render a *charitable* aflociation fubfervient to the defigns of fa&ion? Do you wifh to attract to them the jealoufy of their fellow citizens? or do you with them to move together like a phalanx, intruding themfelves *in a body* in our public affairs, bearing down all oppofition by a dangerous confederacy, and reviving their fcenes of turbulence, of mob, of riot and confufion that once diftracted your unhappy country.

Under a government like ours, Sir, in a land fwarming with foreigners, you muft well know that there is nothing more obnoxious to public tranquility than *national coalitions*. If by your officious and mifguiding intermeddling you bring yourfelf and your coherents into odium, you will bitterly repent, when repentance can produce nothi g but upbraiding. If you intend to recruit your countrymen into a *political band* and place yourfelf at their head, if you with to eftablifh an *Irifh intereft* in this country that fhall be continually producing fchifms and diiturbances, it is the duty of every firm, reafonable, and patriotic citizen to oppofe himfelf openly to your hoftilities, and to thwart your incendiary defigns in every ftep of their development.

CANDIDUS.

Simon Solomoni, to Gabriello Pisces del Torpedo.

No. II.

—

Dear Sir,

WITH inexpreffible pleafure I learned that you had been e va es to a Chieftainfhip in the ifland of Terra del Fuego, where your late illuftrious relative once p efided with fo much dignity; and where the mildnefs and *difintereftedne's* of his adminiftration ftone with fuch refplendence. Thus it is with every admiiftration wherein "talent, manner and education" are leading features; under fuch, difcontents become quickly diffipated, malevolence fhrinks from the light, and turbulence is forced to *fecrecy*. I enjoin it upon you as a duty, of which I hope you will never lofe fight, to recal to your mind frequently the merits of that gre t man, which were fo highly appreciated, that not fuffering him, like a flower, to wafte his fweets in the defart, he was recalled to enjoy the laurels at his native home, which he had gathered abroad with fo much honor to himfelf and advantage to his country. Poffeffed of equal merit and greater *enterprife*, from your prefent honorable elevation, you may reafonably anticipate an equal refult. It is, in any event, not a dubious, but a bona fide, folid, and not unwelcome addition to your income and conlequence; and is withal a powerful incentive, and greatly extends the moral and political fphere of your action. That you will not neglect the proper application of whatever means are put in your power, I am fully confident, and being now with a regular income, aided by your patrimonial revenues, in a fituation to effect a diverfity of purpofes, to which you were inadequate before entering upon your eftate, and whilft ftruggling with the uncertainty of practice, much is to be "*hoped for*," and fomething muft be "effected." But I will drop your public to fay fomething of your private concerns; fince you are not exempt from common viciffitudes, and from your acceptance of a public employment, have virtually become public property; it conlequently follows, that you are in fome meafure tranfferrible and fubject to changes of refidence. You will, therefore, be aware of the impolicy of encumbring yourfelf with the fee fimple of a houfe, or fuperfluous chattels. A more prudent plan will be to feale a temporary dwelling at a cheap rate, and if poffible, ready furnifhed; which you may change as often as expedient, or whim may dictate. Should you be difpofed to give a preference, let it be to a widow, if any can be met with; for it is a duty incumbent upon every individual to fuccour, as much as in them lies, the fatherlefs and the widow, independent of thefe inducements, where duty and inclination are not at variance, not affect your intereits, it will be a pleafing thing to have it in your *power* to affift the helplefs. I fhall ther fore take it for granted, that you will feleft the houfe of fome widow for your refidence. But notwithftanding, let not a paroxifm of fudden or heated benevolence betray you into the inconfiderate and vulgar error of paying your rents in advance, for the ordinary conlequence of fuch premature payment is, as my brother Simon has expreffed it, "that thereby the landlady becometh lifted up, and peradventure, will carry herfelf lofftly towards thee:" in which cafe you become a party in, and if not the author, are neverthelefs the caufe of evil; a thing you fhould fedulouffy guard againft, always bearing in mind, that your moral obligations are equal, if not paramount to your written ones and oaths of office. Untimely inveftments are with! indifferent precedents, and hold up a bad example for imitation, which, as a Father and a Chieftain, you are equally bound to difcountenance. Early habits you know are generally lafting, and commonly adhere to us though life; it is therefore incumbent upon you to be diligent in inftilling into the mind of your hopeful offfpring, precepts of thrift and oeconomy in pecuniary concerns, particularly where d fburfements are the object. Your own folid judgement will p int out to you the juftice of thefe remarks, by what motives they were dictated, and the propriety of adopting them as a rule of conduct.

You will alfo readily forefee the manifeft inconvenience of being burthened with a redundancy of chattels; for, in the event or neceffity of a fudden removal, you would experience them to be a troublefome accompanyment; exclufive of the anxiety they would caufe, you would find that the unavoidable expence of tranfport would devour money with the voracity of a vulture.

Experience being beyond all argument, I cannot illuftrate in a more forcible manner the truth of this reafoning, than by quoting an appropriate inftance from my own and the recollection of many others:—"From a concurrence of circumftances truly unfortunate to this country, a gentleman found it neceffary to remove on a very fhort fummons. With equal judgement and prudence he forefaw and avoided the evi I am pointing out; by divefting himfelf of every thing cumbrous and unneceffary, he left Terra del Fuego without the folicitude, which muft be felt by every one who has property at the mercy of the elements or enemy. From well timed precaution he did not expofe his plate to corrofion by fea-water, nor his carriages to ruin by difmantling or repacking; whilft by a *happy coincidence* of exemplary prudence and judgement, his amiable better half preferved inviolate the unity of the peripherualia. Thus unencumbered, they with the other family addenda, travelled in all the quiet and carelefsfeels of elegant eafe, unexpoied to the negligence or piracy of domeftics and equally unaffected by the threatenings of the ftorm or apprehenfions of the foe."

I rely wholly upon your difcretion to provide for the paffage from Conlica to the place of deftination; with other fea ftock and a family medicine chefl, do not neglect good ftore of pig-tail and fpruces, for to forego luxuries (become neceffary from habit) is peculiarly irkfome at fea, where time in its higheft moments, hangs heavily upon all, but the mariner.

And let me enjoin upon you, as a matter of the utmoft importance to yourfelf and fociety, that in the unpleafant event of encountering an enemy upon the ocean, you be moft cautioufly guarded; beware of expofing yourfelf to the danger of death or mutilation, one is difagreeable, and the other difiiguring, none but the thoughtlefs and fool-hardy would be fo childifh as to act otherwife. Recollect at all times, and on fuch an occafion more particularly, that to throw your life away wantonly would be to rob the public irreparably. Venture not for any conlideration upon the gun deck or any other *apochryphal* part of the veffel, the cockpit is a more eligible fituation, where the fublimity of an engagement may be contemplated in all its grandeur, without interference or interruption. Reminding you that felfpreiervation is the firft law of nature, I will not for a moment indulge the uneafy apprehenfion that in *fuch cafe* you would act *imprudently* or *illegally*. With the aflurance that you fhall hear from me immediately after your arriva!,

I am with "high conlideration,"
your obedient fervant,
STEPHANUS SOLOMONI.

Dated at Otaheite.

ULM
AND
TRAFALGAR.

—

Supposed to be written by the Right Honorable George Canning.

—

WHILE Auftria's yielding armies,
vainly brave,
Moved, in fad pomp by Danube's
blood ftain'd wave,
Aloft, where Ulm o'erlooks the
circling flood,
'Midft captive chiefs the inlulting
Victor ftood,
With mock regret War's fatal
chance deplored,
And fhamed with taunts the triumphs of his fword.
Then, as the mounting fury fired
his brain,
Blind with rafh hope, of fancied
conquefts vain,
In rage of hate, and infulence of
power,
(O luckleis vaunt! and moft illchofen hour!)
O'er England's lea his new dominion plann'd,—
While the red bolt yet flamed in
Nelfon's hand!

That hand, which erft, by Nile's affrighted tide,
Smote with dread fire the godlefs
Warrior's pride,
And ftrew'd his blazing wrecks on
Egypt's fhore—
Exhauited Europe, by the diftant
roar
Roufed from her trance, her fhatter'd force combined,
And half-redeem'd the freedom of
mankind.
But ah! too ioon the imperfect
efforts ceafe,
And fainting Nations fleep in
deathlike peace;
Not long!—Once more to vex the troubled tines,
Fluih'd with the triumph of fucceiaful crimes,
With rapine's ravening eagles wide unfurl'd,
Behold! the fell Diiturber of the World,
Scourge of the weak, and terror of the ftrong,
With unrefined legions poure along,
O'er trembling States to ftretch his iron reign,
And wreft by force what fraud had fail'd to gain!

Earth all his own—(fo feigns his fabling pride!
Thrones of the North! be yet that boaft belied!)
Earth all his own—in hope, he dares profane
With impious grafp, the fceptre of the main:—
But England heard the vaunt, and Nelfon made it vain.

Nelfon once more, (though taught by him, we own
The thanks, the triumph, due to Heaven alone.)
Once more the chofen inftrument of good,
Fix'd on the waves, and ftabliih'd on the flood,
His Country's rights:—but feal'd them with his blood.
O price, his conquering Country griev'd to pay!
O dear bought glories of Trafalgar's day!

Lamented Hero! when to Britain's fhore
Exulting fame thofe aweful tidings bore,
Joy's burfting fhout in whelming grief was drown'd,
And Victory's felf unwilling audience found;
On every brow the cloud of fadneis hung,
The ftrands of triumph died on every tongue!

Not joy thus doubtful, fadneis thus fincere,
Shall grace, erewhile, the Tyrant-Conqueror's bier:—
Whether with undiicriminating fweep
The fcythe of war, amid the mangled heap,
Shall lay him low;—or lone, corroding care,—
Without one heart to pity or to fhare,—
'Midft cheerleis toils of folitary fway,
Shall wafte his withering frame with ilow decay;
Come when it will, from Heav'n's all righteous hand,
To love, or to avenge, each injured land,
Nations ihall kneel to bleis the welcome doom;
And France, unfetter'd, trample on his tomb.

[To be concluded in our next.]

—

Kingston, (Jam.) March 14.

By the Eagle, Guineaman, arrived here from Trinidad, we learn that a veffel had arrived there on the 27th ult. with accounts of Cumana, on the Spanifh Main, having been taken by General Crawford, who failed from England early in Nov. laft, in the Spencer of 74 guns, the Honorable Commodore Stopford, accompanied by the Theleus, Ginger and Captain of 74 guns each, and leveral other veffels of war.

To be let or leafed as a Tavern,
THE Houfe and Lot occupied by the late Benjamin Gilbert, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE.
For terms apply to
W. ALLAN.
York, 30th April, 1807.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

An ACT to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative to Rates and Assessments, and also to particularize the property real and personal, which during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to rates and assessments, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such property shall be rated and assessed. Passed 10th March, 1807.

WHEREAS the present mode of laying assessments has been found inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same; That from and after the first Monday in the month of March in this present year, one thousand eight hundred and seven, the three several acts passed in the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and forty-third years of the reign of his present Majesty, by which rates have been imposed; the one entitled, "an act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district within this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of Assembly," and the other entitled, "an act to amend certain parts of an act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district of this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the members of the house of Assembly," and the other, "an act particularizing the property real and personal which during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to assessments and rates, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such property, shall be rated and assessed," shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following property, real and personal, shall after the said first Monday in March as well in this present year, as for every subsequent year, during the continuance of this act, be deemed rateable property throughout this province, and shall be rated at the rate or valuation hereinafter specified, that is to say, for every acre of cultivated land, twenty shillings; every acre of uncultivated land, two shillings; every town lot, ten pounds; every house built of round logs, fifteen pounds; every house built of square timber, of one story in height and not two stories, with not more than two fire places, twenty-five pounds; for every additional fire place, five pounds; every house built of square timber of two stories in height, with not more than two fire places, thirty pounds, and for every additional fire place, eight pounds; every framed house under two stories in height, and not more than two fire places, thirty-five pounds, and for every additional fire place, five pounds; every brick or stone house of one story in height, and not two stories, with not more than two fire places, forty pounds, and for every additional fire place, ten pounds; every framed, brick or stone house of two stories in height, with not more than two fire places, fifty pounds, and for every additional fire place, ten pounds; every grist mill wrought by water with one pair of stones, one hundred and fifty pounds, every additional pair of stones, fifty pounds; every grist mill wrought by wind, one hundred pounds; every saw mill, one hundred pounds; every merchant shop, two hundred pounds; every store house, one hundred pounds; every stone horse of the age of three years and upwards, two hundred pounds; every horse of the age of three years and upwards, eight pounds; oxen of the age of four years and upwards, per head, four pounds; milch cows per head, three pounds; horned cattle from the age of two years, to four years, per head, one pound; swine of the age of one year and upwards, per head, ten shillings; every still used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or other materials, for every gallon that the body of such still may contain, five shillings; every billiard table, two hundred pounds; every vessel sailing of eight tons burthen and upwards, fifty pounds. *Provided always*, that every stove erected and used in any room where there shall be no fire place, be deemed and considered as a fire place; *Provided also, nevertheless*, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be taken or construed to extend to any property, goods or effects, matters or things herein mentioned and enumerated, which shall belong to, or be in the actual possession or occupation of his Majesty, his heirs or successors.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the persons nominated and chosen assessors in each and every parish, township, reputed township or place, shall during the continuance of this act, have power and authority, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to demand and receive of and from each and every inhabitant resident within the parish, township or place for which they shall be so nominated and chosen, a list of the rateable property real and personal, in his, her or their possession, in the province, which list shall be taken annually during the continuance of this act, between the first Monday in March, and the sitting of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, then next ensuing, and the said assessors shall make a return of all the inhabitants, with a true list of all their rateable property as aforesaid, and the said assessors shall include their own rateable property therein, at the foot of which they shall subscribe their names, and after putting up a copy thereof in some public and conspicuous place within the township in which the same shall be made, shall return the same to the clerk of the peace, to be laid before the said court of quarter sessions.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all lands shall be considered as rateable property which are holden in fee simple or a promise of a fee simple, by land board certificate, order of council or certificate of any Governor of Canada.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for such assessors, yearly and every year, during the continuance of this act, to demand and receive of and from the treasurer of the district, a sum of money not exceeding three pounds for every hundred pounds, contributed and raised in and by their respective townships, reputed townships or places, for the year during which they shall serve that office, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum or sums, and the treasurer of each and every district is hereby authorized and required to pay such assessor as aforesaid.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several courts of quarter sessions, are hereby authorized, impowered and required, after having ascertained the sum of money required to be raised for defraying the public expences of the district, to divide and apportion the same upon each and every person in the said rate bills named and liable to pay rates as aforesaid, so that every person shall be assessed in a just proportion to the bill of his, her or their rateable property, real and personal, according to the rates herein before specified, and having ascertained the quota, dividend or sum of money for which each and every person shall be so assessed, for the current year they direct the clerk of the peace to transmit forthwith a certified copy of such assessment roll, so rated and ascertained as aforesaid, to each and every collector within the district, and the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to ask, and the treasurer is hereby required to pay him the sum of one pound lawful money on each assessment roll, so by the clerk apportioned and transmitted as aforesaid, and such copy certified by the clerk of the peace as aforesaid, shall be to each and every collector, sufficient authority for collecting the proportions or dividends, within their respective townships, reputed townships or places. *Provided always*, that the sum levied shall in no one year exceed the sum of one penny in the pound, in the sum herein before specified, as the valuation at which each species of the property before mentioned shall be rated and assessed.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any inhabitant shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum or rate for which he or she stands rated in manner aforesaid, for the space of fourteen days after demand duly made of the same by the said collector, the said collector shall, and is hereby required to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay, after having obtained a warrant for that purpose from some one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and to render the overplus (if any there shall be) to the owner thereof, after deducting the amount of the rate assessed, and the charges of the distress and sale.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following fees, and no more, shall be taken, for every warrant of distress one shilling, for travelling every mile to execute the same, four pence, and for every selling and making returns, two shillings.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person to be appointed a parish or town officer, under the authority of an act passed in the thirty-third year of his reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "an act to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers within this province," or under the authority of an act passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, intituled, "an act to alter and amend an act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, an act to provide for the nomination and appointment of parish and town officers, and also to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of assessments and rates in every district in this province, and to provide for the payment of wages to members of the house of assembly," shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty imposed upon them and each of them by the provision herein contained, in manner and form as is herein specified and declared, or if any person or persons liable to pay any of the rates by this act imposed, shall neglect or refuse to deliver in a true list of his or her rateable property, real and personal, to the assessors, in manner and form

[*Remainder of the Assessment Act in our next.*]

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 2.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 834. SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the safe and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period ; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty ; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers ; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798. and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Arms in Council at York, this 30th day of October, in the 45th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary's, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

Commissary's Office
York, 14th April, 1807.

FOUR hundred cords of *Fire Wood* wanted for the use of this post, to be delivered by the First of October next. Such person or persons as may be inclined to contract for the same, or part thereof, will give in their proposals on or before the 12th of May next, to

GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Commissary.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

ULM AND TRAFALGAR.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

But thee, loved Chief! what genuine griefs bemoan!
Fleets, cities, camps; the cottage and the throne!
Round thy throng'd hearſe, thoſe mingling ſorrows flow,
And ſeek faint ſolace in a pomp of woe!

Yet not the vows thy weeping country pays,
Not that decree, thy mourning Sovereign's praiſe;
Not that the great, the beauteous, and the brave
Bend, in mute reverence, o'er thy cloſing grave;
That with ſuch grief as bathes a kindred breaſt,
Collective nations mourn a death ſo dear;—
Not theſe alone ſhall ſoothe thy ſainted ſhade,
And conſecrate the ſpot where thou art laid!
Not theſe alone. But, burſting through the gloom,
With radiant glory from thy trophied tomb,
The ſacred ſplendour of thy deathleſs name
Shall grace and guard thy country's martial fame,
Far-ſeen, ſhall blaze the unextinguiſh'd ray,
A mighty beacon, lighting glory's way!—
With living luſtre this proud land adorn,
And ſhine, and ſave, through ages yet unborn!

By that pure fire, before that hallow'd tomb,
Heroes and chiefs in valour's opening bloom,
Frequent, in ſolemn pilgrimage ſhall ſtand,
And vow to prize, like thee, their native land;
With pious ardour thy bright courſe purſue,
And bid thy blended virtues live anew:—
Thy ſkill to plan; thy enterprize to dare;
Thy might to ſtrike; thy clemency to ſpare;
Thy zeal, in which no thought of ſelf had part,
But thy loved country fill'd up all thy heart;
That conſcious worth, from pride from meanneſs free,
And manners mild as guileleſs infancy;
The ſcorn of wordly wealth; the thirſt of fame
Unquenchable; the bluſh of generous ſhame;
And bounty's genial flow, and friendſhip's holy flame!

And ſure, if e'er the ſpirits of the bleſt
Still fondly cheriſh, in the realms of reſt,
Their human paſſions; thine are ſtill the ſame;—
Thy zeal for England's ſafety and her fame!
And when in after-times, with vain deſire,
Her baffled foes in reſtleſs hate conſpire
From her fair brow th' unfading wreath to tear,
Thy hand,—and hands like thine,—have planted there—
Thou, ſacred ſhade! in battle hovering near,
Shalt win bright victory from her golden ſphere,
To float aloft, where England's enſign flies,
With angel wings, and palms from Paradiſe!

Ceaſe then the funeral ſtrain!
—Lament no more,
Whom, ripe for fate, 'twere impious to deplore!
He died the death of glory!—
Ceaſe to mourn,
And cries of grief to ſongs of triumph turn!
—Ah, no! Awhile, ere reaſon's voice o'erpow'rs
The fond regret that weeps a loſs like ours,
Though thine own gallant ſpirit, wiſe as brave,
Begg'd of kind Heav'n the illuſtrious end it gave;
Though rival chiefs, waile fondly they recall
Thy ſtoried combats, and thy glorious fall,
Count with juſt pride thy laurels as they bloom,
But envy leſs thy triumphs than thy tomb;—
Yet, yet, awhile the natural tear may flow,
Nor cold reflection chide the chaſtening woe;
Awhile uncheck'd the tide of ſorrow ſwell:
Thou braveſt, gentleſt ſpirit! fare thee well!

London Fashions for January.

LADIES.

(From the 11th number of Bell's monthly publication of la Belle Aſſemblee.

MORNING DRESS,

Of French cambric, made with a train; plain waiſt, rather high behind, and ſharply rounded at the cheſt; trimmed round the bottom with muſlin *a la corkſcrew*; long and very full ſleeves, edged at the hands with the ſame; a blue ribband round the waiſt, terminating with bows and ends on the right ſide. The cap *a la claiſier*, entirely concealing the hair, flowing looſe, and ſhading the face on the left ſide, gathered above the right eye-brow in a ſort of irregular noſe, and ſimply confined round the head with a blue ribband, which finiſhing behind with a bow, forms the crown, or cawl of the cap. A neckerchief, or ſhirt, fitting full in the front, and high towards the throat, with a deep falling collar, embroidered at the edge. Limerick gloves, and jean ſhoes.

Mourning full, or Opera dreſs.

A Spaniſh veſt and petticoat of Italian crape, worn over white ſatin, with a rich border of embroſſed velvet, terminating at the extreme edge with a narrow Vandyke, or fringe of bugles; the petticoat gathered in a drapery towards the right knee, with a chord and taſſels; the front of the veſt made high, and formed in irregular horizontal gathers; confined with two narrow bands of bugles, terminating at the corners of the boſom, where the veſt flows looſe, and forms the ſquare buſt, which is finiſhed with a pearl or diamond broach in the centre. A ſhort full twiſted, or ruckled ſleeves, bordered at the bottom ſimilar with the veſt. The hair in a plain band round the right temple, relieved, and terminated by looſe curls, which commence on the crown of the head, and flow in long irregular ringlets from the left eye-brow, ſo as to reach the ſhoulder. A plain lace veil, with ſlight border, faſtened on the crown of the head, falling over the right ſide of the boſom, and reaching below the waiſt. A pearl or diamond ornament, blended with the hair, over the left eye. Necklace, earrings, and bracelets to correſpond. White ſilk gloves, white ſatin ſhoes. Fan of Ebony, inlaid with ivory, and ſilver mounted.

General obſervations.

The mourning for the reſpected, and venerable Duke of Brunſwick, though principally deſigned for the Court, was, on its firſt commencement, a cuſtom very generally adopted by the multitude: and our public places in conſequence exhibited an aſpect of gloom and ſolemnity. The cloud has, however, begun to diſperſe; and the rainbow tints of faſhion and variety again call forth our obſervation, and attract us more immediately to admire thoſe graces they are deſtined to illuminate.

The fawn-coloured peliſſe, and mantle of keſſeymere velvet, or farinet in divers forms, have reſumed their popularity: nor do we recollect ever to have ſeen a colour ſo juſtly entitled to public ſuffrage; it is unobtruſively elegant, and attracts by its ſimplicity. The Ruſſian mantle, given in our laſt, is much in requeſt; alſo the plain keſſeymere coat, trimmed down the front, round the bottom, collar and cuffs, with Trafalgar trimming of the ſame colour; and is worn with a cottage bonnet, or yeoman hat, to correſpond. The velvet peliſſe, flowing open as a robe, and the Cardinal coat, are leſected by the moſt faſhionable females: but the moſt novel of this ſpecies of habiliment is the Roman mantle. It is compoſed of a long width of keſſeymere, and is trimed quite round, with a fue of the Leopard's ſkin. It is cut in the moſt fanciful form; wrapping round the figure in front, and falling in two points towards the left ſide, and behind; from which points are ſuſpended taſſels the colour of the mantle, which confine it alſo on the neck, it having no cape. A plain hat, of the ſame materials as the mantle, is uſually worn with it. It has a flat brim, which is gently turned up towards the left ſide, and lined with Leopard's ſkin. A ſilk chord round the crown, finiſhed with full ſilk taſſels in front, is its only ornament. The effect of this cuſtom on an elegant figure, is beyond deſcription attractive and ſplendid; but to be adopted with confidence requires the accompaniment of a carriage. We have obſerved a new and uſeful ornament in the ſtyle of a tippet, which we think worthy of deſcription. It is compoſed of velvet or twill farinet, cut in the form of a ſcarf, with ſharp rounded ends, reaching within a quarter of a yard of the feet. The back and ſhoulders are cut in the form of a coachman's mape, or in the ſhape of a tippet. The ſcarf is put in full on the ſhoulder, and is uſually lined through out with a coloured farinet, agreeably contraſted with the outſide; and is invariably trimmed with ſkin, either blue fox, ſquirrel, or leopard. The long ſcarf *a la pariſot*, compoſed of mohair, or thaw muſlin in imitation, is a moſt diſtinguiſhed ornament. Its colours are generally ſalmon, cream-colour, orange, and fawn. It has a rich border, happily contraſted with the ground; and on the latter are large variegated ſpots, where the gold coloured ſilk is chiefly predominant.

In the laſt weeks Gazette was given a letter from Candidus to counſellor Emmet, extracted from the New York papers, from the ſame ſource we give ſome further extracts. Happy to recognize in the true American ſpirit, the genuine deſcendants of a glorious anceſtry. We rejoice to ſee that no ruſtian fugitive, ejected from his native country for his crimes, will be tamely ſuffered to recommence his hoſtile and malevolent practices among them. We ſhould have preſumed, that from his having ſo nearly fallen a victim to his ſanguinary politics, the recollection could not ſo quickly have been obliterated from his mind, and that his widow-making patriotiſm, might have been ſtifled in Ireland, without willing a renewal on the ſcenes of a repetition of its effects in America. We are of opinion that, as his celebrity is on the wane, and as he is *travelled* in the vale of years, he ought to devote his remaining days to repentance, and the expiation of crimes, which has ſet ſore turbulence at work, and his rebellious conduct contributed to make p y. Quarrying with that of others, equally infamous, his inſidious and guileful "love for the people" (we beg pardon for uſing the proſtituted terms) led them firſt to diſcontent, from diſcontent to treaſon, and from treaſon to the perpetration of crimes, of which, the ſore recital begets horror.

Let it be remembered by the Britiſh reader, that this man is not yet a denizen of the United States, that his reſidence has been too ſhort amongſt them to entitle him to the franchiſes of a citizen; and that now, (hopeful coadjutor of Paine's) he is boldly employed in the diabolical toil of tormenting diviſions, eſtabliſhing factions, and all the unhallowed luxuries of diſcord and ſedition, and this in a country, whoſe altars of benevolence he has profaned, by ſacrificing to fell ingratitude, civil diſſenſion, and embryo rebellion. We devoutly wiſh that his miſguided emigrant countrymen may not through levity or a blind fatality, be deluded by him, or any other deteſtable demagogue a ſecond time, nor court a ſecond baniſhment, whilſt ſmarting under the ſting of the firſt. It is to be hoped that they have too juſt a ſenſe of their ſituation, and too great a portion of gratitude for American benefactions, to enter into his nefarious meaſures, or become dupes and victims to his unhappy propenſities, or treaſonable predilection. Happy is it for mankind, that nature produces few ſuch monſters; one alone, is a ſufficient curſe to a province, a ſtate, a nation, or an empire, may heaven preſerve us from a ſimilar ſcourge.

Thomas Addis Emmet.—It is with the deepeſt regret, we find this gentleman, who ſince he found an aſylum in our hitherto happy country, has until recently, conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the confidence and eſteem of our citizens in general—it is with the utmoſt regret we now find him enliſting under the banners of the moſt unprincipled and inveterate cluſter of Jacobins that has ever reared its head in the American Republic. What motive can induce him thus to relinquiſh the tranquil walks of his profeſſional life? What can prompt him thus to relinquiſh the eſteem and the confidence of the beſt men in the community; and once more put his fame and his domeſtic comforts all at on the billows of revolutionary commotion?

At preſent, we ſhall ſay nothing of his inflammatory ſpeech on Thurſday laſt, to the Hibernian Society.

The following is a letter addreſſed by Mr E. to Mr King, through that vehicle of filth and falſehood, the Citizen:

To Rufus King Eſq.

Sir,

From certain paragraphs in the Evening Poſt, I apprehend that it may become neceſſary for me to ſolicit my caſe upon the public. As in that event I ſhould wiſh to derive ſome credit from the character of my adverſary, I requeſt to be informed whether you purpoſe ſubmitting to the world any explanation of your interfe ence with the Britiſh government reſpecting the Iriſh ſtate priſoners in 1798?

I put the queſtion in this way, becauſe I have not the honour of any perſonal acquaintance with you; becauſe I intend that every thing which may paſs between you and me on this ſubject ſhall be public, and becauſe I have been informed that private applications for an explanation of that tranſaction have been heretofore made to you by ſome of my fellow ſufferers from your conduct, and that you did not think fit to favor them with a reply.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOS. ADDIS EMMET.

April 4th.

Citizen Genet.—It is ſaid and believed that this "man of notorious memory" has lately become a prominent tool of the Clinton faction. Indeed, from various circumſtances, he has long been viewed with a ſuſpicious eye. He has at length laid aſide the maſk, and aſſumed a bold and reſolute front; and it is believed by many, that he is not a ſecondary ſpring in the great machine.

Have the American people forgotten the conduct of this man, when he firſt landed on our ſhores? Have they forgotten his baſe attempt to involve our country in the war of Europe?—the proclamations he iſſued—the commiſſions he executed? Have they forgotten his *appeal to the people*, his attempt to ſever the affections of our citizens from their government, from the venerable Waſhington and his companions in council, when he found that he could neither perſuade nor drive the Adminiſtration into a compliance with his wiſhes? Have they forgotten that it was through the Jacobin Clubs throughout our country, and labored with the malign ty of a Robeſpierre to plant in its boſom the ſeeds of rank & perpetual diſcord? Have they forgotten the meaſures and the avowed principles of the faction to which Genet is allied by marriage, by habits and by feelings? Fellow citizens!—Review the columns of the Jacobinic print in this city, for years paſt. See the leaders of the party letting their faces like a flint againſt all appropriations for the defence of our city and harbor.—Hear them urge the means, that we want no other *ſeparations than the unoffending ſimplicity of our manners.* See them invite a French Army to land on our ſhores, to ſcour our ſtreets, and butcher our innocent and unoffending citizens. View this, and then tell us whether Genet is a mere *cog wheel*, or the *prime mover*, of the engine which is to barter down the freedom, tranquility and happineſs of our country.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

The York Gazette.

YORK, May 9, 1807.

The Editor is happy to announce that Mr. John Bennett, late publiſher of the Upper Canada Gazette, is now officially aſſociated with him in the publication of the Gazette. Their utmoſt efforts will be united to make it inſtructive and agreeable to their readers, ſubſcribers, and the community at large. With the hope that they may not be diſappointed, and the aſſurance that their endeavours will keep pace with public patronage, they will be ſtattered to receive orders and commiſſions in their line, addreſſed to *Cameron and Bennett.*

On Tueſday the 5th inſt. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and his Secretary, Major Hilton, accompanied by Mr. Chief Juſtice Scott, a party of gentlemen from the garriſon, and the gentlemen of the Indian department at this place, proceeded to the River Credit, and the next day ſuperintended the innoculation of twenty-four perſons of the Miſſiſſagie tribe of Indians, with the vaccine matter. Mr. Kerbe of the 41ſt regiment performed the operation. A number more of Indians attended for the purpoſe, but from the want of matter, their inoculation was deferred until the 14th inſt.

Much is to be hoped from the mildneſs of the vaccine infection, as from their mode of living and inattention; the ſmall pox has hereſofore been very fatal among the N. A. Indians.

By a gentleman of this town, directly from the head of the lake, we learn that an attempt was made about the 4th inſtant, to commit murder in that neighborhood. We have not been able to aſcertain the names of the parties, one of which, with a wood axe, ſtruck the other two blows. The fate of the wounded man is uncertain, but it was ſuppoſed the conſequence would be death. Steps were taken to bring the offender to juſtice.

The crops of wheat in that quarter have the moſt promiſing appearance. The Meſſrs. Hatts, merchants of Ancaſter, have between two and three thouſand barrels of flour for export ation.

The Editor, having underſtood, that an individual applies to himſelf the character of del Torpedo, in the Oſnabrian letters already publiſhed; and having been informed that they diſpleaſe, where it is not his wiſh to offend; begs leave to acquaint his friends the ſubſcribers, and the public, that no more of the Letters will be publiſhed in the Gazette, but that it he is allowed to retain the preſs a ſufficient time, he will certainly publiſh them ſeparately. Aware that the ſource from whence he derives his preſent appointment, can annul or reſume it at pleaſure, he is far from wiſhing to ſacrifice it wantonly, or that any part of his conduct ſhould bring upon him, enmity or diſpleaſure, either individual or Collective. Still, feeling all the pride of an individual ever independent and liberal in principle, whole every act, knows no other origin or motive, he pledges himſelf to a generous public, that the future ſhall accord, with the honeſt part of his life, and that ſhould he to morrow be doomed to a perſon, he will preſerve his principles uncontaminated.

He regrets that, ſo immediately after publiſhing his intention, relative to the conduct of the preſs—he ſhould be under the neceſſity of reiterating the declaration, that, whilſt it is intruſted to him, he will be the avowed enemy, and unrelenting expoſitor of infamy and turpitude, and whilſt the priviledge of ſpeech is allowed (ſhould Heaven in its anger deny him all other means) he will hold up their puthors to deteſtation. If the Tree is known by its fruits, he can appeal to the experience of his Country for a proof of his principles; he can call upon his fellow ſubjects to pronounce, whether his attachment has been maſtifeſted by empty boaſts, by hollow profeſſions, or dubious effects. He can proudly anticipate their anſwer. The monuments of his principles, the memorials of his attachment, remain, and however painful the egotiſm and neceſſity of a ſtatement may be, the retroſpect is pleaſing and leaves to him,

"What nothing earthly gives or can deſtroy,"
"The ſouls calm ſunſhine and, the heartfelt joy."

DEPARTED this life, on the evening of Thurſday the ſeventh inſtant; Mrs. WILLCOCKS, the lady of W. WILLCOCKS Eſq. of this Town. Her maternal and amiable virtues, will cauſe her death, to be deeply regretted by the whole circle of her acquaintance.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber conſidering it a duty incumbent on him, offers his moſt ſincere thanks to his Friends and late Cuſtomers for the liberal Patronage and ſupport which he formerly ſo amply experienced; and begs leave to inform them, that he has now formed a connexion with Mr. John Cameron in Printing and publiſhing the YORK GAZETTE—earneſtly ſoliciting a further continuance of their friendſhip and ſupport, and hoping by his affiduity and attention, to merit a ſhare of the public confidence and favor.

JOHN BENNETT.

Subſcriptions to the Gazette, will be thankfully received at the printing office, and at the houſe occupied by Mr. Bennett.

*** Printing in general executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

York, 8th May 1807.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at York, 6th May, 1807.

EZRA Bitnum, Ebenezer Cook, James Campbell, William Dobſon, Captain Forbes, 7 letters, Iſaac Griffin, Obadiah Griffin, James Griffin, Nathaniel Gage, Joſeph Hill, Thomas Hill, John Mills Jackſon, 2 letters, Thomas Kee, Samuel Monger, Edmd M'Credie, 4 letters, Neal M'Mullen, ——M'Alliſter, Adam M'Navie, Adam Menielle, James Kyndus, 3 letters, Robert Sat, Thomas Smith, Arch'd Thomſon, Barnet Velie, Catharine Willſon, David Willſon, James Walker, Robert Young.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Burton, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Coloner Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Carſman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikins, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

To be Sold.

LOT No. 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,
To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price two ſhillings and ſix pence, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Dennilon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 3 and 26. in the 1ſt concellion of the ſaid township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Miſſleat on Lot No. 39. Lloyd's creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

Assessment Act continued from our last.

herein before specified, or shall wilfully misrate such rateable property, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not less than forty shillings, nor more than five pounds for the first neglect or refusal, and ten pounds for the second, to be levied by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels; and upon complaint of such neglect, the justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled, shall hear and determine the same, and upon sufficient proof being made of such neglect, refusal, or misstatement, they shall issue such warrant as aforesaid, and such sum of money, when collected, shall be paid into the hands of his Majesty's receiver general, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and towards the support of the government of this province, to be accounted for to his Majesty through the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his Majesty to direct.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the clerk of the peace in each and every district in this province shall, and he is hereby required to transmit before the end of the month of November in every year, to the clerk of the house of assembly for the time being, an aggregate account of the said assessment, which shall contain a true and full statement of every species of property in respect of which such assessment was made; and the clerks of the peace respectively, are hereby authorized to demand, and the treasurer of each district is hereby respectively required to pay to each of the said clerks of the peace for their trouble in making up such aggregate account, the sum of twenty shillings.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the collector may deduct at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds, and no more, as a full compensation for his service in collecting, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and the treasurer shall give a receipt for all money paid to him by any collector.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said justices, at their respective general quarter sessions assembled, or the greater part of them then and there assembled, to nominate and appoint a proper person being resident in the said district, to be treasurer of the said district, which treasurer shall give sufficient security in such sums as shall be approved of by the said justices, at their respective general quarter sessions then and there assembled, to be accountable for the several sums of money which shall be respectively paid to him in pursuance of this act, and to pay such sum or sums of money as shall be ordered to be paid by the justices in their general quarter sessions, and also for the due and faithful execution of the trust reposed in him, and all and every such sum or sums of money as shall be paid into his hands by virtue of and in pursuance of this act, shall be deemed and taken to be the public stock of the district, and the said treasurer shall and is hereby required to pay so much of the money in his hands, to such person or persons as the said justices at their respective general quarter sessions or the greater part of them then and there assembled, shall by their orders direct and appoint for the purposes herein recited, and for any other uses and purposes to which the public stock of any district, is or shall be applicable by law, reserving at all and every time or times to and for his own use and as a reward for his labor and expence, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds that shall or may be paid into his hands by the said collectors, for the purposes aforesaid.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said treasurer shall and he is hereby required to keep books of entries of the several sums respectively received and paid by him in pursuance of this act, and also to deliver in a true and exact account upon oath (if required), which oath any one of the justices at their respective general quarter sessions is hereby authorized to administer; of all and every sum or sums of money respectively received and paid by him, distinguishing the particular uses to which such sum or sums of money have been applied, to the justices at every general quarter sessions, to be holden for the district, and shall lay before the justices of such sessions, the proper vouchers for the same and the discharges of the said justices of the peace or the greater part of them, by their orders made at their general quarter sessions to such treasurers, shall be taken and allowed as good and sufficient acquittances to the full amount thereof.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said justices of the peace at their general quarter sessions or the greater part of them from time to time, to continue such treasurer in his office so long as they shall see convenient, and to remove him at their pleasure and to appoint any other proper person in his place.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the assessments and rates hereby imposed, may be in the form hereunto subjoined.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this act shall be and continue in force for four years from and after the passing of the same, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of the provincial parliament, and no longer.

An Act to Establish the Fees of the Clerks of the Peace, and to regulate the Fees in the several Courts of Quarter Sessions throughout this Province

WHEREAS it is proper to establish the fees of the different clerks of the peace in this province, and that provision be made for the payment of costs arising in the courts of general quarter sessions;

BE it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act the following fees shall be allowed to the different clerks of the peace in this province; for drawing the precept and attending commissioners to sign the same, and transmitting it to the sheriff, one pound; attending each quarter session, one pound and ten shillings; making up the records of each session, two pounds and ten shillings; notice of every appointment, one shilling; list of jurors, every one hundred names, two shillings and six pence; making up estreats of each session and transmitting the same to the inspector general, five shillings; to be paid out of the district treasury:—every recognizance for the peace or good behaviour, to be paid by the party bound, five shillings; for discharging the same, two shillings and six pence; subpoena, two shillings and six pence; bench warrant, five shillings; drawing indictment, ten shillings; allowance of certiorari, to be paid by the person applying for the same, five shillings.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any person or persons shall be convicted before any court of quarter sessions in this province, of any assault or misdemeanor, such person or persons so convicted, shall pay the costs of such conviction and prosecution, that shall be allowed and taxed by the said court; and when such defendant or defendants shall be acquitted, the prosecutor, unless it shall appear to the said court that there were reasonable grounds for prosecuting, to be certified by the chairman, by indorsement on the back of the indictment, in open court, shall pay such costs of prosecution, as shall be allowed and taxed as aforesaid; *Provided nevertheless,* that when any defendant or defendants shall be tried on a presentment of the grand jury, and shall be acquitted, the costs shall be paid out of the district treasury; *Provided nevertheless,* that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to deprive the clerks of the peace of such fees as are allowed by any act of parliament for other services.

An Act to regulate the payment of certain debts due by the Eastern District before the establishment of the District of Johnstown.

WHEREAS the present District of Johnstown was formerly a part of the Eastern district, and it appears that several orders were drawn upon the Treasurer by the Justices of the Peace in quarter sessions assembled, in the said Eastern District, previous to the establishment of the District of Johnstown, for the payment of money to individuals, which orders were not then paid for the want of funds, and which now remain unpaid; *BE* it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, an act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province, and by the authority of the same; That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the respective treasurers for the time being, of the said Eastern District and District of Johnstown, and the said treasurers are hereby required respectively, out of the money raised, or to be raised from the rates, to pay the one equal half of all sum or sums of money which are now due and owing upon any order or orders drawn upon the treasurer by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled, in the said Eastern District before the first day of January which was in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, to any person or persons to whom such order or orders were made payable, or to his her or their executors or administrators

YORK:—PRINTED BY JOHN CAMERON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THE YORK GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1807.

From not having any communication with the Post Office at Niagara, during the last week, the Editors had it not in their power, to give an article of Foreign news.—In the pleasure of what they now have to announce, they presume the partial suspension will be speedily forgotten: from its IMPORTANCE, they hasten to give it in a Gazette extraordinary. Confident that the public will cordially participate with them, in events so glorious and interesting, to the friends and cause of order and humanity, and so deadly to the hopes of the Arch disorganiser Napoleon, and the fiends of minor note, the Editors, would not for a moment withhold, intelligence of such grateful import.

LONDON, March 8.

We have infinite pleasure in being able to announce the arrival of a messenger this morning from Petersburgh, with the official accounts of a succession of

IMPORTANT VICTORIES

obtained by the Russians over the French, between the 1st and 12th of February.

Mr. Vlick, who is the bearer of these joyful tidings, left Petersburgh on the 18th of February, and Gottenburgh on the 1st inst. on board the Amity Packet, which was dispatched for his conveyance. From him we have the happiness to learn, that Gen. Benningsen has officially announced several Victories obtained by him over Bonaparte, in one of which the French lost upwards of 20,000 men, a large portion of their artillery, and twelve standards.

Six of these latter had been triumphantly exhibited on the parade of Petersburgh, previous to Mr. Vlick's departure.

A French General has deserted the sinking fortune of Bonaparte, and has arrived at St. Petersburgh. He reports, and his statement is confirmed from various quarters, that Bonaparte since his invasion of Poland, has lost upwards of 100,000 men.

March 9.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Sunday March 8.

"A dispatch dated St. Petersburgh, 17th February, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, his Majesty's ambassador and plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh, by Lord Viscount Howic, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs:—

"I have the pleasure of enclosing, for your Lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French.

"Translation of a letter from General de Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, to his ex. the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, (3)-16 February.

"General Boulberg, minister for foreign affairs, hastens to communicate to his excellency the ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence which arrived last night from the army.—

"General Benningsen, after having fallen back, for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manoeuvering the troops under his command, took up a position at Preussic Eylau. During four days successively, his rear guard, commanded by General Barclay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 26th January, (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, & the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; but towards the evening the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and General Benningsen took possession of the field of battle.

"Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him the marshals Angereau, D'Avoust, Soult, Ney, and Ballieres, at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from six to eight thousand men, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken 12 stand of colours, and about fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom there are thirty officers.

"The Courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not know all the details of the above mentioned day.

"General Budberg has the honor to be, &c.

Translation of a letter from General the Baron de Benningsen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delivered by Lieut Col. Stavitski, and aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty.

On the Field of Battle.

Preussich Eylau, Feb. 8.

"SIRE—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your imperial majesty that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide in me has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th Jan. (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.)

"The enemy was completely defeated;—one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but were repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet, and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed.

"I shall not fail to transmit to your majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussich Eylau.

"I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerable more than 12 thousand men."

March 14.

The Juno, Thomson master, which has arrived in the River from Memel, has brought a copy of the public notification of the battle of Eylau, which was posted in that town, announcing the result to the public. The following is a translation:

PROCLAMATION.

"The Governor and chamber of Magistracy, have to congratulate their fellow citizens, that official accounts have this day been received, that after repeated battles from the 3d to the 8th, the combined armies of Russia and Prussia had obtained a complete victory over the French. The result of the victory has been twenty Eagles 7 fourteen of which had been awarded to Gen. Benningsen and the Russian army: the remaining six had been presented to his Majesty the King of Prussia. The French had lost twenty thousand men, who were dead on the field of battle.

"The contest had been so obstinately maintained on both sides, that both the French and Russians had refused to accept of any quarter from each other. A body of 1500 French, who had been cut off during the battle of the 7th, had been surrounded on the 8th by the whole of the Russian army—they refused to lay down their arms or accept of quarter; but General Benningsen, after a sharp attack, made them sensible of their fruitless resistance, and ruinous desperation, and induced them to surender at discretion. These are the only prisoners taken. The Russians remained encamped on the field of battle on the 10th; the French had retreated two leagues. Gen. Benningsen expected a strong reinforcement of Cossacks, and the junction of the Silesian Levy, when, it is supposed, that he will pursue his victory.

By order of the Chamber of Magistracy.

H. KLOPSTOCK.

March 17.

A letter from Rotterdam, of the date of Wednesday last, states, that Bonaparte was daily expected at Paris, having left the command of the army to Messena. His imperial majesty is said to be severely indisposed.—A report also prevailed at Rotterdam, that an Austrian army was in full march towards Saxony.

The captain of a vessel arrived on Friday in the river, in ten days from Dantzic, states, that a short time before he sailed, accounts had been received, that the French had been again defeated by the Russians, with a very great loss, and that a great number of prisoners had arrived at Koningsburg; in consequence of the above news, the rejoicings at Dantzic had continued for three days. A gentleman just arrived from Hamburgh also reports, that the French are on full retreat, and are already 100 English miles this side of Prussian Eylau.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 15.

On the 8th of this month, the Russian army gained a splendid victory over the French at Eylau. The French army, on this occasion, consisted of more than 120,000 men;—the Russians, of Gen. Benningsen's division, and of that which was formerly commanded by General Buxhoveden. The battle began on the 7th of February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, & continued until six o'clock on the evening of the 8th. Bonaparte renewed the attack eight different times, and was as often repulsed.

It is said that a great part of the French army (chiefly chosen troops) were fairly cut down by the Russians; and that, on the Russian side, four generals were killed. It is remarked, that in case Bonaparte's design had succeeded, it would have been conclusive of the campaign; he knew that general Benningsen's division was stationed at Mohringen, and general Essen's at Wiloke Malewick; and as they were consequently at a great distance from each other, he threw himself with his whole force between these two divisions, in a right line with Konigsburg in order to separate them, or cut them off from each other, and fall with more effect upon the weaker part, but the success of this plan was prevented by general Benningsen's operations and rapid movements.

Towards the conclusion of the battle, there was a want of cartridges on both sides: and therefore recourse was had to the bayonet, which caused great carnage.

March 11th.

Sir Home Popham has been honorably acquitted.

Blennerhasset, the ally of Burr, is acknowledged by Thos. Addis Emmet as his friend and relation. This is a connexion which he has not boasted in his letter to Mr. King. As he appears vain of having his name "embodied" in the history of *one conspiracy*, perhaps he may be gratified by having it recorded in *another*.

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VOL. XVII. NUMBER 3.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 835.] SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the eighteenth day of April, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Prorogation bearing date the tenth day of March last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Eighteenth day of this present month of April, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-Sixth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 30th day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Elquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be Sold.

LOT No 6, in the 1st Concession of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling house erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leased as a Tavern,

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, February 24.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following list of the Staff of the South American Army is handed about in military circles. Probably it is not quite correct: we shall present it more so, soon.

Commander in Chief, Lt. Gen. Whitelocke, 89th reg. second in command, Major Gen. Gower, 63d reg. Brigadier Generals, Acland, Foot Guards, Beresford, 88th reg. Sir S. Achmuty, 20th Foot, Lord Blayney, 87th reg. Crawford, 60th, Dep. Adj. Gen. Lieut. Col. Torrens, 89th reg. Assistant do. Major Trotter, 83d, Dep. Q. M. Gen. Major Putzler, 7th Foot, Assistant do. Major Tucker, 23d Foot, Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. Gordon, Dep. Com. Gen. Major Lindsay.

Capt. Hill, of the 89th, is appointed one of the Aids de-Camp to Gen. Whitelocke.

The Paymaster General, Military Secretary, Majors of Brigade, and some of the Aids de Camp, are not yet appointed.

That fine corps, the 95th, commanded by Colonel Lord Blayney, as well as the Troop of Horse Artillery, were yesterday embarked at Portsmouth. The baggage of the Commander in Chief was likewise sent on board yesterday, from the Isle of Wight. Under an officer of such activity and enterprise as General Whitelocke, we are confident there will be no delay. Detachments and recruits for the 28th, 40th, 47th, 83d, 87th, and 88th were yesterday embarked for South America.

The army of South America now will consist of

The Royal Engineers and Artificers, a detachment.
The Royal Horse Artillery, 1 troop.
The Royal Artillery, 4 companies.
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And a detachment of the Royal Waggon Corps.

We hear that a Field Officer of the Royal Engineers, as well as of the artillery, will accompany General Whitelocke.

It is now thought that the 8th, 13th, and 63d, which at one time were intended to go to join the South American Army, will not now proceed there, General Whitelocke having declared that he waited only for the 89th in addition to the force already out, and that he conceives this formidable force sufficient for any service there.

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Yesterday we received Dutch and French papers by the American ship Medford, arrived in the River from Rotterdam, which have furnished us with some articles of importance Government at the same time received dispatches from the Continent by the Dorset Packet, arrived at Harwich. The latter are stated to announce another action between the Russians and French, in which the Grand Duke of Berg was killed. We have before us an extract of a letter received by a merchant in the city, from his brother at Warsaw, mentioning Murat's death, and that the body had been received in that city with great pomp, and, as we understand, buried there. We incline, however, to think, from some allusion to the scene of action, that Murat, should he have fallen, must have been killed in the battle of Eylau, or in some affair immediately following it.

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A general salute was fired from the batteries along the French coast on Thursday. It is not unlikely but the salute may have been occasioned by the return of Bonaparte to the capitol.

SECOND EDITION.

Traveller Office, 3 o'clock.

A mercantile houte in the city, has just received advices from Lisbon, by a merchant ship, that Monte Video has been taken possession of by a British force. We have no doubt of the fact. It will be remembered that the first accounts of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres reached us by the way of Lisbon much earlier than by any other channel.

In our eagerness to communicate this pleasing intelligence we have not been able to ascertain the period at which it was taken.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

"MORIENWERDER, Jan. 27.

"On the 23th and 25th January, two actions took place at Mohringen, in which the divisions of Ney and Bernadotte were almost entirely destroyed or dispersed and the remains of the latter officer's corps is cut off. Murat is wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded, Rapp killed, and General Fournier made prisoner.

"The contributions of Elbing, amounting to sixty thousand crowns, are retaken at Mohringen, with the entire equipage of Bernadotte.

"The first are at Morienwerder; the Russians are at Culm; the blockade of Grondenz is raised; the bridge of Thorn has been carried away by the ice, which renders the passage of the French across the Vistula very difficult.

"Lannes has lost both his legs: six thousand French are killed, and four thousand wounded. The victory was obtained by the arrival of the two corps of Bennigsen and L'Estocq. A general Victor, who has been made prisoner, arrived at Dantzic."

The Resistance frigate, Capt. Adam, from the West Indies, is arrived at Portsmouth, having on board upwards of four million of dollars, which she brought from Vera Cruz, by permission of the British and Spanish governments.—The Resistance sailed from Vera Cruz on the 14th of January. She continued off that port ten days, during which time no intercourse was permitted between the vessel and the shore.

We yesterday stated that Bonaparte had issued a fresh decree for the immediate sale of the confiscated property at Hamburgh, and in the Hanseatic towns. We have since been favored with a copy of this unprincipled Decree, of which the following is a translation:

(COPY.)

(Extract from the Minuter of the Secretary of State.)

"Palais, at Warsaw, Jan. 25, 1807.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

"Since our Decree of the 21st of Nov. ordering the confiscation of all English merchandize, in whatever hands they might be lodged:

"Since our Decree of the 15th Dec. ordering that all English merchandize and property at Hamburgh, and in Hanseatic Towns, should be sent to France, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. The merchandize, subject to confiscation in pursuance of our decree of the 21st Nov. shall be deposited in a special magazine, and placed under the care of the French agent.

Art. II. An inventory must be made, and presented to our Intendant General, who will immediately transmit it to our Minister of Finance.

Art. III. The colonial produce, the articles chiefly necessary in the manufactures, the fine cloths, and the works in silks, must be sent to France, subject to the authority of our Minister of Finance, and placed in his depository.

Art. IV. The goods, the spirits, cloths proper for the service of the army, and other articles capable of being rendered useful, must all be placed in the military magazine.

Art. V. The coarser description of merchandize, such as iron, wood, coals, beer, potash, &c. must be sold upon the spot where they have been sequestrated.

Art. VI. The produce of the sales in the territory occupied by the army must be placed in the fund of general contributions, and that of the sales in France in the Bank.

Art. VII. Our Minister of Finance, and our Intendant General, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

On the part of the Emperor, the Minister Secretary of State.

HUGUES R. MARET.

Conformably to the copy of the Intendant General. DORU.

Erlangen, Feb. 3.

The Austrian regiments in Bohemia have received orders to put themselves in motion; among these are the light horse of Rosenberg, and the Uhlans of Schwarzenberg.

Lemberg, Jan. 18.

General Kamenskoi, with the main body of the Russian army, is posted behind the river Nur. The head quarters are in a small village of the same name. Auxiliaries arrive for the Russian army from the farthest parts of the empire in Asia. The first corps of Reserve is near Byalystock, where there is a large magazine; a second army of reserve is at Grodno, and a third at Dubno. The recruits, who are numerous, are trained and exercised, fit for the ranks in fourteen days. Dubno and Nisewiels are both strongly fortified. In the former place the French prisoners are kept, previous to their being carried further into the interior. To animate the courage of the Russian soldiers, the Emperor has promised to promote every officer who shall distinguish himself, besides a grant of crown lands, &c. The wounded privates are also to receive pensions, and their widows and orphans to be provided for.

Vienna, Jan. 28.

The Austrian prisoners of war who have returned from France, have given their Sovereign a striking proof of their attachment; for in spite of all they have suffered on the road, and the seductions to which they were exposed in all the states through which they passed, particularly on the borders of the Rhine, where they were obliged to remain some months, out of 36,930 men who went to France, 36,000 have actually arrived upon the Austrian territory. These faithful soldiers chaunted hymns of joy upon their arrival in Austria.

The day before yesterday a courier brought very important dispatches from Baron Vincent, at Warsaw, in consequence of which the Minister of State had a private conference with the Sovereign. The army cantoned near the Carpathian Mountains, advances gradually towards Gallacia. The English squadron near Constantinople is on outlacle to the arrival of Turkish troops from Asia.

From the Main, Feb. 3.

The Austrian regiments in Bohemia have orders to march. A third part of the war contribution imposed upon Munster has been remitted.

Feb. 7.

A number of French troops are proceeding by forced marches to Italy. It is reported that the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy are to take the same route.

We read in the Journal of Frankfort, that the Court of Vienna having acquitted itself of its debt to France, has demanded of the Emperor Napoleon, the evacuation of the fortrels of Braunau by the French troops; and that four regiments had already received orders to put themselves in motion towards Upper Austria, to take possession of that fortrels.

Bucharest, Dec. 31.

On the 12th, 1200 Turks, under Mehemet Bairaktar, arrived here. On the 13th the Russian Consul was brought to Kudschuck. On the 14th and 15th, 20,000 Turks arrived here and immediately advanced against 15,000 Russians at Fockfan. On the 23d they came to an action at Grodan, in which the Turks lost 600 men; and on the 27th the Russian General Michelson, and Prince Ypsilante, entered the city. On the 29th, General Michelson broke up from hence to march to Albania by way of Widdin.

Turkish Frontier, Jan. 10.

The Russians under Gen. Michelson have taken possession of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Wallachia. They drive all the Turks they meet before them. It seems as if the Russians intend to pass the Danube near Kenjowa, and establish themselves in Servia. The Turks in Bosnia have already taken up arms against the Russians. The Servians evacuated the Austrian War Hand, upon the Danube, on the night of the 6th.

Norfolk, April 8.

The information received by the Louisa, from Jamaica, although coming in a circuitous direction, is later than any thing which we have received from Barbadoes and Trinidad. It appears that the Rochefort fleet is out, and destined for Martinique. The British force consists of the five sheps of the line mentioned under the Jamaica head. The Romilies of 74 guns, had also arrived at Barbadoes, and will, if necessary, be added, which will make the two fleets equal in number, in which case the event of a battle may be calculated upon with certainty. It is not without the scope of probability, that the Rochefort fleet may make its app arance off our Capes, with a view to relieve the Patriot and Cybelle, now blockaded by the British force in the bay.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MAY 16, 1807.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the commanding Officer's Quarters at Niagara, at 2 o'clock on Thursday the 4th of June.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Council House, Niagara, on His Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Joseph Chinquy, Esq. Collector of the Customs at the Ports of St. Joseph and St. Mary.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

SUCH Gentlemen as wish to subscribe to a Ball, on the evening of the fourth of June next, for the Celebration of the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, are requested to meet at Moore's Hotel on Monday next the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock.

YORK, 16th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents (if applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 3th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein,

2d. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, and make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the abovementioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council,
Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 18 7.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in the same, about four miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass.—Also, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging. A good Log House, a stable of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or six Hogs with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For further apply to the proprietor thereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 32 and 26, in the third concession of the said township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Milltest on Lot No. 32. Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

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A general salute was fired from the batteries along the French coast on Thursday. It is not unlikely but the salute may have been occasioned by the return of Bonaparte to the capitol.

SECOND EDITION.

Traveller Office, 3 o'clock.

A mercantile houte in the city, has just received advices from Lisbon, by a merchant ship, that Monte Video has been taken possession of by a British force. We have no doubt of the fact. It will be remembered that the first accounts of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres reached us by the way of Lisbon much earlier than by any other channel.

In our eagerness to communicate this pleasing intelligence we have not been able to ascertain the period at which it was taken.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

"MORIENWERDER, Jan. 27.

"On the 23th and 25th January, two actions took place at Mohringen, in which the divisions of Ney and Bernadotte were almost entirely destroyed or dispersed and the remains of the latter officer's corps is cut off. Murat is wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded, Rapp killed, and General Fournier made prisoner.

"The contributions of Elbing, amounting to sixty thousand crowns, are retaken at Mohringen, with the entire equipage of Bernadotte.

"The first are at Morienwerder; the Russians are at Culm; the blockade of Grondenz is raised; the bridge of Thorn has been carried away by the ice, which renders the passage of the French across the Vistula very difficult.

"Lannes has lost both his legs: six thousand French are killed, and four thousand wounded. The victory was obtained by the arrival of the two corps of Bennigsen and L'Estocq. A general Victor, who has been made prisoner, arrived at Dantzic."

The Resistance frigate, Capt. Adam, from the West Indies, is arrived at Portsmouth, having on board upwards of four million of dollars, which she brought from Vera Cruz, by permission of the British and Spanish governments.—The Resistance sailed from Vera Cruz on the 14th of January. She continued off that port ten days, during which time no intercourse was permitted between the vessel and the shore.

We yesterday stated that Bonaparte had issued a fresh decree for the immediate sale of the confiscated property at Hamburgh, and in the Hanseatic towns. We have since been favored with a copy of this unprincipled Decree, of which the following is a translation:

(COPY.)

(Extract from the Minuter of the Secretary of State.)

"Palais, at Warsaw, Jan. 25, 1807.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

"Since our Decree of the 21st of Nov. ordering the confiscation of all English merchandize, in whatever hands they might be lodged:

"Since our Decree of the 15th Dec. ordering that all English merchandize and property at Hamburgh, and in Hanseatic Towns, should be sent to France, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. The merchandize, subject to confiscation in pursuance of our decree of the 21st Nov. shall be deposited in a special magazine, and placed under the care of the French agent.

Art. II. An inventory must be made, and presented to our Intendant General, who will immediately transmit it to our Minister of Finance.

Art. III. The colonial produce, the articles chiefly necessary in the manufactures, the fine cloths, and the works in silks, must be sent to France, subject to the authority of our Minister of Finance, and placed in his depository.

Art. IV. The goods, the spirits, cloths proper for the service of the army, and other articles capable of being rendered useful, must all be placed in the military magazine.

Art. V. The coarser description of merchandize, such as iron, wood, coals, beer, potash, &c. must be sold upon the spot where they have been sequestrated.

Art. VI. The produce of the sales in the territory occupied by the army must be placed in the fund of general contributions, and that of the sales in France in the Bank.

Art. VII. Our Minister of Finance, and our Intendant General, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

On the part of the Emperor, the Minister Secretary of State.

HUGUES R. MARET.

Conformably to the copy of the Intendant General. DORU.

Erlangen, Feb. 3.

The Austrian regiments in Bohemia have received orders to put themselves in motion; among these are the light horse of Rosenberg, and the Uhlans of Schwarzenberg.

Lemberg, Jan. 18.

General Kamenskoi, with the main body of the Russian army, is posted behind the river Nur. The head quarters are in a small village of the same name. Auxiliaries arrive for the Russian army from the farthest parts of the empire in Asia. The first corps of Reserve is near Byalystock, where there is a large magazine; a second army of reserve is at Grodno, and a third at Dubno. The recruits, who are numerous, are trained and exercised, fit for the ranks in fourteen days. Dubno and Nisewiels are both strongly fortified. In the former place the French prisoners are kept, previous to their being carried further into the interior. To animate the courage of the Russian soldiers, the Emperor has promised to promote every officer who shall distinguish himself, besides a grant of crown lands, &c. The wounded privates are also to receive pensions, and their widows and orphans to be provided for.

Vienna, Jan. 28.

The Austrian prisoners of war who have returned from France, have given their Sovereign a striking proof of their attachment; for in spite of all they have suffered on the road, and the seductions to which they were exposed in all the states through which they passed, particularly on the borders of the Rhine, where they were obliged to remain some months, out of 36,930 men who went to France, 36,000 have actually arrived upon the Austrian territory. These faithful soldiers chaunted hymns of joy upon their arrival in Austria.

The day before yesterday a courier brought very important dispatches from Baron Vincent, at Warsaw, in consequence of which the Minister of State had a private conference with the Sovereign. The army cantoned near the Carpathian Mountains, advances gradually towards Gallacia. The English squadron near Constantinople is on outlacle to the arrival of Turkish troops from Asia.

From the Main, Feb. 3.

The Austrian regiments in Bohemia have orders to march. A third part of the war contribution imposed upon Munster has been remitted.

Feb. 7.

A number of French troops are proceeding by forced marches to Italy. It is reported that the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy are to take the same route.

We read in the Journal of Frankfort, that the Court of Vienna having acquitted itself of its debt to France, has demanded of the Emperor Napoleon, the evacuation of the fortrels of Braunau by the French troops; and that four regiments had already received orders to put themselves in motion towards Upper Austria, to take possession of that fortrels.

Bucharest, Dec. 31.

On the 12th, 1200 Turks, under Mehemet Bairaktar, arrived here. On the 13th the Russian Consul was brought to Kudschuck. On the 14th and 15th, 20,000 Turks arrived here and immediately advanced against 15,000 Russians at Fockfan. On the 23d they came to an action at Grodan, in which the Turks lost 600 men; and on the 27th the Russian General Michelson, and Prince Ypsilante, entered the city. On the 29th, General Michelson broke up from hence to march to Albania by way of Widdin.

Turkish Frontier, Jan. 10.

The Russians under Gen. Michelson have taken possession of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Wallachia. They drive all the Turks they meet before them. It seems as if the Russians intend to pass the Danube near Kenjowa, and establish themselves in Servia. The Turks in Bosnia have already taken up arms against the Russians. The Servians evacuated the Austrian War Hand, upon the Danube, on the night of the 6th.

Norfolk, April 8.

The information received by the Louisa, from Jamaica, although coming in a circuitous direction, is later than any thing which we have received from Barbadoes and Trinidad. It appears that the Rochefort fleet is out, and destined for Martinique. The British force consists of the five sheps of the line mentioned under the Jamaica head. The Romilies of 74 guns, had also arrived at Barbadoes, and will, if necessary, be added, which will make the two fleets equal in number, in which case the event of a battle may be calculated upon with certainty. It is not without the scope of probability, that the Rochefort fleet may make its app arance off our Capes, with a view to relieve the Patriot and Cybelle, now blockaded by the British force in the bay.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MAY 16, 1807.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the commanding Officer's Quarters at Niagara, at 2 o'clock on Thursday the 4th of June.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Council House, Niagara, on His Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Joseph Chinquy, Esq. Collector of the Customs at the Ports of St. Joseph and St. Mary.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

SUCH Gentlemen as wish to subscribe to a Ball, on the evening of the fourth of June next, for the Celebration of the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, are requested to meet at Moore's Hotel on Monday next the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock.

YORK, 16th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents (if applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 3th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein,

2d. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, and make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the abovementioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council,
Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 18 7.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in the same, about four miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass.—Also, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging. A good Log House, a stable of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or six Hogs with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For further apply to the proprietor thereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 32 and 26, in the third concession of the said township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Milltest on Lot No. 32. Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

An Act for applying certain sums of Money therein mentioned to make good certain Monies issued and advanced by His Majesty, through His Honor Mr. President Grant, in pursuance of two addresses.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS in pursuance of several addresses of your Commons House of Assembly to His Honor Alexander Grant, Esquire, late President administering the government of your Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the first and third of March one thousand eight hundred and six, last passed, in the forty-sixth year of your Majesty's reign, several sums of money, amounting in the whole to the sum of one hundred and fifty-one pounds, two shillings and six pence halfpenny, have been issued and advanced by your Majesty, through His Honor Mr. President Grant, to the Clerks and other Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, for certain contingent expences attending the last session of Parliament;—May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted,—and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same; That out of the surplus of any fund or funds subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province, now remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there shall be issued and applied the sum of one hundred and fifty-one pounds, two shillings and six pence half penny, to make good the said sum of money which has been issued and advanced in pursuance of the aforesaid addresses.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the due application of the said sum of money, pursuant to the direction of this Act shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall direct.

An Act for the Preservation of Salmon.

WHEREAS it is found necessary to make provision for the preservation of Salmon, in the Rivers and Creeks of this Province; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons in the Home or Newcastle Districts, shall be allowed by setting any net or nets, wear, or other engines, to take any salmon or salmon fry, in any river or creek, or at the mouth or near the mouth of any river or creek in the said Districts.

II. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons in either of the Districts aforesaid, shall take or catch or attempt to take or catch by setting any net or nets, wears or other engines, any salmon or salmon fry, in any of the creeks or rivers, or at the mouth or near the mouth of any creek or river in the aforesaid Districts, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds for the first offence, and double that sum for every subsequent offence, or in default of payment, shall be committed to the common gaol of the District in which the offence is committed, for the space of one month. Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent persons at any time from taking salmon with a spear or hook and line.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, upon the oath of any one credible witness, to hear and determine the matter in complaint, and on conviction under his hand and seal, to cause to be levied of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders as are herein before mentioned, the sum of Five Pounds for the first offence, and double the sum for every subsequent offence, committed contrary to the intention of this Act, or in default of payment, to commit the offender to the common gaol of the District for one month.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That one half of every fine levied, or to be levied, by virtue of this Act, shall be given to the informer, and the other half shall be paid into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province.

An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force giving Bounties for Destroying Wolves.

WHEREAS the several Acts now in force in this Province to encourage the destruction of Wolves are not found beneficial in proportion to the expence incurred by them;—Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same,—that an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province," and also an Act passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for further altering and amending an Act passed in the thirty third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves and Bears in different parts of this Province," be repealed, and the same are hereby repealed accordingly. Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the payment of any certificates under the authority of the Acts hereby repealed which shall have been given previous to the passing of this Act.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryster,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.
District of Johnstown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.
Midland District.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forsyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.
Alexander Fisher, Esq.
Philip Dorland, Esq.
District of Newcastle.
Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.
Home District.
Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.
District of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muthead,
John Symington, Esquires.
District of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.
Western District.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pillard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

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

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm near York.

THE price two shillings and six pence, York currency, the Bushel, if taken away by the purchasers: or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three shillings, in any quantity not less than ten bushels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denison, on the premises, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 4.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 836.] SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the twenty-fifth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-fifth day of this present month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority to vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold.

LOT No. 6, in the first Concession of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling house erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leased as a Tavern,

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

British Naval Operations in India.

Capt. Vi Bry, from Batavia, has furnished from his private journal, the following particulars of British Naval Operations in India. —On the 28th Oct. 1806, the British frigate Caroline, of 36 guns, capt. Ranier, came into Batavia roads, and after having taken two small Dutch vessels, attacked and took the Dutch frigate Maria Reygersbergh, of 44 guns.—Captain Ranier did not fire a gun until within half pistol shot of his enemy, nor did he pay the smallest attention to the fire from the shore, and the other Dutch ships; most of which flipped their cables, and ran ashore. None of the American ships received any injury, though the shot flew very thick amongst them. On the 27th November, alarm guns were fired at Ouruſt; shortly after an English squadron appeared in ſight, ſome of which immediately ſilenced the fort at Ouruſt, and took poſſeſſion of it, and a corvette lying there.—All the Dutch ſhips, and one Pruſſian, ſlipped their cables, and ran aſhore. The Powerful, of 74 guns, captain Plampin, chaſed to the eaſtward, and the Sea flower brig, of 14 guns, chaſed ſome Dutch ſhips from Samarang. The Engliſh line of battle then came in, as follows:—Terpſichore, 32 guns, capt. Lye, Culloden 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Drake, capt. Pellew, Ruſſell 74, capt. Couſfield, Brilliquex 64, capt. Byng and a corvette and brig, captured the day before. The Engliſh ſquadron then came to anchor, in proper ſtations, and commenced a heavy cannonading on the fort and ſtranded ſhips, and at two o'clock, the boats of the fleet were manned, and ſent in, under cover of the fire of the ſhips, to burn the veſſels, which was effected with very little loſs.

Dutch National veſſels burnt.

Frigate Phœnix, 32 guns.
Brig, Adventurier, 20 guns.
Brig Zeaploeg, 14 guns.

Company's ſhips.

Frigate Arneſteyn, force unknown.
Ship Patriot, 18 guns.
Brig Ceres, and Brig Snolbeyd.

Private Ships.

Ships Deugdzaamhayd; Eaſt-Indian, and Zuider Pole, (Pruſſian) and four or five others, names unknown. On the eaſt ſide the Andromeda and Debora, two fine Java ſhips, and another large ſhip, were alſo burnt

Towards Evening the firing ceaſed.—During the night the ſky was awfully illuminated by the blaze of 18 large ſhips: and the blowing up of ſeveral of them, when the fire reached their Magazines, added to the grandeur of the ſcene.

The next day they burned at Ouruſt, the Zeboltower and Beſchemer, Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen.

BOSTON, April 28.

Capt. Orcutt, arrived at Penobſcot, from Dominique, which he left the 11th March, informs, that five fail of the line, with 3,000 troops, had arrived there from Great-Britain, and that Martinique and Guadeloupe were conſidered in a ſtate of blockade.

According to the beſt accounts, the following Gen. l Officers have been killed and wounded, in the late battles in Poland and Eaſt Pruſſia;

Ruſſian—killed—Prince Repnin; Prince Italinſki (Suwarrow;) and one other, whoſe name has eſcaped us.

French—killed—Major Gen. Hauteoult, Generals, Dalhamn, Campana, and Corbineau—Wounded—Marſhal Angereau, Gen. Desjardins, Lochet, Rigaud, Heudelet, Latour Maubourg and Gardanne, aid de-camp to Bonaparte.

CAPTURE OF MONTE-VIEDO.

Capt. Ruſſell, arrived from St. Salvador, at Providence, which he left on the 5th March, informs, that on the morning of the day on which he ſailed, an Engliſh veſſel arrived there from the River of Plates, in 36 days, bringing intelligence, that the Engliſh had captured Monte Viedo; that the place ſuſtained a cloſe ſiege of ſix days, and was at length carried by ſtorm; when the violence committed on the Engliſh, at Buenos Ayres, was retaliated. The capture muſt have been made between the 10th and 20th January. The veſſel was diſpatched to St. Salvador for proviſions.

Salem, May 1.

The Turkiſh War.—By Capt. William Cook, who arrived here on Wednesday night from Palermo in Sicily, we have ſome additional particulars reſpecting the new war which has been ſo furiouſly commenced between the Turks and Ruſſians, which is likely ſoon to aſſume a high degree of intereſt and importance. The Turks are doubtleſs conſidered as acting a part aſſigned them by Bonaparte; and, as was to be expected, the Britiſh have made common cauſe with the Ruſſians againſt them. We have already had ſome reports of the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms, under General Michelſon, in the direct route for Conſtantinople. Capt. C. further informs, us of the co-operation of a Naval force in the expedition againſt the Ottoman capital. Diſpatches had arrived at Sicily, with orders for Sir Sidney Smith to join Admiral Duckworth, and ſail with all poſſible ſpeed for the Dardanelles, to act in concert with the Ruſſians againſt the Porte; and they failed, in conſequence, on the 29th of January. We do not know the amount of the Britiſh force. The Ruſſians were ſtated to have 25 ſail of men of war in the Mideterranean, on board of which was a conſiderable number of troops; and it was expected that in conjunction they would attack the Dardanelles, and paſs up to Conſtantinople. In the mean time, feats were entertained for the ſafety of Admiral Louis, who with a ſmall ſquadron, was, by the laſt advices, at Conſtantinople, and who might therefore be arreſted on his return into the Archipelago, if the Turks ſhould be apprized in the ſeaſon of hoſtility of Great Britain.

New-York, May 1.

By the arrival of the ſhip Pallinurus, in 26 days from Plymouth, we have been put in poſſeſſion of London papers to the 22d March, being two days later than before received by the Gold Hunter, from which the following articles are extracted.

LONDON, March 22.

The duke of Portland, who, at his Majeſty's command, has undertaken to form a new adminiſtration, continues occupied in that important, and we are inclined to think, arduous arrangement. Lord Hardwicke yeſterday attended his majeſty at Windſor; and in the evening a meeting of the new cabinet took place at Burlington houſe, to receive the further communication of the royal pleaſure.

It has been attempted to reconcile the diſcordant feelings of lords Sidmouth and Melville; and we underſtand Lord Eldon, in communicating to the king the difficulty which occurred on this head, enquired if his majeſty was deſirous that lord Sidmouth ſhould continue in his Cabinet. The reply is ſtated to have been, "It is matter of perfect indifference to me." We have reaſon to believe that the duke of Portland has in conſequence made his election of Lord Melville, and that the admiralty is again to have the benefit of his lordſhips active and liberal adminiſtration.

A French ſquadron, conſiſting of 3 ſail of the line and a frigate, which, for ſome time, had been lying in the outward harbor of Breſt, ready for ſea, appears, by letters which reached town from Plymouth, to have eſcaped through the paſſage Du Raz. It is conjectured that they are bound to America, to relieve the two ſhips blockaded there by the Britiſh cruizers. The facility with which the French ſhips have of late arrived at Breſt, or failed from thence, proves one of two things—either that the project of blockading that harbor is abſurd, or that there is criminal neglect in the execution of it.

The blockade of Trieſt has been raiſed for the preſent, in conſequence of a conference between the governor and the Britiſh commodore; the port, however, continues ſhut againſt the Engliſh and Ruſſian veſſels, and if that unwarrantable ſyſtem of excluſion is ſtill perſiſted in, the blockade will of courſe be reſumed.

Several Huſum and two Gottenburg mails are now daily and hourly expected at the poſt office.

Diſpatches are daily looked for at the admiralty from the Rio Plato. A report was aſloat yeſterday, that accounts had been received of the taking of Monte Viedo—but ſtatement was at leaſt premature.

March 19.

One of the French Bulletins, it will be recollected, ſtated, that three thouſand Ruſſian priſoners had been releaſed by a thouſand Koſacks, at Willemberg; but not a word has ſince been ſaid, where theſe Kozacks came from—how they paſſed by Bernadotte's corps; or what became of the French guards, &c. No matter—three thouſand of Gen. "Bulletin's" priſoners are thus accounted for.—The 24 cannon taken by the ſame General at Eylau, are to be melted down to make a ſtatue for General Houſtoult—thus they will be accounted for.

The 64th Bulletin tells of Bonaparte's being on the field of battle, ſeveral days after the affair at Eylau, ſhuddering at the horrid ſights which it afforded.—" A ſpectacle" the bulletin adds, " calculated to inſpire Princes with the love of Peace, and the horror of War." And it might alſo have added, to make Bonaparte ſeriouſly inquire, "What brought him thither?—Perhaps the ſight did inſpire him with thoughts of the neceſſity of peace; and was the cauſe of his retreat towards the Viſtula.

The Saxon contingent furniſhed to the French army, have reinforced the corps under Marſhal Lefebre.

The French army in Poland, and particularly in Eaſt Pruſſia, continued to be reinforced with French conſcripts, and the contingents furniſhed by the States forming the Confederation of the Rhine. On the other hand, the Ruſſians continued to receive numerous reinforcements from the interior.

The Engliſh goods ſeized in Hamburgh, are ſaid to exceed two millions and an half of dollars.

The King and Queen of Pruſſia were at Memel at the laſt dates.

Though the Bulletins mention that Bonapante never loſt a piece of cannon in Italy, Egypt, Auſtria, Moravia, Pruſſia, or Poland, yet whoever will view our arſenals, will find that all the cannon he had in Egypt are now in our poſſeſſion.

British Navy.—The following is a ſtatement of the diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval force up to the 1ſt of March: At ſea eighty ſix ſail of the line; ſeven ſhips from 50 to 44 guns; 115 frigates, 152 ſloops and 188 gun brigs and ſmaller veſſels, making a total of 542 ſhips of war. The number in commiſſion is 135 ſail of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 155 frigates, 152 ſloops, &c. and 182 gun brigs, making a total, at ſea and repairing of 738.

The Britiſh Navy Liſt, publiſhed in Oct. laſt, enumerates the following Officers, viz.

Admiral of the fleet	1
Admirals of the Red	21
Admirals of the White	15
Admirals of the Blue	17
Vice-Admirals of the Red	17
Vice Admirals of the White	15
Vice Admirals of the Blue	18
Rear Admirals of the Red	18
Rear Admirals of the White	16
Rear-Admirals of the Blue	20
P ſt Captains	672
Commanders	484
Lieutenants	2556

The following account of a moſt awful explaſion of gunpowder, on board a veſſel in the Rapenburgh canal, at Leyden, in Holland, is from a late Engliſh paper:

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

SHIEDAM, (Holland,) Jan. 13.

Laſt night, about five o'clock, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by a moſt violent concuſſion, proceeding, as it was thought, from the North Weſt. The windows of ſeveral houſes were forced open by the ſhock. At firſt it was imagined that the powder Magazine at Delft had blown up; but after the ſtaple of a few hours, it appeared that all was tranquil in that city. To-day we learn, with horror and aſtoniſhment, that the moſt magnificent part of Leyden was the ſcene of this terrific explaſion. It ſeems that a veſſel laden with 200,000lbs. weight of gun powder from Amſterdam, deſtined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburgh canal, there, by ſome means took fire, and inſtantly blew up, deſtroying all the houſes on the ſuperior of the canal, and occaſioned the premature death of ſeveral thouſand of the inhabitants. When this account was written the flames were ſaid to be ſtill raging. Of 60 children in a boarding ſchool, five or ſix only are ſaid to have been ſaved, but ſcorched dreadfully. Some ſay that the Univerſity is nearly deſtroyed, and that the Jewiſh Synagogue is reduced to aſhes. Of the veſſel on board of which were the owner's two ſons and a ſervant, not an atom is viſible.

January 20.

It is our melancholy taſk again to adver't to the diſmal cataſtrophe which occurr d at Leyden on Monday the 12th inſtant, and to confeſs that no pen can exaggerate the horrors of that mournful ſcene. We are credibly informed by eye witneſſes, that ſcarcely a ſingle houſe or building has eſcaped without damage: and that on the Rapenburgh, where the deplorable event occurred, the houſes to a large extent are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment many families were ſitting at dinner with their friends, and thus periſhed without warning; fathers, mothers, children, ſervants and ſtrangers. Many of the unfortunate victims were torn to pieces by the explaſion, and their limbs ſcattered in every direction. Of 60 children in a boarding ſchool, only 5 are ſaved. Of the number of wounded various conjectures have been formed; many reſpectable perſons have been dug out, and others are ſtill known to be in the ruins. Among the dead are ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable families in the city, and many ſtrangers. Preſſing in a large amount has been put in a veſſel, which is irreparably loſt, many of the goods ſaved from the flames have been ſtolen, and the confuſion conſequent on ſo dreadful a cataſtrophe has given full ſcope to plunderers and robbers, every thing has ſince been ſent from the Hague and other cities to aſſiſt and relieve the wretched ſufferers.—A few have had wonderful eſcapes; while others, on the point of being reſcued, which bleeding providence for their preſervation, while proceeding onward to their deliverers, were crushed to death by ſudden falling of the beams impenetrably reſting on or withheld by obſtacles which had been removed.

Cloſe to the veſſel which blew up, by a grachi, on board of which were fifteen or twenty perſons, not a veſtige of whom was to be found. The cauſe of this dreadful cataſtrophe no one can aſcertain or even conjecture. The quantity of powder on board is eſtimated at about 40,000 lb weight, of which was totally and unaccountably conſumed to the care of two young men, brothers, and a ſervant man.

Two preſidents of the univerſity are ſtated to have been killed, and ſeveral other perſons in that celebrated ſeminary being fortunately vacation, great numbers of the ſtudents were abſent; and thoſe who were preſent are ſaid to have eſcaped.

The King, with the particular goodneſs which characteriſes him, repaired for the ſecond time to Leyden on Friday laſt, viſited the wounded and maimed, attended the ruins, met with the laborers there, and encouraged them to perſevere in their unwearied diligence.—On receiving the thanks of the magiſtrates and clergy, he returned them the moſt ensible anſwers, offered after individual loſſes, and left them with their wonted: "The dead I cannot reſtore to you; that is above human power; but all that I can, will I do for your city." His majeſty made an offer at the Palace in the Wood to ſuch reſpectable perſons as had been deprived of their habitations, or which were rendered uninhabitable; an offer which has likewiſe been accepted with gratitude.

His majeſty has empowered the magiſtrates of this unfortunate city to make a general collection throughout the whole kingdom, and ordered that 100,000 guilders, out of the treaſury, be left to the diſpoſition of the Miniſter of the home department for relieving the moſt preſſing neceſſities of the poor, and thoſe who have loſt their all.

Several perſons have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but ſome expired almoſt immediately after words. Great numbers ſtill lie buried, the rubbiſh forming ſuch vaſt heaps that a conſiderable time will be required to clear them.

After the explaſion, which was awful in the extreme, ſeveral fires broke out by the ſcattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths; and the calamity unfortunately drew off, for a while, the attention of the citizens to their ſuffering fellow-creatures, pitying and lamenting beneath the ruins of their habitations, but ſhortly before the heat of hilarity and of feaſtive converſe.

A Jewiſh ſchool ſuffered conſiderably; ſeveral children in it are ſaid to have loſt their lives. A charity ſchool near it met the ſame fate. Dead bodies or children near the ſpot are diſcovered from time to time. Fifty children at a boarding ſchool narrowly eſcaped by the cuſtom of two walls, which ſtood cloſe to them, and roof two, however, were crushed to death and a third died ſhortly afterwards in his father's arms. Thoſe who were ſaved, rufhed into the court-yard, where they were ſhortly after wards joined by their eager but trembling parents, and there ſeized a ſcene of tenderneſs which may be imagined, but cannot be deſcribed.

SEMLIN, Feb. 20.

The capture of Schabets, which has ſo often been announced and contradicted, is at length confirmed. This fortreſs, after having been bombarded without intermiſſion, from the 25th January to the 4th February, under the direction of the Servian commander Czerne George, capitulated the 5th. The following is the tenor of the capitulation:

1ſt. The Turks at Schabetz ſhall give up the fortreſs to the beſiegers, with all the property of the Sultan, which may be found in it,

2d. The women and children of the garriſon ſhall retire without obſtacle to Boſnia.

3d. The garriſon which is to leave the fortreſs on the 7th of this month, ſhall lay down their arms immediately before the gate called Wallewa, and ſhall paſs unarmed, through two lines of Servians.

4th. The garriſon ſhall obtain, in filing off for its ſafety, an eſcort to the river Drina. The Pacha may, if he judges proper, go to Boſnia, by the Auſtrian territory.

5th. The keys of the gate of the fortreſs ſhall be delivered by the Aga of the Janiſſaries.

The Servian commander of Belgrade has driven off all the Jews of the city and ſuburbs, and ſaid no individual of that nation ſhall be permitted in Servia. The Jewiſh community of Belgrade, compoſing in all 2000 individuals, has taken refuge in Boſnia, part by Brannat, part by Hungaria.

Naſſau, (N. P.) April 6.

The Mediator frigate, of 36 guns, captain Wiſe, arrived at Port Royal, Jam. on the 4th March, from a cruize. On the 12th ult. in the Mona Paſſage, the ſell in with La Bacchante, of 20 guns, captain Dacres, and off Cape Santaſia, on the 14th, they deſcried a ſail, on which they immediately went in purſuit, and after four hours chaſe, came up with and captured her, when the proved to be the national ſchooner Dolphin, of 1 long 19 pounder and two ſixes, which they threw overboard in endeavouring to eſcape. She was underſtood from her crew, that ſhe had a few days before taken the Britiſh ſchooner Loyalty Laſs, Rodgers, from New York, bound to this iſland, and the American ſhip George Waſhington, from Cape Francois, to New-Orleans, and that they were ſent to Samaná Bay. Captain Dacres, on receiving this information immediately determined to make for that port and endeavor to cut them out. On the 18th, they arrived abreaſt of the fort, when the Dolphin was immediately manned with ſeamen and marines from the frigates, and the command of her given to the firſt lieutenant of La Bacchante, with directions to ſtate, on being hailed from the battery, that ſhe was a national ſchooner with two prizes, (the Bacchante and Mediator being diſguiſed as ſuch.) The enemy, however, ſoon diſcovered the impoſition, and opened a heavy fire upon our veſſels, which was as briſkly returned; and after four hours engagement, they were ſeen flying in all directions, the battery being totally demoliſhed. Captain Wiſe then landed and ſpiked ſeveral guns, and threw the [illegible] into the ſea, and took poſſeſſion of the [illegible]ively Laſs and George Waſhington, [illegible] French ſchooners, all of which came [illegible] port with her. La Bacchante parted company the day after the attack.

The Mediator had four men killed, and twelve wounded, four of whom, we are ſorry to add, were obliged to undergo amputation.

MISCELLANY.

ADVICE TO MARRIED WOMEN.

By Mrs. Bennington.

REMEMBER, infallibility is not the property of man, ſo you may entail diſappointment on yourſelf, by expecting what is never to be found. The beſt of men are ſometimes ſo inconſiſtent with themſelves, they are liable to be hurried by ſudden ſtarts of paſſion, into expreſſions and actions which their cooler reaſon will condemn. They may have ſome oddities of behavior, ſome peculiarities of temper, be ſubject to accidental ill-humour, or whimſical complaints; blemiſhes of this kind often ſhade the brighteſt characters, but are never deſtructive of mutual felicity, unleſs made by ſome improper reſentment, or, an ill-judged oppoſition.—Reaſon can never be heard by paſſion, the offer of it only tends to inflame the more; cooled to his uſual temper, if wrong, the man of underſtanding will ſuggeſt to himſelf all that can be urged againſt him. The men of good nature unupbraided, own an error; contradiction at the time, is therefore wholly unlawful, and highly impudent, and after repetition equally unneceſſary and injudicious. Any peculiarities in the temper or behavior ought to be properly repreſented, in the tendereſt and moſt friendly manner; and if done diſcreetly, will be generally well taken. But if they are ſo habituated as not eaſily to be altered, ſtrike not too oftenupon the unharmonious ſtring, rather let them paſs unobſerved; ſuch a cheerful compliance will cement your union, and they may be made eaſy to yourſelf, by reflecting on the ſuperior good qualities, by which theſe trifling faults are ſo generally overbalanced.

Nothing is more vain than for a woman to deny her age—ſhe cannot deceive herſelf, who is the only perſon concerned about it. If a man diſlikes a woman, becauſe he thinks her of the age ſhe is, he will only diſlike her the more by being told ſhe is younger than ſhe ſeems to be, and conſequently looks older than ſhe ought to do. The anno domini of her face will weigh more than that of her regiſter.

Fawcett, the player, having called for pipes and tobacco at a tavern, the waiter brought ſome, and in laying them down broke moſt of them. Fawcett ſwore a great oath, that they were made of the ſame metal with the commandments. "Why ſo," ſays Suet, "*becauſe they are ſo ſoon broken.*"

[Catſkill Recorder.]

The York Gazette.

YORK, MAY 23, 1807.

Government Houſe,
York, 16th May, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the commanding Officer's Quarters at Niagara, at 2 o'clock on Thurſday the 4th of June.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Government Houſe,
York, 16th May, 1807.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Council Houſe, Niagara, on His Majeſty's Birth Day; for ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen who have been preſented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

On Thurſday the 14th inſt. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (as had been previouſly arranged) accompanied by a number of gentlemen, met the Miſſiſagaie Indians at the River Credit, when thirty-ſeven of them were vaccinated by Mr. Korbe. They teſtified much gratitude for His Excellency's benevolent condeſcenſion, and received him at the government houſe with a ſalute of ſmall arms. After the vaccination was performed, His Excellency and ſuite extended their excurſion to the Head of the Lake, where they were met by Col. Claus, and ſeveral gentlemen from Niagara; and Colonel Brant, and other gentlemen of the vicinity. After lodging two nights in the government houſe at the Beach, His Excellency returned to York highly gratified. Much praiſe is due to Mr. Bates, the tenant at the Beach, for the very decent order in which the houſe is kept.

In our laſt London dates, we obſerved the death of Mr. Wyatt, father to Mr. Wyatt, late of this Town.

MARRIED, on Monday the 18th inſtant, George Cumin, to Mary Anne Bangert, of the Township of Markham.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. GEORGE O'KILL STUART Teacher of the Diſtrict School in the Town of York.

The Diſtrict School will be opened on Monday the firſt day of June next. GEORGE O'KILL STUART.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber ab ut the mid of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef.—She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the tuft of her tail off, and was about eight years old. Any perſon giving ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward J. LYON.

20th May, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging. A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,
To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm, near York.

THE price two ſhillings and ſix pence, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 32 and 26. in the 3d conceſſion of the ſaid township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Milleſt on Lot No. 32. Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 27.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revied STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

Lowndes, Feb. 23.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS, AND MOST DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Holloway and Haggerty, for the Murder of Steel—and Elizabeth Godfrey, for the Murder of Prince.

The concourse of people that assembled this morning to witness the execution of the murderers was immense. By six o'clock every house and avenue was crowded. At five minutes past eight o'clock, they were brought out of prison.—Haggerty came first—Holloway next, and Elizabeth Godfrey, for the murder of Richard Prince, last. Haggerty was dressed in a light colored great coat, such as is worn by soldiers—Holloway in a jacket. Haggerty appeared deeply affected, and mounted the scaffold with an uniformly flop and pale countenance. Holloway behaved with much effrontery; seemed regardless of the horrors of his situation, looked round him with unconcern, surveyed the multitude with as much indifference as if he had been one of the spectators, and bore no marks on his countenance either of fear or contrition. Haggerty seemed to shrink from his hardened associate. The poor woman was deeply affected; they were attended by two clergymen, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic. Haggerty being a Roman Catholic.—The Catholic Priest prayed by Haggerty, who joined in fervent prayer.—The Protestant clergyman prayed with Elizabeth Godfrey. Haggerty refused to join. Almost as soon as they came upon the scaffold, Holloway turned to the multitude and said with a loud voice. "Gentlemen, I am innocent." This he repeated three times—He then spoke to Haggerty, and said to him, according to the account given by those who were nearest the scaffold; "take no notice of the clergyman." Haggerty seemed to pay little attention to him. Whilst the rope was fixing round their necks, Holloway preserved his usual effrontery: Haggerty trembled—the countenance of the poor female assumed a deathlike paleness, but there was on her features a mixture of remorse and resignation.—Twice or thrice Holloway was invited to pray—he invariably refused, and with a look of impatience.

We have not heard whether either of the men confessed their guilt, though it is reported that Haggerty did.—About ten minutes after they had been on the scaffold, the clergymen descended—the signal was given, and they were launched into eternity.—Haggerty struggled for some minutes—Holloway scarcely moved—the sufferings of the poor female seemed to be short.

A most dreadful scene now took place—never, as we have already said, was there such a crowd assembled to witness a public execution. Streets, lanes, houses, all were crowded almost to suffocation. After the murderers had been hanging about five minutes, the pressure of the crowd above the platform, and near the Skinner-street side, was so great, that some persons in the midst of the crowd, overcome by fatigue, fell down—to raise them was impossible—they were instantly trampled on:—others fell—to extricate them was equally impossible—They were trampled on also.—Screams were heard from the poor sufferers, and from the persons who witnessed the scene from the different windows.—Help was called for; but the crowd was so great, that no person could penetrate it for some time. About fifty persons in all were trampled under foot, ten of them women—a considerable time elapsed before the constables could clear the way; at length they effected a passage; on rising up the poor sufferers, some were found with broken limbs; others with dreadful bruises; some were quite dead.—It is said that six were killed; other persons state that 30 were killed.—All the sufferers were immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomews' Hospital, where surgical assistance was administered to those to whom it could be of any use; the dead were deposited in one of the Wards, till their friends or relations take them away.

One o'clock.—*On further enquiry we are sorry to find the above account does not state the calamity to its full extent. Twenty-seven persons lay dead at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the gates of which are shut against the populace; four lay dead in the yard of the Saracen's Head; three in St. Sepulchre's Church; and two or three in other places.—In the Hospital there are three women, a child or two, and several young men apparently clerks. Some persons in business, who have missed their clerks this morning, have been to examine the dead bodies; but we do not find that any of them have been owned.*

This dreadful accident seems to have risen from nothing but the pressure of the crowd. Some say a pyeman with a basket overset, and others fell over him; others say that persons having got up into carts without paying were pushed out, fell down, and others trampled over them; but neither of these seem to have been the fact. The accident occurred in more than one place. On the side of the platform next Ludgate hill, about seven fell down, and were trampled to death; but the chief scene of the calamity was on the side of the platform next St. Sepulchre's Church, about fifty yards from the platform. When the criminals came out for execution, the hue of that fact ran instantly and generally about. Those who were on Snow Hill, in Newgate-street, and towards Ludgate Hill, who could not see, pressed forward in enormous masses, and with irresistible force. Persons within twenty or thirty yards of the platform were squeezed, till with fear and pressure they could not breathe; it was extremely warm—the weakest fainted and dropped, others fell over them; the shrieks and confusion were tremendously horrible. It was as much as the strongest could do to support themselves—the doors of some houses in the street were burst open, hundreds rushed in, sweating, panting, speechless, and almost expiring.—There was no possibility of assisting those who dropped, and near forty were trampled to death, besides hundreds who were bruised, some more or less, limbs broken, the flesh torn off the legs of others, &c. &c. When the mob was cleared away, several hundred pairs of shoes were picked up in the streets, with boots, cloaks, bonnets, &c.

When Holloway and Haggerty came into the press yard for execution there were many Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction.—Holloway went on his knees on the pavement to protest his innocence, expressing confidence that he would be forgiven his sins in heaven.—Haggerty also protested his innocence, but did not go on his knees. On the platform each addressed the populace, protesting his innocence, even while the caps were pulling over their faces. Holloway was attended by the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Rowland Hall's Chapel—Haggerty by a Roman Catholic Clergyman.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern;

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

And, That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryster,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.

Midland District.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forsyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.
Alexander Fisher, Esq.
Philip Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, Senr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 5.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 837.] SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-sixth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-sixth day of this present month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid; solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province; to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize imported into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the south shore of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold.

LOT N. 6, in the first Concession of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling house erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leased as a Tavern,

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

For these two days past, (says the Norfork Herald of April 30,) a report has been current in this place, that the ship Two-Brothers, in 27 days from Liverpool, was boarded going up the bay to Baltimore, by a boat belonging to one of the British vessels in Lynhaven Bay, the Captain of which informed the boarding officer, that accounts were received at Liverpool of a terrible battle having been fought on the first of March by the French and Russians, in which the former were totally put to the rout, and that in consequence there had been very splendid illuminations all over England.

There are two letters in town (says the Richmond Gazette of May 2) from Holland to merchants here, one dated 22d March from Amsterdam, and the other of the 21st from Rotterdam, both stating that the French army had recently received a serious defeat from the Russians.

Late and Interesting.—By the arrival this morning of the brig Bedford, Captain Dunbar, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th of March inclusive. The papers furnish late and interesting intelligence from the Continent. A letter from Altona, (which will be found in the succeeding column, under the London date of March 27) states that a continued series of battles were fought from the 26th of Feb. to the 8th of March, in which the Russians were victorious. A letter from Thorn states that the French lost 13,000 men, 5 generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

In the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, we have given as copious extracts as the late hour at which we received the papers would permit.

The papers are principally devoted to parliamentary and editorial discussions respecting the change of the British Ministry.—The new Ministry has commenced its career under very unpromising circumstances. Already the strength of parties has been tried in Parliament, when the new Ministers found themselves in a minority of 93—and an immediate dissolution of Parliament is mentioned as probable. The catalogue of new Ministers was not completed on the 27th. The following received the Seals of office on the 25th and 26th. The resignation of their predecessors having been accepted on the 25th.

Earl Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Earl Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbright Stewarty.

Earl Camden, President of the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, President of the board of Controul.

Earl Chichester, one of the Post-Masters General.

Earl Bathurst, President of the board of Trade, and Master of the Mint.

Lord Charles Somerset, and Mr. Long, Joint Paymasters of the Forces.

Marquis of Titchfield, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Lord Lovaine, a member of the Board of Controul.

LONDON, March 24.

Early yesterday morning, Capt. Beaufort, of the Woolwich Fireship, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope. Intelligence of a most satisfactory nature has been received by this opportunity respecting the advantages obtained by our cruisers in the Indian Seas over the enemy. The Maria, a Dutch frigate, and two brigs, have been cut out of Batavia by his Majesty's frigate Carnatic, after a spirited and desperate contest. By all accounts this was as daring and gallant an enterprize as any which has signalized the present war.

Another fortunate bar berg obtained, which promises no less fame, and far more advantage to those by whose bravery and skill it has been atchieved. The Piston, a Dutch frigate has been captured in the East Indies, by the Greyhound of 32 guns, Captain Elphinstone, and the Harrier brig, Capt. T. Troubridge. Take it in the richest prize that has been made this war. She had a million of dollars on board, besides a most valuable cargo. The respective shares of the Admiral, Sir Thomas Troubridge, and the Captains of the Greyhound and Harrier, it is supposed, will amount to 30,000l. each.

March 25.

Further advices have been received from the Continent of a very late date. They furnish intelligence of very great importance indeed, of which we have only time to give the principal heads.

The head quarters of the French army were about to be transferred to Berlin, and Bonaparte was expected in that city at the end of last week. General Blucher, who has been exchanged for General Victor, was about to set off to take the command in the Prussian army.

The Prussian Insurgents on the right bank of the Oder are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Several corps of French, worn down by famine and fatigue, among the rest a considerable part of Oudinot's division, are reported to have laid down their arms.

General Benningsen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 Regulars, and thirty pulks of Cossacks, of 500 men each. On that memorable occasion the Russian army, according to the official statement, was only seventy thousand strong.—The French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The want of forage is so great in that part of Poland occupied by the French, that they have been under the necessity of taking the thatch coverings off the houses, to supply their horses with provender.

March 26.

The Mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance:—Reinforced and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finding his seat of repose in the Vistula, is fallen back to Berlin.—Though his head quarters were stated to be at Osterode on the 8th, he is said to have been seen on that day at Thorn. The foreign Ambassador at Warsaw—the whole tribe of envoys and Ministers from the subject princes and allies of France, have been ordered to follow Talleyrand to Berlin. It is said even, in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and dissatisfaction are also operating in support of the Russians, and a whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's is fluted to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 26 h, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt—it covered the left wing of the French and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege.—On this look like Bonaparte's being at Peterfburgh by May-day? In the rear too of the French positions, insurrection is gaining strength and confidence daily.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them.—The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of them of Treason—his former favourite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

It is imagined in the best informed naval circles, that the French squadron, of three sail of the line and a frigate, full of troops, which escaped a few nights since out of the outer road of Brest, are gone to the East-Indies.

March 27.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived this morning, and two bags from Hutum.—They have brought great and most favorable intelligence.

FRESH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

ALTONA, March 20.

[EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTR.]

"The advices that have been received here since my last, from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French, if things go on as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker than they came.

"On the 18 inst. General Benningsen's head-quarters were at Heilfperg, the chief town of Ermeland, in East Prussia, situate on the river Allee, where he had received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, as a token of the great satisfaction that his Sovereign feels for his signal services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied by an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He had broken up from Koniisberg already on the 24th ult.—The Prussians under General Lestocq, were on his right wing. General Lestocq's head quarters were at Peterswald. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsburg on the Baltic, from whence they dislodged the Russians; but the latter returned to the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately lost it again. Those conflicts were most bloody; and the bravery and lion like courage, and perseverance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy, from the 26th ult. to the 8 h inst. maintained the field of Braunsberg, which was seen in flames on the 8th instant.—In this place and near Heilfperg, the French left near fifteen thousand dead on the field. Near the latter place the French General Lefevre is said to have been taken prisoner with 6000 men. Napoleon's head quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th instant; and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing, yet, by the latest accounts, they have been driven back, and General Benningsen kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcements, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin, of the 14th inst. says, that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps, returned thither via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected."

HAMBURGH, *March* 18.

Extract of a private letter from Altona, dated the 17th March,

"The situation of affairs in Poland and East Prussia has assumed a more favourable aspect; the French have found it necessary to rest and are seeking safety in Brandenburg and Berlin, where the head quarters of Napoleon are said to be transferred. If report speaks true, in the memorable battle of Eylau, Bonaparte was wounded in the back; and although his quarters were pretended to be at Osterode on the 8 h, there are persons here who actually saw him at Thorn.—He is said to be at variance with most of his general officers, several of whom have left the army in disgust with his proceedings. On the night of the 9th instant, a close carriage passed through Magdeburgh, which it is reported contained Marshal Duroc, whom the Emperor Napoleon had accused of traitorous practices with the Austrian General Baron Vincent.

"This evening private letters have been received, which state that the Russians have their advanced posts at Warsaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Prussian and Russian army; the latter is said now to consist of 100,000 men.

"The Russian army has, since the battle of Eylau, been increased to near 300,000 men."

The ansuel Spanish Ship, from Manilla to Amoy, has been captured by the British frigate Phaeton, capt. Wood. The prize is valued on a moderate computation at 250,000 sterling. [N. Y. Merc. Adv.

NOTICE.

THE District School will be opened on Monday the 1st day of June.—The subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to add to the above notice, that admission will be open to all pupils whose parents or guardians comply with the rules established by authority of the committee. The rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the parent or guardian at the time application is made to the subscriber for the admission of a pupil into the District School.

GEORGE O'KILL STUART.

May 29

NOTICE.

IT is requested that the person or persons who on or about the 25th instant, took twenty Cedar Posts from off the beach in front of Doctor Baldwin's house, will cause them to be returned immediately, and thereby avoid a more disagreeable question.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 30th May, 1807.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MAY 30, 1807.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the commanding Officer's Quarters at Niagara, at 2 o'clock on Thursday the 4th of June.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

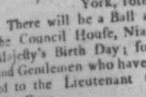
Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Council House, Niagara, on His Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate possession given,



THE House and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the possession of Mr. Robert Moore, the premises consist of two Town Lots, a good two story Dwelling House with excellent garrets and cellars, store house, Stabling with stalls for eleven horses, smoke house and a never failing well of water, also a good garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Esq. or to Thomas S. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the first Concession of York, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; 150 Acres of which are well improved and under good fence, with a new two story dwelling house and frame thereon, both framed; also a bottle shed, an Orchard of bore thereon, both framed; also a bottle shed, an Orchard of bore thereon, both framed; also a bottle shed, an Orchard of bore

NEW-YORK, May 9.

For these two days past, (says the Norfork Herald of April 30,) a report has been current in this place, that the ship Two-Brothers, in 27 days from Liverpool, was boarded going up the bay to Baltimore, by a boat belonging to one of the British vessels in Lynhaven Bay, the Captain of which informed the boarding officer, that accounts were received at Liverpool of a terrible battle having been fought on the first of March by the French and Russians, in which the former were totally put to the rout, and that in consequence there had been very splendid illuminations all over England.

There are two letters in town (says the Richmond Gazette of May 2) from Holland to merchants here, one dated 22d March from Amsterdam, and the other of the 21st from Rotterdam, both stating that the French army had recently received a serious defeat from the Russians.

Late and Interesting.—By the arrival this morning of the brig Bedford, Captain Dunbar, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th of March inclusive. The papers furnish late and interesting intelligence from the Continent. A letter from Altona, (which will be found in the succeeding column, under the London date of March 27) states that a continued series of battles were fought from the 26th of Feb. to the 8th of March, in which the Russians were victorious. A letter from Thorn states that the French lost 13,000 men, 5 generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

In the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, we have given as copious extracts as the late hour at which we received the papers would permit.

The papers are principally devoted to parliamentary and editorial discussions respecting the change of the British Ministry.—The new Ministry has commenced its career under very unpromising circumstances. Already the strength of parties has been tried in Parliament, when the new Ministers found themselves in a minority of 93—and an immediate dissolution of Parliament is mentioned as probable. The catalogue of new Ministers was not completed on the 27th. The following received the Seals of office on the 25th and 26th. The resignation of their predecessors having been accepted on the 25th.

Earl Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Earl Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of Filethire.

Earl of Selkirk, Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbright Stewarty.

Earl Camden, President of the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, President of the board of Controul.

Earl Chichester, one of the Post-Masters General.

Earl Bathurst, President of the board of Trade, and Master of the Mint.

Lord Charles Somerset, and Mr. Long, Joint Paymasters of the Forces.

Marquis of Titchfield, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Lord Lovaine, a member of the Board of Controul,

LONDON, March 24.

Early yesterday morning, Capt. Beaufort, of the Woolwich flotership, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope. Intelligence of a most satisfactory nature has been received by this opportunity respecting the advantages obtained by our cruizers in the Indian Seas over the enemy. The Maria, a Dutch frigate, and two brigs, have been cut out of Batavia by his Majesty's frigate Carnatic, after a spirited and desperate contest. By all accounts this was as daring and gallant an enterprize as any which has signalized the present war.

Another success has been obtained, which promises no less fame, and far more advantage to those by whose bravery and skill it has been atchieved. The Piston, a Dutch frigate has been captured by the East Indies, by the Greyhound of 32 guns, Captain Alphinstone, and the Harrier brig, Capt. T. Troubridge. She is the richest prize that has been made this war. She had a million of dollars on board, besides a most valuable cargo. The respective Shares of the Admiral, Sir Thomas Troubridge, and the Captains of the Greyhound and Harrier, it is supposed, will amount to 30,000l. each.

March 25.

Further advices have been received from the Continent of a very late date. They furnish intelligence of very great importance indeed, of which we have only time to give the principal heads.

The head quarters of the French army were about to be transferred to Berlin, and Bonaparte was expected in that city at the end of last week. General Blucher, who has been exchanged for General Victor, was about to set off to take the command in the Prussian army.

The Prussian Insurgents on the right bank of the Oder are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Several corps of French, worn down by famine and fatigue, among the rest a considerable part of Oudinot's division, are reported to have laid down their arms.

General Benningsen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 Regulars, and thirty pulks of Cossacks, of 500 men each. On that memorable occasion the Russian army, according to the official statement, was only seventy thousand strong.—The French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The want of forage is so great in that part of Poland occupied by the French, that they have been under the necessity of taking the thatch coverings off the houses, to supply their horses with provender.

March 26.

The Mail due on Sunday, arrived yesterday evening, and brought intelligence of great importance:—Reinforced and supplied with every necessary, the Russians are again assuming the offensive, and advancing against the *invincible* Bonaparte—who no longer finding his season of repose in the Vistula, is fallen back to Berlin.—Though his head quarters were stated to be at Osterode on the 8th, he is said to have been seen on that day at Thorn. The foreign Ambassador at Warsaw—the whole tribe of envoys and Ministers from the subject princes and allies of France, have been ordered to follow Talleyrand to Berlin. It is said even, in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and dissatisfaction are also operating in support of the Russians, and a whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 26 h, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt—it covered the left wing of the French and prevented it from being turned. These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege.—Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburgh by May-day? In the rear too of the French positions, insurrection is gaining strength and confidence daily.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them.—The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of them of Treason—his former favourite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

It is imagined in the best informed naval circles, that the French squadron, of three sail of the line and a frigate, full of troops, which escaped a few nights since out of the outer road of Brest, are gone to the East-Indies.

March 27.

Two Gottenburgh Mails arrived this morning, and two bags from Hulum.—They have brought great and most favorable intelligence.

FRESH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

ALTONA, March 20.

[EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTR.]

"The advices that have been received here since my last, from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French, if things go on as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker than they came.

"On the 18 inst. General Benningsen's head-quarters were at Heilsberg, the chief town of Ermeland, in East Prussia, situate on the river Allee, where he had received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, as a token of the great satisfaction that his Sovereign feels for his signal services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied by an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He had broken up from Konigsberg already on the 24th ult.—The Prussians under General Lestocq, were on his right wing. General Lestocq's head quarters were at Peterswald. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsburg on the Baltic, from whence they dislodged the Russians; but the latter returned to the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately lost it again. Those conflicts were most bloody; and the bravery and lion like courage, and perseverance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy, from the 26th ult. to the 8th inst. maintained the field of Braunsberg, which was seen in flames on the 8th instant.—In this place and near Heilsperg, the French left near fifteen thousand dead on the field. Near the latter place the French General Lefevre is said to have been taken prisoner with 6000 men. Napoleon's head quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th instant; and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing, yet, by the latest accounts, they have been driven back, and General Benningsen kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcements, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin, of the 14th inst. says, that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps, returned thither via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected."

HAMBURGH, *March* 18.

Extract of a private letter from Altona, dated the 17th March.

The situation of affairs in Poland and East Prussia has assumed a more favourable aspect; the French have found it necessary to retreat and are seeking safety in Brandenburg and Berlin, where the head quarters of Napoleon are said to be transferred. If report speaks true, in the memorable battle of Eylau, Bonaparte was wounded in the back; and although his quarters were pretended to be at Osterode on the 8 h, there are persons here who actually saw him at Thorn.—He is said to be at variance with most of his general officers, several of whom have left the army in disgust with his proceedings. On the night of the 9th instant, a close carriage passed through Magdeburgh, which it is reported contained Marshal Duroc, whom the Emperor Napoleon had accused of traitorous practices with the Austrian General Baron Vincent.

This evening private letters have been received, which state that the Russians have their advanced posts at Warsaw, and that the French have been completely defeated near Thorn, by the combined Prussian and Russian army; the latter is said now to consist of 100,000 men.

The Russian army has, since the battle of Eylau, been increased to near 300,000 men.

The unpaid Spanish Ship, from Manilla to Amoy, has been captured by the British frigate Phaeton, late Wood. The prize is valued on a moderate computation at 250,000 [N. Y. Mer. Adv.

NOTICE.

THE District School will be opened on Monday the 1st day of June.—The subscriber avails himself of the opportunity to add to the above notice, that admission will be open to all pupils whose parents or guardians comply with the rules established by authority of the committee. The rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the parent or guardian at the time application is made to the subscriber for the admission of a pupil into the District School.

GEORGE O'KILL STUART.

May 29.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that the person or persons who on or about the 25th instant, took twenty Cedar Posts from off the beach in front of Doctor Baldwin's house, will cause them to be returned immediately, and thereby avoid a more public exposition.

JOHN CAMERON.

York, 30th May, 1807.

The York Gazette.

YORK, MAY 30, 1807.

Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the commanding Officer's Quarters at Niagara, at 2 o'clock on Thursday the 4th of June.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

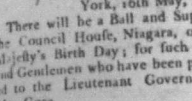
Government House,
York, 16th May, 1807.

There will be a Ball and Supper at the Council House, Niagara, on His Majesty's Birth Day; for such Ladies and Gentlemen who have been presented to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gore.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate possession given,



THE House and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr William Cooper as a Tavern, and as with the possession of Mr. Robert Moore, the present tenant of two Town Lots, a good two story Dwelling House with excellent garrets and cellars, store house, Racking with stalls for eleven horses, smoke house and a never failing well of water, also a good garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Esq. or to Thomas R. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the first Concession of York, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; 120 Acres of which are well improved and under good fence, with a new two story dwelling house and frame thereon, both framed; also a house shed, an Orchard of young bearing apple trees and a never failing well of water convenient to the house; it is a capital stand for a store or tavern, being ten miles from the Town of York, and two miles from Gird and Row Mills.—Lot No. 24 and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house and upwards of 60 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No. 25 in the fourth Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres.—Lots No. 5 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Newmarket, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lots, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the sixth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the sixth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12 in the fourth Concession of Oxford and District of Johnstown containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Huntley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas R. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807

STRAYED away from the River Credit last Summer, a dark brown Mare, with a broad white streak on her face, branded with a V on the shoulder; three white feet, carries her head high, her tail nicked, and short marked with a heart. Whoever will return her to the owner at the River Credit, or give information where she may be found, will have all reasonable charges paid by the Subscriber

E. P. SHEEHAN.

May 25th, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May, 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes against William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crolly, for 95 dollars—a receipt of ——Ward, Esq. living at Presqu'ile, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account against Joel Parker—also a receipt given by Elquire Beach, to John Holbrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Davis and Israel Wilcox.—Whoever will produce or deliver the same to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, inn keeper, shall be entitled to the sum of *Ten Dollars*.—Is here is also included in the said Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and small notes, too tedious to relate.

JOHN HASBROOK.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber about the first of January last, a large brown Cow, tattooed for brel—She had a white spot on one flank, a part of the brush of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give such information respecting it as will enable the Subscriber to bring the thief or thieves to justice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON.

20th May, 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

An Act for granting to his Majesty, Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and other Trading persons therein mentioned.

[Passed 10th March, 1807.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled, for the uses of this Province, have freely and voluntarily resolved, to give and grant to your Majesty, your heirs and successors, the several duties on Licences hereinafter mentioned, and in such manner and form as hereinafter expressed. And therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted: And be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same; That there shall be raised, collected and paid to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the public uses of this Province, and the support of the Government thereof, the several and respective duties hereinafter mentioned, for and upon the several respective Licences to be taken out in manner and by the persons hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, on or before the fifth day of April next, there shall be taken out a Licence by every Hawker, Pedlar and Petty Chapman, and every Trading person or persons, going from Town to Town, or to other men's houses, or who have not become householders by permanent residence in any Town or place within this Province, by or for the space of one year previous to the passing of this Act, or travelling either on foot or with a horse or horses, ass or asses, mule or mules, or other beast bearing or drawing burthen, boat or boats, decked vessel or other craft, or otherwise, within this Province, carrying to sell, or exposing to sale any goods, wares or merchandizes, for which Licences, there shall be paid the following sums at the time such Licence shall be taken out. For every man travelling on foot, the sum of three pounds, current money of this Province; for every horse, ass or mule, or other beast, bearing or drawing burthen, the sum of twenty shillings yearly; for each boat so travel with, over and above the first mentioned sum of three pounds; for every man sailing with a decked vessel, trading and exposing for sale any goods, wares and merchandizes, on board or from the same, the sum of eight pounds; for every man trading with a boat or other craft, and exposing for sale, goods, wares and merchandize, for each boat or craft, the sum of five pounds; for every person other than such persons as are herein before described, who may come into this Province and expose goods for sale, who shall not have become a householder by permanent residence in any Town or place within this Province, for the space of one year previous to the passing of this Act, the sum of eight pounds.

II. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That when any person, such as last before mentioned, shall have become a permanent resident by hiring a house or shop, and occupying the same for the purposes of trade, for and during the term of one year, and shall not during the time, have travelled from house to house for the purpose of vending goods, wares or merchandize, and shall produce to the collector a certificate to that effect, signed by two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the nearest to his place of residence, and who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same, it shall and may be lawful for such collector, and he is hereby required to repay to such persons, the sum of eight pounds, the amount of such Licences as aforesaid, and the certificate of the said Justices, shall be to him a sufficient Voucher for the sum so repaid and allowed, as such in his account with the inspector General.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all and every person or persons, that shall take out Licences as aforesaid, is and are hereby required to take out a fresh Licence, on or before the fifth day of April, in each and every year, before he, she or they shall presume hereafter during the continuance of this Act, to travel and trade as aforesaid; provided always nevertheless, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to compel any person or persons, but such Hawker, Pedlar or petty Chapman or other Trading person as herein before described, to take out such Licence as aforesaid, for bringing Salt, Pot or Pearl ashes into this Province, or for any goods, wares or merchandize, passing through this Province in packages unopened, or for driving cattle for Market, or sale or otherwise, through this Province.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the Licences herein before mentioned, shall be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, and for every such Licence, that shall be delivered there, shall be paid by the person or persons applying for the same to the collector, the sum of three shillings and nine pence current money, and no more for issuing the same.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That every collector as aforesaid, before he enter upon the execution of his said office, shall take and subscribe the following Oath, which Oath shall be taken before any two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District in which such collector shall reside, who are hereby authorized and required to administer and transmit the same to be filed in the Clerk of the Peace's office, amongst the records of the said District: I do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will well and truly execute, do and perform the duty of collector of his Majesty's Revenue, arising from Licences on Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and other trading persons described in a certain Act, entitled, "an Act for granting to his Majesty, duties

on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and other trading perſons therein mentioned, and will duly and impartially ſuperintend the collection thereof, according to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, and in all caſes of fraud or ſuſpicion of fraud, that ſhall come to my knowlede, I will ſhew no perſon favor or affection, nor will I aggrieve any perſon from hatred or ill will, and that I will in all caſes faithfully do, execute and perform to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, all and every the duties impoſed upon me by the before mentioned Act, So help me God.

VI. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That no collector acting under and by virtue of this Act, ſhall enter upon the execution of his office until he ſhall have given ſecurity by two ſureties in one hundred pounds each, and himſelf in two hundred pounds current money of this Province, to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the performance of his office.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for each and every collector as aforeſaid, and he is hereby required to render a juſt, true and faithful account of all monies which he ſhall collect and receive under and by virtue of this Act, to the inſpector General of the Province, once in every three Months, and ſuch collector ſhall twice in every year, pay or cauſe to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, all ſuch monies as he ſhall ſo receive once on or before the firſt day of September, and once on or before the firſt day of February in each and every year, and that the ſaid collector ſhall retain and take at the rate of ten pounds for every hundred pounds, which he ſhall ſo collect as aforeſaid, during the continuance of this Act.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted be the Authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall and may be lawful for any Juſtice of the Peace, collector, deputy collector, conſtable or peace officer to ſeize and detain any ſuch Hawker, Pedlar, petty Chapman or other Trading perſon as aforeſaid, who ſhall be found trading without a Licence, contrary to this Act, or who being found trading, ſhall refuſe or neglect to produce a Licence according to this Act, after being required ſo to do, for a reaſonable time in order to his or her being carried, and they are hereby required to carry ſuch perſon ſo ſeized, unleſs they ſhall in the mean time produce their reſpective Licences before two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, the neareſt to the place where ſuch offence or offences ſhall be committed, which ſaid two Juſtices of the Peace, are hereby authorized and ſtrictly required, either upon the confeſſion of the party offending or due proof by witneſs or witneſſes, other than the informer upon Oath, which Oath they are hereby impowered to adminiſter, that the perſon or perſons ſo brought before them, had ſo traded as aforeſaid without a Licence, and in caſe no ſuch Licence ſhall be produced by ſuch offender or offenders, before ſuch Juſtices, the ſaid Juſtices by warrant under their hands and ſeals, directed to a conſtable or peace officer, ſhall cauſe the ſum of ten pounds with reaſonable coſts to be forthwith levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods, wares and merchandizes of ſuch offender or offenders, or of the goods with which ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be found trading as aforeſaid, rendering the overplus if any there be, to the owner or owners thereof, after deducting the reaſonable charges for taking the ſaid diſtreſs, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs, the offender or offenders, ſhall be ſent to the neareſt Gaol, for ſuch time, not exceeding ſix months, or leſs than one month, as ſuch Juſtices of the Peace ſhall think moſt proper.

IX. *Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That nothing in this Act, ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to prohibit any perſon or perſons, from ſelling any printed papers publiſhed by authority, nor any fiſh, fruits, or victuals, nor to hinder any perſons who are the real makers of any goods, wares or merchandizes of the manufactory of this Province, or his, her or their children, apprentices, agents or ſervants to ſuch real workers or makers of ſuch goods, wares or manufactures, only from carrying abroad, expoſing to ſale or ſelling by retail or otherwiſe, any of the ſaid goods, wares or manufactures of his, her or their own making, in any parts of this Province, nor any Tinkers, Coopers, Glaziers, Harneſs menders or any other perſons uſually trading in mending kettles, tubs, houſehold goods or harneſs whatſoever, from going about and carrying with him, her or them, proper materials for mending the ſame without having a Licence as aforeſaid; Provided alſo, that this Act ſhall not be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit huckſters or perſons having ſtalls or ſtands, in the Markets in the Towns within this Province, from ſelling or expoſing to ſale without having a Licence as aforeſaid, any fiſh, fruits, victuals or goods wares and merchandizes, in ſuch ſtalls or ſtands, they complying with ſuch rules and regulations of Police, as by the Juſtices in their General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, are or may be eſtabliſhed in ſuch Towns, reſpecting ſuch ſtalls and ſtands.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That nothing in this Act, ſhall be conſtrued to permit any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to ſell any wine, brandy, rum or other ſpirituous liquors, without firſt having taken out a Licence for the ſale thereof, agreeable to the Laws of this Province.

XI. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That no ſuit or action ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any penalty by this Act impoſed, that ſhall not be brought or commenced within twelve months after the offence or offences, reſpectively committed.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſummoned as a witneſs or witneſſes, to give evidence before any Juſtices of the Peace, touching any of the matters relative to this Act, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear at the time and place for that purpoſe appointed, without reaſonable excuſe for ſuch neglect or refuſal, to be allowed of by the ſaid Juſtices, or on appearing, ſhall refuſe to be examined on Oath, and to give evidence before ſuch Juſtices of the Peace, before whom the proſecution ſhall be depending, that then, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence the ſum of ten pounds current money aforeſaid, with coſts to be levied, recovered and paid in ſuch manner and by ſuch means as are herein before directed, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs, the offender or offenders, ſhall be ſent by ſuch Juſtices of the Peace, to the neareſt Gaol for ſuch time, not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month, as ſuch Juſtices of the Peace ſhall think they merit.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That the moiety of every pecuniary penalty or ſatisfaction by this Act impoſed, ſhall belong to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſhall alſo be paid by the perſon or perſons reſpectively receiving the ſame, into the hands of the Receiver General, to and for the uſes of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the public uſes of this Province, and towards the ſupport of the Government thereof, to be accounted for to his Majeſty through the lords Commiſſioners of his treaſury for the time being, in ſuch manner and as it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to direct, and the other moiety thereof ſhall belong to the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That if any action or ſuit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this Act, ſuch action or ſuit ſhall be commenced within ſix Months next after the matter or thing done, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and if afterwards judgment ſhall be given for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs, ſhall become nonſuited or diſcontinue his, her or their action or ſuit, after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have treble coſts awarded to him, her or them, againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs, and have the like remedy for the ſame, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other caſes to recover coſts at law.

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That this Act ſhall be and continue to be in force, ſix years from and after the paſſing of the ſame, and from thence to the end of the then next enſuing Seſſion of the Provincial Parliament, and no longer.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſome about 6½ miles from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grain:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Heifer, three 3 years old Cattle, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Premiſes hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be ſold at Mr. Raſſell's Farm near York.

THE price two ſhillings and ſix pence, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the preſincts of the town, at three ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PAINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 6.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 838.] SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-sixth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-fifth day of this present month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem needful. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

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TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council of York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov'r.

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WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

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To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the first Concession of the townsh p of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling house erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

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W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April 1807.

Continuation of latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 24.

In consequence of important dispatches which Government have received from the Commanders of the squadrons off Brest, Boulogne, and Rochefort, the Admiralty, it is said, is about to change the system of blockade; and on the suggestion of Earl St. Vincent, to adopt a measure of more efficacy and less peril. It has now been proved by experience, and particularly by some recent incidents, that the system of blockade is not calculated to answer its purpose; and we understand the substance of the dispatches to be, that the Admirals and Commodores on the several stations can no longer be responsible for the execution of their orders; that his Majesty's vessels, according to a late examination, have suffered the most serious injury on this service; and that the consequent expence to the country, and the extraordinary wear and tear of the Navy, were in value infinitely beyond any partial settlement on the ships of the enemy.

It is farther stated, that the utmost vigilance of our Commanders is unequal to prevent the escape of the enemy; that, in the long period of the equinoctial winds, during the whole of the spring and winter, and the greater part of the Autumn, they entered and departed at their pleasure; and that his Majesty's ships had the frequent mortification to see them in the act of preparation, and with their sails and yards set, without any possibility of preventing their purpose. So persuaded were the enemy that they possessed this full liberty of leaving their ports at their discretion, that a general sailing order appears to have been issued to every public port in France; and that they were executing it as fast as the opportunity presented itself. A squadron of three ships, two frigates, and five sloops of war, has escaped from Brest; and a much stronger squadron had nearly effected the same purpose from Rochefort—they had already cleared the harbour, when an easterly wind suddenly arose and compelled them to return. These are but two among many similar instances; but as they have occurred at the same time, they have imprelled themselves very forcibly upon the consideration of the Admiralty.

"*Memel*, Feb. 16.

(EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.)

"After the battle of Pultusk, where we kept our ground, the French suffered every where, till driven nearly to the borders of the Vistula, when they found themselves in so difficult a situation, that they would have been obliged to retreat, had the corps of Benningsen and Lestoco been strong enough to have covered the whole ground. The French manœuvring their army most adroitly marched on in the rear of the Russians and Prussians towards Konigsberg, and reached Hesilberg.

"Generals Benningsen and Lestoco here gained the greatest credit by their expert manœuvres; they effected a junction of their corps, and took an advanced position at Eylau, before the French were aware of it. General Lestoco's corps formed the right wing, whole army occupied an excellent position on a ridge of mountains, the front towards Eylau.

"On the 7th, the firing of the light troops began, by which nothing was gained, and the night was passed under arms. On the 8th, in the morning, the French began by a heavy cannonade, still, however, delaying the attack. General Benningsen remained firm in his position. At one o'clock the first attack was made on the right wing, from whence General Lestoco had marched; and as the French attacked with their whole force, fo the whole was repulsed. Nothing scarcely was to be seen but horses, from which the riders had been cut down. The horse grenadiers of Bonaparte advanced at a steady pace between the Russian columns, unperceived for some time, owing to the smoke; they were, however, recognised between a regiment of hussars and a regiment of dragoons, and were charged by them with the greatest fury. This was exactly what the grenadiers wished; they intended to turn about and fall back, in hopes of being pursued by the Russian cavalry, in disorder, thereby affording an opportunity for the whole of the French cavalry to charge them; for which purpose they were already moving down the hill. General Benningsen not suffering a single regiment to break the line, the French cavalry turned about again, except the grenadiers, who literally were cut to pieces; not a single man escaped. The attack lasted till three o'clock, and ten Eagles and seven stand of colours were brought to Benningsen. The French aware of the weakness of the left wing, directed their whole force there. Lestoco still not appearing, the French commenced the attack. Benningsen ordered the left wing to retreat in hour's march, which the cavalry covered in a masterly manner. At one, Lestoco re appeared. He pushed on with his small force, which were Lithuanians, in a very gallant manner, and repulsed all that oppoled him. He had already been engaged with Bonaparte's corps, in the rear of the Russian army, through which he cut his way, and decided the fate of the battle. Benningsen afterwards retreated with his army to this place, in order not to lose the fruits of his victory; and has taken up a position at Konigsberg, to furnish himself with a fresh supply of ammunition, and have care taken of the sick. The French, under Bonaparte, were 90,000 strong; the Russians and Prussians only 70,000; since that time, a reinforcement of 30 pulks of Cossacks, and 50,000 men, the corps of General Essen, have joined them. The French are still pursued.—Worn out with sickness and fatigue, they are confined to a tract of ground twice walked already by the Russian and French armies, and where it is likely they will be wholly deltroyed. Bonaparte sent his most cunning negociator, General Bertrand, to the King of Prussia. To-day he had a private audience, to which he went in good spirits, but returned quite dejected. He departed this evening.—What the result of this will be, God knows. The Russians and Prussians are in very good spirits under their present leaders. Lestoco receives a reinforcement of 17,000 men, 6000 of which are cavalry, and have joined him already, according to the latest Bulletin of February 12.

"Yesterday official accounts was brought, that a party of Cossacks had cut to pieces fifteen squadrons of the enemy. To-day Standards and Eagles were again sent to Petersburgh. I have seen myself those that were taken in the battle of Eylau. There are really so many prisoners of war that there is no room to keep them.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, March, 18.

Notwithstanding the lofty language still held by the French in their Bulletins and rapports, it is generally believed here, that we shall soon be convinced of their falsehood, and indeed, one or two circumstances already intimate as much. That the corps Dumonatique has left Warsaw is now admitted, and we are assured, from good authority, that at Stetin the general Post-office has refused to receive any more letters from Thorn.

According to letters from Berlin, Bonaparte is expected this week in that city, together with his guard. It is supposed that he will have no further object than to support himself during the reft of the winter on the Oder, the military position of which is also interesting as it respects Austria.

A variety of reports, concerning the real issue of the various engagements since the battle of Eylau, are in circulation; the most plausible of which is, that 12,000 of the French were reduced by hunger to lay down their arms and beg for bread. This news is brought from Kiel. General Blucher is said to have confirmed it, adding, that it was the corps under Oudinot. But I cannot pledge myself for the truth of it.

It is further laid, that the French have been trying to persuade the Emperor of China, to declare war against the Russians, but without success.

Banks of the Elbe, March 17.

All persons belonging to the foreign Embassies at Warsaw have been requested to repair to Berlin, for the purpose of continuing their negociations there, and awaiting more favorable times. They were informed it would be useless for them to remain longer at Warsaw, as the Prince of Benevento has received orders to proceed to the Imperial Head Quarters.

They write from Stettin that the course of the posts between that town and Thorn is interrupted.

The army having quitted the countries situated between the Pregel and the Passarge, they have been occupied by small corps of Russian light troops; we are still however unapprized of that army having made any movements in advance.

Letters from Memel announce that 20 Prussian battalions are organizing.

From the Mercantile Advertiser, of May 7.

CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDO.

Yesterday se'nnight arrived at Providence, (R. I.) the ship Favorite, captain Jonathan Russell, in 55 days from St. Salvadore, a Portuguele settlement on the coast of Brasil. Captain Ruffell communicates the following interesting intelligence:

"On the 14th of December left an English squadron of 21 sail arrived at Rio de Janeiro, among which were the Ardent, of 64 guns, Commodore Donelly, Unicorn frigate, and a sloop of war, the reft transports. The troops on board were commanded by Gen. Auchmuty, an American by birth, and Gen. Lumney; the first was authorised to act as Governor of the district of Montevido, should it be under the dominion of the English. The number of troops was reported to be 6-000, but from a variety of circumstances it is probable they did not exceed 3000. Great dispatch was used in watering, and the squadron failed for the River Plate on the 22d December. The ardor of the troops was highly excited at the recital of the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards upon the English prisoners at the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and a spirit appeared to be universal among them for taking ample vengeance. The Favorite failed from St. Salvadore on the 5th of March, on the morning of which day an arrival from Rio Grande, in a passage of 36 days, brought intelligence, that Montevido was in the hands of the English. By comparing dates, it is probable that it fell between the 10th and 20th of January. The news of the capture of this place was brought to Rio Grande by an English veffel, which was dispatched there by the conquerors for provisions. The private letters received at St. Salvadore, mention that the place sustained a close siege of fix days, and was at length carried by storm. They also implied, that the violences committed at the capitulation of Buenos Ayres were fully retaliated. It would seem, from the want of provisions, the English suffered after the fall of Montevido, that their power could not extend far into the country. The Spaniards were extremely exasperated against the Americans, on account of the part acted by certain individuals in the conquest of Buenos Ayres, and an American veffel arrived from Montevido while the Favorite lay at Rio de Janeiro, which had been permitted by the English to proceed to the former place; the gave information, that on her approach to the batteries she was brought to, and a boat dispatched to inform her, that if she continued within reach of the guns another hour, they would certainly sink her."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDO.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 11th April.

The following particulars of this event will be found highly gratifying, being given with an accuracy which does not admit of a doubt, and upon which further proof of the valour, discipline, and enterprize of the British arms, we pay a most willing tellimony. The account is received from the American brig Troy, John Hazard, 44 days from Rio Grande, bound to New-Orleans; spoke by his majesty's ship Jalon, arrived this morning from a cruize, and communicated to us from the first authority.

"Gen. Auchmuty, with a reinforcement of 4 or 5000 men, about the 7th of January last, arrived at Maldonada, and after having embarked all our troops then there, proceeded on the river towards Montevido, landed at Point Cartas, (about three miles from the town) the 19th, and immediately attacked and routed a body of Spaniards collected to prevent their landing, taking from them a field piece. The English then marched and took possession of a weaving place, about a mile from the town. On the 23d, the Spaniards came out of Montevido with 3000 men to attack them. The English immediately decamped, and formed an apparent retreat, till they got three miles from the town, when they halted—the Spaniards, who supposed them flying, pursuing in a most furious manner, huzzing, &c. During this retreat, a party of 300 cavalry, with some infantry, were landed between the enemy and the town, from our ships. On being attacked, the enemy made a very feint refistance, and acted in the greatest confusion, only 340 Spaniards getting back to the town. The Victors with 100 men efcaped into the country.—Our troops then proceeded to invest the town; and on the 2d February, having made a feint at the Harbour (or North) Gate, which drew the enemy's attention to that part, the English army entered by the Se Gates, which they faced, and after a great carnage, took poffeffion of the town.

When the Troy left Rio Grande, the English were preparing to proceed for Buenos Ayres.

General Beresford was still a prisoner about ten leagues from Buenos Ayres, and the English prisoners (said to be about 300 deficient of their original number) are dispersed about the country.

The following article appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of the 5th ult.

Reports.—It is reported that the British Minister Mr. Erskine, has been recalled—and that an express has been sent to Hampton Roads, to stop the Wasp, now on its way to England. This report comes by a gentleman by the last evening's stage from Washington. By "recalled" we presume it is to be understood, that Mr. E. is to be superceded by another minister. But this was to have been expected upon the late change of the ministry in England.

Mr. E's recall would certainly be no very favorable symptom of the friendly disposition of the present cabinet towards us; as he is married to an American woman; is a man of liberal sentiments, and the son of the celebrated Erskine, the friend and toadjutor of FOX.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such Order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a defcription of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said defcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elisha Dexter to the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poffeffion given,



THE House and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poffeffion of Mr. Robert Moore, the premises consist of two Town Lots, a good two Story Dwelling House with excellent garrets and cellars, three barns, a stable, having wells built for eleven horses, smoke house and a never failing well of water, also a good garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Esq. or to Thomas R. Gough, York.

York, 27th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the first Concession of York, on the west side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; 20 Acres of which are well improved and under good fence, with a new two story dwelling house and barn thereon, both framed; also a horse shed, an Orchard of young bearing Apple trees and a never failing well of water contiguous to the house; it is a capital stand for a store or tavern, being ten miles from the Town of York, and two miles from Groll and Sow Miller's. Lot No. 24 and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house and upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No. 25 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres.—Lot No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lot No. 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 12 and east half of Lot No. 18 in the fifth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Huntley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the fifth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the whole money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas R. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber about the first of January last, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—she had a white spot on one flank, a part of the brush of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give such information respecting it as will enable the subscriber to bring the thief or thieves to justice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON.

20th May, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 30 and 26, in the third concession of the said township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Mill-seat on Lot No. 30. Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York April 22.

WANTED;

A Pair of Oxen.

Cash, and a generous Price will be given,

Enquire at the Printing Office.

6th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 180 acres, with a running Stream of Water to its centre, 8 acres of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass.—Also, 16 acres cleared and ready for logging; A good Log House, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 2 years old Calves, two young ones and five of the Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

13th May, 1807.

STRAYED away from the River Credit last Summer, a dark brown Mare, with a broad white streak on her face; branded with a V on the shoulder; three white feet, carries her head high, her tail docked, and shags marked with a heart; whoever will secure her to the owner at the River Credit, or give information where she may be found, will have all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber

E. P. SHERIHAN.

May 25th, 1807.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be sold at Mr. Russell's Farm near York.

THE price two shillings and six pence, York currency, the Bushel, if taken away by the purchasers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three shillings, in any quantity not less than ten bushels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Dennison, on the premises, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Cryller,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Esquires.

Midland District.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Esq.
Joseph Forsyth, Esq.
Thomas Markland, Esq.
Peter Smith, Esq.
Alexander Fisher, Esq.
Philip Dorland, Esq.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, Jenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Nisgara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, Senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Dull, Esquires.

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

An ACT *for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from the United States of America into the Province of Lower Canada.*

[Passed 10th March, 1807.]

WHEREAS by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at Montreal, on the twenty-eighth day of January in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, by commissioners nominated and appointed on behalf of the Province of Upper Canada, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature thereof, passed in the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to nominate and appoint certain commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned, and commissioners nominated and appointed in behalf of the Province of Lower Canada, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament thereof, passed in the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act for appointing commissioners on behalf of this Province, to treat further with commissioners on behalf of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purposes herein mentioned," it was amongst other things agreed, that the Legislature of Upper Canada, should impose and levy upon all articles subject to duties in Lower Canada, which shall be brought into Upper Canada from the United States of America, without passing through Lower Canada, duties equal to those that were or should be imposed and levied on similar articles when brought from the United States into Lower Canada, and that the Legislature of Upper Canada should take the most effectual measures that their local situation would admit of, for enforcing the collection of such duties. And whereas by an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, passed in the forty fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty entitled, "an Act to provide for the erecting of a common Gaol in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively, and the means for defraying the expences thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act there should be raised, levied, collected and paid, for and upon the respective goods, wares and merchandize thereinafter mentioned, which should be imported or brought into any part of that Province, from any place or places from whence the same might be legally imported, over and above all other duties then charged and payable thereon in that Province, by any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Provincial Parliament of that Province, the several rates and duties therein mentioned, that is to say, for every pound Avoir-du-pois weight of Bohea Tea, two pence; secondly, for every pound like weight of Souchong or other black Tea four pence; thirdly, for every pound like weight of Hyson Tea, six pence; fourthly, for every pound like weight of all other green Teas, four pence; fifthly, for every gallon English measure of all spirits or other strong liquors, three pence; sixthly, for every gallon like measure of all wine, three pence; seventhly, for every gallon like measure of all molasses and syrups, two pence, and after those rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.

And whereas it is expedient in conformity to the said provisional agreement before mentioned, that the like duties, should be raised, levied, collected and paid upon the respective goods, wares and merchandizes above recited, which should be imported or brought into any part of this Province from the United States of America, over and above all other duties now charged and payable thereon, as are now imposed on similar articles brought from the said United States of America into Lower Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign entitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid for and upon the respective goods, wares and merchandizes hereinafter mentioned, which shall be imported or brought into any part of this Province, from the United States of America, over and above all other duties now charged and payable thereon in this Province, by any Act or Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain, or of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, the several rates and duties following, that is to say: For every pound avoir-du-pois weight of Bohea, two-pence; secondly, for every pound like weight of Souchong or other black Tea, four-pence; thirdly, for every pound like weight of Hyson Tea, six-pence; fourthly, for every pound like weight of all other green Teas, four-pence; fifthly, for every gallon, English measure of all Spirits or other strong liquors, three-pence; sixthly, for every gallon like measure, of all Wine, three-pence; seventhly, for every gallon like measure of all Molasses and Syrups, two-pence, and after those rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the several rates and duties herein before recited, shall be raised, levied, collected and paid in the same manner and form, and under the same rules and regulations, penalties and forfeitures as are by Law now established in this Province, for the levying and collecting of other rates and duties.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue to be in force to the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and no longer.

An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the forty-second year of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same, respectively."

[Passed 10th March, 1807.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty second year of his present Majesty, entitled, "an Act to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint one or more additional Port or Ports, Place or Places of Entry, within this Province, and to appoint one or more Collector or Collectors at the same, respectively," which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, is expired, and it is expedient that the same should be revived and continued.

BE it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act to make more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said Act shall from and after the passing of this Act be revived, and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in full force and effect for two years and no longer.

An ACT to authorize Practitioners in the Law in this Province, to take such a number of Clerks as is therein mentioned.

[Passed 10th March, 1807.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to facilitate the Education of Youth in this Province, to the profession of the Law; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same; That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for all and every person now authorized to practice the Profession of the Law in this Province, or who shall be hereafter duly authorized to practice as aforesaid, to take and have four Clerks at one time, and no more, any former Law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOST

On the twenty-third day of May, 1807, between the 18 mile Creek and the River Le Creux, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes against William Vaughan, one for £5, one for £9, the amount 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crook's, for 93 dollars—a receipt of —— Ward, Esq. living at Presqu'isle, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account against him—also a receipt from Parker—also a receipt from Esquire Beach, to John Hasbrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Davis and Israel Wilcox—Whoever will produce or deliver the same to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, storekeeper, shall be entitled to the sum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is also enclosed in the said Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and small notes, too tedious to relate.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 7.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 839.] SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty-sixth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April last, We thot it by and with the advice of our executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-fifth day of this present month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveaking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and 6x.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, as far as relates to the appointment of collectors at the several ports and places of entry, and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, as passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No 6, in the first Concession on of the townth p of York. This lot contains about 256 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling house erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leased as a Tavern,

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Continuation of latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 31.

An account from the feat of War, received through a moft refpectable channel, adds conſiderable weight to the ſtatements we have already given of the deplorable ſituation of the French army. It is deſcribed as retreating with great rapidity, and in much confuſion; and ſo daily harraſſed by the Coſſacks, that numbers continue to be made priſoners. It is added, that when Bonaparte's propoſal for an armiſtice, was rejected, he really ſent to General Benningſen, to requeſt that a ſpecies of warfare leſs ſevere might be adopted. This extraordinary meſſage is ſuppoſed to have originated in the remonſtrances of ſome of his Generals, owing to the French army having been no leſs than eight days without bread!!

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, March 30, 1807, preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable Sir James Pulteney, Bart. was, by His Majeſty's command, ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Seals of the duchy and county of Palantine of Lancaſter, to the right hon. Spencer Perceval, the Oath of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter was this day by His Majeſty's command, adminiſtered to him accordingly.

His Majeſty, in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that in the abſence of the right hon. Henry Earl Bathurſt, the right hon. George Role ſhould be Preſident of the committee of Privy Council appointed for the conſideration of all trade and foreign plantations.

April 2.

Yeſterday at twelve o'clock, his Majeſty came from Windſor to the Queen's palace. About half paſt one his Majeſty gave audience to Lord Erſkine, when his Lordship delivered up the Great Seal. At 2 o'clock, his Majeſty held a private levee; at which the following had the honor of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand upon their ſeveral appointments:

Lord Eldon, on being appointed Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Robert Ward, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. S. Bourne, on being appointed Lord of the Treaſury.

The Duke of Richmond, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Sydney, on being appointed Ranger of Hyde and St. James' Parks, in the room of the Earl of Euſton.

Admiral Gambier, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Major Gen. the hon. John Ambercrombie, on being appointed to the command of the 53d regiment.

Lord St. John reſigned his ſtaff of office, as captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

His Majeſty held a Privy Council, when Lord Eldon was ſworn in Lord High Chancellor.

We daily expect to receive intelligence of a battle, which may eventually decide whether Bonaparte is to remain beyond the Viſtula, or whether he is to haſten his retreat to the Rhine. Both parties, after the late tremendous trial of ſtrength at Eylau, where nature turned pale at the ſight of ſo much deſtruction, are bringing up their reinforcements. We have already mentioned, that the intention of the French is to turn the left wing of the Ruſſians. But this intention is underſtood: Eſſen is oppoſed to Maſſena, with a ſuperior force; and unleſs the latter be defeated, this laſt combination is diſconcerted, and Napoleon muſt retire.

We have ſeen ſome letters reſpecting the battle of Eylau, which throw new lights on the circumſtances leading to that tremendous conflict. Bernadotte, *alias* Ponte Corvo, being greatly preſſed, ſent for reinforcements. His courier was intercepted; and Bonaparte, advancing to Konigſberg, found himſelf in front, not of a Ruſſian detachment, but of the main army. A battle was then unavoidable; and it exceeded, thoſe letters ſay, all that has ever been heard of, or read in hiſtory. The number of the killed and wounded amounted to no leſs than 55,000 men.—Of thoſe put *hors de combat* 15,000 were Ruſſians, and 40,000 French. The greater loſs of the latter aroſe from their advancing upon the moſt fortified part of the Ruſſian line, where almoſt every diſcharge fell. They ſuffered alſo in another way. The *Gens d'Armes a Cheval* made their way through the Ruſſian wings; they were there met by the cavalry or reſerve, and but 16 out of 500 men returned to "the Grand Army." The Ruſſians formed a compact maſs—a column of *granite*, as the French would expreſs it; but before night arrived, the appearance of the Pruſſian Army, which had been fighting all day, paſt an end to the conflict, and cruſhed the French to retreat.

Sir Richard Strachan has ſailed from Plymouth, in the Caeſar, to take the command of the ſquadron off Rochefort.

April 7.

Government has determined to give to Ruſſia every poſſible ſupport, and forty thouſand ſtand of arms will be ſhipped off with the utmoſt diſpatch. They were on Saturday morning, and will be conveyed in two ſloops of war. They are to be followed by a proportionate quantity of ball cartridges. Upwards of three thouſand ſtands, which had been previouſly ſhot with ball cartridges, has reached Memel, and are at this moment very likely employed with forces againſt the common enemy.

April 8.

Lord Cathcart is, it is ſaid, to have the command of the troops going to the continent. They are to be aſſiſted by Sir Moore, and to join the Ruſſian army as ſoon as poſſible. Three battalions of the foot guards are to be ſent.

April 14.

PEACE between ENGLAND, RUSSIA and TURKEY.

We (Courier) had the ſatisfaction to announce, yeſterday, the glarious intelligence received from the Dardanelles.—Government have not yet received the official diſpatches from Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Arbuthnot; but they are in poſſeſſion of other advices, to which, we underſtand, they attach implicit credit—Indeed the Dutch papers to the 6th, which have arrived, render the intelligence very probable. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 21ſt of March, contains the following paragraph.

"Admiral Louis's ſquadron, cruiſing off Tenedos, was reinforced between the 16th and 18th of February, by four three-deckers, and ſeveral frigates and corvettes; and on the 21ſt the Engliſh forced the ſeven forts which protect the paſſage of the Dardanelles, burnt a ſhip of the line and alſo deſtroyed four Turkiſh frigates in the channel. In conſequence, freſh negociations and propoſals for accommodation took place, and were continued when the laſteſt accounts came away."

The intelligence which Government has received is more particular, as well as more recent. Admiral Louis remained off Tenedos, cruiſing between that iſland and the iſland of Lemnos, till he was joined by Sir J. Duckworth—they then forced the paſſage of the Dardanelles amidſt a tremendous fire, which, however, did little damage to our ſhips. The fire from the Old Caſtle on the north ſide of the Strait, is ſaid to have been for a ſhort time, peculiarly heavy, but it was ſoon ſilenced by the Britiſh thunder, and the fort is ſaid to have been nearly demoliſhed to a heap of ruins. The Turkiſh ſquadron oppoſed an unavailing reſiſtance. It is ſaid that the number of ſhips taken or deſtroyed, was much greater than the Vienna Gazette ſtates—the number is reported to have been ten ſail of the line. The vigour of our proceedings, in conjunction with the Ruſſian ſquadron, ſpread univerſal conſternation and diſmay. Proceeding through the Dardanelles into the ſea of Marmora, we prepared to carry our force before Conſtantinople, but before any thing was attempted againſt that city, a meſſenger was ſent off to the Divan, offering terms of peace. The Divan, after a ſhort conſultation, acceded to them, and the following is the ſubſtance of the conditions we dictated in concert with our Allies to the Porte.

"That the Engliſh ſhould retain poſſeſſion of certain of the Turkiſh fortreſſes till a general peace, as a ſecurity for the fidelity of the Porte."

The firſt and immediate conſequence of this act of vigour, was the diſſolution of the French influence.—Sebaſtian was ordered away from Conſtantinople, in 24 hours.

STATESMAN OFFICE, *Two o'clock, P. M.*

We ſtop the preſs to announce the report of the arrival of a meſſenger at the Admiralty from Admiral Louis, fully confirming the accounts relative to the forcing the paſſage of the Dardanelles, and the ſubſequent treaty with the Porte.

The Park and Tower guns are expected to be fired on the occaſion.—We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax, which run aground, but all the crew were ſaved.

DECLARATION April 11.

Of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Mr. Arbuthnot, to the conference at Conſtantinople, Feb. 23.

"The Sublime Porte, which has never ceaſed to manifeſt partiality for the French, has more particularly ſince the arrival of the French Ambaſſador, General Sebaſtiani, in that capital, changed its principles and ſyſtem towards its ancient allies.

"The ſaid Ambaſſador ſome days after his arrival having given us a note containing certain threats, the Sublime Porte ought to have returned it to him, and ſent him off from the confines of the Sublime Porte, on the contrary, received the note favourably, and ſignified to him, that the ſhips of war would not be ſuffered to paſs the canal of the Black Sea.

"On the occaſion of the diſcontentment of the Inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, which took place in conſequence of preceding circumſtances, the Porte ought immediately to have conſidered, that the delay of their puniſhment which was not given till three weeks afterwards, when the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had formally demanded it, was a proof of the ſecret wiſhes and conſent of the Porte. The Engliſh agent had accepted. The Ruſſian and Engliſh troops therefore have agreed that the troops ſhould from theſe forces enter the Turkiſh territory, and the latter a fleet to the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Should the Porte proceed to receive in alliance with Ruſſia and England the ancient friendſhip, and obſerve the laſt French Ambaſſador from the capital, ſhe was will immediately ceaſe; but if ſhe be not diſpoſed, a breach will be forthwith with King and will be inevitable.

"To carry this plan into execution, England will ſend a well-appointed fleet, before the ſquadron now ſtationed off the mouth of Toulon. The Britiſh fleet will join us in the ſame ſeas, to meet or paſs oppoſite the ſtrait at the Dardanelles.

"Should the Porte be inclined to give a negative anſwer to the preſent propoſals, the Ambaſſador will ſend back to their country all the Engliſh merchants in the Ottoman ſtates, and remain himſelf here to receive the ſame propoſal, and come with reinforcements under the command of a well-appointed maritime force ſhall have formed a junction in the vicinity of this capital."

Whitehall, March 31.

The King has been pleaſed to continue and appoint his grace William Henry Cavendiſh Duke of Portland, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the right hon. Spencer Perceval, William H. C. Scott Bentinck, commonly called Marquis of Litchfield, the hon. Wm. Elliot, and Wm. S. Bourne, Eſquire, to be commiſſioners for executing the office of the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to the right hon. Spencer Perceval, the offices of the Chancellor and United Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to Lieutenant General Earl of Chatham, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the office of Maſter Gen. of His Majeſty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to the hon. Wm. Wellefley Pole, the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom. The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to Mark Singleton, Eſq. the office of Rore keeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom. The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to the hon. Croply Ashley, the office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Secretary at War.

DOVER, March 30.

By a ſhip which arrived in the Roads this afternoon from the Texel, we learn that accounts had reached Holland of the Auſtrians having taken the field againſt the French, and that the latter were retreating out of Poland in all directions. It was aſcertained that the Diplomatic Corps had already arrived at Berlin, and had brought miſerable accounts of the ſtate of the French army.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Londonderry.

EAST PRUSSIA, March 18.

The Imperial French head-quarters were ſtill at Oſtrode yeſterday. The corps of Marſhal Meſſena is in Motion, and important operations are expected.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Gen. Benningſen.

"KONIGSBERG, Feb. 10 (22) 1807.

"General Sedmoratzky, who has juſt effected a junction with my army, has brought with him 1400 Pruſſian Priſoners, from 2 to 300 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrograde of Bonaparte rather reſembles a flight than a retreat. It is ſolely to the ſwiftneſs of our Coſſack's horſes that we are indebted for the enormous quantity of priſoners that have been daily made ſince the battle of Eylau. The day before yeſterday they took 200, yeſterday 150, and to-day 383, 4 officers, baggage waggons, forage and proviſions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken. The French ſoldiers, dying with hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a diſpoſition to defend themſelves.—At the mere ſight of our troops they throw away their arms and demand quarter. My advanced Poſts are at Liebſtadt. My head quarters alone remain at Konigſberg, as my ill health, and the extreme fatigue I have undergone, compel me to take a few moments of repoſe here.

I ſet out to morrow. The Pruſſian diviſion commanded by gen. Plaetz, and the extremity of my right wing on the heights of Bonnenberg. General Sedmoratzky, and General Lefloco, form together the left wing. The Grand army is in the centre; and in this order we advanced towards the Viſtula, embracing Thorn on one ſide, and Elbing on the other. I hope my left wing will ſoon chaſe themſelves on the other ſide of that River. In the mean time, my advanced guard, reinforced by General Platow's Coſſacks, a conſiderable part of which have already reached their deſtination, purſue the enemy without relaxation, and harraſs them by their hetty warfare, which is as ſtrange to them as it is advantageous to us."

The York Gazette.

YORK, JUNE 13, 1807.

We are indebted to an obliging correſpondent from the Niagara ſide, for the following communication, which from its tenor, we infert with peculiar pleaſure.

NIAGARA, 5th June, 1807.

His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore having perſonally announced his intention of celebrating His Majeſty's Birth Day at this place, concerted with Mrs. Gore and ſuite early on Tueſday morning,

The Meſſengers the 3d a numerous and ſplendid aſſemblage of Ladies from various and diſtant parts of the Diſtrict, and Gentlemen from the Garriſon and neighbourhood, with all their moſt elegant and faſhionable wives, daughters and ſiſters, who reſpected the Birth Day the Militia began to aſſemble in Line on the Flatts for the Review of his Excellency, who expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at their correct and appropriate

Previouſly to joining the Militia, his Excellency on horſeback, and attended by his Aid-de-Camps, Lieutenant Gore of the 49th Regt. appeared to the Garriſon Parade during his Royal Salute in honor of the day, and at Town viſited both a Review of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, ſeveral parts of the Diſtrict, not before intimated, were propoſed.

The Ball commenced about 8 o'clock in the Council Houſe which was fitted up, and lighted in an elegant manner, with an Orcheſtra for the charming Band of the 49th Regt.

A temporary building was alſo erected for the uſe of ſupper, with a number of Tables to accommodate 200 perſons at ſupper, and this building was connected with the Dancing Room by a covered way.

Mrs. Gore, and the Hon. Robert Hamilton led off the firſt dance, and about 50 couple of ſpirited dancers were on the floor till one o'clock, when they retired into the ſupper Room, where a moſt ſumptuous Entertainment ſmiled on all with true Regal & elegance was provided. Every thing was good and was found on the ſuppreſſable Board, are the wines of Champaign and Burgundy, ſtrewed to the mirth the ravaged ſpirits, and called for a renewal of the dance, which was kept up till after day light, when the company ſeparated, highly gratified with their princely entertainment.

On the whole, the Birth Day was celebrated with a ſplendor and magnificence hitherto unknown in this country.

We loſt.—It is with ſome difficulty we have been able to obtain information of the rapid movements of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, ſince the celebration of the Birth Day.

On the night of the day and the late hour when he retired with Mrs. Gore from the Ball-Room, did not prevent his being on horſeback the next morning, when he proceeded to Chippewa, where he dined and ſlept. On the 4th dined and ſlept at Fort-Erie, and on the following morning was entertained on board his Majeſty' Snow, Camelia, with his ſuite and other gentlemen of the place and neighborhood, where a break-faſt was provided by capt. Cowan, and ſet out with great ſtate and elegance (but his Excellency's obſervation was chiefly directed by his ſtrict regularity and diſcipline, and he believe, he expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction to his commander.

When his Excellency came on ſhore he viſited the new Pilot-works, and from ſome returned to Queen-ſtore, where he dined with the Agricultural Society, at the Hon Robert Hamilton's, where a ſumptuous entertainment was prepared for a large company.

Mrs. Gore we underſtand intended to accompany the Governor to Fort Erie, but her exertion on the night of the Ball by her rendered her incapable of proceeding further than Chippewa, where ſhe remained until his Excellency's return.

This little tour augurs favorably for the Province, every part of which we are told his Excellency means to look into, and make ſuch regulations, as from his own obſervations, ſhall neceſſary for the welfare of the colony.

Much-ſuch we are told, is his next object, from whence it is ſaid he means to proceed to St. Joſeph's, and finiſh the tour, returning by the Lakes at Huron and Erie.

We have received official accounts of the capture of Monte Video, by the forces under the command of Sir S Auchmuty, and regret that we cannot give the detail of that brilliant atchievement in this number.

The French are loſing ground in all quarters—at the dreadful battle of Pruſſian Eylau, they loſt between 40 and 50,000 men in killed and wounded, exclaſive of priſoners. Between them and the Swedes, now acting on the offenſive, various ſkirmiſhes have taken place.

It was rumoured in New-York, but with little apparent foundation, that the Cape of Good Hope had been taken by the French.—It is alſo reported that the Germans are about to commence hoſtilities againſt the French.

A paſſenger in the ſchooner Amazon, that arrived yeſterday forenoon in 21 days from Trinidad, informs, that a few days before they ſailed, a flag of truce arrived at Trinidad from the Main, with an account of the death of the Prince of Orange, occaſioned by a kick from a ſtone horſe of his high ſpirited charger. The news was received direct from Madrid—*Mer. Adv.*

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MR. CARY,

I am one, who having ſpent a few years of the earlier part of my life, at a time when *good folks* were ſcarce, in the Indian country, obtained, through the influence of friends, a reſpectable ſituation in the management of the fur trade; and ſoon after my advancement returned to this country, with my head filled with more high notions of my own importance, than my pockets were with pelteat. So conceited was I of myſelf, on my firſt introducing my innocent countenance, like Lord Chatterfield, upon his entering the world, with all his ſchoolaſtic roll about him, I imagined none equalled me in ſenſe, learning, or accompliſhments. And whereever I arrogated to public, I found every eye was fixed upon me, in admiration, wonderment and admiration. Experience has ſince taught me, Mr. Editor, (for a conſiderable time has elapſed) that we are too apt to think highly of ourſelves; and that the greateſt part of our ſelf conceit is ever proportioned to our ignorance of the manners and cuſtoms of the world. The truth of this obſervation I long felt on taking a journey to London, when I did not attempt to paſs many days, when the illuſive phantoms of falſe greatneſs vaniſhed from my mind. For in that grand city the connections which had procured me conſequence on this ſide of the Atlantic, were little known, and leſs regarded; and, if by chance, I attracted a ſmall portion of the public remark, it was owing merely to the ſhowiſhip of my appearance, and not to the ſentimental ſtuff I may have had a reverſion. Mortified at this ſtubby reception, on that great theatre of buſtle and miſe, and determined to become, in reality, what my fond imagination had painted me, *a man of the world, and a great man*, I hurried back to this happier clime, where I have ſtaid ever ſince, courting the graces, and ſtudying the art of diſſimulation. In the moſt faſhionable circles, and attending to my buſineſs with a few grim plodding lines of waſte-book and ledger.—As I launched into ſociety with the prejudices of Lord Chatterfield, and have ſtudied him with ſo much aſſiduity, I flatter myſelf, you will not find me a *man of the world*; though nothing will ever alter my being a *man of the world*; though nothing will ever alter my being

NICHOLAS KNOCKENEE

P S Should the above ſhort account of my entrance, and ſucceſs in the brass monde, tend to leſſen the vanity and polliſh the aſperities of ſome rough men of conſequence, who annually ſally forth from the woods, like ſo many *Gothe* and *Vandals*, and annoy our *more refined ſenſes*, with their awkwardneſs, I ſhall not, Sir, but you will

N. K.

Montreal.

ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.

The Emperor Napoleon riſes early in the morning, for he ſleeps very little, not more than three or four hours a night. After having taken his coffee, of which he is very fond, as he never drinks leſs than thirty cups a day, made very ſtrong, he goes to his bath, the water of which is mixed with ſome medical preparation, to cure the effects of the impurity of his blood, which is viſible upon his ſkin. As he never can be a moment idle, and makes the moſt of his time, he is attended by a perſon who underſtands the Engliſh language perfectly, and has the ability of tranſlating it without heſitation into French. He therefore reads the Engliſh newſpapers to the Emperor, as if he had a French paper in his hands. This he calls his hour of amuſement, and ſometimes laughs at the abſurdity and ignorance of the Engliſh writers, as he calls their contents. The perſon who reades to him, is inſtructed not to paſs by any expreſſions, or to ſoften them; he muſt read as he meets them; for he likes to know what the enemy think and write of him. After having bathed, he dreſſes himſelf and goes to his chamber, where he has always ſome one to attend him, his miniſters or officers have the preference, next his private Secretary. He is called at the hour of dinner, and but half an hour is occupied with that meal, for he eats very little; and has almoſt never any appetite, on account of the quantity of coffee which he drinks from time to time. In the afternoon he is as buſy as in the morning, but allows himſelf, ſometimes thrice a week, an hour, to go to ſome theatre or other; but it is never known when he goes, or which theatre he means to viſit; he very ſeldom knows it himſelf till dinner time, when he inquires for the different plays which are to be given to the night. The Empreſs accompanies him always; ſhe is fond of him, and he is very much attached to her. He is always attended by Roſtan, a Mameluke, who is very much attached to him. He was a common man, whoſe family and relations ſuffered greatly in Egypt; Bonaparte, when in that country, took a fancy to him, and, after having proved his fidelity, employed him in his ſervice; he tailed him from time to time, and he is now a Colonel. He is not only with him every where in the day time, but in the night he is the neareſt to his perſon; Madame Bonaparte does not ſleep with him. Roſtan ſleeps before the door of his bed-chamber, ſo that it is impoſſible it can be opened without diſturbing him. When he is upon his poſt, the Emperor thinks himſelf late; but he relies much more upon his Mameluke, than upon all the pages, guards, and watchmen, that are placed in the different avenues of his bed room.

Dean Swift tells us that the names of Patriot, riot, took its riſe in his time, from a party turbulent demagogue called PAT RI OT. It is ſaid the members of the Irish Directory claim him as their common anceſtor.

FOR SALE.

SALT of the firſt quality per Pierce, application to be made at the Printing Office, or at the houſe of Mr. Paul Mercier, where is alſo for ſale, the moſt general aſſortment of freſh and genuine Drugs and Medicines ever imported to this Province.

York, 13th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in France Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Two or Three Thouſand Acres of Land in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N B If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the 23d day of Auguſt next.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully reſpects for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Customers, for the favors of preference, and will endeavour ſtrictly to merit a continuance of the ſame. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and in many of the cases are due at the preſent moment, to enable him to remain (as he ſtrenuously intimate) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the friends to return to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe Such claims as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily diſcharged, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May laſt, between the 12th mile Creek and the River Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes ſigned William Vaughan, one for $3, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crafford, for 40 dollars—a note of Mr. —Ward, Eſq. living at Presqu'ile; given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt Joel Parker—alſo a receipt given by Eſquire Beach, to John Holbrooke, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Hall and Ithiel Wilcox—Whoever will produce or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, innkeeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—Theſe is alſo enciuded in the laid Pocket book, a number of other papers of accounts, and ſmall notes, too tedious to relate.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HAZARD Jr.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Philip Dexter in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the Commands of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend at the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

An Act for the relief of Clerks to Attornies who may have served their clerkships without being bound by contracts in writing.

Passed 20th March, 1807.

WHEREAS by law no perſon can be admitted and inrolled as an attorney of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have been bound by contract in writing to ſerve as a clerk for and during the ſpace of five years, to an attorney duly ſworn and admitted, and unleſs ſuch perſon for and during the ſaid term of five years ſhall have continued in ſuch ſervice, and unleſs ſuch perſon after the expiration of the ſaid term of five years ſhall be examined, ſworn, admitted and inrolled as an attorney; Now for the relief of perſons who have ſerved for and during the ſpace of five years, or who ſhall on or before the laſt day of Trinity Term, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, have ſerved for and during the ſpace of five years as clerks to attornies, and have not been bound by contracts in writing;—Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Legiſlative Council and Aſſembly of the Province of Upper Canada, conſtituted and aſſembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled, "an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further proviſion for the Government of the ſaid Province," and by the authority of the ſame, That every ſuch perſon, being firſt examined and approved as by Law required, ſhall and may, on or before the laſt day of Trinity Term, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and eight, aforeſaid, be qualified to be ſworn, admitted and inrolled an Attorney of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, any Law or uſage to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

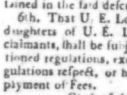
6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above-mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poſſeſſion given,



THE Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Moore, the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, a good two ſtory Dwelling Houſe with excellent garrets and cellars, ſtore houſe, ſtabling with ſtalls for eleven horſes, ſmoke houſe and a never failing well of water, alſo a good garden well cropped.

Log Houſe with excellent garrets and cellars, ſtore houſe, ſtabling with ſtalls for eleven horſes, ſmoke houſe and a never failing well of water, alſo a good garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. or to Thomas B. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 20 Acres of which are well improved and under good fence, with a new two ſtory dwelling houſe and barn thereon, both framed; alſo a houſe ſhed, an Orchard of young bearing Apple trees and a never failing well of water contiguous to the houſe; it is a capital ſtand for a ſtore or tavern, being ten miles from the Town of York, and two miles from Grift and Saw Mills—Lot No 24 and half of No 25, in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 320 Acres, with a good Log houſe and upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 5 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſtats; Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Finſbery and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ruſſard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807

Lands For Sale,

in the townſhip of Whitby.

LOTS No. 32 and 26. in the third conceſſion of the ſaid townſhip, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Millſeat on Lot No. 30, Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price two ſhillings and ſix pence, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten bulhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate within ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 25 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, the young ones and five or ſix Hogs; With all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Proprietor hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

STRAYED away from the River Credit in laſt ſummer, a black brown Mare, with a broad white ſtreak on her face; branded with a V on the ſhoulder; three white feet, current bit head high, her tail docked, the owner of the River Credit, or give information where ſhe may be found, will have all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber

E. P. SHEEHAN.

May 25th, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the 1ſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, has a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the brush of her tail cut off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

JOHN LYON.

20th May, 1807.

WANTED,

A Pair of Oxen.

Caſh, and a generous Price will be given,

Enquire at the Printing Office.

6th June, 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. D. Oſtor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clauſs,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Alkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By this Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 8.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 840.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ſixth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April laſt, We thot fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-ſixth day of this preſent month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercile of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brot into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, leverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the townſhip of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

From the Providence Gazette.

THE ADELPHIAD—No. 130.

The information which Mr. Carr communicates respecting the Bogs of Ireland, is extremely curious and interesting. He fays they " at firſt ſeemed to b· a ſubject of little intereſt ; but as I enquired, and reflected, I found them a ſource of uncommon ſurpriſe, curioſity and amuſement." The Bog of Allen is the largeſt in Ireland, and has the appearance of a large brown lake. It contains 300,000 acres, and croſſes ſeveral counties. The air near the Bogs is perfectly ſalubrious, and ſome cattle feed on the ſcanty crops of graſs they produce. The country people preſerve their butter and eggs in the Bogs, which have the power of counteracting thoſe changes, and that putrefaction, which are produced by the operations of the elements. " Dr. Campbell obſerves, that he has ſeen a ſhoe, of one piece of leather, neatly ſtitched, taken out of a Bog, where it was ſuppoſed from its faſhion to have lain for centuries, entirely freſh." The ſame Gentleman had alſo ſeen butter, in a tolerable ſtate of preſervation, taken out ten feet under the ſurface of the Bog, conſequently it muſt have lain there for ages. A cobler, it ſeems, had been overwhelmed by a ſtuating Bog, and " when found, he had the appearance of having been enbalmed, and a ſhoe and ſome leather, which lay by his ſide, were in a perfect ſtate of preſervation."

At a conſiderable depth below the ſurface of the Bogs, whole foreſts of fallen trees have been found, apparently burnt off from the roots, which roots remain faſt in the ground. The antiſeptic nature of the Bog keeps the fineſt oaks, firs and yews, in ſo perfect a ſtate of preſervation, that the Bog timber is preferred to that hewn down in the foreſts. The writer of this article has ſeen a ſtatue of Robert Duke of Normandy in the Cathedral Church at Glouceſter (one of the moſt ſuperb edifices in England) made from the Irish Bog oak, which is not perceptibly found, and nearly as ſonorous as metal, although it is ſix hundred years old. Very beautiful ſtairs, banniſters and other articles, are made from it in Ireland ; it makes a very brilliant fire.—In ſome places, by digging to a great depth, recumbent foreſts upon foreſts, with a layer of earth between, have been diſcovered—; ſort of vegetable Herculaneum. The learned Gen. Vallancy, in his *collectanea*, ſays, " that the " late Mr. Evans, engineer, informed him, " that in cutting the line of the Royal Canal through the Bog of Cappagh, between " Dublin and Kilcock, at the diſtance of " twenty-ſix feet, he met with ſir trees which " apparently, had been planted in avenues ; " and at this depth he found a lump of tal- " low, weighing about two hundred weight ; " that he ſunk fourteen feet below theſe " trees in Bog, and came to a hard bottom, " on which were oak trees proſtrated." The Bog of Monela has been opened to a ſufficient depth for the diſcovery of three tiers of wood, one below the other ; at the diſtance of ſeveral feet from each other.

In theſe Bogs, at a great depth, veſtiges of arable land have been diſcovered ; alſo wooden paliſadoes, pondrous, and elegant " ornaments of gold and ſilver, ſuch as fibulae, claſps, buckles, bracelets, ankle-s, frontlets, lunettes, plates of gold, braſs weapons, &c. many of which are of elegant workmanſhip, and give a high idea of the ſkill of the ancient Iriſh."—Bugleherns, made of copper, have been found, lapped over and riveted with copper nails very ingeniouſly. Theſe horns produce a loud wild note. " The art of ſo doting does not appear to have been diſcovered, when theſe precious remains of antiquity were firſt formed." They were united by beating and twiſting them together.

Horns of the moole deer have been found in the Bogs ; which is a farther demonſtration of their great antiquity, as that animal had been many ages extinct in Ireland.

Mr. Carr obſerves, " how Bogs have been produced, is a ſubject which, like the attributable cauſe of moſt phenomena, *it hw lued in philoſophical conjecture*." Affuredly the circumſtances of whole foreſts having been burnt off near the roots is extremely difficult of ſolution. It might, however, have been done in very remote ages of antiquity, by a people who were not acquainted with the uſe of iron ; and had neither axes, ſaws or other inſtruments, which would fell a tree. To this day ſome of the peaſants in Sweden burn down their woods in the ſame way—it is eaſier than felling them, though not ſo expeditious a method.

In regard to the alternate ſtrata of wood and ſoil or vegetable matter, which conſtitute the Bogs of Ireland—it is not difficult to account for them on the hypotheſis that the various parts of our earth have been alternately ſea and land. In periods which have been long obſcured in the miſt of antiquity, were buried in the grave of time, it is as poſſible that Ireland was ſubmerged by the ſea, as that the eſtates of Horſman ſhould become the Zuyder Zee—or thoſe of Godwin, Earl of Kent, the Goodwin Sands in later periods. It might happen alſo that Ireland was thus ſurpaſſed, after ſome of its foreſts had been proſtrated by fire, and that in the great convulſion, the trees in queſtion might be ſo covered by ſoil, as to prevent their floating on the water. It might happen that Ireland, by ſome great convulſion of nature, ſhould again emerge from the ſea, as well as the many iſlands which have appeared or re-appeared in the Mediterranean, Iceland, and other parts of the world during the laſt century. After her reſurreƈtion from the ſea, new foreſts might ariſe, which might in their turn be overthrown by ſimilar diſaſters; and ſo this way it would not be difficult to account for the Iriſh Bogs, which appear to be inſcrutable by any other mode of conjecture. Ireland and its vicinity bear all the marks of having been the theatre of vaſt convulſions. The interior parts of the iſland are not deſtitute of the appearance of volcanic mountains, whoſe ſmoke no more aſcends and whoſe thunders have long ceaſed to ſhake or to diſturb the country. The Giant's Cauſeway conſiſts chiefly of thoſe baſaltae, which are generally formed in the cavels of volcanoes—and it is poſſible that the mountains which once covered thoſe ſtupendous and amazing ruins, have ſuffered the fate of rocks.

Torn from the thund'ring ſide of Etna, or Pelorus.

and have hid their cloud capped ſummits in the boſom of the ſea. Corj ſtures have been formed that England and Ireland, and the other Britiſh iſles, were formerly part of the vaſt Atlantic-iſland or continent, concerning which we have received many, by ſome ſuppoſed fabulous, hints from the m ſt ancient writers.—That iſland is ſaid to have been ſwallowed by the ocean ; and ſome modern believers in the reality of its exiſtence, ſuppoſed that they have diſcovered parts of it s ruins in the ſoundings which are found all the way from Ireland to the banks of Newfoundland. But without wandering into this groundleſs field or ocean of ſpeculation and inquiry, it is ſufficiently evident that Ireland has been the ſcene of great natural convulſions—and it is highly probable that her Bogs could be formed no where but in the ſea. In confirmation whereof we may particularly obſerve that one quality they poſſeſs in common with the ſea, that is, they preſerve bodies from putrefaction and corruption ; * which is a quality I ſhould ſuppoſe they could not have derived from any other quarter.—Timber and other ſubſtances will ſoon rot in ſwamps, morraſſes and other wet ſituations, which are formed by freſh and ſtagnant water. That the vaſt body of matter which covers the timber in theſe Bogs cannot be collected on dry land, is the more probable from the conſideration that vegetation is extremely ſcanty in their neighborhood, and it would require countleſs ages to form a body fifteen or twenty feet thick, over the trees.

I will conclude this eſſay by remarking, that the Bog turf is cut into the ſhape of bricks by proper inſtruments ; and when dried it makes tolerable fuel. When reclaimed, or brought into a ſtate of cultivation, the Bogs make excellent land. Z.

* What ſeems to ſtrengthen this conjecture is the conſideration that no iron is found in the Bogs—an article which ſoft will corrode and conſume. All the metals hitherto diſcovered are gold, ſilver, copper and braſs.

CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDEO.

London, (Downing ſtreet,) April 12.

A diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was received this morning at the office of Viſcount Caſtlereagh, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of State, from Brigadier General Auchmuty, to the right hon. William Windham :

Montevideo, Feb 6, 1807.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that his Majeſty's troops under my command have taken by aſſault and after a moſt determined reſiſtance, the important fortreſs and city of Montevideo.

The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado, on the 5th Jan. and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the *Cape*, commanded by lieutenant col. Backhouſe. On the 15th, I evacuated that place without opposition, leaving a ſmall garriſon on the iſland of Gorriti.

On conferring with rear admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Montevideo ; and I landed on the point of Theiabih, to the weſtward of the Caretas Rocks, in a bay of bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we diſembarked ; but they did not advance to oppoſe us, and ſubſiſted for ſome time, about a mile from the ſhore. A ſkirmiſh taking commence, and ſome firing at the enemy's ſhipping on the ground, and continued occaſionally during our day on the ground.

On the 19th we moved towards Montevideo. The right column, under the hon. brigadier general Lumley, was to oppoſite. Lieut. colonel Pack, of the enemy's forts occupying the heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a ſharp fire of round and grape ſhot opened upon us, which ſoon changed to bomb, from the light battalion under lieut. colonel Browning, who turned the corps oppoſed to him with the aid of a gun. The enemy on the hill took the ſame manner, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and purſued us, without any further opportunity, except without commander, to take up a poſition about two miles from the ſame. Our advanced poſts occupied the ſame night. Some ſmall parties were poſted cloſe to the works ; but in the evening the principal part of the ſchools was withdrawn.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about ſix thouſand men and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns ; the right conſiſting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, which the others, of infantry, attacked the left of our line. The latter poſted on our advanced poſts, and preſſed ſo hard on our pickets at once, that colonel Browning, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 38th, under Major Campbell, to their ſupport ; theſe companies met in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it ſo gallantly received, and gave ſuch a fire on both ſides ; at length the column began to give way, and it was ſeaſonably and impetuouſly attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and the 40th regiment, which I ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column then gave way on all ſides, and were purſued with great ſlaughter and the loſs of a gun to the town. The right column, obſerving the fate of the it companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.

The loſs of the enemy was conſiderable, and has been eſtimated at 1500 men ; theſe I think might be ſomewhat leſſened two and three hundred ; we have taken the ſame number of priſoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town ; I am happy to ſay, that ours was comparatively trifling.

The conſequences of this affair were greater than the ſtation itſelf. Inſtead of finding ourſelves ſurrounded with hoſtile, and a petty warfare as our poſts, many of the inhabitants of the country ſeparated, and returned to their ſeveral villages, and we were allowed quietly to ſit down before the town.

From the beſt information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Montevideo were weak, and the garriſon by no means adapted to make an obſtinate reſiſtance ; but I found the works truly reſpectable, with 150 pieces of cannon ; and they were ably defended.

The enemy being in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Ratona, commanded the entrance of the port ; I was aware that ſome gun-boats would annoy us as we approached. A two gun battery was conſtructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our poſts were extended to the harbour, and completely ſhut in the garriſon on the land ſide. Their communication was thus however open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and proviſions ; even water for the garriſon was obtained by this means ; for the wells that happily there were in our poſſeſſion.

On the 25th we opened batteries of five 24 pounders and two mortars, and all the triggers and ſmaller veſſels came in as cloſe as they could with ſafety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garriſon was not intimidated into a ſurrender, I conſtructed on the 28th, a battery of ſix twenty-four pounders within a thouſand yards of the loweſt part of the citadel, which I was informed was in ſo weak a ſtate that it might eaſily be breached. The parapet was not in ruins, but the transports received little injury, and I was ſoon convinced that my means were inadequate to a regular ſiege ; the only proſpect of ſucceſs that preſented itſelf was to attempt a breach as ſoon as poſſible to a wall by the fouth gate, that joins the works to the ſea, and endeavor to ſtorm it. This was effected by a ſix gun battery, within 600 yards, and though it was expoſed to a very ſuperior fire from the battery, which had been unſilenced during the whole of the day, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d inſt. Many reaſons induced me not to delay the aſſault, though I was aware the troops would be expoſed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were given for the aſſault an hour before day-break the enſuing morning, and a ſummons was ſent to the governor in the evening to intimidate the town. To this meſſage no anſwer was returned.

The troops deſtined for the aſſault, conſiſted of the 88th corps under Major Gardiner, and Light Infantry under Lt. Col. Browning and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Vallai and Major Nugent.

They were ſupported by the 40th Regiment under Major Darly-mple, and the 87th under Lt. Col. Bell and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Lt. Col. Brown. The remainder of my force, conſiſting of the 17th light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21ſt light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71ſt, and a detachment of 700 marines and ſeamen, were encamped under Brigadier General Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the aſſault. They approached our breach before they were diſcovered, when a deſtructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the muſketry of the garriſon, opened upon them. Heavy as it was our lots would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open ; but during the night and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded in with beams as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column miſſed the breach, and when it was approached it was ſo ſhut up, that it was impoſſible for the unbroken wall. In this ſituation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was diſcovered by Captain Renny of the light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriouſly led us to the aſſault. Our gallant ſoldiers ruſhed to it, and, diſtinct as a wreath of aſhes, forced their way into the town. Colonel Vallancey at the head of the principal ſtreets, and their fire for a ſhort time, was deſtructive : but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the ſtreets and batteries with their bayonets and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with col. Browne followed. They alſo miſſed the breach, and were paſſed through the fire of their batteries before they joined us.

The 87th regiment were paſſed near the wall, and when the troops who entered at the breach were in poſſeſſion, but their number was ſo great they could not walk. They ſcaled the walls and entered the town at the ſame moment approached it. At this light every thing was in confuſion except the citadel, which made aſhew of reſiſtance, and ſoon ſurrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the troops were generally quarting themſelves.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops during the aſſault, and the ſubordinance and orderly behaviour in the town, ſince, do juſtice in their praiſes, that it is unneceſſary for me to ſay how highly I am pleaſed with their conduct. The ſeveral corps have been engaged in ſince we landed, has been ſucceſsful, every thing I wiſhed has been effected with order and ſucceſs.

Our loſs during the ſiege was trifling, particularly as we were protected by approaches, and the enemy's fire of ſhot and ſhell was inceſſant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the aſſault. Many and valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant Colonel Vallancey and Browning and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to ſay, that the two former are dangerouſly ſo. The enemy's loſs was very great, about 800 killed and 500 wounded, and the Governor Don Ruſſell Rafe Huidobro, with upwards of 1000 officers and men, are priſoners. All of 1500 ſhipped in boats or ſtores were, as I am informed, taken.

From Brigadier-General the hon. W. Lumley, and from Colonel Browne, I have received the moſt able and the moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport. The former protected the line from the enemy during the ſiege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.

The diſtinguiſhed reputation of the Royal Artillery has been fully ſupported by the company under my orders, and I conſider myſelf much indebted to Captains Walſon, Dickſon, Carmichael and Wiſeman, for their zealous and able exertions. Capt. Faulkner of the Engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the ſervice, conducted himſelf with ſuch propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer.—Owing to great fatigue he was taken ill in the midſt of our operations, and captain Dixon readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greateſt judgment.

From the heads of corps and departments, from the general ſtaff of the army, from the medical, and from my own perſonal ſtaff, I have received the moſt prompt and cheerful aſſiſtance.

It is ſufficient to ſay, that the utmoſt cordiality has ſubſiſted between Rear Admiral Stirling and myſelf ; I have received from him the moſt friendly and polite attentions, and every thing in his power to grant.

The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to aſſiſt us ; but I feel particularly indebted to captain Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and ſeamen, that were landed, and were eſſentially uſeful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and ſtores.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker who was wounded at the aſſault ; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. ACHMUTY,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

To the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, &c. &c.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant Colonel Vallancey and Browning both ſince yeſterday of their wounds. I had flattered myſelf with hopes of their recovery, but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majeſty of ſo many gallant officers.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing of the Forces under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Sam. Achmuty, between the 16th of January, the day of landing at the Punto de Caretas, to the 20th of January inclusive.

Between 10th and 20th ult.—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed ; 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, miſſing.

During the ſiege —1 Captain, 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 12 rank and file, wounded ; 7 rank and file, miſſing.

At the aſſault.—1 Major, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 105 rank and file killed ; 2 Lieutenant Colonels 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 18 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 Major, 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed ; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 20 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded ; 8 rank and file miſſing.

Captains Wilgrels and Crookſhanks, and 31 rank and file included in the above, have ſince returned to duty.

J. BEADFORD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Arms, &c. taken from the enemy at Montevideo, Feb. 3, 1807.

Total of guns—51 twenty-four pounders ; 68 eighteen pounders ; 31 twelve-pounders ; 25 nine-pounders ; 57 ſix pounders ; 32 three-pounders ; 2 two pounders ; 8 one-pounder—in all 312.

Total of Mortars—4 twelve inch ; 3 nine-inch ; 2 eight inch ; 4 ſix inch—in all 13.

Total of carronades—2 thirty-two pounders ; 2 twenty four pounders ; 6 twelve-pounders—in all, 10.

Total of howitzers—10 ſix and half inch.

A. WATSON, Capt. Com. Artillery.

LONDON, *April* 15.

Government, it is ſaid, received authentic advice yeſterday, by way of Hamburgh, that 11 Turkiſh ſhips of the line had been burnt in the Dardanelles, by the boats of the Britiſh ſquadron.

According to accounts from Dantzic, dated the 27th of March, the French have cut off all communication between that place and Konigſberg. At firſt a bombardment was feared, and a corps was formed, intended in that caſe, to protect the rich magazines, which for the moſt part are ſituate cloſe to each other. Thoſe which were at Koſlin have been removed to Thorn.—Gen. Kalkreuth, according to the ancient cuſtom of war, announced his arrival at Dantzic to the French General, the latter replied to this politeneſs by teſtifying a wiſh that ſome accommodation might be agreed on between them to ſave the city from the horrors of bombardment ; but the Ruſſian General returned for anſwer, that he was determined to bury himſelf under the ruins of the city, rather than ſurrender it.

Letters from Wallachia ſtate, that the Turkiſh garriſon of Rajova Braila ſurrendered to the Ruſſian troops, after a ſiege of 8 days and a terrible bombardment : and that Giurgewo has been taken by the Ruſſians, by aſſault, at the head of 24,000 men. The garriſon was entirely cut to pieces, for the Ruſſians had expreſs orders to give no quarters.

Vienna Court Gazette, March 24.

It was upon the 18th February, in the afternoon, while the Turks were celebrating the Feaſt of the Grand Bayram, that the Engliſh Admiral Duckworth, with the Royal George of 110 guns ; the Windſor Caſtle, of 110 guns ; the Canopus, Admiral Louis ; and the Pompey, Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, of 84 guns each ; the Active, the Standard, the Repulſe and Thunderer, of 74 guns each ; the Endymion, of 50, three frigates, and ſeveral fire ſhips and bomb veſſels, penetrated through the Dardanelles, under the favor of a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, notwithſtanding the fire of the forts, and almoſt without receiving any damage from it. The reſt of their fleet remained off the Cape of Tenedos. After having attacked and deſtroyed the ſmall ſquadron which was at anchor at the entrance of the canal, the fleet caſt anchor on the evening of the 20th, within cannon ſhot of the Capital, between the Seraglio and the ſeven Towers. Meſſages were immediately ſent off on both ſides. The negociations ſtill continue, although on the evening of the 27th there was a fight engagement with a diviſion of the Turkiſh gun-boats, which were repulſed by the Engliſh, and either burnt or driven on ſhore. The Porte continues its preparations of defence with additional ardour. Numerous batteries are eſtabliſhing along the European and Aſiatic coaſts, on which ſeveral hundred pieces of cannon will be placed. Every great officer of the Porte, even the Reis Effendi, has his poſt aſſigned to him in the line of defence. The Grand Signior has perſonally repaired to the works, to animate the laborers by his preſence. The Captain Pacha, and the Seraſkier of the Marine, have been diſplaced and baniſhed to Ro Folio. Hadſchi-Ibrahim Effendi has been appointed firſt Secretary of the Admiralty. The Boſphorus ſquadron has been recalled. Every veſſel in the Arſenal fit for ſervice, has been ſent to Topham, to be got ready for ſea. For want of ſeamen, crews are to be got from among the Janiſſaries.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JUNE 20, 1807.

Sanctioned by the au thority of the reſpectable names of Lewis Farquharſon, Eq. of Schenectady, and Mr. James M'Cabe, of Albany, the Editors feel themſelves not only juſtified but called upon to introduce Doctor GLENN H to the inhabitants of this county, unattended with the pleaſing hope that his profeſſional abilities and character are ſuch as render any thing further unneceſſary on their part—they are the public's humble ſervants.

To Correſpondents

MOCK MODESTY is received, but from its ſeverity, and for other reaſons, its inſertion is declined.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen the proſpectus of a paper (generally circulated at Niagara) intended to be printed in Upper Canada, entitled " *The Upper Canada Guardian* ; or, *Freeman's Journal*," executed in the United States of America, without my knowledge or conſent, wherein my name appears as being a party concerned—I therefore think it neceſſary to undeceive my friends and the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and to aſſure them that I have no connexion with, nor is it my moſt diſtant with or intention in any wiſe to be connected with the printing or publication of ſaid paper.

JOHN BENNETT.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

York, 18th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons, who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the troops, ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808 ; to deliver in their propoſals with the name of their ſecurity, to the Agent for Purchaſes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, ſpecifying the Months for which they will furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the quarter, and paid for by him in ſpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 17th June, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the Diſtrict, or I be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York on Tueſday the fourteenth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Clerks of the Crown, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other, Memoranda, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh of Nor. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth ; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Con. ſion of Fairchet ; alſo the north half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn ; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight ſine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Widow de Chaine, Queens St. George Eſqr. or the Printers of the Gazette.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 13, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—			
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24,	7th do.		
1, 23, 24,	-	-	8th do
North half of 24 in the	-	-	5th do.—1600
acres in the township of Blenheim.			
23 and ſouthern ½ of 24	-	-	9th conceſſion—
22	-	-	7th do.
4	-	-	8th do.
4	-	-	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.			
22, 23 and 24	-	-	5th—600 acres
in Windſor.			
16, 17 and 18	-	-	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	-	-	5th do.—600
acres in the township of Cranford.			
19, 20 and ſouth half of 22			8th—500 in
Acres.			
17	-	-	3d
14	-	-	5th—600 acres
in the township of Markham			

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be hoped the Inducements are conſiderable, and the cauſe improper for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 26th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of John Conn. in Dutcheſs Street, the Utenſils belonging to the John and Ann, with the Cable, Anchor, Sails, Rigging, Blocks, Iron, &c. alſo ſome Houſehold Furniture, &c. &c.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 219 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not ! themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 18 7.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 22, in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres; 20 Acres of which are well improved and under good fence, with a new two ſtory dwelling houſe and barn thereon, both framed; alſo a horſe ſhed, an Orchard of young bearing Apple trees and a never failing well of water contiguous to the houſe; it is a capital ſtand for a ſtore or tavern, being ten miles from the Town of York, and two miles from Groſs and Sow Mills—Lot No. 24 and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 320 Acres, with a good Log houſe and upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 35 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and weſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 2 in the eighth Conceſſion of Eraſmy and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Applications to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poſſeſſion given,



THE Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Mooney, the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, a good two ſtory Dwelling Houſe with excellent garrets and cellars, ſtore houſe, ſtabling with ſtalls for eleven horſes, ſmoke houſe and a never failing well of water, alſo agood garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. or to Thomas B. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

Lands For Sale,

in the township of Whitby.

LOTS No. 30 and 26, in the third conceſſion of the ſaid township, containing 200 acres each. There is a capital Millſeat on Lot No. 30, Lloyd's Creek running through it. No. 26 is well watered. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, April 23.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Convenient Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 ? res, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grain.—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Proprietor hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May in 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the *River* Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral Notes, viz:—Three notes againſt William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crosby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of —Ward, Eſq. ſhrieff of Yorkſhire, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt Jos. Parker—alſo a receipt given by Eſquire Beach, to John Holbrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Dyer and Iſrael Wicks.—Whoever will preſent or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, Innkeeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alſo encloſed in the ſaid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and ſmall notes, too tedious to relateve.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

FOR SALE,

SALT of the firſt quality per Tierce, application to be made at the Printing Office, or at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian, where is alſo for ſale, the moſt general aſſortment of freſh and genuine Drugs and Medicines ever imported to this Province.

York, 10th June, 1807.

BLUE NOSE POTATOES,

To be ſold at Mr. Ruſſell's Farm near York.

THE price two ſhillings and ſix pence, York currency, the Buſhel, if taken away by the purchaſers; or they will be delivered any where within the precincts of the town, at three ſhillings, in any quantity not leſs than ten buſhels.

Application to be made to Mr. John Denniſon, on the premiſes, to whom the above prices are to be paid on delivery.

April 25, 1807.

WANTED;

A Pair of Oxen.

Cash, and a generous Price will be given, Enquire at the Printing Office.

5th June, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE ſubſcriber gratefully reſpects for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn-keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Acquaintance, the Gentry of Providence, and the Travelling Community in general, for favoring him with their Cuſtom. During his attendance upon the Public, he has been at a great expence and trouble in procuring the moſt delicate proviſions that the Country could afford; and as many of his Creditors are ſtill of the longeſt ſtanding, (ſo much ſo that he is obliged to purchaſe at an extraordinary rate) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the Gentry to diſcharge their reſpective accounts, whether by note, book, or otherwiſe. Such accounts as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not immediately diſcharged, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All Auguſt next, he gives to no Attorney for collecting, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

STRAYED away from the River Credit, on laſt ſummer, a dark brown Mare, with a ſmall white ſtreak on her nose; branded with a V on the ſhoulder, three white feet, warrants her ſize, high, her tail pulled, and thigh marked with a brand, whoever will convey her to the owner at the River Credit, or give information that the may be found, will have all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber

E. P. SHERMAN.

May 25th, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the 20th of January laſt, a large brown Cow, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, has a white ſpot on one hook, a part of one horn is cut off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive ſeventy dollars reward.

J. LYON.

20th May, 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 18 7.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Coloner Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſeniour,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 9.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 841.] SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the twenty ſixth day of May, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of April laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-fifth day of this preſent month of May, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Third Day of July next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty,

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have their names placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his ſ , ent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize bro't into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT N 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN,

York, 30th April, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, March 26.

The fire by which his Majesty's ship Ajax has been destroyed was merely accidental. It took place below deck, and after burning for some time, reached the magazine, when she blew up. Capt. Blackwood, who had ascended to the spritsail yard, had just escaped before the explosion took place. The ship was cruising in the Archipelago at that time.

March 28.

The following intelligence, dated the 3d of March, has been received from Constantinople. On the 28th of February, the English attempted a landing on Prince's Island, but it miscarried. Their loss on the occasion is stated at 400 killed and wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. The following day the fleet weighed anchor, and proceeded to the Dardanelles.

The number of Turks who took up arms in Constantinople and its vicinity, amounted to 100,000. Public order was not in the least disturbed in that city. The Grand Signior had not shown the slightest disposition to leave the place, as had been falsely asserted.

April 11.

Expedition to the Continent.—It is reported that the principal command of the expedition, for the conveyance of which a considerable number of transports were taken up last week, is to be conferred on lord Cathcart. It is to be composed of the whole of the German Legion, at present near 18,000 strong, and a British force nearly as numerous. Should the events which in all probability have taken place before now in Poland, prove greatly in favor of the allies, the whole of this force it is expected will make its appearance on the Baltic, in a few weeks. Some accounts say, that besides the German legion 20,000 men will be compaised in this expedition. Sir J. Stuart is said to have been offered the second command; but has declined any professional employment at present, on account of his health. The general sustained a blow by the fall of his horse, which was wounded under him on the memorable 4th of July, from the effect of which he is still a sufferer.

Lord St. Vincent has resigned the command of the channel fleet, which has been given to Lord Gardner.

A letter from a British field officer serving in the Russian Army, dated the 6th ult. estimates the loss which the French have sustained since the battle of Eylau, in killed, prisoners and deserters, at 19,000 men; and states is as the general opinion, that since they first crossed the Vistula, they have not lost less than 80,000 men; his letter adds, that general Beningsen had been actually joined by 25,000 fresh Cossacks, who were constantly harrassing the flanks and out posts of the French, and cutting off their supplies and convoys. The writer considers the French cavalry as almost annihilated. The Prussians had greatly recovered their spirits.

The Emperor Alexander, accompanied by his brother the Grand Duke Constantine, has set off from St. Petersburgh to join the armies, and of course, we presume, to take the command into his own hands.

April 12.

Expeditions.—The 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, 1200 strong; the 13th and 1st battalion of the 16th regiment, and now in Deal barracks, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation early in the ensuing month.

The 7th battalion of the King's German Legion, at Ramsgate, and the 8th, at Margate; the two corps of German cavalry, at Canterbury; and, in fact, all the divisions of the legion have received orders to prepare for the continental duty.

The 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Guards, and the 1st battalion of the 3d, now at Chatham; the 1st battalion of the 43d, now at Hythe; the 12th, 23th, and 14th Light Dragoons, with the Blues, Oxfordshire, and Inniskillens, are amongst the corps under orders for the continent.

To Morrow, the 2d battalion of the 50th regiment, will leave Horsham for Portsmouth there to embark.

The 2d battalion of the Scotch Royals, 34th and 55th Regiments, with reinforcements for all the regiments in India, are under orders for embarkation.

The transport board is in treaty for transports for the conveyance of the troops to the Cape, the West-Indies and Halifax, as well as to the continent.

Retreat of the French across the Vistula.—

This morning, lieut. Von Petersdorf arrived at Mr. Canning's office, with dispatches from the Prussian head quarters; he left Memel, we understand, on the 24th ult. and arrived at Gottenburgh on the evening of the 29th, and sailed the morning following in the Lord Nelson packet.

Lieutenant Von Petersdorf has brought the important intelligence that the enemy was, at the date of the latest accounts from the Russian head quarters, retreating across the Vistula, while the greater part of the Russian army had advanced beyond the Pallarge.

Several smart actions had taken place between the advanced corps of the hostile armies, invariably terminating to the disadvantage of the narrified and dispirited enemy, but no result of substantive importance had been attained.

April 17.

What relates to the re-establishment of peace is the most important part of Bonaparte's message to the Senate. Bonaparte, who is become wonderfully pacific of a sudden, thanks to the valor of the Russians, and the skill of their commander, offers peace to England and Russia upon the conditions which they lately rejected. It seems he is even disposed "to restore tranquility to the eight millions of people he has conquered, and to replace the King of Prussia in his capital." We suppose there is some allusion in this to the terms lately offered to his Prussian Majesty, and which he is said to have rejected.

"Though at present, (says this message) we ask for new sacrifices from our people, in order that we may obtain a greater extent of force, it is not that we should abuse this power for the purposes of prolonging the war. Our policy is invariable.—We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself; the same peace we offer to England still. The principal Envoy which England employed in those negociations has made the most public declarations, and in the most unequivocal terms, that the peace would have been both honorable and advantageous to England: thus he has made the justice of our cause appear evident. We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia, upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquility, and to restore to the King of Prussia his capital.

"But though so many traits of moderation, already so often renewed, have not been able to prevail over the deceptions to which England, enslaved as it is by its passions has had recourse, that Power cannot see the possibility of peace but in our annihilation; nothing, therefore, remains for us but to bear the calamities of war, and to throw the flame and odium of it upon that nation which continues to purchase its monopoly with the blood of the continent. We shall in the resources of our own mind, in the courage, devotion, and the power of our people, find certain means to render all the efforts of that nation, formed of hatred and injustice, null and void, and to turn them to the disgrace of their authors. Frenchmen, we brave all dangers, for the glory and tranquility of our children."

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, March 6.

The greatest part of the French troops intended for the Turkish expedition, have been assembled since the 13th of January, in the Venetian territory. Some detachments have set out for Istria and Dalmatia, where they will go into cantonments until the arrival of the remainder of the army.—The court of Vienna granted without hesitation a passage through its territory to these troops; they take the usual route, which passes within a quarter of a league of Trieste. It is said that Marshal Brune has been named by the Emperor, commander in chief of this army, which already consists of 40,000 men, and will, as we are informed, be augmented to 60,000, by means of the reinforcements which are on their march, as well from the departments of France as from the Kingdom of Naples. The French troops which are already in Dalmatia, under the orders of Gen. Lauriston, will preserve their particular destination, and will not be united to the expeditionary army.

ANCONA, March 7.

The Russian commanders of Cattaro and Corfu, have addressed proclamations to the Greek inhabitants of Albania, the Morea, &c. calling upon them to take up arms in defence of their religion, for the re-establishment of their ancient liberty, and to make a common cause with the Russians; but the pachas are on their guard; they strictly observe their conduct; and I have declared, that they will punish in the severest manner every insurrectional movement.

ST. PETERSBURGH, February 28.

On the 22d February, at 11 o'clock at night, M. de Now 212 left set out for the army.—The million is said to be of a pacific nature. Lieut. General Prince Bagration arrived here on the 23d from the army, and left town on his return thither on the 26th.

From a London Paper.

A circumstance of the most unparalleled cruelty has excited the just indignation of the inhabitants of St. George's fields, against the perpetrator, who is a baker in that neighborhood. This man having had a quarrel with a neighbour, caught a ferret dog of his in his yard, and after tying it up for some time, ordered his men to bring it forward to the oven, which they no sooner heated, and he would throw them some pork. He then took the dog, and threw him in. The men expostulated with him in vain; he flew into a passion, and swore, if they prevented him, he would serve them the same. The barbarian stood at the mouth of the oven to prevent the poor animal's escape, and waited till it was literally reduced to a skeleton. The matter will shortly come before a court of justice, where, it is hoped, for the honor of human nature, he will meet with due punishment due to his crime.

BOSTON, May 8.

In the Lydia, capt. Hall, from the North West coast of America. John Rogers Jewet, and John Thompson came passengers. They are the only survivors of the crew of the ship Boston, capt. John Salter, the rest having been murdered by the natives on the coast. We have received a very detailed account of the loss of the Boston and the recovery of the above two seamen; which shall be given in our next paper. Captain Hall was in Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean, after captains Lewis and Clark left it on their return home; and saw some of the medals sent by them with the Indians.

Captain Smith, arrived at this port from Londonderry, states, that "on Friday morning last, off Sandy Hook, he experienced a heavy shower of rain, with great quantities of small fish, which came down like hail!"

N. Y. Herald.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 2d April, says—That a few days previous, an engagement had taken place between the rival chiefs Petition and Christophe, in which the former had the advantage.—Christophe's men were daily coming over to Petion. The writer adds as his opinion, that the reign of Christophe will soon be terminated.

Ib.

Within the last year, it is said, not less than 220,000 young men of France, have been *conscripted*, (a French term for *impressed*) and taken from workshops and friends, and marched into Poland, to supply the numbers occasioned by the numerous French *enlistments* and to extend the conquests of a Monarch who fights merely to give liberty to his country; and not to aggrandize himself or family.

Boston Centinel.

CHARLESTON, May 23.

All accounts by the Republic, concur in stating, that unless the British shortly receive powerful reinforcements, they will not be able to extend their conquests to any considerable distance from Montevideo.—The fate of Buenos Ayres was doubtful; and if the governor, or commander of the Spanish forces at this latter place, follow the example of the governor of the former, in defending the city to the last extremity, the small number of British troops which could be spared from the garrison of Montevideo, would encounter great difficulties in carrying the city.

We are pleased in observing, that the British have not, as was previously reported, retaliated upon the vanquished Spaniards, the cruelties practiced upon the prisoners captured with Gen. Beresford. War is, of itself, sufficiently distressing—but the spirit of retaliation and revenge, once admitted, its horrors are increased a thousand fold.

All the inhabitants who had left Montevideo before and on taking the place; had leave to come in, within one month after; and by taking the oath of allegiance, they might enjoy their property as before; but all those who did not come in, their property was to be confiscated. Several flags of truce have been sent to Buenos Ayres, the purport of which was not known; but report says, they were determined to hold out and not give up the place without fighting hard.

On the 8th of March, about 1,000 troops embarked on board the transports to take the Colonia, a small place about 30 leagues to the westward of Montevideo, on the north side of the river, and nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres; they having previously taken possession of St. Lucia, a small village on the river, eight leagues from Montevideo.

Gen. Beresford, with Col. Pack of the 71st regiment, had made their escape from the country, a distance above Buenos Ayres; they procured a boat near the city, which conveyed them down the river on board the Charwell sloop of war, which at that time was cruising off Colonia, a little below Buenos Ayres, and brought them down to Montevideo about a fortnight after the place was taken.

The York Gazette.

YORK, June 27. 1807.

We are happy at having it in our power to gratify the wishes of our Yonge Street friends, by assuring them, that His Excellency's Mandamus excursion will take place the 2d of next month, should no unforeseen circumstances intervene to prevent it. We congratulate our fellow subjects at large, upon having a Chief, determined to form his judgment upon his own observation, and we enjoy heartfelt pleasure, to think that His Excellency will see the flourishing state and prosperity of this part of the province, and enjoy that in reality which he already does in anticipation. If the weather is favorable to his intentions, we believe he will proceed to St. Joseph's, and, if we are right in our conjectures, a principal object with him is to ascertain the practicability and advantages of diverting the North West business to this channel of communication.

The Honorable ALEXANDER GRANT, late President, arrived in town yesterday morning, in apparent good health.

To Correspondents.

"*Had anne fear me, Donald,*" is received—the same considerations which induced us to decline the publication of "*Mock Mastify,*" operate with us in the present instance — Setting all personal views aside, our constant aim shall be to *entertain*, not to abet dissension in society. We are not think misconception an unpardonable sin, and we recommend to the Correspondents to compose his feelings, and place the mistake to the right account.

The Verses (in the Port Folio) commemorating the loss of the Schooner Speedy, handed us by a subscriber, we consider in the light of an Eulogy on Mr. Gray. We admire the benevolence which dictated, and the piety to manifest in them; but as we propose treating the subject at length hereafter, we for the present decline their republication.

Biographical sketches, of the valuable lives lost on that occasion, is intended by the Editors, and they look to their friends for assistance in the discharge of that melancholy duty.

In a former number was announced the regular association of Mr. Bennett with me in the publication of the Gazette; since then I have seen an unsigned and undated instrument, purporting to be the prospectus of a paper to be printed by Mr. Bennett in conjunction with a "gentleman of respectability," which Mr. Bennett has *publicly disowned*. What means will be next resorted to for the infamous purpose of misleading the public? What can be augured from a proposed establishment, whose prefatory act is a falsehood and forgery, if a painted paper circulated by stealth, without date, signature, or place of publishing, can be called so?

Long have I wished to see a free press established in this province; whilst there was one conducted by a man of virtue and abilities, upon fair and honorable principles, and open to candid and temperate discussion, I was no sparing contributor to its columns.

I feel indignant at the recollection that an ungrateful country should have suffered its able and liberal minded publisher to linger out years of penury among them, and ultimately drive him to seek the means of subsistence in another.

I feel that the martyred name of *Sybester Tiffany* will be an indelible and everlasting reproach to the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

I feel now as I then felt, all the pride of a freeman, and I glory in being a subject of the freest government on earth, under which I feel myself protected in person, property and the fullest enjoyment of my moral and political sentiments.

I feel all the relative dignity which the proud appellation of a British subject confers, and I feel a glowing and unalterable attachment to the liberty of its constitution, which it shall ever be my pride and glory to support, against the infamous agents of disaffection, and the vile influments of disunion. The diabolical machinations of a desperate rebel, have split the United States, that late flourishing and happy country, into such factions that an invading enemy would be but faintly and partially resisted—and with reluctant conviction, I feel that the aim of a few desperadoes is to reduce this province to the same forlorn condition.

J. CAMERON.

From Europe.—Captain Riley of the ship two Mary's arrived this morning in 38 days from Newry, informs us, that London papers to the 25 h of April, (which he took with him, but which he gave to the commander of an English armed vessel) contained some additional accounts of the movements of the Grand Armies up to the 31.—The French Imperial Head Quarters were still at Osterode. Marshal Mortier had moved forward ten German miles with the right wing of the Grand army. No general battle had taken place since that of Eylau. Both armies continued to receive powerful reinforcements; and the Emperor Alexander was on his way to take the command of his immense army, which, it was said, amounted to *three hundred thousand men.*

A magnificent statue of peace, to be placed in Napoleon's Hall of Audience, now occupies the time and talents of an eminent Parisian artist. The goddess is represented in a sitting posture, on a bale of bronze, richly ornamented with rich gold, and a variety of emblished figures, emblematical of commerce and agriculture. The height of the figure is almost seven feet, and said to be computed of solid silver. A galloon of guld, faltened with silver studs, adorns the back part of her robe. The laces of her buskins, and the prickly crown of Mala, which invests her temples, are of solid gold. In one hand the goddess holds a cooucous of silver, inlaid with guld, and in the other a cornucopia of the same costly material. This elegant figure was designed by Chaudet, and is to be executed by Charet.

TRAFALGAR.

Cease, vain Frenee, ill manner'd railer,
Fellow freemen, left to me
Bejoins hear a British tailor,
Sing the strains of victory.
Yet while verse thall tell the story,
What bold tongue speak NELSON'S praise,
Whole bright hour, has fet in glory,
Leading ocean with bravery.
Long our tars had kept their Nation,
Long insulting foes dethed,
Spare or all the Gallic nation,
Dutch bravado, Spanish pride.
To thole who swore our land to plunder,
Thole who do our rights defpife,
We're, once more, repar'd to thunder,
While They threaten. We chaftife.
France and Spain, with hopes fcarce fabed,
Stung with hate of Neilon's name,
Chole the moe-neath of Octobre,
To immortalize his fame.

When he faw their colours flying,
When he faw their forts crumble,
Bull, methinks, I hear him crying
"Follow boys I—they all are mine."
Ye the fire with forbearing,
Lingered to the twenty firft,
As if with fad anticipation,
Thole vaunting heroes near'd that work,
The twenty firft of March had into them,
What our lads on land could be,
Another twenty- firft fet them,
Yielding or our lads at fea.
Hath! they're joined—the battle rages,
Expectation holds her breath;
Britain her hate rejects engages,
France for plunder, blood and death.
Thirty thore our chief oppoling
Twenty-feven, the Britith lion,
"They fhrink!" he cries, while life is ebbing,
"Heaven! the prafe be only thine."

DOCTOR GLENNON,

(LATE FROM EUROPE)

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted stock of Genuine Medecines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Seventy Chests TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyson	5	11s.	New York Currency per lb.
Hyson Skin		6/8	do.
Souchong		7s.	do.
Bohea		5/6	do.

Also 700 short Pieces Yellow Nankeens at St. York, and 80 long Pieces do. 15/6

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenston, June 6th, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and intends them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elihu Deaver in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, so far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 17th June, 1807.

HOUSE DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of General Quarter Sessions
of the Peace for this District, will
be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York,
on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July now next ensuing, at
ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Justices of the
Peace, Coroners, Constables, Collectors, Assessors, and
Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then
and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other
Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No 12 in the seventh of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and south half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Concession to Scarboro'; and the north half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lands are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn; they are well watered, having seven or eight live Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of sale will be made to reasonable that they shall be an object to purchasers. Applications may be made to the Widower de Chaine, Quenton St. George Esqr. or the Printers of the Gazette.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
15, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North east of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360
acres in the township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2. concession—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - 9th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 8th—500 in
Kang.
17 - - 3d
18 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the locations are complete, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the Subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a very few persons who of late have received Grants in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the wafte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of fuch Lands, and have alfo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all fuch cafes praying for a Grant of part of the wafte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner fhall by himfelf or Agent (if not privileged) ftate in his Petition as hereto-fore, that in cafe the fame fhall be favorably anfwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of fuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majefty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the faid Lands. And that no Petition from any fuch perfon as aforefaid, fhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the faid Statement being inferted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforefaid, fhall within four days from the date of the faid Order in Council in his favor, by himfelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the faid Lands fhall be obtained by virtue of fuch order.

3d. That after the faid Receipts fhall be delivered as aforefaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he fhall give the party in whofe favor the Order in Council is made, an attefted copy of the fame, together with an attefted copy of the faid Receipt.

4th. That the attefted copies of the faid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat fhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the faid Lands, addreffed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon fhall, at the defire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the faid order in Council fpecified, & make out a defcription of the fame.

5th. That the faid defcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he fhall engrofs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the fame to be perfected (unlefs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the fpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the faid defcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyalifts, the fons and daughters of U. E. Loyalifts and Military claimants, fhall be fubject to the above mentioned regulations, except fo far as fuch regulations refpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firft Conceffion of York, on the caft fide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houfe & upwards of 20 Acres wel improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the feventh Conceffion of York, on the River Humber, containing 82 Acres—Lots No 3 and 7 in the third Conceffion and Nos 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceffion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through thefe lands, abounding with Mill feat. Lots No 23 in the third Conceffion and No. 19 in the fixth Conceffion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fixth Conceffion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diftrict—Lot No. 11 and eaft half of Lot No. 12 in the fixth Conceffion of Oxford and Diftrict of London, containing 300 Acres—Lot No 12 in the feventh Conceffion of Hofmouth and Diftrict of Newcaftle containing 200 Acres—Lot No 1 in the eighth Conceffion of Ringfey and Diftrict of Johnftown containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 9 in the fixth Conceffion of Beverly, and Diftrict of Johnftown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houfe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchafe money to be paid for Cafh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Efquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indifputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weft fide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perfon wifhing to become a purchafer, will, upon paying a part of the purchafe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly fecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poffeffion given,



THE Houfe and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poffeffion of Mr. Robert Moore, the premifes conift of two Two ftory houfes, a good two ftory Dwelling Houfe with excellent gardens and cellars, ftone houfe, ftabling with ftalls for eleven horfes, fmoke houfe and a never failing well of water, alfo aband garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Efq. or to Thomas B. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceffion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diftant from the feat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houfe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppofite; Two or Fifteen Thoufand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thoufand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thoufand Acres in the Townfhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceffion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the fubfcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above Houfe will be Let from the Firft day of Auguft next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceffion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, fituate about fix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grafs:—Alfo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging: A good Log Houfe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and feet or fix Hogs; with all the Utenfils neceffary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premifes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May: 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes againft William Vaughan, one for $3, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crofby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of —Ward, Efq. living at Prince Ville, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againft Joel Parker—alfo a receipt given by Efquire Beach, to John Hallenak, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Dewfon and Ifrael Wilcox.—Whoever will produce or deliver the fame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, innkeeper, fhall be entitled to the fum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alfo entered in the faid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and fmall notes, too tedious to relateate.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

FOR SALE.

SALT of the firft quality per Tierce, application to be made at the Printing Office, or at the houfe of Mr. Paul Marian, where is alfo for fale, the moft general aflortment of frefh and genuine Drugs and Medicines ever imported to this Province.

York, 10th June, 1807.

WANTED;

A Pair of Oxen.

Cafh, and a generous Price will be given, Enquire at the Printing Office.

6th June, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subfcriber gratefully impreffed for the liberal patronage he has received for feveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and Cuftomers, for the favors of preference, and the favor done him by frequenting his Houfe During his attendance upon the Public, he can fay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit where required, and as many of the credits are ftill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenfively in future) he is now under the neceffity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwife Such claims as come within the jurifdiction, will, if not fpeedily fatisfied, be collected by procefs of the Court of Requefts. All thofe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firft day of Auguft next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reference.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

STOLEN from the premifes of the fubfcriber about the firft of January laft, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—She had a white fpot on one ftank, a part of the tuath of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give fuch information refpecting it as will enable the fubfcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juftice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

JOHN LYON.

20th May, 1807.

Agent for Purchafes Office.
York, 16th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to fuch perfon or perfons, who may be willing to fupply Frefh Beef of good quality to the troops ftationed at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburgh, to the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808; to deliver in their propofals with the name of their fecurity, to the Agent for Purchafes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, fpecifying the Months for which they will furnifh the fame, and the loweft price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft by the quarter, and paid for by him in fpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchafes.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truftees for the Public Schools in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, under the Act paffed in the laft Sefſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean, Eſq.
Joſeph Forſyth, Eſq.
Thomas Markland, Eſq.
Peter Smith, Eſq.
Alexander Fiſher, Eſq.
Philip Dorland, Eſq.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burton,
Leonard Sweper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. Mr. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Mr. Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

STRAYED away from the River Credit laſt ſummer, a dark brown Mare, with a broad white ſtreak on her face; branded with a V on the ſhoulder; three white feet, carries her head high, her tail naked and thigh marked with a heart, whoever will return her to the owner at the River Credit, or give information where ſhe may be found, will have all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber

E. P. SHEEHAN.

May 25th, 1807.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 10.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 842.] SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Third Day of July, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Third day of July next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twenty ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, for and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lateſt Intelligence.

The arrival at Boſton of the ſhip Sarah & Eliza, captain Holland, in 38 days from Liverpool, has furniſhed us with the following late and intereſting articles:

LONDON, April 27.

The Lord Chancellor in His Majeſty's name, delivered the following ſpeech this day to both houſes of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have in command from his Majeſty to inform you, that his Majeſty has thought fit to avail him of the firſt moment which would admit of the interruption of the ſitting of Parliament, without a material inconvenience to the public buſineſs, to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion: And that his Majeſty has therefore been pleaſed to cauſe a Commiſſion to be iſſued, under the Great Seal, for proroguing Parliament.

"We are further commanded to ſtate to you, that his Majeſty is anxious to recur to the ſenſe of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet freſh in their recollection.

"His Majeſty feels that in reforting to this meaſure, under the preſent circumſtances, he at once demonſtrates in the moſt unequivocal manner, his own confcientious perſuaſion of the rectitude of thoſe motives upon which he has acted; and affords to his people the beſt opportunity of teſtifying their determination to ſupport him in every exercife of the prerogatives of his own crown, which is conformable to the ſacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the ſecurity of the conſtitution.

"His Majeſty directs us to expreſs his entire conviction, that after ſo long a reign, marked by a ſeries of indulgences to the Roman Charholic Subjects, they, in common with every other claſs of his people, muſt feel aſſured of his attachment to the principles of a juſt and enlightened toleration; and of his anxious deſire to protect equally and promote partiality, the happineſs of all deſcriptions of his ſubjects."

"*Gentlemen of the Commons,*

"His Majeſty has commanded us to thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the ſupplies which you have furniſhed for the public ſervice.

"He has ſeen with great ſatisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the preſent year, thoſe large but neceſſary expences for which you have provided, without impoſing upon his people the immediate burthen of additional taxes.

"His Majeſty has obſerved with no leſs ſatisfaction the inquiries which you have inſtituted into ſubjects connected with public economy. And, he truſts, that the early attention of the new Parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the proſecution of theſe important objects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty has directed us moſt earneſtly to recommend to you, that you ſhould cultivate, by all means in your power, a ſpirit of union and harmony and good will amongſt all claſſes and deſcriptions of his people.

"His Majeſty truſts that the diviſions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a queſtion ſo intereſting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will ſpeedily paſs away; and that the prevailing ſenſe and determination of all his ſubjects to exert their united efforts in the cauſe of their country, will enable his Majeſty to conduct to an honorable and ſecure termination, the great conteſt in which he is engaged."

The ſituation in which the military affairs of the continent ſtood at our laſt dates, renders it pretty certain, that a great and deciſive battle has taken place ere this. Report is buſy in ſtating the fact, and numbering the loſs of the French, in killed alone, to 60,000 men; but this we do not credit. Rumor alſo ſtates, that Jerome Bonaparte, has been ſurpriſed and taken priſoner by the Pruſſians.

The houſes of Hope, Willinck & Co. have agreed to furniſh the Dutch Government with a loan of 40,000,000 of ducats. The contractors, it is ſaid, will be permitted to carry on a trade with England, in certain articles of commerce, hitherto prohibited by the government of Holland.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

On the 8th of this month, an Engliſh veſſel of war arrived in this road from the North Sea. Yeſterday, two other ſhips of war of the ſame nation alſo anchored here, all three failed this morning for the Baltic. A Swediſh ſhip of the line, and two other armed veſſels of the ſame nation, having on board land forces, from Lauscrona, have alſo failed ſince the 8th, for the Baltic.

NANCY, April 21.

We wait with patience for the news of peace or of a great battle; every thing is ready; a ſingle look of the Emperor will determine. We are informed that the Ruſſians have divided their army into three grand diviſions; one will be commanded by the King of Pruſſia, the centre by Prince Conſtantine, and the right wing by Bennigſen.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Foreign News.—Letters by this morning's Eaſtern Mail, ſtates that the ſhip Eliza and Sarah has arrived at Boſton in a ſhort paſſage from Liverpool. She brings London papers to the 28th of April, 5 days later than before received.

Theſe papers contain French Bulletins to the 4th of April—at which time there had been no recent general battle.

Government had received intelligence of the Britiſh fleet having left the Dardanelles; and had diſpatched an Ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

The Engliſh Government it is ſaid, appear friendly diſpoſed towards the United States.

A private letter dated Hamburgh, April 17th, received at Philadephia, by the ſhip Eclipſe, ſtates, that the Swedes had obtained a ſignal and deciſive advantage over the French at Stralſund.

The ſame letter ſtates, that a powerful Britiſh armament, conſiſting of 40,000 men, was expected in that quarter.

The above articles correſponds to the laſt advices from England (21ſt of April) when an expedition for the continent was fitting out.

June 15.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Thomas arrived at Boſton, from Marſeilles, laſt from Malaga, ſtates, that the American Conſul at the latter place informed him of official accounts having been received, that peace had taken place between the Ottoman Porte and Ruſſia and England; that this event was however, not effected until after a ſevere and deſtructive battle between the Engliſh and Turkiſh fleets, in which the former victorious, but with the loſs of a great many killed and wounded, and the blowing up of one of their largeſt ſhips of war.

The Britiſh Packet, with the April mail, arrived at Halifax on the 1ſt inſtant.

June 18.

Laſt evening arrived the Britiſh Packet Princeſs Mary, Pocock, 49 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, 9 days from the latter, with the April mail. The following is an extract of a letter received by her from Halifax, which we have copied from the Coffee-Houſe deſk. *Ev. Poſt.*

IMPORTANT.

"With pleaſure we ſend you the following extract of a letter juſt received from a very reſpectable merchant of this town, now on a viſit at Pictou, of the correctneſs of which we entertain not the ſmalleſt doubt."

"PICTOU, June 3, 1807.

"A brig arrived here laſt evening in 34 days from London, and brought news that Bonap. at length entirely defeated, his army cut up, and flying in all directions before the Ruſſians." [We have London dates to the 2d of May, three days later, which make no mention of any recent action between the French and Ruſſians in Poland... The rumor from Antwerp is all we have on this ſubject—ſee Boſton head. *Albany Gazette.*]

BOSTON, June 10.

We have a rumour by the ROXANA, which failed from Antwerp on the 4th of May, that there has been a recent engagement between the French and the Ruſſians, in which the latter claimed the victory.

A letter from the banks of the Elbe, dated April 1, contains the following paragraph:

"One of our Journals ſays, that the laſt intelligence from Ojaca is, that on the invitation of the French commiſſaries to the Emperor of China, to make war with Ruſſia, after a conſultation and deliberation of ſix days, he gave for anſwer, "*We maintain ourſelves honeſtly, and ſtay at home.*"

The York Gazette.

YORK, JULY 4, 1807.

In our laſt we ſtated that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's intended excurſion to Matchidaſh, would take place on the 2d inſtant, unleſs ſomething material occurred to prevent it, which has been the caſe, and it is in conſequence deferred until Friday the 10th.—The many Land applicants, together with others, from the extremities of the province, who attended purpoſely to procure patents for former grants, induced his Excellency to ſuſpend his tour, and make his private gratification and the other objects he had in view, yield to the more immediate one, of not detaining a number of people at the expenſe of money and time, whoſe agricultural intereſts at this particular ſeaſon of the year, require their attendance at their homes.

The danger in Biography is, of being led by partiality to ſay too much, or by prejudice to ſay too little:—in the following brief ſketch I have endeavored to avoid both, and merely pourtray traits of character as they occurred to my obſervation, and without prejudice or prepoſſeſſion to give them as I found them—equally an enemy to fulſome unfounded panegyric, doubtful ſilence, and *extenuat eadem*, and pleaſed to do that juſtice to the dead, which I never, even in *idea*, withheld from the living, I have to encounter the mortifying certainty, that my opinions will now, as they ever have done, differ widely from the generality, and that to the medium through which they are viewed, will they be indebted for their relative acceptance with the public.

The late ANGUS M'DONELL, Eſq Repreſentative for York, was born in North Britain, of parents more conſpicuous for reſpectability than wealth, yet of eaſy circumſtances. They emigrated to America previous to the American revolution, during which Mr. M'Donell commanded a company in the Royal army, and died poſſeſſed of the rank of captain.

Of three ſons, Angus, the ſubject of this memoir, was the eldeſt. He received his education in the beſt ſeminaries which Canada furniſhed, and was bred a Roman Catholic, but without being a zealot, his opinions reſted at the happy point, betwixt bigotry and licence, and ſo far as a judgment could be formed, from an intimate acquaintance with his ſentiments, he was a ſerveni, tho unoſtentatious adorer of the Deity. If it be admitted that religion can be eſtimated by the eſſentials of moral conduct, his may be pronounced the true, whom, I ſincerely believe, was never guilty of intentional injury or offence, unleſs the latter was extorted. Poſſeſſed of great natural talents, improved by literary acquiſition, he was qualified to reflect light and luſtre upon whatever ſubject he applied his ſtudies to. His genuine wit was equal to his good nature, and his good nature was proverbial. The utmoſt his enemies (for who is without) could charge him with, was habits of indolence, and procraſtination—but their remembrance is loſt in the numberleſs good qualities he poſſeſſed. His irreſiſtible and enthuſiaſtic fondneſs for chemical and mineralogical purſuits, occupied his mind at all times in reſearch; and eſtimating the intentions of others by his own, he was frequently deceived by their deſigning relations. When theſe were detected, his native benevolence impelled him to forgive the cheat—and he often diverted his friends with ludicrous narratives of his own credulity. Without a ſettled averſion to matrimony, he lived ſingle, determined to avoid legal reſponſibility, and excluſive attachment. Educated without a view to any particular profeſſion, his expanſive mind was left for a time to range at large in the field of ſcience, in queſt of thoſe intellectual pleaſures which demonſtration and voluntary ſtudy alone can beſtow. He was at different times concerned in different manufactures, all of which he improved, and to him the world are indebted for the perfection to which one in particular has attained. After the diviſion of Canada into two Provinces, he ſelected the Upper as a reſidence, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, for which nature and education had eminently qualified him; his ſucceſs as a practitioner juſtified the choice he had made, and opened to him a proſpect of eaſe and independence. He held different offices under the colonial governments, and when diveſted of them, he attained a ſituation wherein a wider field was opened for the diſplay of his abilities. Elected by the unanimous voice of his country to a ſeat in the Provincial Legiſlature, his labours were well directed and inceſſant, and his fidelity unimpeached and exemplary, whilſt every part of his legiſlative conduct manifeſted the perfect union of loyalty and patriotiſm, and evinced that manly liberality, which knows not the exiſtence of an indidious or ſeparate intereſt in the relations of prince and peaſant, or to diſtinguiſh between the proſperity of the political head and the political body. His conciliatory diſpoſition, and the mildneſs of his manners, rendered him a moſt agreeable and inſtructive companion. In perſon he was of the middle ſize, and in his youth he was conſidered handſome. Of a verſatile genius, and unſhackled mind, he was little qualified for, and leſs diſpoſed to a punctilious obſervance of preciſeneſs, the hypocriſy of prudery, or the ſtarch of undigniſied and repulſive formality. The ſovereign contempt in which he held the inoxious opinions of the monitory many, who are often indebted to inſenſibility for diſcretion, was ſtrongly evinced by the whole tenor of his life. Although his acquaintance was general, the friends of his choice were few, and ſimilitude governed the ſelection. He ſtemmed the torrent of prejudice, and his *intrinſic worth*, forbearance and perſeverance, enabled him to emerge from its vortex when partially overwhelmed. The friend, who *forſook him not* in the moſt unpropitious hour, offers this tribute to his unconſcious memory. With ſtore of ideas, he ſpoke and wrote with equal facility. The wanton and treacherous attack made by the Count de Puiſaye, not only upon the means, but in the mind of *that Being*, upon his exiſtence itſelf, brought forth a written reply, which for elegance of compoſition, and arrangement of matter, if not unrivalled, has rarely been ſurpaſſed. His attempts in poetry were equally happy; in our next we ſhall preſent our readers with a ſpecimen.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

Niagara, 5th June, 1807.

Meſſrs. Printers,

It is a matter of ſurpriſe to me that the publication of the Journals of the Provincial Parliament ſhould have been fruſtrated. I would fondly be a partizing circumſtance to every honeſt member of that reſpectable body, to ſhew his conſtituents in what manner he voted and conducted himſelf in the houſe. It is indeed a piece of injuſtice to the Province at large, as well as to every elector, to withhold the neceſſary information from them. By what ſtandard are people to point out their repreſentatives, when they do not poſſeſs a knowledge of their legiſlative conduct? It muſt be evident that whoever would oppoſe the publiſhing of their tranſactions in the aſſembly, would alſo with *his deeds to ſhun the light*. And on the other hand, whoever wiſhes and eſteems himſelf, would with that not only his conſtituents, but the all the world ſhould bear witneſs to his honeſty and patriotiſm.

If to their publication it ſhould be objected that there is an inſufficiency of funds, I think that I ſpeak the ſentiments of every man in the country, when I aſſert, that there is not one who would not cheerfully put an additional tax of one penny monthly, to defray the expence, and the aggregate would form an ample fund for the purpoſe.

We ſhall not have perſons to diſpenſe and expound the laws to us when paſſed and in force, but it is to the Journals alone we muſt recur to know what part our repreſentatives have taken in their formation and object. By inſerting this I ſhall know whether my correſpondence is agreeable or not.

I am yours, &c.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Printers of the York Gazette.

It cannot have eſcaped the obſervation of any perſon acquainted with the river Don, that at times, and in all high winds, it is impoſſible to get to or from the town with craft of any deſcription, through the preſent channel. Whereas if nature's hand was improved, I mean the break which took place three years ago) the navigation would be made ſafe and practicable at all times, and without any of the inconveniences attending the old, the new channel would ſhorten the diſtance from York to the Don Mills upwards of a mile. It would alſo by being properly opened, do more towards draining the Marſh than a large ſum of money laid out in any other poſſible way. If permiſſion could be obtained from the Governor and Council for the purpoſe, the few feet to be cut for opening the new channel would be done by ſubſcription. Added to its other general advantages, it would be a great object to the owners of caſtle, and others, who do not poſſeſs paſture ground in the neighborhood.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

The editors agree perfectly in opinion with this correſpondent, and if permiſſion ſhould be obtained, (which they think ought to be applied for by petition) they will gladly contribute towards accompliſhing an object of ſuch obvious utility. Seeing all the advantages which would reſult from the execution of the propoſed plan, they will cheerfully ſecond with their beſt endeavours, every thing tending to local improvement or public advantage. They would be happy to ſee ſome public ſpirited perſon ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of erecting a bridge over Franks Creek, and the repairs of the road way leading to Yonge Street.

We are authoriſed to ſtate to the public, that the project of opening a communication with the Lakes, to important to our city and ſtate, is poſtponed for a few days only.—It will be revived ſhortly. In the mean time ſuch farther obſervations on its great commercial and political importance will be made as ſhall be convenient for our columns.—In this enterprize the public cannot take too lively an intereſt. The public and private benefits which muſt neceſſarily reſult from a prompt and thorough execution of the plan, are incalculable. Let the example of Baltimore, as ſtated in the Commercial Advertiſer of Monday, excite emulation and awaken public ſpirit in the citizens of New-York.

N. Y. Spectator.

[For the honor of American enterpriſe, and the good which muſt reſult to both countries, we wiſh the moſt hearty ſucceſs to this undertaking.]—*Editors.*

A paſſenger in the Vigilant, from New-Orleans, informs, that a few days previous to his ſailing, General Wilkinſon had diſpatched major Sparks, with a detachment of troops for Fort Stoddard;—but the Spaniſh commandant would not permit them to paſs the Mobile, and General W. had ordered them to return.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

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24 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of his Majeſty's 41ſt regiment, commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Fuller, quartered at York, Upper Canada, on Saturday the 27th June, 1807, JOHN CLARKE, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches high, dark complexion, long viſage, hazle eyes, black hair, born in the pariſh of Whitley, county of Surry, England, a Farmer, has a ſcar on the on ſide of his right knee, is a good looking man. JOHN BARRY, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, round viſage, hazle eyes, brown hair, born in the pariſh of Aſton, Warwick, England, by trade a braſs founder, went off in a black body coat, ſeatnaught great coat, with a black cape, and Suwarrow boots, and it is ſuppoſed a white beaver hat, the above articles belonged to aſſiſtant Surgeon KORB, whom he robbed of them and 50 dollars. Alſo JOHN ALEXANDER, alias ROBINSON, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 1-2 inches high, round viſage, grey eyes, light brown hair, born in the pariſh of Baromee, county of Lanark, Scotland, a handſome man with a large Roman noſe, he broke out of Three Rivers Goal in the ſummer of 18-3 this is the 4th time of his deſertion. The above man and John Clarke, came from the priſon ſhip to this country. Whoever will apprehend either of the above deſerters, and lodge them in any of his Majeſty's Goals or Guard-houſes in either of the Canada's, will on application to the officer commanding the Poſt where they may be apprehended, receive as a Reward for either of the above men eight dollars.

N. B. The penalty for harboring or ſecreting a deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, is Twenty Pounds Sterling.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of the late Hugh Heward who are intereſted in a certain Houſe and Lot of Land in the town of York, made over by the ſaid Hugh Heward for their benefit, are deſired to meet at Moore's tavern on Monday next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the ſaid premiſes. By deſire of the Truſtee.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 2d July, 1807.

NOTICE.

MR. QUETTON ST. GEORGE had a bill laſt July from one of his cuſtomers, which was ſome time ago returned proteſted, for non payment—through the politeneſs of a gentleman of this province, the ſaid bill was put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, without having been previouſly preſented to him for payment. To prevent his character being in future injured by the recurrence of a ſimilar circumſtance, Mr. St. George requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted in this province, to have the goodneſs to preſent their accounts for payment between this and the firſt of Auguſt next—& thoſe alſo to whom he is indebted in Lower Canada, when their reſpective accounts ſhall become due, (if not previouſly paid).

Ceux qui met on frais a la fureur des flots,
Sait ſouh des marchants revenir des complots.

2d July, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Cheſts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	@	12s. New York Currency per lb.	
Hyſon Skin	@	6/6	do.
Souchong	@	7s.	do.
Boiea	@	5/6	do.

Alſo 200 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York, and 60 long Pieces do. @ 13/6. do.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſtown, June 6th, 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 2, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 14, 7th do.
23, 24, 25, 26 - - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d conceſſion—
23 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Gloaford.
19, 20 and South half of 22 - - 6th—570 in King.
17 - - - - 3d
14 - - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior, for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No 11 and north half of No 12 in the ſeventh Con. 4, 5 and the weſt ½ of No 24 and ſouth half of 12 in the 5th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Bartlett; alſo the north half of No. 24 and the whole of 25 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabot, Major St. George, the Printers of the town of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, innkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 17th June, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
To Wit. } Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they do then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and others, Memorands, to do and perform thoſe things which by reaſon of their reſpective offices, they ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff

STOLEN,

FROM a ſaddle of the ſubſcribers, a pair of plated Bit, ſtraps, large and ſmall three foot bars; the theft was committed on Wedneſday laſt, in the Stable yard at Mr. Thos. Hamilton, a large reward for information, will be paid either by him, the Printers of the Gazette, or

GEO PLAYTER.

STRAYED away from the River Credit laſt ſummer, a dark brown Mare, with a broad white ſtreak on her face; branded with a V on the ſhoulder; three white feet, carries her head high, her tail nicked, and thigh marked with a heart, whoever will return her to the owner at the River Credit, or give information where ſhe may be found, will have all reaſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber.

E. P. SHEEHAN.

May 25th, 1807.

GENTLEMEN favoring the Editors with communications, are reſpectfully requeſted to accompany them with their ſignatures, or without they will not feel themſelves juſtified in inſerting them.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

and. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified and make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 1 ſucceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & 9 yards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through their lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 13 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Finley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Pittſ and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poſſeſſion given,



THE Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Moore, the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, a good two Story Dwelling Houſe with excellent garrets and cellars, ſtore houſe, ſtabling with ſtalls for eleven horſes, ſmoke houſe and a never failing well of water, alſo agood garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. or to Thomas B. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhip of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes againſt William Vaughan, one for $2, one for 50, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crolby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of —— Ward, Eſq. living at Pottſpoſtle, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt Joel Parker—alſo a receipt given by Eſquire Beach, to John Hathcock, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Dawſon and Iſrael Wilcox.—Whoever will produce or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, innkeeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alſo enclaſed in the ſaid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and ſmall notes, too tedious to relignate.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A Pair of Oxen.

Caſh, and a generous Price will be given,
Enquire at the Printing Office.

6th June, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houſe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ſtill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenſively as poſſible) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe. Such claims as come within this juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the firſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef.—She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the breaſt of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

May, 30th 1807. J. LYON.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.
York, 18th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons, who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the troops, ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808; to deliver in their propoſals with the name of their ſecurity, to the Agent for Purchaſes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, ſpecifying the Months for which they will furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the quarter, and paid for by him in ſpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, junr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Eliſha Dexter in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 11.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 843.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Third Day of July, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of May laſt, We thoſt fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Third day of July next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twenty ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, or paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT N 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the townſhip of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name TORONTO For term Yo

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

D WHING STREET, May 9.

A dispatch of which the enclosed is a copy, has been received this day at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Major General Fraser, dated Alexandria, 25th March, 1807, addressed to the right honorable W. Windham.

ALEXANDRIA, March 25, 1807.

SIR,

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 29th current, the town and forts of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command. You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency gen. Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by captain Hallowell, to get intelligence from Major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions, directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purpose of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that on the 7th inst. (the day after we sailed) the Apollo stretched, with 19 transports out of 33 which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the Tigre, came to an anchor to the westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting near the land, we saw the Wizard, and captain Palmer, immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intreagues of the French Consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a single shot.

Before I determined however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint major Misset with the very diminished state of my force; and I therefore sent in my aid-de-camp, Captain A'Court of the 31st regiment with a flag of truce to him, with a detailed account of it; and at the same time a Maniffesto to the governor and inhabitants (a copy of which I enclose) which had not the desired effect, but on the contrary, was treated by the governor with contempt. The Major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doing so would be the only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty-four hours. Their considerations led me to follow his advice; and accordingly, I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout, without opposition; though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach, as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore.—The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk, they were landed; but finding my situation now, from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore or having any communication with the transports, I determined, at all hazards, to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay; at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it, a matter I had reason to believe, from Major Misset and others would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way forced a palisaded intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it (that had been thrown up by the Turks, as a defence against the Mamalukes and Arabs on the western side,) stretching from Fort des Bains to Lake Mareotis, strengthened by 3 batteries mounting 8 guns, exclusive of Fort des Bains on its right flank, mounting 13 guns:—This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the gate barricaded and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants: this, added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding 1000 men of all descriptions) led me to think the risk too great and I determined to proceed to the westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived on the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria; in both these attempts we succeeded.

The next day, the 20th, I sent in by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of the town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the Government to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith include a copy) was agreed to and signed.—Although this service has not been of long duration, yet, from the fort itself of our numbers, and the scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state of the weather, completely prevented our receiving,) our situation was for some time, rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the order and spirit they shewed on the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and with they displayed to storm the place, had I deemed that step advisable.—To Major General Wouchope, Brig. Gen. Stuart, and Col. Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations, for their exertion and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to lieut. col. Airye, acting as deputy adjutant general, and capt. Green, acting as deputy quarter master general, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments: and I think it but justice to Captain Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the Royal Artillery that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of captain Burgoyne and the officers of the Engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To Capt. Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tiger, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgements for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they flood forward on all occasions. Capt. Hallowell landed and matched with me to the attack of the enemy's entrenchments, and to the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered: from his advice and local knowledge, I derived much useful information. Captain Withers of the Royal Navy, agent of transports, is also intitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for supplying them with provisions.—I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded and missing, together with returns of prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions found in the several batteries and magazines.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER, Maj. Gen.

P. S. The Apollo with 19 sailing transports, came to anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the morning of the 20th, and Sir J. Duckworth's squadron arrived here on the 22d.

It is but due to lieutenant Hunter, and a small detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, who were landed without their horses or arms, to mention the zeal and spirit with which they volunteered their services, and carried the scaling ladders on the night of the 18th.

Articles of this capitulation for the surrender of the City of Alexandria.

1. All private property of individuals, whether on land or embarked, shall be respected. The religion of the inhabitants, their mosques, and their laws, shall be respected, as well as their houses and families.

2. The Commandant, his Excellency Emen Bey, as well as the Commandant of the Marine, Saiak Aga, and Mahamed Naim Effendi, with all the official retinue of the Government, the Government, the troops and the crews of the vessels belonging to Government shall be sent to a port at Turkey, with the arms and baggage of individuals, but they are to consider themselves as prisoners of war, and shall not be engaged to take up arms against the British forces, or their Allies, until exchanged.

3. The vessels belonging to Government, and all public property, shall be given up to the British forces, and Commissaries shall be appointed on both sides to make an inventory.

4. All Ottoman vessels belonging to individuals and all property belonging to private subjects of the Sublime Porte, shall be respected. Such persons as with to remain in the country, shall have the liberty to do so, if their conduct and characters shall make it safe; and those who with to export may carry with them their properties, and shall be furnished with passports for landing to any port of Turkey, which shall not be blockaded.

5. There shall be a general amnesty for all the inhabitants, none shall any manner be taken for the conduct they may have held during the defence of the places.

6. There shall be no seizure of the property of individuals, if they have not been concerned in Civil Broils.

7. The gate of Rosetta, shall be placed in the hands of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, as well as the Castle and new Caffarelle.

From the camp without the city of Alexandria, the 22nd March, 1807, in the 25th of the Mouth Muharem, of the year 1222.

(Signed) SEID MAHAMIN NAIM EFFENDI, and others, on the part of the Sublime Porte.

(Signed) ALEXANDER M. FRASER, Maj. Gen. commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops, and MIN HOLLOWELL, commanding in his Majesty's navy, in Egypt, on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

From a late London paper.

On the 18th of March, 1807, the British Navy, (including all the vessels of war at sea and repairing,) consisting of 738 sail.

There were then at sea.

	86 ships of the line.		
	7 ditto from 50 to 44 guns.		
	114 frigates.		
	132 sloops of war, &c.		
	182 gun-brigs and smaller vessels.		
Total, 541 public vessels of war, at sea.			
And there were, at the same time in Commission, 637 sail:—viz.			
3	120	1,200	8 800
7	100	1,050	7,350
10	90	800	8,000
25	80	720	17,900
50	74	650	32,500
40	64	500	2,1,900
135	sail of the line, mounting 10,220 guns, and manned with 88,950 men.		
*13	50 to 44	620	4,550
153	frigates of different sizes, mounting 5,580 guns, and manned with 43,400 men.		
159	sloops of war, &c. mounting 2,432 guns, and manned with 20,522 men.		
455	ships of war mounting 13,852 guns, and manned with 157,420 men.		
182	gun brigs, bomb-ketches, and other small vessels, mounting (exclusive of mortars,) on an average, say 8 guns each, 1,092 guns, and manned with 14,460 men.		
637	Vessels of war, in commission, mounting 19,944 guns, besides mortars, and manned 171,980 men.		

* Each average 320 men.
† Ditto ——— 250 ditto.
‡ Ditto ——— 175 ditto.
§ Ditto ——— 80 ditto.

Gold Mine in India.—The fund of the rivers of Pomacer, Palaur, and Cargoory, in India, has long been celebrated for the quantity of gold found in it, to abundant in fact, that after heavy floods, grains of gold were constantly found in the eats of paddy, on the banks of the rivers:—Representations on the subject having recently been made to the Madrafs government, they sent lieut. J. Warden to Chicotto, to survey that District, and the result has been the discovery of a tract about forty-five miles in length, along the Yena Batterine Conda Hills, abounding with gold.—*Lond. Pap.*

The York Gazette.

YORK, JULY 11, 1807.

To the obliging correspondent who favored us with a detail of the civic movements at Niagara, we at this late hour return our warmest acknowledgments. Had he in addition to the favor obliged us with his name and address, we with much pleasure would have made our thanks the subject of a letter; but as he has not, we beg him to accept this public tribute. His kind performance being in its nature solely descriptive, afforded not a latitude for the pathetic or the sublime, and has met with much severe verbal criticism.—We feel ourselves too much flattered, and too sensibly obliged by the communications of our friends, to add were we cannot see additions necessary, to retrench where we see not perceive a fault. Thinking as we do, not without endangering our literary reputation, we could undertake (and we now volunteer the task) to carry this anonymous communication through all the patent machinery and laboratory of criticism, and to save it harmless from the collective disapprobation of the Inquisition and the Sorbonne. Solicitous for candor to depart from the intellectual regimen, to which we have hereto close confined ourselves, we beg leave to tender a column in our gazette to any Commentator on the subject.

Biographical Sketches continued.

J. ELMSLY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was descended from a family of great respectability in North Britain, and if our information is correct, was born in Baltimore, where his father was established in trade. From thence he removed to England, and became a bookseller and stationer, and his succeeful industry enabled him to give a genteel education to his family. After a regular course, and finishing his travels, the present subject was entered of the Middle Temple, but we cannot state positively what length of time he practiced before he was appointed Chief Justice of this province. We believe him to have been a correct lawyer; as a judge, upright and impartial, and every way worthy of the emblematical ermine he wore. In him, study had neither blunted the disposition, nor communicated a misanthropic cast to the mind; but, with the becoming formalities of his station, and acquirements of the lawyer, was most happily blended the manners of the gentleman, and ease of the man of fashion. The French and Latin languages he spoke with facility and classical elegance. In person, he was above the middle size, and inclined to corpulency, his complexion was fair, his countenance benevolent and prepossessing, and his whole exterior graceful and commanding; his conversation was polite and gaily, and he abounded in anecdote made interesting by his relation: his voice had a pleasing harmony in it, which added to his manner of expression and uncommon affability, made every thing he said peculiarly interesting and engaging. From a communicative disposition, he gave his opinions of men and manners unreservedly, and his discrimination flamped them as generally just. With a mind ever occupied for the public good, every degree of local knowledge he acquired, was applied to the advancement of the colonial interests. Whilst he presided in this province it may be presumed that there were more happy individuals in it. Poffeffed of an income adequate to his general purpofes, an increasing family, and revered by his friends, he faw with dilated fatisfaction the effects of a beneficent policy, and the colony profperous, flourishing and happy. Nor do we believe his ear was often falutedwith the unwelcome plaint of delayed, circuitous, or dilatory juftice, or the moft diftant murmur of diffatisfaction at his public or private conduct. When he took his farewell of the province, it was with the moft vifible reluctance, and a prefentiment it would be his laft, he faw with inexpreffible anguifh the profpective feverfal of his genial wifhes, and he deprecated the probable confequences. For men in his fituation could have committed fewer errors, either of head or heart. His partiality to this province was extreme, and to York and its vicinity in particular. Has anxiety to devife and promote whatever could benefit or improve the town and its neighborhood, is ftill treth in the memories of its inhabitants—and his liberal patronage and contributions to every thing of a public nature, will leave impreffions of gratitude on their minds which no length of time can efface. In him, Upper Canada loft a true friend, an *uncorrupted*, enlightened and *incorruptible* judge, and a moft amiable man. Alive to the fineft feelings of fenfibility, he appeared to poffefs a warmth of temper, which induced many to fuppofe him paffionate; we ever entertained the oppofite opinion, founded upon the many inftances of importunity, with which we have known him perfecuted in land bufinefs, and other caufes of official application, thefe, however at ill-timed, unreafonable or irregular, he bore with exemplary patience and compofure, and it afforded him that pleafure, known only to fuch a mind as he poffeffed, to inftruct the perfons applying in the neceffary modes of proceeding, whilft his own benevolent and voluntary agency was ever ready to facilitate the attainment of their reafonable object. He was uncommonly warm in his attachments, and it is generally fuppofed that warmth of attachment is accompanied by ftrength of enmity: without attempting to prove or difprove the pofition, or difcuffing the juftice of the principle, let it fuffice to fay, that inftances are not rare, where individuals have been at uniform variance, in whole leading principles and purfuits, and in whofe habits, difpofitions and ultimate objects, not a fhade of difference could be traced. A trifling mifunderftanding, which it may be the intereft of cevert meanneis to augment, and latent malice to aggravate, can under fuch management be nurfed into a fettled inveteracy. Without fearching into the caufes, or applying the teft in the preferit inftance, we cannot think there was any thing inimical, vindictive or malevolent in Mr. Emfley's nature: the reverfe under a variety of circumftances, and from the refults of the moft oppofite caufes, was the eftimate we had formed of him, living, we refpected, approved and admired him—dead, we revere his memory and name.

Meffrs. PRINTERS.

Whofoever has viewed with tafte the picturefque fcenery around the head of this Lake, will read with fympathy the following verfes by the late Mr. Angus Mc. Donell.

NEAR yonder folitary bower,
Loue glooming moft the mony light
I roam at midnight's fpecftered hour,
And climb the wild majeft'c height
Lo! to the mountain let me rev'rent bow,
Where ancient virtue taught its founts to flow.

Pale on a rock's afpiring fteep,
Behold a Sachem his fortune;
Tho' the hallow'd phantom weep,
I hear his reed of forrow moan.
The varith'd grave provokes his deepeft figh,
And fields laid open to the gazing eye.

Permit me, Sachem, here to ftray,
And ponder much thy drear retreat,
To wail the folitary way.
Where wildom held her hallowed feat.
Here let me roam in fpite of toils toilin
A profane pilgrim o'er each prieft's pile

Poor ghoft, no more the Indian race
Shall here the pipe of peace retune,
No more their council fire fhall burn,
Nor that of feaft difperfe the gloom.
Lo! fnakes obfcure, along the profpect creep,
And owrn o'er each warfhipp'd facrde ftorp.

No more along the golden brook
The trackers of the chace fhall fall;
Time treats alike the ftrub and oak,
Whofe power at length fhall crufh the ball.
Led by the morning hours with magic mein,
Gigantic change nows treads the weeping fcene.

No more the brave in ftrains fublime,
Their feats of hardihood proclaim,
To refcue from the rag of time
The high glorious deed approv'd by fame.
Deep in the duft laid each bow unftrung,
And mute, for ever dopp'd each warrior's tongue.

Here Wifdom—Virtue's awful voice
Infpired the youth of former days,
With fuch no more thefe hills rejoice,
But echo plodding labour's lays.
Whate Melancholy in you mouldering bower
Sits inftructing to Oratorio, diftant roar.

Let others heedlefs of the hill,
With eye incurious, pafs along,
My mufe with grief the verfe fhall fill,
And fweil with fighs the lingering long.
Ah! paufed each reftlefs manfion to explore,
Where unfhorn'd wafte on dwells, but dwells no more. M

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be fold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceffion—
1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and weft half of 14, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 9th do.—360 acres
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 21 conceffion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - - 7th do.
Broken lot No 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 24—500 in
King.
17 - - - 34
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the feveral townfhips were Surveyed, it is to be fuppofed the fituations are roughet, and the quality fuperiour—for particulars apply to the fubfcriber who can give an undifputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that if any perfon or perfons are found trefpaffing or committing wafte on the property of the late hon. Chief Juftice ELMSLEY, in the town of York, in the vicinity of the town of York, or elfewhere in the Province of Upper Canada, he, fhe or they, will be profecuted as the Law directs.

ALEXANDER WOOD, Agent
for Mrs. Emfley, Executrix.

York, 10th July, 1807.

THE Subfcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyfon	-	11s. New York Currency per lb.	
Hyfon Skin		6/8	- do.
Southong		7/6	- do.
Bohea		5/6	- do.

Alfo 700 fhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York, and 60 long Pieces do. 13/6 do.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenfton, June 6th, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced bufinefs at the houfe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himfelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeffion, at one of the firft Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thofe who may be pleafed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aflorted ftock of Genuine Medicines carefully chofen under his immediate infpection.

NOTICE.

MR. QUETTON St. GEORGE had a bill laft July from one of his cuftomers, which was fome time ago returned protefted, for non payment—through the politeneis of a gentleman of this province, the faid bill was put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, without having been previoufly prefented to him for payment. To prevent his character being in future injured by the recurrence of a fimilar circumftance, Mr. St. George requefts all thofe to whom he is indebted in this province, to have the goodneis to prefent their accounts for payment between this and the firft of Auguft next—& thofe alfo to whom he is indebted in Lower Canada, when their refpective accounts fhall become due, (if not previoufly paid).

Celui qui met un frein a la fureur des flots,
Sait auffi des mechants arreter les complots.

2d July, 1807.

24 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of his Majefty's 41ft regiment, commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Fuller, quartered at York, Upper Canada, on Saturday the 27th June, 1807. JOHN CLARKE, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches high, dark complexion, long vifage, hazle eyes, black hair, born in the parifh of Whitley, county of Surry, England, a Farmer, has a fcar on the outfide of his right knee, is a good looking man. JOHN DARBY, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, round vifage, hazle eyes, brown hair, born in the parifh of Alfon, Warwick, England, by trade a brafs founder, went off in a black body coat, fearnought boots, and it is fuppofed a white beaver hat, the above articles belonged to affiftant Surgeon KORB, whom he robbed of them and 50 dollars. Alfo JOHN ALEXANDER, alias ROBINSON, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 1 2 inches high, round vifage, grey eyes, light brown hair, born in the parifh of Baronree, county of Lanark, Scotland, a handfome man with a large Roman nofe, he broke out of Three Rivers Goal in the fummer of 1803. this is the 4th time of his defertion. The above man and John Clarke, came from the prifon fhip to this country. Whoever will apprehend either of the above deferters, and lodge them in any of his Majefty's Goals or Guardhoufes in either of the Canada's, will on application to the officer commanding the Poft where they may be apprehended, receive as a Reward for either of the above men eight dollars.

N. B. The penalty for harboring or fecreting a deferter from his Majefty's fervice, is Twenty Pounds Sterling.

FOUND entered in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, fuppofed to have been ftolen, any one proving the faid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the fubfcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Militia claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 50 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 33 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 82 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Lot 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Neu runs through their lands, abounding with Mill ſeats. Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict—Lot No. 12 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Finiſh and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres. 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN.

TO BE LET

For one year, or a term of years, and immediate poſſeſſion given,



THE Houſe and Concerns in the Town of York, lately occupied by Mr. William Cooper as a Tavern, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Moore, the premiſes conſiſt of two Town Lots, good two Story Dwelling Houſe with excellent garrets and cellars, ſtone houſe, ſtabling with ſtalls for ſix or eight horſes, ſmoke houſe and a never failing well of water, alſo agood garden well cropped.

Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſq. or to Thomas B. Gough, York.

York, 30th May, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly ſold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs.—Alſo, 16 acres cropped down and ready for ploughing; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young oxen and five or ſix Hogs, with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River La Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes againſt William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crosby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of —— Ward, Eſq. living at Perſaviſe, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt Joel Parker—alſo a receipt given by Elquire Beach, to John Holbrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Dawand Iſrael Wilcox—Whoever will produce or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, the keeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alſo enclioſed in the ſaid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of no value, and found notes, not neceſſary to reſerve.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROUK.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revi ed STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A Pair of Oxen.

Caſh, and a generous Price will be given, Enquire at the Printing Office.

6th June, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber graſefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, for the favor of preſence, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houſe During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the creditors are ſtill of the original opinion, (to enable him to oblige as extenſively in future) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, book, or otherwiſe Such claims as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid by the Eight Diſtricts, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 30th June, 1806.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York 17th June, 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for this Diſtrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of July now next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, High Conſtables, Conſtables, and Bailiffs, are deſired to take notice, and that they be then and there preſent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas, to do and perform thoſe things which to reſpective offices ſhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.

York, 18th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons, who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the troops, ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburgh, for the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808; to deliver in their propoſals with the name of their ſecurity, to the Agent for Purchaſes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, ſpecifying the Months for which they will furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the quarter, and paid for by him in ſpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Ciſſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Salomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Button, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, junr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Eſdras Deuſon in Townſhip of Vaughan, where he will attend the ſame on all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 12.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 844.] SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Third Day of July, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of May laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Third day of July next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of York, this Twenty ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47 h year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be imported into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſhore of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, but being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the firſt Conceſſion on of the townſhip of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

THREE THINGS
A GOOD WIFE SHOULD BE LIKE;
WHICH THREE THINGS
SHE SHOULD *NOT* BE LIKE.

A WIFE *domeftic*, good and pure,
Like SNAILS, fhould keep within the door;
But not like SNAILS, in fheer'd trunks,
Place all her wealth upon her backs.

A WIFE fhould be like ECHO true,
And fpeak, but when fhe's fpoken to;
But not like ECHO—ftill be heard,
Contending for the laft word.

Like a TOWN CLOCK a WIFE fhould be—
Keep time and regularity;
But not like CLOCKS—harangue fo clear,
That all the town her voice might hear.

YOUNG MAN! if thefe leffons ftrike—
She whom as bride you'd hail,
Muft poffefs *like*, and juft *unlike*
An ECHO, CLOCK, and SNAILS.

Bath, (Eng.) Aug. 5. 1806. W. M.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ADDRESS TO MY SEGAR.

COME, thou nice though fimple roll,
Rich fource of pleafure to my foul!
Expend with me this evening dear,
And aid to banifh grief and fear.

When ftarp Misfortune's clouds arife
And tears of forrow fill my eyes:
Then is the time thy prefence kind,
Pours peace within my anxious mind.

When Winter's chilly blafts draw near,
And howling winds ftill the ear:
Mid' beating rain or driving ftorm,—
With thee I cannot think of woe.

Such thy pow'rs, O fweet Segar!
That Sorrow's tides I view from far,
Arthe' perhaps, they round me roll,
And bet for thee would rend my foul.

Why is it, then, thy worth's abus'd,
And thou, *thy life*, by me refus'd?—
Were I to grant but this requeft,
Reafon affents, I yield the reft.

For this intent were thou defign'd
Therefore it ought to fuit the mind;
Since if *thy life* is not deftroy'd,
Thy grand defign is "null and void."

COPY OF A LETTER

Written during the late Rebellion in Ireland, by Sir————, an Irifh member of Parliament, to his friend in London.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Having now a little peace and quietneſs, I ſit down to inform you of the dreadful battle and confuſion we are in, from theſe blood thirſty rebels, moſt of whom are, however, thank God, killed and diſperſed.

"We are in a pretty meſs; can get nothing to eat, nor any wine to drink except whiſky; and when we ſit down to dinner, we are obliged to keep both hands armed—whilſt I write this letter, I hold a ſword in one hand and a piſtol in the other. I concluded from the beginning, that this would be the end of it, and I ſee I was right, for it is not half over yet. At preſent there are ſuch goings on, that every thing is at a ſtand. I ſhould have anſwered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed hardly a mail arrives ſafe without being robb'd; no longer than yeſterday the coach, with the mail from Dublin, was robb'd near this town; the baggage has been judiciouſly left behind for fear of accidents, and, by good luck, there was nobody in it but two outſide paſſengers, who had nothing for the thieves to take.—Laſt Thurſday, notice was given that a gang of rebels were advancing hither under the French ſtandard; immediately every man in the place, including women and boys, run out to meet them. We ſoon found our force much too little, and they were far too near for us to think of retreating—death was in every face—but too it we went and by the time our little party was killed, we began to be all alive. Fortunately the rebels had no guns, but piſtols, cutlaſſes and pikes; and, as we had plenty of muſkets and ammunition, we put them all to the ſword. Not a ſoul of them eſcaped, except ſome that were drowned in an adjacent bog; and in a very ſhort time, there was nothing to be heard but ſilence.—Their uniform was all of different colours, but moſtly green. After the action, we went to rummage a part of a camp they had left behind; all we found was a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles full of water and a bundle of blank French commiſſions filled up with Iriſhmen's names. Troops are now ſtationed every where round the country which exactly ſquares with the ideas.

"I have only leiſure to add that I am in great haſte, your truly,

J. T.

"P. S.—If you dont receive this in courſe it muſt have miſcarried; therefore I beg you will immediately write to let me know."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Ruſſian Armies.—As the Coſſacks form ſo conſiderable a part of the Ruſſian army, and particularly in the new raiſed militia, it cannot but be intereſting to our readers to learn the character and ſtrength of this component part of an army and a nation on which the hopes of the Confederated Powers muſt now, in a conſiderable degree, reſt. The name of Cozacks in general, is applied to all thoſe tribes, which follow the ſame irregular and almoſt optional method of warfare. The particular bodies of the Cozacks are diſtinguiſhed from each other, not by the different nations which compoſe them, but by the places they reſpectively inhabit. Thus the Don Cozacks take their name from the river Don: the Ouralian Cozacks from the Ouralian mountains: the Cozacks of the Ukraine from the name of the country; and the Zaporavian Cozacks from the cataracts of the Dneiſter, as the word Zaporavian, or more properly, Zaporogzi, ſignifies in the Ruſſian language, "people living beyond the cataracts." The two former are chiefly the coloniſts of Great Ruſſia, and the two latter are formed of Malo Ruſſians, theſe wear no beards.—The Zaporavians ſhave even their heads, and leave only a ſmall piece of hair upon the crown, long enough to reach the noſe, and *pride themſelves upon every thing that is oppoſite to civilization, and to the common feelings of man!!* There was a time when no woman whatever was permitted to live in their ſociety, and though they began lately to have more intercourſe with the ſex, ſtill they retain ſtrongly the marks of their former ferocity. They may be called, with great propriety, a gang of deſperate outlaws, of robbers, and all ſorts of public offenders, who are ſuffered to exiſt merely on account of the miſchief they do to an enemy.

The Cozacks of the Ukraine and the Don Cozacks, are more advanced in civilization; the latter are leſs ſometimes with and ſometimes without beards; but the former exiſt now merely in name, applied indiſcriminately to all the inhabitants. Excepting the Cozacks of the Ukraine and the Zaporavians, the Tartars and Calmucks are ſo interſperſed with all other Cozacks, that they form the moſt conſpicuous and prominent feature in them. The Calmucks ſeem to be the real deſcendants of the ancient Scythians, who dwelt on the borders of the Don (Tanais).—Their features are broad and flat, with a pair of ſmall, fiery, piercing eyes. They are of ſmall ſtature, very robuſt and active, and expert in the uſe of the bow and arrow, which they ſtill uſe. They are extremely ſkilful in managing unruly horſes, and are hired expreſſly for the purpoſe, by horſe contractors for the army, who have to chuſe theſe animals out of the wild ſtuds bred chiefly by the land proprietors in Little Ruſſia. A Calmuck rides ſtraight into the midſt of theſe ungovernable creatures, and after the horſe is fingled out which is to be taken, he throws a loop round his neck with ſuch dexterity, that, though the reſiſtance is conſiderable, (as the ferocious animal will not ſuffer any one to approach near him) he ſeldom miſſes his aim. No ſooner does the loop fall upon the horſe's neck, than the Calmuck faſtens with amazing rapidity the other end of the rope to the ſaddle he ſits upon, in ſuch a manner as to prevent all poſſibility of the horſe's eſcaping.—The unruly ſavage, thus ſurpriſed, ſtruggles hard, but the horſe which the Calmuck rides, takes ſuch a poſition by the direction of the rider, that the ſtrength of the captive is exhauſted, and he, at length, ſuffers himſelf to be led away, and is ſoon tamed. The Tartars, who are like Calmucks in their perſons, are ſo intermixed with them as to be ſeen always together. They devour raw, whatever animal food comes in their way, or they eat their ſpare horſe carcaſſes, without any other preparation of the fleſh than warming it under the ſaddle of the horſe they ride upon. They have generally ſeveral horſes with them, ſo that their proviſions, and the means of travelling, proceed with them without any incumbrance. Both theſe nations or tribes are extremely numerous among the Don Cozacks, and altogether form thoſe terrible warriors, whoſe aſpect alone is ſufficient to diſmay an enemy not accuſtomed to the ſight of ſuch hordes of ſavages.

The Coſſacks are a neceſſary appendage to the Ruſſian regular army; they are its guides and ſatellites. It is their particular buſineſs to obtain intelligence from the enemy, which they do ſometimes in the manner that a Calmuck takes a wild horſe. As ſoon as a Coſſack comes near enough to the object of his ſearch, he throws a loop round his waiſt, faſtens it to his ſaddle, and gallops off with the priſoner. In this way alſo they tranſport their priſoners, and drag them through the rivers they have to croſs. All the outpoſts are formed chiefly of the Coſſacks. They are conſtantly upon the look out, and cut a conſpicuous figure in ſkirmiſhes. Their delight in blood and love of booty form the main ſpring of all their actions, and the Coſſack ſeldom heſitates to attack friend or foe if he ſees the probability of plunder.—They are armed with a long lance, a gun, a brace of piſtols and a ſword, reſembling in the ſhape of a Turkiſh ſabre. Though in their military appearance, they preſerve a certain degree of uniformity, ſtill as their dreſs is according to their fancy or means, the ſcene, whenever they march in a body is truly grotteſque and variegated. Their horſes which are ſo diminutive and apparently weak that they ſeem more calculated to be carried than to carry, are a race altogether anomalous, for whether fed luxurioufly or ſparingly, they maintain invariably the ſame ungainly appearance, and, like the Ruſſian ſoldier, can exiſt almoſt upon nothing. The Coſſacks are allowed to preſerve their own government, and they in return ſtipulate to furniſh the Emperor at their own expence, with whatever number of men he may require, *on the condition of being allowed to make booty!*—Such is their thirſt for war as the means of plunder, that when the number required is inconſiderable, ſo that they muſt caſt lots who ſhould go, a ſerious quarrel is generally the conſequence in not being included in the number. He that returns home without booty, or has not been in action, is viewed by the women in a deſpicable light; ſo that their manners and mode of living all tend to make them a terror to the peaceful and helpleſs, and the moſt deſtructive warriors that can be let looſe upon a civilized people, as death and deſolation follow in their train, and every thing that is valuable they remove or deſtroy.——They even think it charity to kill their comrades, when wounded paſt recovery, or likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. They diſperſe in ſuch ſmall parties that it is almoſt impoſſible to ſtop their incurſions, and for this reaſon, they are the moſt dangerous ſet of men that can enter an hoſtile country.—Nor are they leſs ſo to a routed enemy; for, though they do not fight in the line, they are the firſt in purſuit of him, and the laſt in deſiling from it. They reſide in Poland, in Turkey, and in Italy, under the command of Suwarrow, will not ſoon be forgotten.

SUCCINCT ACCOUNT

Of the progreſs of the Britiſh at the conqueſt of Monteviedo, communicated for the Federal Gazette by Captain Bunbury, of the ſhip Mary.

1807 Jan. 17. Ninety-ſix ſail of Britiſh veſſels, ſhips of war and merchantmen, appeared off the Port of Monteviedo.

15. The town ſummoned to ſurrender; which was refuſed.

17. 6000 men, including ſeamen, landed from the ſquadron, with little reſiſtance, four leagues eaſt of the town.

18. Britiſh army took poſſeſſion of the heights, one league from the town.

19. The Spaniards, amounting to 2200 men, formed out ſide of the town, when they engaged the Britiſh. After a cloſe action of 50 minutes, the Spaniards retreated having loſt 500 men, killed, wounded and priſoners. At the firſt ſhock the Britiſh gave way; but the Spaniards, without experienced officers, fought without order. The loſs of the Engliſh was conſiderable. Spaniſh infantry retreated to the town, while their cavalry fled to the country, where they continued.

20. Britiſh commenced an attack on the town from two batteries; one of two 24 pounders, and one of 4 ditto. At the ſame time the ſhips attacked; but were beat off.

21. Continued the cannonade from the batteries, which was returned from the citadel.

22. Land and ſea attack; ſhips compelled to ſtear off.

23. Cannonade continued. Britiſh having prepared ſome mortars, began to bombard the town, which was promptly returned. Cannonade and bombardment continued until the

27th, when another battery of 6-24 pounders opened againſt the town, at a half mile diſtance. All the batteries kept up a heavy and inceſſant fire, which was well returned, both ſides.

28. Cannonading and bombardment on both ſides, from 5 a. m. till 7 p. m.

29 and 30. Continued the ſame.

31. Britiſh opened their 5th battery (of ſix 24 pounders) one fourth of a mile eaſt of the town. At 11 o'clock, all the batteries played, the ſhips commenced a heavy fire: they were beat off, and all the batteries ſilenced.

MARCUS.

February 1. Cannonade and bombardment till 8 p. m.

2. At day light commenced a cannonade unuſually heavy. 5 p. m. Britiſh general ſummoned the town to ſurrender, which, from miſunderſtanding, was treated with contempt. This was occaſioned by the governor's tranſlator having been killed, and the ſummons being miſtranſlated. Britiſh effected this day near the E. gate, which is ceaſed till the

3d, 1 a. m. paſt 2 A. A. M. when the Britiſh ceaſed firing. Quarter before 3 they marched to the aſſault in three diviſions; one at the breach, 2d to the weſt of the N. gate, and the third to the S. E. of the town; each diviſion conſiſted of 1000 men. At 6 A. M. flag of truce hoiſted on the citadel. At 7 A. M. Britiſh flying on the citadel and at fort St. Joſeph. The killed and wounded was great on all ſides. The Britiſh loſt at the aſſault upwards of 400 men. The hoſpitals, which are large and bomb proof, would not contain the wounded of both armies. The citadel was uſed as a hoſpital by the Britiſh and Spaniards in common.

The town contained, at the attack, 2027 men able to bear arms, including 240 regulars. Great pains were taken to aſcertain the number killed on both ſides. Which amounted, from the firſt landing, to 947 Britiſh, 1168 Spaniards. The Britiſh had 30 officers killed at the aſſault. The Spaniards loſt their beſt officers—among them were, Colonel Mordet, a Frenchman; Captain Columbo, of artillery; and Don Francisco Matielle.

A certain cure for the Meaſles in Swine.

It frequently happens that ſwine are killed when diſordered by the Meaſles, which are eaſily diſcovered by the meat or fleſh containing ſmall globules, red or white puſtules, of different ſizes, varying according to the different degrees of the diſeaſe; which originate from their being fed with ſuſty, damaged corn, or ſome unwholeſome food, or from its being boiled in lead and copper veſſels, in which it hath lain too long; or from their being kept in a wet and dirty pen; either of which cauſes tends to obſtruct the free circulation of the fluids: hence ariſes thoſe globular puſtules, which are the juices rendered viſcid and congulated. About once a week, mix two ſpoonfuls of madder in their food, which prevents obſtructions, acting as a diuretic, and is at the ſame time an aſtringent. And on ſome other day in the week, give a ſpoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of ſulphur and ſaltpetre, well pounded and mixed, which purifies and cools the blood. All theſe different articles added to each pail of food in the morning, on ſeparate days, prevent the meaſles, keep the ſwine extremly healthy, and faſten them more expeditiouſly.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JULY 18, 1807.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SAGACITY.

An individual, who once retired from the ſmoke and buſtle of a city, to hold ſpiritual intercourſe with zephyrs and whip-poor-wills, has diſcovered his near *relation/hip* to a very near repreſentative of a very great family, who very lately left France under William the Conqueſor.—A little more very deep research into Iſraelitiſh lore, may, by a parity of aſſimilation, (for aught the gentleman knows) trace his original to the ſapient Solomon, the warlike David, and the meekly Jeſſe, and for aught I know, he may divide the triumph of victory with the conqueror of Goliah, the downfall of Jericho, with the ſon of Nun, patriotiſm with the Maccabees, or memorable atchievement with Iſcariot.—Nothing more eaſy than by the amalgam of *expediency*, to incorporate affinity with every ſon of fame, from *Cain* to *Napoleon*; the interſtices of time, may be filled by the cement of oblivion, or may diſappear in derivative or collateral honors. No doubt is entertained, but the fruits of his *truly wonderful diſcovery* will be manifeſted in the reluctant, though condeſcending acceptance of fillets of veal, hecatombs of chickens, and the eſculent ſpoils of the kitchen garden—pigmy compenſation for admitted conſanguinity and titillating intimacy. ! ! !

MARCUS.

Appian Way.—From Oſwego (115 miles from Newburgh) to the moſt ſouthernly extremity of the Lake Michigan is 1200 miles by water, navigable for veſſels of 8 or to feet draft, excepting a carrying place of 8 miles at Niagara falls,. From Oſwego to the mouth of the river St. Lewis, on Lake Superior, is 1500 miles by water, navigable for veſſels of 8 or 10 feet draft, excepting at Niagara and the portage of St. Mary's. The lakes are about three times as large as the Baltic Sea. The lands ſouth and adjoining theſe vaſt ſheets of water, are of a deep, rich and fertile ſoil; and the lake-markets will unqueſtionably command, in that direction, the ſurplus of more *cultivatable* acres than give life and activity to the three reſpectable nations of Denmark, Sweden and Ruſſia united. And to think, the mildneſs of its climate juſtifies the expectation, that the ſoil in that region will produce more of the ſtaples of a much lower latitude on this ſide the Alleghany mountains. A ſample of the rice of the Lakes, which glows ſpontaneouſly, we have in our poſſeſſion, for the inſpection of any who have the curioſity to examine it.

N. Y. Spectator.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

The extraordinary VISION of *Nathan Collover*, a native of the ſtate of New-York—the ſingular circumſtances attending it, can be well atteſted by many people of undoubted veracity and reſpectability, and the ſubſequent events, which occurred in the exact order of the illumination, prove inconteſtibly, that it was an undoubted ſpiritual viſitation, and not the chimera's of infatuation or a diſordered mind. In the confidence that it will produce many good effects, it is earneſtly recommended to the attentive and ſerious peruſal of every pious perſon in this province—their piety it may tend to improve and confirm—and to the thoughtleſs and profane, it may be the happy though humble means of conveying a ſenſe of their ſituation. The price one ſhilling New York currency, with a ſuitable diſcount to perſons buying by wholeſale.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to forty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360a
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 1 conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Gianford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
24 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were ſurveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

NOTICE.

MR. QUETTON ST. GEORGE had a bill laſt July from one of his cuſtomers, which was ſome time ago returned proteſted, for non payment—through the politeneſs of a gentleman of this province, the ſaid bill was put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, without having been previouſly preſented to him for payment. To prevent his character being in future injured by the recurrence of a ſimilar circumſtance, Mr. St. George requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted in this province, to have the goodneſs to preſent their accounts for payment between this and the firſt of Auguſt next—& thoſe alſo to whom he is indebted in Lower Canada, when their reſpective accounts ſhall become due, (if not previouſly paid).

Celui qui met un frein a la fureur des flots,
Doit auſſi des mechants arreter les complots.

2d July, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No 11 and north half of No 12 in the Seventh Lot Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and South half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion at Saltfleet; alſo the ſouth half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine ſprings, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chaſtes, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas *Hamilton*, inkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Cheſts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	- -	112	New York Currency per lb.
Hyſon Skin		6/8	- - do.
Souchong		7/	- - do.
Bohea		1/9	- - do.

Alſo 700 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at St. York, and 60 long Pieces do. 1/6 do.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that if any perſon or perſons are found treſpaſſing or committing waſte on the property of the late hon. Chief Juſtice ELMSLEY, in the town of York, to the vicinity of the town of York, or elſewhere in the Province of Upper Canada, he, ſhe or they, will be proſecuted to the Law directly.

ALEXANDER WOOD, Agent
for Mrs. Elmſley, Executrix.

York, 10th July, 1807.

FOUND incroted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the firſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—ſhe had a white ſpot on her flank, a part of the brush at her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON.

May, 20th 1807.

STOLEN.

FROM a ſaddle of the ſubſcribers, a pair of plated ſtirrups, large and with three bars, the chain was commuted on Wedneſday laſt, in the ſtable yard of Mr. Thos. Hamilton, a large reward for information, will be paid either by him, the Printers of the Gazette, or

GEO. PLAYTER.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revived STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perfons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the wafte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themfelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of fuch Lands, and have alfo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the wafte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner fhall by himfelf or Agent (if not privileged) ftate in his Petition as heretofore, that in cafe the fame fhould be favorably anfwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of fuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majefty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the faid Lands. And that no Petition from any fuch perfon as aforefaid, fhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the faid Statement being inferted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforefaid, fhall within four days from the date of the faid Order in Council in his favor, by himfelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the faid Lands fhall be obtained by virtue of fuch order.

3d. That after the faid Receipts fhall be delivered as aforefaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he fhall give the party in whofe favor the Order in Council is made, an attefted copy of the fame, together with an attefted copy of the faid Receipt.

4th. That the attefted copies of the faid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat fhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the faid Lands, addreffed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon fhall, at the defire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiffion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the faid order in Council fpecified & make out a defcription of the fame

5th. That the faid defcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he fhall engrofs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the fame to be perfected (unlefs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the fpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the faid defcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyalifts, the fons and daughters of U. E. Loyalifts and Military claimants, fhall be fubject to the above mentioned regulations, except fo far as fuch regulations refpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firft Conceffion of York, on the eaft fide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houfe & upwards of 30 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No. 25 in the feventh Conceffion of York, on the River Hunger, containing 80 Acres.—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceffion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceffion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through thefe lands, abounding with Mill feats: Lots No. 23 in the third Conceffion and No. 19 in the fixth Conceffion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fixth Conceffion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diftrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaft half of Lot No. 12 in the fixth Conceffion of Oxford and Diftrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the feventh Conceffion of Hamilton and Diftrict of Newcaftle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceffion of Elmfley and Diftrict of Johnftown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the fixth Conceffion of Ballard, and Diftrict of Johnftown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houfe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchafe money to be paid in Cafh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Efquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indifputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weft fide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perfon willing to become a purchafer, will, upon paying a part of the purchafe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly fecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN.

24 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of his Majefty's 41ft regiment, commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Fuller, quartered at York, Upper Canada, on Saturday the 27th June, 1807, JOHN CLARKE, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches high, dark complexion, long vifage, hazle eyes, black hair, born in the parifh of Wiffley, county of Surry, England, a Farmer, has a fcar on the outfide of his right knee, is a good looking man. JOHN DARBY, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, round vifage, hazle eyes, brown hair, born in the parifh of Alton, Warwick, England, by trade a brafs founder, went off in a blue cloth body coat, leatnaught great coat, with a black cape, and Suwarrow boots, and it is fuppofed a white bever hat, the above articles belonged to affiftant Surgeon KORB, whom he robbed of them and 50 dollars. Alfo JOHN ALEXANDER, alias ROBINSON, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 1 2 inches high, round vifage, grey eyes, light brown hair, born in the parifh of Bronree, county of Lanark, Scotland, a handfome man with a large Roman nofe, he broke out of Three Rivers Goal in the fummer of 1803, this is the 4th time of his defertion. The above man and John Clarke, came from the prifon fhip to this country. Whoever will apprehend either of the above deferters and lodge them in any of his Majefty's Goals or Guardhoufes in either of the Canada's, will on application to the officer commanding the Poft where they may be apprehended, receive as a Reward for either of the above men eight dollars.

N. B. The penalty for harboring or fecreting a deferter from his Majefty's fervice, is Twenty Pounds Sterling.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceffion of the Townfhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diftant from the feat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houfe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppofite; Ten or Fifteen Thoufand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thoufand Acres in the Townfhip of Whitby, One Thoufand Acres in the Townfhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Townfhip of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceffion of the Townfhip of York.—For particulars apply to the fubfcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previoufly Sold, the above Houfe will be Let from the 23rd day of Auguft next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceffion of the Townfhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, fituate about fix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grafs:—Alfo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging. A good Log Houfe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and fhe of Six Years with all the Utenfils neceffary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premifes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May, 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River Le Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes againft William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 50, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr. Crofby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of Mr. Ward, Efq. lorine at Perfaquile, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againft Jeel Parker—alfo a receipt given by Efquire Beach, to John Hathrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Davis and Hrael Wilcox—Whoever will produce or deliver the fame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, fhopkeeper, fhall be entitled to the fum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alfo included in the faid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and fmall notes, too tedious to relarge.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

ATTENTION.

THE Subfcriber gratefully impreffed for the liberal patronage he has received for feveral years at an Inn Keeper, returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and Cuftomers, for the favors of the paft, and hopes for a continuance of his frequenting his Houfe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can fay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ftill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenfively in future) he is now under the neceffity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwife. Such claims as come within the juriffdiction, will, if not fpeedily fatisfied, be collected by procefs of the Court of Requefts. All thofe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firft day of Auguft next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or referve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

Agent for Purchafes Office.
York, 16th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to fuch perfon or perfons, who may be willing to fupply Frefh Beef of good quality to the troops, ftationed at Kingfton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherftburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808; to deliver in their propofals with the name of their fecurity, to the Agent for Purchafes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, fpecifying the Month and the which they will furnifh the fame, and the loweft price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiffary at each Poft by the quarter, and paid for by him in fpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL.
Agent for Purchafes.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleafed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truftees for the Public Schools in the feveral Diftricts of this Province, under the Act paffed in the laft Seffion of the Legiflature, viz.

Eaftern Diftrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderfon,
Jofeph Anderton,
John Cryfler.
Alexander M'Millan, Efquires,

Diftrict of Johnftown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Efquires,

Midland Diftrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Jofeph Forfyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fifher,
Philip Dorland, Efquires,

Diftrict of Newcaftle.

Afa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, fenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Efquires,

Home Diftrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Efquires,

Diftrict of Nottgard.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickfon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Efquires,

Diftrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerfe,
Jofeph Ryerfon,
William Hutchinfon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Efquires,

Weftern Diftrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoih,
John Alkin, fenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Efquires.

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

DOCTOR TOLMAN preferts his refpects to the public at large, and informs them that he has taken a Room in the houfe of Mr. Elihu Deacon in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the cure of all thofe who may require affiftance in the line of his profeffion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of—He will likewife attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thofe who refide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 13.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 845.] SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiflative Counfellors of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeffes of our faid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Third Day of July, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of May laft, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Third day of July next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conftained to appear, But we taking into our Royal confideration the eafe and convenience of our loving fubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforefaid, hereby convoking, and by thefe prefents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth Day of Auguft next entering, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conideration the ftate and welfare of our faid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may feem neceffary. Herein fail not.

IN Teftimony whereof, WE caufed thefe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our faid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witnefs our trufty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our faid Province at York, this Twenty fixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, and in the fortyfeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perfons who were refident in the Britifh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of feparation in the year 1783, and who have refided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to refide therein fince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the infertion of their Names on the U. E. Lift, or have been fufpended from the fame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beftowed by His Majefty on that meritorious clafs of fubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perfons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alfo refident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have fince died without having their Names inferted on that Lift, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwife would have derived from His Majefty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforefaid, foliciting to promote the welfare and happinefs of His Majefty's fubjects of every defcription in this Province, more efpecially of thofe who have fo ftrongly manifefted their attachment and loyalty to His Majefty; and alfo foliciting that the Children of fuch perfons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and confent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of fuch perfons who were refident in the Britifh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of feparation in the year 1783, and who have refided in this Province, and have continued to refide therein fince that period, or may have been fufpended from the U. E. Lift, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the fatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inferted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and confent, further notify and declare, that the Names of fuch perfons as are now deceafed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Lift, and who were alfo refident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alfo inferted in that Lift, to the end that the Children of fuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majefty's Bounty to its fulleft extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ft day of October, in the 47th year of His Majefty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thoufand eight hundred and fix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Efquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paffed in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paffed in the fortyfecond year of his prefent majefty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the fame, refpectively, after reciting that an act paffed in the forty fecond year of his prefent majefty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perfon adminiftering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the fame refpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the fame fhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the faid act fhould, from and after the paffing of that act, be revived, and the fame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereft of his majefty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majefty's fubjects refident within this province, it hath been afcertained that there exifts immediate occafion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after fpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercife of the power and authority fo veffed in me, in and by the faid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the faid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eftablifhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the faid provincial parliament, paffed in the forty firft year of his majefty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majefty, his heirs and fucceffors, to and for the ufes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alfo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paffed in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and two, the places herein after defcribed and fpecified, that is to fay, the village of St. Jofeph, on the ifland of St. Jofeph, and the eaftern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north fide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weftern Diftrict, fhall from the Eighteenth day of this prefent month of May, leverally and refpectively, be and the fame are by thefe prefents feverally and refpectively eftablifhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impofed and eftablifhed by virtue of the faid act, fo paffed in the forty-firft year of his faid majefty's reign, and according to the direction of the fame.

GIVEN under my hand and feal at Arms at York, this fecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thoufand eight hundred and feven, and in the forty feventh year of his faid Majefty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the firft Conceffion of the townfh p of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houfe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leafed as a Tavern,

THE Houfe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

LONDON, *Downing ſtreet*, May 16.

The right honourable George Canning, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Miniſters of Friendly and Neutral powers reſident at this court, that in conſequence of the recent hoſtile proceedings of the Ottoman Court, his Majeſty has judged it expedient to direct that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and the port and harbor of Smyrna, already conſtituted by his Majeſty's naval forces and thoſe of his Allies, ſhould be maintained and enforced, in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

This Gazette likewiſe contains an order of the Privy Council for laying an embargo upon all ſhips and veſſels be-longing to the Grand Seignior.....Likewiſe an order permitting his Majeſty's ſubjects to trade with Montevideo and its dependencies, and 22 addreſſes thanking his Majeſty for refuſing to agree to the Roman Catholic Bill, propoſed by the late adminiſtration.

Some intelligence has been received in town of the fleet of Lord Collingwood off Cadiz. It ſtates in ſubſtance that the combined French and Spaniſh fleet had of late evinced no intention of forcing their paſſage. The French Admiral had, indeed, ſome weeks ſince, made one attempt... but having learnt the defeat of his countrymen in the battle of Eylau, he had returned into the harbor, firing his minute guns and hoiſting every ſail.

The ſecret expedition now fitting out, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of from 15 to 20,000 men. The German legion, four companies of artillery, the rifle battalion of the 80th regiment, beſides ſome other regiments, are to form a part of the force employed in this expedition.

Two reports have been in circulation for the laſt two or three days, for which we fear there is ſcarcely any foundation...one, that a ſerious negociation for peace has actually been begun on the continent...and the other, that Buenos Ayres has been recaptured.

May 11.

Dutch papers to the 5th inſt. have been received. They are barren of news. The Ruſſian army of reſerve of Lithuania, which has broken up for the head quarters, comprize 90,000 men.

It is believed that Auſtria, which has an effective army of 250,000 men, will take an immediate part in the war againſt France.

May 15.

The Allied Ruſſian and Pruſſian Army.

The centre is under Benningſen, commander in chief, where the Emperor of Ruſſia has his H. Q.—General Blucher (who has lately been exchanged, and who fought ſo deſperately after the battle of Jena) commands the right, where the king of Pruſſia has his H. Q.—The left is ſaid to be commanded by general Ruchel, (General Von Eſſen being ill) where the prince Conſtantine has a command.

The French right is commanded by Marſhal Maſſena; the centre by Murat, left by Bernadotte; the emperor overleeing the whole,

Memel (Pruſſia) April 10.

On the 2d his imperial majeſty Alexander arrived here from Peterſburgh. Our king met him at Polangen, and accompanied him into this city. At night there was a grand illumination. On the 4th, his imperial majeſty, and our monarch and queen ſat out for Gottenburgh, in the vicinity of the grand army.

On the 6th and 7th the guards, under the grand duke paſſed the Neimen. They were juſt in time; as on the next day the thaw, wind and rain had rendered the river impaſſable. The gallant Lord Hutchinſon followed their imperial and royal majeſties.

The Mayne (Germany) April 28.

Auſtria has undertaken to mediate between France and Ruſſia; and Ruſſia is to invite England. It is propoſed, that the congreſs is to be aſſembled at Prague in Bohemia. Auſtria is certainly taking powerful meaſures, by the augmentation of her revenues and army, to make her mediation reſpected. The archduke Charles has formed a plan of military conſcription, ſimilar to that of France.

Vienna, (Germany) April 18.

According to the lateſt accounts, a bloody engagement took place between the Servians and Turks not far from Niſſa. The inſurrection which broke out in Servia has extended to Boſnia. The French army of obſervation in the Frioul, is in march to the aſſiſtance of the Turks—and the advanced corps have already arrived at Boſnia.

St. Peterſburgh. (Ruſſia) March 6.

Since the departure of the imperial guards, our city has been garriſoned by the militia. The troops that now arrive here are all Aſiatics.

—

The Pruſſian fortreſſes in Sileſia held out with wonderful conſtancy. Their garriſons made frequent *ſorties*, and their return gave opportunity to the French to repreſent them as having been vigorouſly repulſed.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 24, 1807. received by this morning's mail.

" The Grand Jury have found " true Bills" againſt Colonel Burr and Blannerhaſſet, both for Treaſon and a miſdemeanor. The Grand Jury ſtill continues to ſit, and it is ſuppoſed are examining teſtimony in order to find Bills againſt other perſons who are thought to have been implicated with Burr."

—

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) dated June 26th, 1807. to a mercantile houſe of the firſt reſpectability in this city, received by this morning's eaſtern mail.

" The Ship Hazard, captain Elderkin, has arrived in the river from Amſterdam in a ſhort paſſage. She left the Texel on the 18th May, at which time it was reported that there had been two general battles fought between the two grand armies—the firſt on the laſt of April, and the ſecond on the 8th of May. The Ruſſians were ſaid to have gained a complete victory."

" Our letters ſtate that the markets are extremely depreſſed in Holland."

—

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Philadelphia, to their correſpondents in this City, dated June 26.

" We have a veſſel juſt arrived from Liſbon—the captain of which tells us he ſpoke the ſhip Hazard yeſterday week, 38 days from Amſterdam. The captain told him that there was a moſt dreadful engagement on the 2d of May, between the Ruſſians and French, in which the latter were ſeverely beaten. Bonaparte loſt an arm, and otherways ſeverely wounded."

—

It is notorious that Bonaparte's reputation as a general has ſunk conſiderably ſince the battles of Pultuſk and Eylau, and nothing is more probable than that he may attempt ſomething deſperate in order to retrieve it. The following anecdote, which we have derived from a highly reſpectable ſource, will ſhow that his hitherto ſucceſsful opponent has never ſeen much to fear in his military talents:—

" About two years and an half ago, General Benningſen dined at Wilna, with Dr. Franck, a celebrated phyſician reſiding in that city.—The converſation having turned upon the abilities of Bonaparte, General Benningſen obſerved, that he had attentively ſtudied his different campaigns, that he had traced that General throughout the plans of all his battles, and that it appeared to him they were generally almoſt the ſame. " He copies him-too much," ſaid Benningſen; " and were I ever to command againſt him, I ſhall flatter myſelf (without incurring the imputation of vanity) that I ſhould be able to contend with him. It is a circumſtance which can never take place." ſaid he, " I ſhall never be in that ſituation; but I feel a conviction that I ſhould be able to defeat this terrible antagoniſt." That this was not an ebullition of raſhneſs or preſumption, the events of the late three months have well proved. During the greateſt part of that time, General Benningſen has been frequently engaged with Bonaparte, without ſuffering the latter to obtain any advantage. His ableſt manoeuvres have been counteracted; and at Eylau, where he attempted to put in practice the grand movement, to the ſucceſs of which he owed his victories at Auſterlitz and Jena, namely, that of bearing, with irreſiſtible force, upon a particular point, it was rendered abortive by the vigilance of the Ruſſian commander, and the unexampled ſteadineſs and bravery of his troops. It is well known that Bonaparte made ſix or eight vigorous, though ineffectual efforts, to burſt through the centre of the Ruſſian army.

Lon. Pap.

NORFOLK, June 22.

By a gentleman, who came paſſenger in the Julia, in 32 days from London, we are informed that Mr. Munro would have come home in that ſhip, if he had not been prevented by advices of the reception which the Treaty met with in this country.

The York Gazette.

YORK, JULY 25, 1807.

It is with the moſt lively regret, we learn that a diſagreeable occurrence has taken place off the coaſt of Virginia, between an Engliſh 50 gun ſhip (the Leopard) and an American Frigate (the Chelapeak) wherein three of the frigates crew were killed and eighteen wounded.—It is to be feared there was too great tenacity on the one ſide, and precipitancy on the other, and devoutly to be hoped, that a friendly inveſtigation and diſcuſſion of the points, will prevent, their intereſts, ſo intimately blended, from rupture, injury or diminution. The difference originated in a demand, of ſome deſerters from the Britiſh Navy—but in the firſt alarm which the unexpected event has excited, it is impoſſible to obtain ſuch a diſpaſſionate relation of the circumſtances as will juſtify us in forming concluſions, or making further remarks.—It is however, to be apprehended, that the precipitate rejection of the Treaty by Mr. Jefferſon, was an unadviſed and unconciliatory meaſure, and as little politic, as complimentary on his part, to the American Miniſters who concluded it.

—

We underſtand that a ſhort time ſince, a Captain Hoyk of the Bay Quinte, ſhot himſelf. Being a man in eaſy circumſtances, and apparently eaſy in mind. The cauſe of *Suicide* is unaccounted for.

—

We ſincerely compliment the Country, that at the laſt General Quarter Seſſions, ſo little was to be done, and that, the Houſe of Correction has remained ſo long unoccupied by, either *Miſfortune*, or *Irregularity*. The proſpect is truly gratifying to every benevolent mind, and a ſubject of peculiar pride to the Home Diſtrict.

—

It is reported that the Honorable H. Allcock, will revifit this Province, to look after his local concerns.

" The fools ſtorn Hymen's gentle pow'rs,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By ſweet experience know,
That marriage rightly underſtood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradiſe below "

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Meſſrs Printers,

Amongſt the ſubjects requiring legiſlative interference in this country, I ſee none at this moment which demands it more ſeriouſly than the number of Batchelors with which the province is infeſted. In antient Rome honors were judiciouſly attached to the married, and withheld from the unmarried; I could with to ſee ſtronger and more efficient diſtinctions in this enlightened age, and beſide being taxed for every year they may have attained above twenty five, and paying a conſiderable fine, all old Batchelors ſhould be obliged to take out a licence, and according to Dean Swift's plan of ſpecifying the paupers in Ireland, they ſhould have a diſtinguiſhing badge, ſuch as might be deviſed by a committee of ladies, formed for the purpoſe. The licence might be in the following words, viz. To whom it may concern, the bearer hereof, A. B. having attained the full age of twenty-five years, and refuſing to enliſt under the banners of the Serene Hymen, notwithſtanding the exigency of the times, has commuted for one years delinquency, by paying his fine and meſſment; This is therefore to forbid that he the ſaid A. B. be moleſted by any lady, combination of ladies, or any other perſon or perſons whomſoever, during the ſpace of one year from the date of theſe preſents.

Yours, &c.

LETITIA.

—

The repreſentation of this fair correſpondent is ſo juſt, and the ſubject of compliment ſo general and malignant, that we would be pleaſed to ſee the Batchelors quarters handſomely beat up. If fining was inſufficient, imprifonment might be added. Were female beauty or female excellence rate in the country, the ſcarcity might be pleaded in extenuation; but, the reverſe being the caſe in an uncommon degree, there is neither excuſe or palliation. The legiſlature might with great propriety extend the ſame bounty for deſtroying an old Batchelor (we mean converting him into a married man) that they allow for the deſtruction of a wolf, and we think the certificate ſhould alſo be made a legal tender in the diſcharge of aſſeſſments.

To His Fetruginous Highneſs Prince Vulcan the great Grand ſire of Anvils.

The Petition of the confederated democracy of Fithes, moſt reverently portenteth, that your Petitioners, before and ſince the days of James and John and Zebedee and Mathew, have been moſt inhumanly perſecuted as well by Fowls of the Air and Beaſts of the ſhores, as by the common deſtroyer man. From him it is that they ſuffer moſt, for what with Nets and Weirs, and Hooks and Spears, ſo great is the deſtruction of their numbers, that their bodies are made a traffic of, and many of their Tribes are in danger of extinction. Your Petitioners view with gratitude that ſomething is done for the preſervation of one of their principal Tribes. They in conſequence pray your Highneſs to interdict the uſe of Iron and Steel alſo, they beſeech your Highneſs to conſider, that from the barbarous mode of ſpearing practiced upon their innocent Generation, altho one in three may not become the prey of their purſuers—yet from being mutilated, they ſurvive but a ſhort time, and dying in their native element, their putrefaction follows, to the great impurity of the waters and the terror and offence of the ſurviors. They ſuggeſt to your Highneſs, that the Net is more adapted to the preſervation of their ſpecies than the Spear, they being of cleanly habits, ſeek the pureſt ſtreams as much for their own healths and gratification as for the ſake of their tender offspring. That as they travel in Caravans, and at ſucceſſive ſeaſons, the ſecond, meeting with the mangled and putrefcent bodies of the firſt, retire from the ſcene with precipitation and diſguſt. They therefore pray that, if of two Evils they are condemned to ſuffer one, you will in the plenitude of your Iron mercy decree, that it be the leaſt, and that the Net be tolerated rather than the Spear.

TROUT.

THOMAS PAINE.

This monſter lately leaſed a piece of ground and ſmall houſe in New Rochelle, ſtate of New-York; the leſſor, a decent man, who held the principles of his tenant in the utmoſt abhorrence and deteſtation, took the opportunity, whilſt Paine was indulging in his ſublime meditations and whiſky at a mean dirty tavern in the neighborhood, to enter into poſſeſſion. He then threw the Philoſophers moveables, (conſiſting of a little ſiſthy trumpery) out of doors. On his return in the evening, and witneſſing the revolution in his domeſtic arrangements, and his own theory of the *Rights of Man*, reduced to practice, he beſeeched the landlord to ſuffer him to remain there for the night. The Landlord was inflexible, and refuſed even that ſmall boon; in ſorry plight he next applied at the Gin ſhop he had ſo recently quitted, where the refuſal was equally peremptory. After many other unſucceſsful applications, he met with a poor man leſs obdurate, who afforded him ſhelter on the expreſs condition of departing with the morning light, which condition, neceſſity obliged him to comply with; and the celebrated Creator of the *Age of Reaſon*, now vomits the laſt dregs of his popular poiſon, from a Coblers Stall in the City of New York—and aſſiſted by Emmet, Cheetham and ſother *reſpectable* Europeans, the produce of their hallowed labors, is one of the moſt ſcandalous, Libellous, and infamous Prints on the Continent.

Among the numerous anecdotes related of Peter I. the moſt characteriſtic is that of this prince being in London, and running ſhort of cash, which ſome merchants came to offer him, on condition that he ſhould allow them the privilege of ſelling tobacco in Ruſſia, which, they ſaid, would there meet with the moſt grateful reception, becauſe the Ruſſians being forbidden the uſe of tobacco by a religious precept, were uncommonly fond of the pipe. This prohibition was ſo much the more felt by them, that the patriarch had excommunicated all who ſmoked; for this reaſon, that the Mahometans, enemies to the chriſtians, and more particularly to the Ruſſians, uſed the pipe.

The popes of Ruſſia, in the pulpit, continually oppoſed this pretended abomination; and notwithſtanding this prejudice, the Czar granted the priviledge, and undertook to make the popes themſelves ſmoke.

A certain Clergyman who had been once involved in a fray, had obtained the name of *the Bruſing Parſon*. Being examined at the Old Bailey, on ſome future though ſimilar occaſion, the counſel, according to the illiberal cuſtom of the Court, attempted to browbeat him " I think you are *the Bruſing Parſon*," ſaid he, " I am," replied the divine,—" and if you doubt it, and will come out of Court, I will give it you under my hand."

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Gentlemen of the Party to Matchidath, returned on Thurſday the 23d inſt.

To Subſcribers.

THE Firſt Quarter's Subſcription to the Gazette will be thankfully received by the Editors.

York, 25th July.

Land For Sale.

LOT No 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby, on Lot 11 in the 6th Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to Jabez Hinds, blackſmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

**** An indiſputable title will be given.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip late ſubſiſting between Abijah Jones and Joſeph Edmonds, of the Township of Markham, being diſſolved, the buſineſs is now ſolely in the hands of the ſubſcriber, to whom all payments and applications are to be made.

ABIJAH JONES.

Markham, 23d July, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will preſent their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame time.

JOS CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

FOUND

IN the New Purchaſe, between this Town and the Head of the Lake, a Silver WATCH, which is depoſited with the printers of the Gazette.—Proof of property, paying the expence of advertiſing, and a gratuity to the finder, are required.

York, 23d July, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to fifty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land buſineſs (requiring ſpecie) to tranſact, ſuch perſons driving cattle to this place, will, for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a fare market.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
Weſt half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſion—
24 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
20, 21 and 22 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No 24 - - 9th do.—300
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—300 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Cheſts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	-	12s.	New York Currency per lb.
Hyſon Skin		6/8	- do.
Southong		3s.	- do.
Bohea		3/6	- do.

Alſo 700 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York. and 60 long Pieces do. 13/6.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

NOTICE.

MR. QUETTON St. GEORGE had a bill laſt July from one of his cuſtomers, which was ſome time ago returned proteſted, for non payment—through the politeneſs of a gentleman of this province, the ſaid bill was put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, without having been previouſly preſented to him for payment. To prevent his character being in future injured by the recurrence of a ſimilar circumſtance, Mr. St. George requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted in this province, to have the goodneſs to preſent their accounts for payment between this and the firſt of Auguſt next—& thoſe alſo to whom he is indebted in Lower Canada, when their reſpective accounts ſhall become due, (if not previouſly paid).

Celui qui met un frein a la fureur des flots,
Doit auſſi des marchants arreter les complots.

2d July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No 11 and north half of No 12 in the ſeventh of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and South half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion or Sutherſet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight ſine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabot, Major W. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, inkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that if any perſon or perſons are found a treſpaſſing or committing waſte on the property of the late hon. Chief Juſtice ELMSLEY, in the town of York, in the vicinity of the town of York, or elſewhere in the Province of Upper Canada, he, ſhe or they, will be proſecuted to the Law directs.

ALEXANDER WOOD, Agent for Mrs. Elmſley, Executrix.

York, 10th July, 1807.

FOUND incerted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolens any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the firſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—ſhe had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the brush of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON.

May, 20th 1807.

STOLEN,

FROM a ſtable of the ſubſcribers, a pair of plated ſtirrups, large and with three foot bars: the theft was committed on Wedneſday laſt, in the ſtable yard of *Mr. Thos. Hamilton*, a large reward for information, will be paid either by him, the Printers of the Gazette, or

CAO PLAYTER.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revſed STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 6th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through the ſaid lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No. 23 in the 1ſt Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Eſſex and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 6 in the firſt Conceſſion of Barton and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN

24 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of his Majeſty's 41ſt regiment, commanded by Capt. Thomas R. Fuller, quartered at York, Upper Canada, on Saturday the 27th June, 1807. JOHN CLARKE, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches high, dark complexion, long viſage, hazle eyes, black hair, born in the viſage, hazle eyes, black hair, born in the pariſh of Whitley, county of Surry, England, a Farmer, has a ſcar on the outſide of his right knee, is a good looking man. JOHN DARBY, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, round viſage, hazle eyes, brown hair, born in the pariſh of Aſton, Warwick, England, by trade a braſs founder, went off in a black body coat, ſeetnaught great coat, with a black cape, and Suwarrow boots, and it is ſuppoſed a white beaver hat, the above articles belonged to affiſtant Surgeon KORB, whom he robbed of them and 50 dollars. Alſo JOHN ALEXANDER, alias ROBINSON, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 1 2 inches high, round viſage, grey eyes, light brown hair, born in the pariſh of Baromere, county of Lanark, Scotland, a handſome man with a large Roman noſe, he broke out of Three Rivers Goal in the ſummer of 1803, this is the 4th time of his deſertion. The above man and John Clarke, came from the priſon ſhip to this country. Whoever will apprehend either of the above deſerters, and lodge them in any of his Majeſty's Goals or Guardhouſes in either of the Canada's, will on application to the officer commanding the Poſt where they may be apprehended, receive as a Reward for either of the above men eight dollars.

N. B. The penalty for harboring or ſecreting a deſerter from his Majeſty's ſervice, is Twenty Pounds Sterling.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten of Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhip of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Townſhip of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs.—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and ſow or Six Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Premiſes hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River La Coutle, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz:—Three notes againſt William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Dr Crofts, for 45 dollars—a receipt of ——Ward, Eſq. living at Preſqu'ile, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt Joel Parker—alſo a receipt given by Eſquire Beach, to John Holbrook, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Dayland Iſrael Wilcox.—Whoever will produce or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, innkeeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alſo incloſed in the ſaid Pocket Book, a number of other papers of accounts, and ſmall notes, too tedious to relatete.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HASBROOK.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houſe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ſtill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenſively in future) he is now under the neceſſity of, making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe. Such claims as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reference.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

Agent for Purchaſes Office.
York, 18th June, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſon or perſons, who may be willing to ſupply Freſh Beef of good quality to the troops, ſtationed at Kingſton, York, Fort George, Fort Chippawa, Fort Erie and Amherſtburg, for the Months of September, October, November and December 1807, January and February 1808; to deliver in their propoſals with the name of their ſecurity, to the Agent for Purchaſes at York, on or before the 25th day of July next, ſpecifying the Months for which they will furniſh the ſame, and the loweſt price.

The Beef will be received by the Commiſſary at each Poſt by the quarter, and paid for by him in ſpecie, or by Bills on Quebec, at the option of the contractor.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

JOHN M'GILL,
Agent for Purchaſes.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephſaim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Eliha Dexter in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 14.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 846.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Third Day of July, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of May inſt. We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Third day of July next, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear. But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and conſenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Tenth Day of Auguſt next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Twenty ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercife of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the 6th Conceſſion of the townſhip of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Of thofe men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greateft number have begun their career by paying an obfequious court to the people—commencing DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS."

HAMILTON.

We will for the following extract of a fpeech of MR. PITT, *in the Houfe of Commons, how much he and* MR. HAMILTON, *(that ornament of the United States) thought alike.*

IN the firft place we fee, as has been truly ftated, a change in the defcription and form of the fovereign authority. The various inftitutions, republican in appearance, have given place to the abfolute power of one man, and differing from other monarchs only in this, that he wields a fword inftead of a fceptre. What then is the conftitution we are ordered to fwear from the hand of the government, or from the character and pofition of the perfon who is now the abfolute ruler of P.ris? conduct of the perfon who is now the abfolute ruler of France? Are we talking of a ftranger of whom we have heard nothing? No, for, we have heard of him; we, and Europe, and the world, have heard both of him and the latefhes by whom he is furrounded. Would it have been poffible for miniflers to difcharge their duty in offering their affent to their fovereign, without taking into their account the reliance to be placed on the difpofition and the principles of the perfon, on whofe difpofition and principles the fecurity to be obtained by treaty muft, in the prefent circumftances, principally depend? What opinion, then, are we led to form of the pretenfions of the Conful to fhake particular qualities for which, in the official note, he a perfonal character is reprefented, and to us, as the fureft pledge of peace? We are told this is his fecond attempt at general pacification. Let us fee, for a his fecond attempt at general pacification. moment, how this attempt has been conducted. We thought fit to decline altogether the propofal of treating, under the prefent circumftances; but, at the fame time, we exprefsly ftated, that, whenever the moment fhould arrive, we would in no cafe treat, but in conjunction with our allies. What was the propofal contained in his laft note?—To treat for a feparate peace between Great Britain and France. Such for a feparate peace between Great Britain and France. Such was the fecond attempt to effect general pacification; a propofal for a feparate treaty with Great Britain. What had been the firft?—The conclufion of a feparate treaty with Auftria. This very treaty of Campo Formio was oftentatioufly profefied to be concluded with the emperor, for the purpofe of enabling Bonaparte to take the command of the army of England, and to difplace a feparate peace with this country on the banks of the Thames. He fent his two confidential friends, Berthier and Monge, charged to communicate to the directory the treaty of Campo Formio, then ratified on this occafion, the memorable words, "*The kingdom of Great Britain and the French republic cannot exift together.*" So much for his difpofition towards general pacification; let us look next at the part he has taken in the different ftages of the French revolution, and let us bee judge whether we are to look to him, as the fecurity againft revolutionary principles. When the confulate or the third year was eftablifhed under Barras, that conftitution was impofed by the arms at Bonaparte, then commanding the army at the Tuileries. To that conftitution he then fwore fidelity. How often he has repeated a fimilar oath I know not; but twice, at leaft, we know that he has not only repeated it himfelf but required it to others, under circumftances too ftriking to be ftated. The 18th of Brumaire cannot have forgotten the reſolution of the 4th of September, which produced the difmiſſal of Lord Malmſbury from Lille. How was the refolution procured? It was procured either by the promife of Bonaparte, (in the name of his army) decidedly to fupport the directory in thofe meaſures which led to the infringement and violation of every thing that the authors of the conftitution of 1795, or its adherents, could conſider as fundamental. Immediately before this event, in the midſt of the defolation and bloodſhed of Italy, he had received the ſacred preſent of new banners from the directory; he delivered them to his army with this exhortation:—"Let us ſwear, fellow ſoldiers, by the manes of the patriots who have died by our ſide, eternal hatred to the enemies of the conſtitut on of the third year." That very conſtitution which he ſoon after enabled the directory to violate, and which at the head of his bayonets, he has now finally abrogated. That oath was again renewed, in the midſt of that very ſcene to which I have laſt referred; the oath of fidelity to the conſtitution of the third year was adminiſtered to all the members of the aſſembly then ſitting, (under the terror of the bayonet) as the ſolemn preparation for the bulletin of the day; and the morning was ushered in with ſwearing attachment to the conſtitution, that the evening might cloſe with its deſtruction. If we carry our views out of France, and look at the dreadful catalogue of all the breaches of treaty, of the acts of perfidy at which I have only glanced, and which are preciſely commenſurate with the number of treaties made by the republic (for I have fought in vain for any one which it has made, and which it has not broken); if we ſelect thoſe which have been accompanied by the moſt atrocious cruelty, and marked the moſt ſtrongly with the character dis features of the revolution, the name of Bonaparte will be found alſo ſtand at the head of more than that of any other that can be handed down in the hiſtory of the crimes and miſeries of the laſt ten years. His name will be recorded with the horrors committed in Italy, in the memorable campaign of 1796 and 1797, in the Milaneſe, in Genoa, in Modena, in Tuſcany, in Rome, and in Venice. His entrance into Lombardy was an Rome, and in Venice. His entrance into Lombardy was an unmixed be a ſolemn proclamation, iſſued on the 27th of April, 1796, which terminated with theſe words; "Nations of Italy; the French army is come to break your chains, the French are the friends of the people in every country, your religion, your property, your cuſtoms, ſhall be reſpected;" this was followed by a ſecond, in nearly the ſame words, to fulfil the ſolemn pledge reſpecting property, this very proclamation impoſed on the Milaneſe a proviſional contribution to the amount of twenty millions of livres; and ſucceſſive exactions were afterwards levied on that fingle ſtate in the ſhort ſpace of ſix months, of near ſix millions ſterling. The regard to religion and to the cuſtoms of the country, was manifeſted with the ſame ſcrupulous fidelity.—The churches were given up to indiſcriminate plunder. Every religious and charitable fund, every public treaſure was confiſcated. The country was made the ſcene of every ſpecies of diſorder and rapine. The tombs, the eſtabliſhed form of worſhip, all the objects of religious reverence, were openly inſulted by the French troops; at Pavia, particularly, the people flew to arms, furrounded the French garriſon, and took them priſoners, but carefully abſtained from offering any violence to a ſingle ſoldier. In revenge for this conduct, Bonaparte, then on his march to Mantua, inſtantly returned, collected his troops, and carried the extremity of military execution over the country. He burnt the town of Benaſco, and maſſacred eight hundred of its inhabitants; he marched into Pavia, took it by ſtorm, and delivered it over to general plunder, and publiſhed, at the ſame moment, a proclamation, of the 26th of May, ordering his troops to ſhoot all thoſe who had not laid down their arms, and taken an oath of obedience, to burn every village where the *tocſin* ſhould be ſounded, and to put its inhabitants to death. The tranſactions with Mantua were on a ſmaller ſcale, but in the ſame character; Bonaparte began by ſigning a treaty, by which the Duke of Modena was to pay twelve millions of livres, and neutrality was promiſed him in return; this was ſoon followed by the perſonal arreſt of the Duke, and by a freſh extortion. Nearly at the ſame period, in violation of the rights of neutrality, and of the treaty which had been concluded between the French republic and the Grand Duke of Toſcany, in the preceding year, and in breach of a poſitive promiſe given only a few days before, the French of a poſitive promiſe given only a few days before, the French army forcibly took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, for the purpoſe of ſeizing the Britiſh property which was ſuppoſed there, and confiſcating it as prize; and ſhortly after, when Bonaparte conſidering it as prize; and ſhortly after, when Bonaparte conſidering it as prize; and ſhortly after, when Bonaparte conſidering

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have neor by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as hereinbefore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, on the ſaid Lots are upwards of 200 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 4 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through their lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No 25 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the fifth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 12 and eaſt half of Lot No. 13 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Niagara, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1. in the eighth Conceſſion of Eſſex and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 5 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom ſatisfactable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon willing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CURN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in the Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land is excellent—will ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to Jabez Hinde, blackſmith, 19 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 8, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 22 conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 30 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Gladeſtone.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 24—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabrol, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, inkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land on the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and Etobicoke, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Crop.—Alſo, 18 acres chopped down and ready for logging; 4 good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and three or ſix Hogs; with all the Uſeful neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

LOST

ON the twenty-third day of May, 1807, between the 12 mile Creek and the River La Credit, in the Province of Upper Canada, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following different Notes, viz.—one Note againſt William Vaughan, one for 83, one for 30, and one for 34 dollars—a note of Mr. Crosby, for 95 dollars—a receipt of —Ward, Eſq. living at Presqu'ile, given to Mr. Vaughan for an account againſt him; Parker—alſo a receipt given by Elijah Beach, to John Hathorne, for a note of twenty-two dollars and eight cents, by Mary Decamp and Hazel Wilcox.—Whoever will produce or deliver the ſame to Mr. Thomas Hamilton at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, innkeeper, ſhall be entitled to the ſum of *Ten Dollars*.—There is alſo enclaſed in the ſaid Pocket Book, a number of other papers or accounts, and ſmall notes, too tedious to enumerate.

Niagara, 26th May, 1807. JOHN HARRIS.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clous,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, &c applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the beginning of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the brush of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON.

May, 20th 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 15.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 847.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Tenth Day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of September, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Sixth Day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeperation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercife of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize that into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May. 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.



From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

A PASTORAL.

NOW fair in the weft, fair declining had fled,
Had put on his night-cap, was going to bed;
Mids Lana arofe, with her pretty fmock face,
Juft peep'd thro' the grove and alarm'd the place.
Aft peeper and flonder my Lanna did rove,
To where a *fand* rovulet purl'd thro' the grove.
The nymph was array'd in a loofe diihabille,
She fig'd to the notes of the wind whippoor will—
All nature was filent to hear her complaint,
But foon fhe fcud home, for it look'd like to rain!

FRIENDSHIP.

DARK amidft the gloom of night,
Dark hangs the dew-drop on the thorn,
'Till mark'd by approaching light,
It glitters in the fmile of morn.
More foon retires, her feeble pow'r
The fun outbeams with genial day,
And gentler, in benignant hour,
Exhales the liquid pearl away.
Thus on affliction's fable bed,
Deep furrows rife, of faddeft hue,
Condenfing round the mourner's head,
They bathe the cheek with chilly dew.
Tho' pity fhow's her fairer form Heav'n,
When kind the points affiftance near;
To friendfhip's fon alone 'tis given,
To footh and dry the mourner's tear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APICIUS was a great epicure, according to the low and vulgar fenfe of the word; but Apicius was not a Pliny, and yet Apicius had his pleafures. He had eaten, it feems, of a certain fifh a t Minturna, in Campania, but he was told that the fpecies was much larger in Africa. Upon this he immediately equipped a veffel, and fet fail for that coaft. The navigation was difficult and dangerous; but what will not hunger do? Apicius was a man of pleafure and appetite; every league he travelled increafed the neceffity of gratification. When they arrived on the coaft of Africa, feveral fifhing boats, already apprifed of his voyage, came to him, and brought him fome of the fifhes in queftion; when how great was his furprife and chagrin, to find they were not at all bigger than thofe of Minturna! Inftantly therefore, without being touched with the rational curiofity of feeing a country he had never vifited before, without any regard to the prayers of the people in his train, who wanted the refreihments of the fhore, Apicius ordered his pilots to return to Italy, and thus ended his memorable adventure.

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THERE was an uncivil fellow, who did nothing all day long but rail againft Pericles, the famous Athenian, in the market-place, and before all the people; and though he was at that time the public magiftrate, yet he took no notice of it, but all the while diſpatched fundry matters of importance, till night came; and then with a fober pace went home towards his houſe, this varlet following all the way with abuſe. Pericles, when he came to his houſe, it being dark, called for his ſervants to light the fellow home.

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MONSIEUR SEDAINE informs us, that a certain gentleman of rank loſt a friend, who at his death left debts unpaid, and two children very young. The ſurviving friend was immediately obſerved to retrench his houſehold, his equipage, and take lodgings in a ſmall houſe; from whence he walked every day to the palace, followed by one footman, and performed the duties of his poſt. He was inſtantly ſuſpected of avarice, and of bad conduct, and underwent a variety of calumnies. At the end of two years, however, he re appeared in the world, having accumulated the ſum of 20,000 livres; which he applied to the ſervice of his deceaſed friend's children, and thus reſcued a worthy memory from ſhame, and a helpleſs offſpring from miſery and ruin.

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JULIUS DRUSUS, a tribune of the people, had a houſe that in many places lay open to the eyes of the neighborhood. There came a workman to him, and told him, that at the price of five talents he would ſo alter it, that it ſhould not be liable to that inconvenience. "I will give thee ten talents, (ſaid he) if thou canſt make my houſe conſpicuous in every room of it, ſo that all the city may behold after what manner I lead my life."

SOCRATES—This philoſopher having at one time received a blow on the head, obſerved, that it would be well if people knew when it were neceſſary to put on a helmet. Being kicked by a boiſterous fellow, and his friends wondering at his patience, "What ſaid he, "if an aſs ſhould kick me, muſt I call him before a judge?" Being attacked with opprobrious language, he calmly obſerved, that the man was not yet taught to ſpeak reſpectfully.

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A POOR Spaniſh Cobler, on his death bed, being ſolicited by his ſon for his bleſſing, ſtrictly enjoined him always to retain the majeſty of his family.

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JOHN O'NEAL,—father to the Earl of Tyr Owen, inſcribed himſelf in all places, "the Great John O'Neal, friend to Queen Elizabeth, and foe to all the world beſide."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Lower Elbe, (Germany) May 13, 1807.

Contrary to all expectations, we are ſtill without certain intelligence concerning the events which in all probability have already taken place in the north. One thing is certain that Dantzic is the point of attack and defence. The papers preſſed into the ſervice of France tell us, that the ſiege of that city is carried on with vigour; they inform us, that the garriſon makes perpetual ſorties, and add, of courſe that all theſe ſorties are very unfortunate for the beſieged; and they ſoretel the ſpeedy ſurrender of the town. But theſe ſame accounts do not conceal the determination of the Pruſſians to defend the place to the laſt extremity, and the writers, by their laborious attempts to ſhow the probability of a ſpeedy capture, betray rather their own ſenſe of its importance than prove the probability of the event. The *Altona Mercury* of yeſterday relates, in a ſecond edition, that on the 20th ult. at night *the French made three attempts to take the place by ſtorm* but in vain; after which an armiſice of 4 hours was granted for burying the dead. It is ſaid that ſhips, which paſſed on the 5th inſtant, heard a violent cannonade from the city. This laſt intelligence diſcredits a report which two days ſince had gained great ground that the ſiege was raiſed. It was added, that the Saxons had deſerted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the ſame inſt. from the garriſon in the city, and the Engliſh frigates before it, upon the French works; and that after an obſtinate conteſt, the enemy was forced to yield his poſitions, heavy artillery, &c. This account is ſtill credited here, and the deſertion of the Saxons is ſaid to have been acknowledged by the French miniſter Bourienne.

In the mean while it is evident that Bonaparte ſeriouſly purpoſes to remedy the fault he has committed in the eyes of military men, by advancing ſo far into Poland, while Stralſund, Colberg, and Dantzic remain in the power of an enemy who has alſo the command of the ſea. Every thing ſhows that he has reſolved to act for a time on the defenſive. He has taken a ſtrong poſition in Pruſſia, by means of which he hopes to repel the attacks of the great Ruſſian army, which lies before him; and he in the mean while, orders the ſiege of the maritime fortreſſes in the Baltic. Hence the waſte of blood before Dantzic. In one night three ineffectual attempts to ſtorm the fortreſs! Every one knows the immenſe loſs which ſuch an attempt cauſes, even when ſucceſsful; but this is indifferent to a general, whoſe diſregard for the lives of his men is beyond all precedent.—After Bonaparte's famous firſt campaign in Italy, he was aſked as to the expence.—"*Jai depenſé dixmille hommes par mois,*" ("I ſpent 10,000 men every month,") he replied. It ought not to be forgotten, that he then commanded only Frenchmen. Now he has allies; and he will be ſubject to no ſlight embarraſſment in the choice of his aſſailants. What troops for inſtance were employed in the threefold attack on the 29th? Il Germans, how naturally muſt the thought occur to them. "We are the choſen victims!" Such a ſuggeſtion would fly in every quarter of the grand Army; and a defalcation, dreadful and deciſive, might be the reſult.

But to come nearer home in my remarks. While the ſiege of Dantzic is carried on with fury, that of Colberg, repoſes for a moment, and attempts are induſtriouſly made to diſengage the King of Sweden from the coalition; but to no purpoſe. This monarch has renewed his treaties with the King of Pruſſia; all animoſity between theſe two ſovereigns is forgotten; and 6000 Pruſſians are on their paſſage to Stralſund, under Generals Blucher and Tauenzien, while the Diplomatic relations between the two courts are reſtored.

Here we ſee a monarch, who has already loſt the greater part of his ſtates, and the remainder of which are actually attacked by the enemy, ſending his generals, with a conſiderable force, to defend the dominions of a ſovereign but lately his adverſary, who threatened by the common foe. An incident like this may allow us to hope that the ſpirit of a generous and wiſe coalition is not yet every where extinct. Were every enemy of France to act thus, Europe might ſtill be ſaved from impending bondage.

Sweden having been found indeſtructible it is now deemed neceſſary to collect a large force on this frontier of Germany. On Sunday laſt, Marſhal Brune received, by a courier from Finkinſtein, the command of all the forces in Lower Saxony, which, united with the troops coming from Italy, are to form an army of obſervation againſt the Swedes and Engliſh; and at the ſame time, cover the operations of the grand army. The Marſhal was to ſet out from Hamburgh this morning, on his way to Schwerin; and a part of the garriſon has already left that city. A number of camps are to be eſtabliſhed in Mecklenberg and Pomerania.

I have endeavoured to repreſent what I thought here to be the military plan of the enemy. This ſketch, if not quite correct, juſtifies the remarks of one of our journaliſts, that the late events in Poland, have reſtored the art of war to its former credit. How much, how incalculably much, is gained if an enemy can be compelled to proceed cautiouſly and ſlowly, and all whoſe victories have hitherto been a ſeries of coup de main. Surely, when Auſtria at length ſees that the allies are able to hold France at bay, its energy will revive once more. The transactions at the laſt diet at Hungary certainly entitles us to form the moſt lively hopes and expectations.

BOSTON, July 18.

According to a new cenſus, Auſtria, now contains 16,6 8 ſquare leagues; and a population of twenty three and a half millions of ſouls; of which 17,553,800 are Catholics; 1,050,000 Lutherans; 1,8 0,000 of the reformed church; 263,000 Greeks; 43,000 Unitarians; 3,500 Menonnits, and 435,000 Jews. The nobility form about 600,000 ſouls; and the clergy 90,000 individuals. The revenue of the ſtate amounts to 103 millions per annum, and the debts to 112 millions of florins.

We have received from Mr. Scollay, late of this town, the Proſpectus; and the firſt number of "The Southern Star," edited by that gentleman, at Monte Video, in the River Plate, being the firſt paper ever printed there.—It is publiſhed in Engliſh and Spaniſh, in alternate correſponding columns; and has a reſpectable appearance. There are advertiſements in it, of John Robinſon, Arthur Crutchett, and Co. Bleth, Morſon and Co. James Barton, and Co.

From the Southern Star," Extra.

Monte Video, (S. A.) May 10, 1807.

We have the pleaſure to announce the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip Thiſtle, having on board General Whitelocke, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in South America, and Staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every deſcription, which the General left at ſea. A company or artillery has diſembarked this afternoon from the Thiſtle.

May 23.

His Excellency Governor Whitelocke, has by Proclamation, ordered, that all perſons who are not Spaniards, or South American ſubjects, who reſided in Monte Video, previous to its capture, or who do not belong to Merchant ſhips, do give in their names & reſidences at the Carvildo's office, before the 28 h, under penalty of forfeiting the protection of the Britiſh Government.

The following is a liſt of the General's Military Staff here, viz. Lt. Gen. John Whitelocke, Commander in Chief; Major-General Leviſon Gower, ſecond in command; Brig. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty; Brigadier General Wm. Lumley, and Brigadier General Ackland. Lt. Col. Torrens, 8th regt. Military Secretary. Lt. Col. A. Cadogan, Captains J. Brown, and J. R. Foſter, and Enſ. Fermantle, Aids de-Camp to the Commander in Chief. Lt. Col. Bradford, 87th, Deputy Adj. General; Lt. Col. Bourke, D. Q. Maſter General; Colonel Browne, 40th, Commandant of the town.

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From Montevideo.—On Wedneſday arrived in Boſton, Mr. Morris, who was a paſſenger in the Swift, at Newport, and left Montevideo on the 1ſt of June. The Britiſh had extended their conqueſts on the north ſide of the River Plate, as far as oppoſite Buenos Ayres, but had made no attempt on that place—not intending to undertake that enterpize until the arrival of the expected reinforcements, General Whitelocke had land at Montevideo, and taken the command; the troops that failed from England with him were parted with at ſea, but were momently expected. General Caldwell had reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he found orders to proceed to La Plata.—When the whole force is collected, the Britiſh will have about 16,000 ſoldiers.—The Spaniards at Montevideo appear to be well ſatisfied with being under the Engliſh—and a pretty briſk trade was carried on with the natives.—The Britiſh and American veſſels would make better voyages than was expected.—The Britiſh were civil and obliging to Americans there. A ſpirit of independence appeared to be prevailing the Spaniards and Portugueſe in South America—and it was thought that Spain would certainly loſe her colonies whether they ſubmitted to the Britiſh or not.—General Beresford had failed for England. Mr. White, his late fellow priſoner, was at Montevideo. A paper in the Engliſh language, edited by Mr. Scollay, of this town, has been commenced at Montevideo. We have been favored with a letter from the editor, inclofing the proſpectus and firſt number.

Boſton Palladium.

The York Gazette.

YORK, AUGUST 8, 1807.

Of the Grand Armies on the continent, upon whoſe operations ſuch eventful conſequences are ſuppoſed to depend, we can ſay nothing poſitive; our laſt accounts do not mention any capital movement.

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Our conqueſts in the Southern part of this Continent, form an aera, from which a change of European politics and relations, may be reaſonably anticipated—and form a new feature in that dilated policy, which renders the Britiſh nation at once, the protector, admiration, and aſtoniſhment of the world.

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The arrival of the Attorney General of this Province, may be expected in about ſix weeks.

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The Gentlemen of the Circuit Courts left town yeſterday morning.

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The Flour market in Lower Canada we believe to be low at preſent—if our information is correct, from 4 to 5 dollars per barrel.

Pot Aſhes in New York, 105, and Pearl Aſhes 205 dollars per ton.

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As our paper was going to preſs we were politely favored with the Boſton Reporter of the 21ſt ult. from which, ſnatch a variety of pertinent and not unintereſting matter, we have extracted the following—It ſpeaks a language which ſpeaks from a people of reaſoning and reflective circumſtances, we would not have aſſed, but, it is the language of reaſon, of patriotiſm, and of truth—in a general point of view it beſpeaks parliamentary which will ultimately prevail with the advocates of common ſenſe and reaſon, the defendants of Republicaniſm—and a people who cannot be ſo far blinded by falſe policies—ingratitude by French agency, or temporary infatuation, as to ſacrifice the intereſts of a growing empire, and the happineſs of a generous nation, to (perhaps) the ambition or avarice of two naval officers, whoſe names will be the laſt to be remembered.—We are politically unknown beyond the offers wherein their commiſſions are regiſtered, or the ſhips by which they had the command.—

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

Perhaps no paragraph that has at any time appeared in the National Intelligencer ever excited half ſo much intereſt, as that we republiſhed in our laſt. Indeed among the merchants in this town, it was raiſed to a conſiderable amuſement. To ſee themſelves admoniſhed in the government paper to lay an embargo on their own veſſels, and run hazard their property at ſea, for ſix months, could not fail to produce very anxious ſenſations; as to a conſiderable proportion of theſe gentlemen in commerce, ſuch an unexpected ſtagnation of buſineſs would bring in its train inevitable ruin. And why muſt they ſuffered their commerce? Becauſe it was probable that the Britiſh miniſtry might obſtinately perſiſt in refuſing to inſert the article in the Treaty, for the lack of which, it was rejected by our Executive, without being ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Senate. The recent outrage, committed on the Chelapeak, might or might not have proceeded from the authority of the Britiſh government, but thus ſeemed to be a ſecondary conſideration, as the probability of a fixed opposition of views, with regard to the principles, which decided on the fate of the treaty,—on the right of proteſting ſubjects of all nations, as peculiarly as our own, by our flag, proved as well as unfriendly. It was plain to thoſe who read the paragraph attentively, if it was written by authority, and it had a very diſtinctive tone, that Mr. Jefferſon has it in contemplation to bring forward his new principle, under an expectation, that in the preſent ſtate of general irritation, any claims he may advance will be backed and ſupported by the body of the people. But wait probable that the extract from the Intelligencer was from the pen of Mr. Samuel H. Smith, or Mr. Jefferſon? This important queſtion, no one could ſolve.

We are left to conjecture—and our conjectures is this That the ſentiments, whoever might have been the writers, emanated from Government. That the Executive had abſolutely determined to make the conceſſion of ſuch an article the only condition of peace or war; but that indirect mode was adopted for ſounding the public mind. There was no doubt it would arreſt attention, and without pledging government for any meaſures, the diſpoſition of the people would be as readily aſcertained by a ſpeculation of this kind, from ſuch a quarter, as from a more official appeal, which, across the water, would be regarded in a more ſerious light. But whether the intimation that we might calculate on a liberal and underſtanding, between the two governments on that point, was a reverie of Mr. Smith, or a vane erected by the Preſident, to try the public temper, it cannot be aſcertained that the ſenſe of the nation muſt be now expreſſed. For that purpoſe, the Newspapers offer a ready medium of communication, and it is certainly expedient, at this critical moment, that they ſhould be thus employed.

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In the Gloſgow Courier of May 2. is an account of a meeting of the Iriſh Roman Catholics, in the city of Dublin, on the occaſion of the late change of the Miniſtry, as well as on the conduct proper to be purſued under the exiſting circumſtances, in relation to the Catholic petition. The Earl of Fingal was called to the chair. The buſineſs of the meeting was opened in a long ſpeech from Mr. Keogh. In ſpeaking of the Iriſh Catholics who acted under Abercrombie, Nelſon and Smith, he ſays—"Yet when thoſe gallant ſoldiers have expended their vigor, their energy and their blood in defence of a conſtitution to which they are aliens, and return to die in their native fields, their relatives will have the mortification of having a ſavage merriment expreſſed by the *liberal* and *enlightened* Proteſtant neighbors. I perceive that my alluſion is not underſtood, and I could with it were equally unintelligible in every other part of the iſland; but what will you think when I tell you, that at Enniſcorthy it is become a ſettled cuſtom to ſound a folemn toll upon the death of a Proteſtant,—whereas the bell rings out a merry peal when a Catholic has given up the ghoſt! But I hear ſome enquire if it be poſſible, with a kind of incredulity. I know not, my Lord, if it be poſſible, but I ever it as a *fact*. The following anecdote, which I have from a Mr. Young, a reſpectable man, and of the ſtricteſt veracity, will evince the truth of what I have advanced. Upon hearing the bell toll, he enquired who had died, when one of the countrymen anſwered him, that he did not know, but that it was a Proteſtant. 'You do not know who is dead (ſays Mr. Young) then how the devil can you gueſs at his religion?" "Oh, Sir, (replied his informer) we know it by the ringing of the bell; it always ſounds quick and merrily when a Catholic is dead." What, my Lord, muſt be the idea of thoſe poor men, whoſe conduct is more directed by the impulſe of their immediate feelings, than of calm reflection—what muſt be their idea of thoſe who have eſtabliſhed ſo cruel, ſo inſulting a diſtinction: who not content with indulging the ſpirit of religious intolerance towards their living brethren, invade the ſad immunities of the grave, and exerciſe their tyranny over the very dead."

This is as groſs an impoſition as ever was palmed upon a country; and ſhews to what relources men are driven when they with to carry a point. That the trick ſhould not have been detected by the Proteſtants, of Ireland or England may be accounted for from their ignorance of the ſubject. The truth is that the mode of ringing for dead Proteſtants is by ſlow and deliberate ſtrokes of the Bell-clapper, which is called tolling. On the contrary, the Catholic knell is of a lively nature, reſembling much the mode of ringing, in England, at Baptiſms and on holidays. It is any thing but ſolemn. This cannot fail of being known to every Engliſhman of the leaſt obſervation, in this country. It has often been matter of converſation to the editor of this paper.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The juſtneſs of the preceding remarks muſt be obvious to every perſon. Were editors generally endowed with equal capacity, or actuated by the ſame honorable philanthropic endeavors, that the Mercury editor is, newspapers would become (what they ought to be) vehicles of truth and inſtruction.

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FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Walnut Bedſtead; Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 18 Auguſt, 1807.

It is rumoured and believed that, the order for holding a court of enquiry into the conduct of commodore Barron has been revoked, or at leaſt indefinitely poſtponed.—In conſequence, Capt. Chauncy has paſſed through this place on his way to New York to take command of the gun boats there.—this looks ſuſpicious. I fear all is not well. Are the government afraid to have the orders of Commodore Barron made public, or they muſt be in caſe of an enquiry? The indiſpoſition of Commodore Preble is no ſufficient reaſon for the delay. There are other captains who might without delay be called to Wahington for the purpoſe; and the country are beginning to grow impatient to know ſomething of the merits of an affair which has excited ſo much ſenſibility.—They with to know where the fault lies; and we ought to hope that the government has no *intereſt* in withholding the information.

Philad. Gaz. U. S.

—

In an account of an interview between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Queen of Pruſſia, at Memel, given in a late London paper, it is ſtated, that he was introduced by the King of Pruſſia, that he approached and kiſſed the Queen's hand, when ſhe embraced him, and ſainted him on both cheeks.

—

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Fraud.—A middle-aged decent looking man went to the ſhop of a coal dealer in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, one evening laſt week, and ordered a buſhel of coals, with charge for a two pound note, to be ſent to a certain houſe, which order was complied with; but as the perſon carrying the coals was on his way, he was met by the ſame perſon, who took the change, and gave in return papers of which the following is a copy:—

No. *No.*

I promiſe to pay to Monſieur Bonaparte, or bearer, three pence, when the Gallic flag ſhall triumph over the Britiſh, and the French become the maſters of the ſea

London, the 15th day of November, 1807.

For Self, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelſon, and Co.

Penny TWO. JOHN BULL.

Entered Bow Broad ride.

—

DIED at Martinique, 21 June, Madame De LAPAGERIE, mother of her Majeſty the Empreſs and Queen of France and Italy, aged 74. Her remains were interred, with great pomp, in which all the civil, eccleſiaſtical and military bodies aſſiſted.—On the 17th the funeral ſervice was celebrated throughout the colony on the event.

—

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Cheſts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	- -	11s. New York Currency per lb.	
Hyſon Skin		6/8	- - do.
Souchong		7s.	- - do.
Bohea		3/9	- - do.

Alſo 700 ſhort P ces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York. and 60 long Pieces do. 11/6.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

—

NOTICE.

IF Mr. James Green, butcher, lately reſiding between this town and the Bay of Quinte, will make application to the printers of the York Gazette, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

York, 7th Auguſt.

—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to fifty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred

N. B A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land buſineſs (requiring ſpeed) to perform during ſeſſion in this place, will for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a fair market.

—

LOST

BETWEEN the Etobecoke and the Credit, on the 13th of July laſt, a Pocket containing a SILVER PINT MUG with the letters W. S. D. on it; together with other articles. Whoever may have found it, by returning it to the Printers Gazette, ſhall have a reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

Auguſt, 5th, 1807.

—

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Manſion. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the cuſtomers are ſtill of the original amount, (to enable him to do things to extraordinary in future) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe. Such claims as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 27th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 6th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 30 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the fourth Conceſſion of York, on the River Don Number, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres: Lot No. 8 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 370 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Dudley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Baſtard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Applications to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon willing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land exceliant.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to Jabez Hinds, blackſmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots Nos. 2, 8, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
25, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
2, 3, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—1806
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southerly ½ of 24 - - 1ſt conceſſion—
24 - - - 7th do.
4 - - - 8th do.
- - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
20, 21 and 22 - - - 9th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chalus, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, innkeeper.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dutland, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires,

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires,

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Askin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip late ſubſiſting between Abijah Jones and Joſeph Edmonds, of the Township of Markham, being diſſolved, the buſineſs is now ſolely in the hands of the ſubſcriber, to whom all payments and appointments are to be made. ABIJAH JONES.

Markham, 23d July, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that if any perſon or perſons are found trespaſſing or committing waſte on the property of the late hon. Chief Juſtice ELMSLEY, in the town of York, in the vicinity of the town of York, or elſewhere in the Province of Upper Canada, he, ſhe or they, will be proſecuted as the Law directs.

ALEXANDER WOOD, Agent
for Mrs. Elmſley, Executrix.

York, 10th July, 1807.

FOUND ſtrayed into a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been Roots, any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing & applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STRAYED from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the 2d of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the breaſt of her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward. J. LYON.

May, 20th 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Reviſed STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 16.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 848.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Tenth Day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of September, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, this Sixth Day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province ever ſince, and who have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—It is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, towards further the duties of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſhore of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the township of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May, 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

IF you think the following Lines (part of a manuscript Poem in my possession, worthy insertion, you may give them a place in your paper. The Poem is of considerable length, no part of which has ever been published, and is from the pen of a departed friend in London. Should this specimen be approved you are welcome to the remainder.

I am, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

WHAT time the Highest, chafe a Shepherd Swain,
O'er Israel's Kingdom, and its Hosts to reign,
That time the Muse ariseth soon, can would Sing,
And trembling, fear on doubtful Epic Wing,
Ere yet the Light had dawn'd on darken'd Man,
And Hea ben Kines, through hellish Worship ran,
Ere Love evolve, to him had been revere'd,
Or endless truth, a Sentence mod had feal'd.
Whilst yet the Al od, in Structure unexplain'd,
And he'l-expanded, Realm dwelt enchain'd,
Blind to one fellow I with untried pride,
And each rude impulse, seem'd the only guide.
Ere Gothick truth, triumphant know-ege spread,
On Heaven-born Science, its broad Lidht shed,
Which Heaven restores, its decrees reform'd,
Or finely then, to Reveren d Seers explain'd,
Jeffe' God asks for, yet gude the sacred page,
Agreat Example, in that Omen'd age!
When Force was Law, when right was undefin'd
Justice disconcerted, Era equal to kind,
Hordes of power, left to public good,
The Social tie, scarce known, or understood,
And bodies but crude de redeem'd, the grace,
Buts off to Regs, Rites, Obations, Sacrifice.
Doctrine alarm'd to the untaught mind,
Rome's Vocal Temple, form'd alike to blind,
Her Hillside Votaries, and her Rites Bare,
And gorge he wealth, her jogging worship craves.
Oh hapless Rate, where guiltless blood is fold,
And Maiden bartered, for a Calfen Gold.
Hence Justice fled the Executive Land
And Ah hom forms, her late mental hand;
Where with P ad's Scales, and ever equal Laws
She weighs a Monarchs, or a Peasants cause.
In fact deficit, the bright fucention runs,
And hence the guide s her translatlantic Sons.
Return my Muse, this gracious subject quit,
To whence thy gift more distant scene was laid,
To that bleft, envied, soft and promised Land!
Where patience, Modesty a Robert's Band,
Benighted ftill, unbroken ftill thy chain,
And mad Extremes, and barbarous holy reign,
Where dread Contagion and foul Error runs!
Impute thy Daughters, and unbleft thy Sons.
With horrid Rites, and equal warmth ador'd,
The Serpent's wound'd, and the Bull who gor'd.
For Faith I repugnant to the flickering Mind,
Oh race degenerate and to Reason blind!
Or ruft, or funk, in everafting Night,
There worship some, the Eternal Source of Light,
Or fabled Gods, such as foul Luft approves,
Form'd by their Terrors or to suit their Loves!
There urg'd by Difcord, and infatiate Fate,
Inceftuous Wars, Uncovered Nations wage.
Some hail perchance, beyond its horne who stray'd,
Some Chief, als rolling Eyeball bravely'd,
Some Combat chanting Deprivate Battle join'd;
Or ang'd by force, or Lamb by fraud purbon'd,
Or Bound encurbed, or some barter'd field,
Or harmful Fame, Fair Pride forbids to yield.
Or from life's sale, Contention mounts her Car,
And dire ful Spreads, the crimfon rage of War;
Orphans deploring, or their wonted Roam,
And to the Grave, hallowing the Hoary Head!
Hu ful sound'd, unrag'd the ejected Ere,
The Grim unbroken, and unpity'd the Sneer.
The Steed curris'd, his native freedom feeks,
Or on the Fur, the Warriors Vengeance wreaks.
No more the Flocks, rejoice the gladden'd Plain,
No more the Herds, their household Looks retain,
But madden'd all, the Forefts depths they fean,
Ormid ft th' approach of savage Man.

FROM THE ALBANY CRISIS.

THE ALARM, No III.

Let none confirue any thing I have faid, or may fay, into a with for war; and particularly with Great Britain. Far the reverfe in my intention. It is to prevent war with this, or any other nation. Peace is always defirable when it can be had upon honorable terms; and an unneceffary war with Great Britain, would be impolitic, ruinous, and ex remely to be deprecated. Thofe who foster prejudices againft that nation, who are continually calling for the fpirit of '76, and who, on the prefent occafion, ufe reproachful and provoking epithets, difcover neither the temper of chriftianity, nor the maxims of an enlightened policy. They, and all mankind ought to ftand with us upon equal ground, and to be held "*enemies in war, in peace friends.*"

How far the fpirit which fome of our people have fhown in refenting the Britifh aggreffion actually prevades the nation; how long it will laft; and what will be its termination, would be very difficult to tell. A nation long flattered with the profpect of eternal peace, intent on amaffing wealth, torn with party fpirit, and having fubmitted to repeated infults, without effectual endeavours to repel them, are not eafily roufed to a fenfe of impending danger. They are more likely gradually to lofe fight of national independence and glory, and to adopt the maxim, "*Millions* for peace, but not a cent for defence."—Admitting, however, that the fpirit which has been fhown, is univerfal and great, where are the means by which it is to produce an effect? Can *one hundred thou and* men on land, drive an enemy's veffel from our coafts? Can they prevent the total ruin of our commerce? Can they fave our fea port towns, even with the affiftance of fortifications and gun-boats, from terror, it may be deftruction? The thought muft appear idle to any rational man acquainted with martial time operations. The ships of war pafs the places of defence. What is to be done then? They fuddenly move from one place to another. Are the detachments from the militia at the ftation, and prepared to act?

Suppofe the militia fo arranged as to guard every point of attack, will they continue from their homes, and fubmit to the hardfhips of a military life, for a confiderable time? Let thofe who were witneffes of the American revolution anfwer the queftion. The militia are excellent on certain emergencies, and have performed wonders; but they are not calculated for a long and conftant warfare. By a reliance on them, and on fhort enliftments, the United States neatly loft their independence.

If this reafoning have any force, it will be feen that a fmall navy is our only competent defence. It will be forever to be regretted if the prefent alarm fhould be without a provifion of that kind. Nothing then but national difhonor, and final fubjection to fome foreign power can be expected to enfue. Better to have tamely fubmitted to the feizure of the Chefapeake, and furrendered her whole crew, than to have made a noify and unavailing bluffer. In the one cafe, we would have manifefted fomething like a meek and pacific difpofition; in the other, we will proclaim ourfelves boaftful cowards, and juftly incur the contempt of all nations.

Why fhould we have a navy, fay fome, when our fituation, and the intereft of foreign powers fecure us from any attack? Let fuch be afked, Have thefe things fecured us? Have we not felt repeated infults and injuries? In the prefent ftate of Europe, is it not reafonable to think that we muft, in a degree, be fubjected to aggreffions? Is it not wifdom to provide againft thefe? The dream of peace which we have indulged, is the dream of a delirious and not of a found mind. The *millenium* has not yet commenced; whenever it does, we can eafily turn a few fhips of war into merchantmen; "beat our fwords into plough-fhares, and our fpears into pruning hooks." The whole matter is reducible to this fingle point; in the prefent ftate of the world, either we muft have a ftrong navy, fuch as we can eafily and fpeedily furnifh, or we muft fubmit to infult, oppreffion, tribute, and to be reckoned the offcouring of the earth.

EPAMINONDAS.

LONDON, May 30.

Sir Sidney Smith is on his return home, on board le Pompee, of 80 guns.

Orders have juft been given at Plymouth, to difpatch to fea without delay all the fhips in that port, which are in readineſs for failing. It is aſſerted that government has received intelligence that a French fquadron had left Breſt, and eſcaped the vigilance of our cru zers, which a great part of the Channel fleet had put into Torbay.

Mr. Thornton has juſt ſet off on board an extraordinary packet diſpatched for Tonningen. It is generally aſſerted that the ob ject of his miſſion is important, which may be judged of from the quickneſs with which he is ſent off. It is ſaid he is going to Memel in order to make remonſtrances to the Pruſſian cabinet relative to the negociations *which have been opened.* The conduct of the King of Sweden is alſo more than conſpicuous.

Letters from Portſmouth mention, that on the 28th May, Admiral Duckworth and Sir Charles Arburthnot landed from on board the Royal George. Sir Charles Arburthnot appears to be very ill.

The port of Tunis is blockaded anew by the Americans.

June 2.

It is reported that the ſubſidies required the preſent campaign by Pruſſia and Ruſſia, amount to ſeven millions.

The time when the large expedition now preparing will actually ſail, depends on the contingencies which may reſult from the preſent ſtate of affairs upon the Continent—but we are aſſured that Miniſters are indefatigable in their different departments, and that ſuch activity has been employed, that every thing will be ready in fourteen days from this date.

An immenſe number of tranſports are hired; Ordinance, military and medical ſtores, have been embarked, and a large body of troops was in the neighbourhood of the points of embarkation; ſo that on the firſt receipt of expected intelligence from the Continent, the troops will be hurried on board, and ſail without a moment's delay.

In addition to the quantity of ſtores now on board the tranſports, 30,000 ſets of accoutrements were ordered from a houſe in the city within theſe few days.

BERLIN, May 19.

A letter announces that the city of Luibſtadt has been burnt to aſhes, by a fire which commenced in the houſe of Marſhal Soult. His head quarters were held in that city.

New York, July 27.

A deciſive victory was gained by the forces of Algiers over the troops of the Bey of Tunis about the 15th of May, in the neighborhood of Conſtantine—three of which occaſioned great rejoicings at Algiers.

Sidi Soliman Mifi Mifi was at Gibraltar, and part of his buſineſs appeared to be the purchaſing of military ſtores for his maſter, one cargo of which he had ſent for Tunis.

All the Portugueſe ſquadron that was ſtationed at Gibraltar, with the exception of a ſloop of war, one brig and a ſchooner, had gone off Algiers, probably with a view of cooperation with Tunis.

All the ports of Naples, occupied by the enemies of his Sicilian majeſty, are declared in a ſtate of blockade. This has been officially notified by the marquis de Circello, miniſter for foreign affairs to the king of Sicily.

From a Halifax paper of July 7.

His M jeſty's ſloop of war Columbine, Captain Bradſhaw, arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Cheſapeak, after a paſſage of 19 days, with diſpatches to the Honorable Vice-Admiral Berkeley. Theſe diſpatches relate to an unpleaſant conteſt, which has taken place between the United States frigate Chefapeake, Commodore Barron, and his M jeſty's ſhip Leopard, Captain Humphreys. As this is an event of the utmoſt importance to two nations, whoſe beſt intereſt it is to be in a ſtate of peace with each other, we have endeavoured to collect as far as poſſible the intereſting particulars. The order of Vice Admiral Berkeley, with which we have been favored, will ſhew the ground of difference;—the propriety of the order given;—and that part of the order which gave to Commodore Barron, the reciprocal right of ſearch, muſt ſhew to every candid mind, a ſincere diſpoſition to avoid wounding the feelings of the Commodore, or of bringing the queſtion to this painful iſſue.

The manner in which Captain Humphreys carried into effect the Admiral's order, will fully appear in the ſubſequent intereſting letter from an officer belonging to the Leopard, and reflects the higheſt honor on Captain Humphreys who has ſhewn, on the one hand, the moſt gallant forbearance; and on the other, the moſt inflexible determination to do his duty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Leopard, dated Cheſapeak Bay, June 25, 1807.

"We arrived here on the 21ſt inſt. and, agreeably to the orders of the Hon. Vice Admiral Berkeley, (on the event of meeting the United States frigate Chefapeake, to ſearch her for deſerters, of whom we had information) the next morning, the ſignal was made from the Bellona to proceed to ſea, which we did at 90'clock this morning: the Chefapeake was then paſſing the Bellona, about 3 miles within us—We ſtood to the S. E. with a wind at S. W. until eleven, when it ſhifted to E. which retarded the progreſs of the frigate, being obliged to beat—we kept on a wind under eaſy ſail, until the got within two miles of us, when ſhe ſhortened ſail, and we bore down to her, we were about 13 or 14 miles from the land; when ſufficiently cloſe, the captain hailed, and ſaid he had diſpatches from the Britiſh commander in chief—the anſwer was, "ſend them on board, ſhall heave too," which he did accordingly—I was ſent on board with the Admiral's order, and a letter from captain Humphreys, ſaying, he hoped to be able to execute the Admiral's order in the moſt amicable manner; and, after the Commodore read the order and letter, he told me, his orders from his government were moſt peremptory in not ſuffering any foreigner to muſter his ſhip's company, but that he would write an anſwer to capt. Humphrey's letter, if I would be the bearer of it to him—after having anſwered in the affirmative, he wrote, ſaying, that he had no deſerters, and that his inſtructions prevented his allowing the Cheſapeake to be ſearched.—I returned with this anſwer, after being on board 4 minutes. As the Admiral's order was poſitive, there was no alternative but force—ſo we edged down to her, and captain Humphrey's hailed, and ſaid, that Commodore Barron muſt be aware that the order of the Britiſh commander in chief muſt be obeyed, the only reply, (which was thrice repeated) was, "I do not underſtand what you ſay"—now as we were to windward, and heard diſtinctly his anſwers, it was evident he alſo muſt have heard what captain Humphreys ſaid—orders were then given to fire a ſhot across her bows from the lower deck after a moment's another; and, in two more, no ſatisfactory anſwer being given, captain Humphreys ordered the fire to be opened on her, begin ning with the foremoſt gun, and in ſucceſſion after; but as the order was not perfectly underſtood, a broadſide was poured into her; Commodore Barron then hailed, when orders were given to ceaſe firing, but as he only ſaid he was going to ſend a boat on board, and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was ſuppoſed an artifice to gain time, and orders were again given to fire—two broadſides more were the reſult, when ſhe ſtruck. Two lieutenants, with ſeveral midſhipmen, went then on board the Cheſapeake to ſearch for deſerters, and after being there three hours, returned with four—3 belonging to the Melampus, and one to the Halifax; the latter is the fellow who abuſed Lord James Townſend at Norfolk.—Commodore Barron wrote to Captain Hump hreys, ſaying, that he conſidered the Cheſapeake as his prize, and that he was ready to deliver her up to any perſon authorized to receive her; Captain Humphreys replied, that as he had executed the orders of the Commander in Chief, he had nothing more to do with her; that he muſt forthwith join the reſt of the ſquadron, and that he not only lamented moſt ſincerely, the neceſſity that compelled him to violent meaſures, but that if he could render the Cheſapeake any ſervice, he would cheerfully do it. In ſhort, Captain Humphreys had conducted himſelf throughout the whole of this unpleaſant tranſaction, in the moſt praiſeworthy manner, as an officer and gentleman—he has more humanity in his compoſition than moſt mankind; you may then ſuppoſe his feelings were none of the moſt comfortable on this occaſion. The Cheſapeake returned but a few ſhot.—they were ſcarcely prepared when we began, and were thrown in ſuch confuſion that the greateſt part of the people deſerted their quarters.

"The number killed on board the Cheſapeake, according to their own ſtatement, was 6—and 23 were wounded.

"Twenty ſix ſhot went through the hull, five between wind and water; the ſails were completely riddled, and I have not a doubt but that in to minu es more ſhe would have gone down, the ſea being ſo much in every ſhot told after the firſt broadſide, which was chiefly at the rigging.

"Commodore Barron was ſlightly wounded in the leg by a ſplinter—he behaved in the coolеſt way imaginable, and ſtood at the open gang-way the greater part of the time."

If any thing can place this matter in a ſtronger light, we need only compare the aſſurances of Commodore Barron, with the truth: of the deſerters claimed, ſix were taken out of the frigate, upon the ſearching her, two were killed, and one jumped overboard. The gunner of his M jeſty's ſhip Chicheſter, who lately deſerted his country's flag, was found dead, aſting in that ſtation, on board the American frigate, and many others were left by Captain Humphreys, becauſe they couldn't be refound.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to forty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young ſteers & heifers will be preferred.

N B A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land buſineſs (requiring ſpecial) ſuch perſons driving cattle to this place, will for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a ſure market.

The York Gazette.

YORK, AUGUST 15. 1807.

As to the partial rumour, that the Lieutenant Governor is to go to Lower Canada, we can ſtate that there is no foundation for it—and that His Excellency entertains no ſuch intention.

We thankfully accept the friendly offer of the Verſes, and if furniſhed, will publiſh a part of them weekly.

In addition to the favorable proſpects of a rich harveſt, we witneſs with peculiar pleaſure, the public-ſpirited exertions making to erect manufactoring Mills on the River Humber

Frech accounts ſtate the ſurrender of Dantzic, on the 26th of May.

Accounts have reached the city of Waſhington, dated late in June, that the Spaniards at Mobile have ſeized 200 ſtand of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, belonging to the United States, deſtined from New Orleans to Fort Steddart. This ſeizure was made by the Spaniſh commandant at Mobile, and afterwards approved by the governor general of the Floridas.

The above information comes from unqueſtionable authority—the letter containing it is from an officer in the army of the United States, who was a witneſs to the act.

ANECDOTES.

The late vice-chancellor of Oxford, who was remarkable for a vain diſplay of hard and pompous words, being one day diſappointed of a peale pudding, with a leg of pork, called for the cook, and angrily aſked him the reaſon; telling him at the ſame time, that he was a blockhead, and to take care how he always had the proper *concomitant*. The cook underſtanding the vice chancellor to mean a peale-pudding by the word *concomitant*, next day, when he had a *boiled turkey* on the table, ſent one up with it, of an enormous ſize. The vice chancellor again ſent for the cook, and reprimanded him for not ſending the proper *concomitant*, as there was no *oyſter ſauce*. "Sir" ſaid the cook, "you told me yeſterday, always to ſend you a *peale pudding*, and I thought I had ſerved you up one to-day, big enough for half the college."

Captain Chriſtie, an Iriſh officer, who ſerved with conſiderable credit in America, had the misfortune to be dreadfully wounded in one of the battles there. As he lay on the ground, an unfortunate ſoldier, who was near him, and was alſo much wounded, made a terrible howling, when he exclaimed, "D—n your eyes, what do you make ſuch a noiſe for, do you think nobody is *killed* but yourſelf."

An Attorney, if ys an ingenious writer, is the ſame thing to a barriſter that an apothecary is to a doctor, with this difference, that the former does not deal in *ſcruples!*

At a late muſical meeting, in the country, a vocal performer, who was rather thinly dreſſed about his *ſmall cloaths*, being complimented on the power of his voice, vainly threw up his head and replied: "O Lard, ſir, I can make *any thing* of it."—"Can you indeed?" ſaid a wit in company, "why, then I'd advife you to make a *pair of breeches* of it."

It would be a pity not to preſerve the following Anecdote, which diſplays ſo much of that accuracy of obſervation which is known to be one of the characteriſticks of our red brethren of the Weſt.

An Indian upon his return home to his hut one day, diſcovered that his veniſon, which had been hung up to dry, had been ſtolen. After taking his obſervations upon the ſpot, he ſet off in purſuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going ſome diſtance he met ſome perſons of whom he enquired if they had not ſeen a *little old white man*, with a *ſhort gun*, and accompanied by a *ſmall dog*, with a *bob tail*? They replied in the affirmative, and upon the Indian's aſſuring them that the man thus deſcribed had ſtolen his veniſon, they deſired to be informed how he was able to give ſuch a minute deſcription of a perſon whom it appeared he had not ſeen. The Indian anſwered thus—"The thief I know is a *little* man by his having made a pile of ſtones to ſtand upon in order to reach the veniſon from the height I had hung it, ſtanding on the ground; that he is an old man, I know by his *ſhort ſteps*, which I have tracked over the dead leaves in the woods; and that he is a *white* man I know by his running out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be ſhort by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree upon which it had leaned; that his dog is *ſmall* I know by his tracks; and that he has a *bob* tail, I diſcovered by the mark it made in the duſt where he was ſitting at the time his maſter was taking down the meat."

DIED, in England, the Duke of Montpenſier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the blood royal of France.

At Geneva, (France) the celebrated Muller, author of many works on the antiquities of Northern Europe, Æ. 77. He was the author of the Hiſtory of Denmark down to the cloſe of the eighteenth century.

VENDUE.

WILL be ſold by Public Auction, at Mr Thomas Hamilton's Tavern, on Friday the 8th September, a great variety of Houſehold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and other valuable articles too tedious to detail. From the ſcarcity of money, and the abſolute neceſſity of making the Eſtate, very advantageous purchaſes will be made. For the information of country purchaſers this early notice is given.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 12th Auguſt.

LOST

THE 16th day of May laſt, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEA HER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Dunning, by Thaddeus Gobey, (in Upper Canada) for Ninety dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes againſt Jordan Poſt, one amounting to 61 dollars 84 cents; a receipt given by —— Van Alſtine, for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hallenbeck, for from 13 to 14 hundred buſhels of Oats-ſtraw ſaid, laſt receipt dated in Oct. her 1806. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, ſhall receive a reward of Five Dollars. The following forbears to the above notes are requeſted not to make any payments on the ſame, but to the ſubſcriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROUCK.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA as the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	. .	1 1-2	New York Currency per lb.
Hyſon Skin	6/6	. .	do.
Souchong	3/6	. .	do.
Bohea	2/9	. .	do.

Alſo 700 ſhort Patent Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York. and 60 long Pieces do. 10/6

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

LOST

BETWEEN the Etobicoke and the Credit, on the 15th of July laſt, a Pocket containing a SILVER WATCH with the letters W. S. D. on it; together with other articles. Whoever may have found it, by returning it to the Printers of the Gazette, ſhall have a reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

Auguſt, 5th, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Auctioneer, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and others, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houſe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the charges of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ſtill at the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenſively as lay in his power) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call up on the friends to arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe. Such claims to come within the 3rſt inſtant, will, if not ſpecially ſettled by, be collected by writs at the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe indebted above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Waggon & Sleigh; Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 18 Auguſt, 1807

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will perſon their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame ſpace of time

JOS CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. James Green, Butcher, lately reſiding between this town and the Bay of Quinte, will make application to the printers of the York Gazette, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

York, 7th Auguſt.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 3 rth of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 87 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the firſt Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through theſe lands, ſhounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the firſt Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the fixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 13 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Humilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Elmſley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom ſuſſicitable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, property ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CORN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James Hunde, blackſmith, 19 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 24, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	8th do	
North half of 24 in the	5th do.—	3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	"	20 conceſſion—
22	"	7th do.
4	"	8th do.
4	"	10 do.— 850
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	"	5th—800 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12	"	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	"	9th do.— 600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		22—500 in
17	"	3d
14	"	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh Lake No. 4, 5 and 6 in the eighth; No. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and No. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight ſine ſprings, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chalus, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Ancaſter.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 18th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 13.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhip of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in it—ſituate about ſix miles from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs.—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Uteniils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secr'y.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip late ſubſiſting between Abijah Jones and Joſeph Edmunds, of the Township of Markham, being diſſolved, the buſineſs is now ſolely in the hands of the ſubſcriber, to whom all payments and applications are to be made. ABIJAH JONES

Markham, 23d July, 1807.

DOCTOR THOMAS preſents his reſpects to the public's ſtants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elisha Dexter in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the communication of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Innoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the firſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, fattened for beef—She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the tuft on her tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will enable the owner to get it, or bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward. J. LYON.

May, 20th 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 17.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 849] SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Tenth Day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-firſt day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the ſame aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of September, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the Rate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Sixth Day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and alſo have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted ſo that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was hereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified—

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be imported into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, or paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be Sold or Let.

LOT No. 6, in the firſt Conceſſion of the townſhip of York. This lot contains about 250 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, and a dwelling houſe erected thereon. For particulars enquire at the printing-office.

York, 8th May. 1807.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.



The following lines, he added as by a friend into whose hands they accidentally fell, were not intended for public view; but the subject, and the pen from which they flowed, are a pleasing inducement to us, to add to the stock of brilliant gems which adorn the present Mrs. Chambers] in every respect a striking resemblance now, of what her amiable mother was.

Loveliest of thy sex! distinctly fair!
Thy angelic form, thy graceful air,
Have me inspir'd to admire! but not to love.
In these to trace, the every feature,
Adorn'd with every grant of Art and Nature;
"Tis fenced—by the Powers above!

No more shall Envy pale, with haggard Mein,
Lift her dire head, with eyes of green,
Nor shall the fay, thy fame if not divine!
Nor shall the fay, thy spotless soul
Cannot give Ladies to the World, the whole!
Thou envy of thy sex! Thou pride of mine!

W. C.

THE VICISSITUDES AND VANITY OF ALL SUBLUNARY ENJOYMENTS.

WHAT is this fleeting life of Man?—
The scanty measure of a span,
A bubble, or a dream;
With sharp corroding cares perplext,
To fin and death itself annex'd—
Ah! melancholy theme!

Behold the infant on the breast,
His little peevish soul opprest
With grief and empty tears.
We read his passion in his eyes;
He spends his breath in sobs and cries,
And bathes himself in tears.

Few years revolv'd, he's sent to school,
Where taught to think and live by rule,
What disconcert he bears!
Whilst book and pen his time employ,
There's none so wretched as a boy,
Nor so unvex'd in cares.

Anon, extravagant desires,
Tumultuous thoughts, and aspirings fires,
Within his bosom rage!
There restless long alleys to tame,
By dread of pain, and worse, and shame,
And endless wars they wage.

But time, at length, like fate prevails,
The' Reason, Love's great daughter, fails,
And life grows more sedate;
What once he made the total sum
Of all delight, is now become
The object of his hate.

Now happiness is drawn from gold,
And in the shining idle world'd,
Of honor, wealth, and fame;
For this he toils, for this his days
Are spent; by this he hopes to raise
A grand immortal name.

But gold has wings, and will not stay,
Man would pursue, but feels decay
The fond pursuit restrain;
And now wherein the hand of death
He sinks, and yields, with grief, his breath,
Which yet he drew in vain.

He, he alone can life possess,
Whom smiling HOPE shall deign to bless,
For daughter of the skies!
A friend to Virtue's friend alone,
The worlds above are all her own,
And there enjoyment lies.

DEFAMATION.

There is a town in Warwickshire of good note, and formerly pretty famous for much animosity and dissention, the chief families of which have now turned all their whispers, backbitings, envies, and private malices, into mirth and entertainment, by means of a prevish old gentlewoman, known by the title of Lady *Blaremanile*. This heroine had for many years together outdone the whole sisterhood of gossips in invention, quick utterance, and unprovoked malice. This good body is of a lasting constitution, though extremely decayed in her eyes, and decrepid in her feet. The two circumstances of being always at home from her lameness, and very attentive from her blindness, makes her lodgings the receptacle of all that passes in town, good or bad; but for the latter, the seems to have the better memory. There other thing to be noted of her, which is, that as it is usual with old people, she has a livelier memory of things which passed when she was very young, than of late years. Add to all this, that she does not love but hates every body. The statute in Rome does not serve to vent malice half so well, as this old lady does to disappoint it. She does not know the author of any thing that is told her, but can readily repeat the matter itself; therefore, though she exposes the whole town, yet the offends no one in it. She is so exquisitely restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes, in a freak, will instantly change her habitation. To indulge this humour, she is fed about the grounds belonging to the same house she is in, and the persons to whom she is to remove, being in the plot, are ready to receive her at her own chamber again. At stated times the gentlewoman at whose house she supposes she is at the time, is sent for to quarrel with, according to her common custom. When they have a mind to drive the jest, she is immediately urged to that degree, that she will board in a family with which she has never yet been; and away she will go this instant, and tell them all that the rest have been saying of them. By this means she has been an inhabitant of every house in the place, without staying from the same habitation; and the many stories which every body furnish her with to favor that deceit, make her the general intelligencer of the town of all that can be said by one woman against another. Thus grandels stories die away, and sometimes truths are smothered under the general word; When they have a mind to discountenance a thing. Oh! That is in my lady *Blaremanile's* memoirs.

Whoever receives impressions to the disadvantage of others without examination, is to be had in no other credit for intelligence than this good lady *Blaremanile*, who is subject to have her ears imposed upon for want of other help to better information. Add to this, that other scandal bearers suspend the use of those faculties which she has lost, rather than apply them to do justice to their neighbors; and I think, for the service of my fair readers, to acquaint them, that there is a voluntary lady *Blaremanile* at every visit in town.

LONDON, June 4.

A letter from an officer at the Cape of Good Hope, dated March 26, says, "I embrace the opportunity of the Theseus, which is ordered home, to give you the news of this place:"—

"The arrival of General Craufurd's force here has made a great deal of bustle.—Many of the officers of this expedition who had been at this place before, were astonished at the great improvements which the Dutch had been making, and which are now carrying on with great spirit. The appearance of the town is now really grand; every thing is beauty and regularity. We have abundance of all provisions and liquors, and there is a most excellent and well governed police. The Dutch seem happy under our government, and copy all our manners and dress. We have a paper published weekly in English & Dutch. We have not yet established any public amusements, but we intend soon establishing a theatre. We are to have races in a few weeks, and balls of course. We have got our first division of prize money for the capture of this place; Sir David Baird, it is thought, will have altogether, about 40,000l. Field officers have already received 540l. captains, 75l. and the subalterns 45l. each. It is thought that the field officers will have in all nearly 3000l. captains, 450l. and subalterns 350l. each; when the unsold stores, &c. have been disposed of."

An order has been issued by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, prohibiting British officers and soldiers from marrying in Dutch families. This regulation is a grievous disappointment to the *vrows* of the settlement, who had hopes, in their turn, to subdue their conquerors.

General Beresford, it is said, is to return to the South American Army.

The recall of the Swedish Minister is at his own request, but his Excellency will not leave this country before the arrival of M. D'Adlerberg, who is appointed his successor, and who was at Gottenburgh, preparing to embark for this country when the last mail came away.

The race of Elephants, it is said, lately increased to such a degree in Sooloo, as to threaten to depopulate the province. At the close of the last harvest the natives assembled from all quarters, for the purpose of destroying them, and during a short period killed several thousands.

Sir Arthur Paget and his suite, consisting of no less than thirty four persons, sailed yesterday afternoon in the Montague, of 74 guns, Admiral Martin, for the Mediterranean.

By the Diomede, we learn that our troops at Monte Video, were well supplied with provisions, fruit and vegetables of every description. The importation of wine and spirits, by neutrals, had been permitted on the payment of a duty of 6 1-2 per cent. more than British subjects.

Extract of a letter received by the Diomede, dated Monte Video, March 22.

"The Spaniards at Buenos Ayres, are distracted by party spirit, which appears momentarily likely to burst into a flame. Liniers, a Frenchman, Commander in the Navy, is Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the Viceroy is in prison, strongly guarded."

We have read with considerable attention the accounts which the Bulletins have furnished of the reception of the Persian Embassy, at the head quarters of Buonaparte, and can assure our readers, that the Ambassador will return to his Master with an impression of the power and magnificence of Napoleon, infinitely inferior to that which is entertained in Persia, of the splendor and resources of this country.

Another fire has happened in the West of England; the village of Hatch, near Langport, in Somersetshire, is almost totally destroyed; scarce any house is left but the parsonage. It was with great difficulty that the town of Langport escaped.

Hamburgh, May 20.

Lestocq is appointed Governor of Koningsberg. Blucher commands the Prussian army in Poland.

May 30.

All our late letters are calculated to prepare us for news of a general battle which is expected to take place between the 10th and 15th of June. Bennington is said to be ill. The Prussian Major General Lauren was killed at Dantzic. General Essen has quitted the Russian army on account of illness.

From the Boston Centinel.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The great quantity and variety of matter in the French papers oblige us to condense a part of it.

RUSSIANS and TURKS.

The war between the Russians and Turks, and between the latter and several bodies of insurgents, appeared very much to interest the French; and the Paris papers were replete with articles, on the subject. It appeared, that the Russians, in order to strengthen their Grand Army, had neglected that of Michelson, which had advanced into Turkey as far as the Danube, and had invested Ismail, near the mouth of that river. In the mean time, the Ottoman Empire assumed great activity. Vast numbers of troops were levied, and led against the Russians by French officers.—The army of the Grand Vizier was put in motion; and on the 30th April, was advancing from Adrianople for the Danube. Other corps advanced upon Michelson, who, it was said, had raised the seige of Ismail, and had retreated to Bendar, on the Dniester, after experiencing a loss of 2150 men killed, 930 men wounded, some artillery, two generals, gun-boats, &c. taken by an attack on his rear by the Governor of Ismail. Another corps, which had advanced to Giurgevo, *on the Danube, near Bulgaria*, had been obliged to evacuate that city, and to retire from Walachia to Moldavia. The Turks were pursuing. It was also stated, that the Turks, excepting in one instance, had been successful against the Servians, Montenegrins, &c. in different parts of the Empire—In one battle (of Nissa, fought April 22) the Servian loss was stated at 4830 killed, 7285 wounded, and 800 prisoners; and the Turks loss at 2450 killed, 3768 wounded, and 160 prisoners. It was likewise stated, that the insurgent Czerni Georges had been defeated by the Turks, with the loss of 8000; and that to assist the Turks, Gen. Marmont, from Dalmatia, with 20,000; and General Lannais, from Raguse, were on the march.—Add to this, it is said, the Turkish fleet had gained a victory over the Russian squadron in the Black Sea. Thus stood affairs in Turkey, at the last dates according to the French accounts. The Persians too were said to be in arms against the Russians, stimulated by French officers.

The English Admiral Craig (we never before heard of this Admiral) it was said, had demanded a contribution of 9 0,000 ducats from Salonica, and had been refused.

The affairs of the English in Egypt were represented as highly critical.—That General Frazer had been defeated by the Turks and Arnauts, and that he had demanded succour from Sicily and Malta.

THE TALK OF PEACE,

Had not subsided; and the efforts of Austria to effect it, were said to be unceasing.—The last accounts stated, that she had again invited England to send a Minister to a pacific Congress, to be held at Prague or Berlin.

Washington, July 31.

A communication was made in June, by the Marquis de Circello, prime minister to his majesty the king of Sicily, to Mr. Gibbs, American consul at Palermo, announcing to him that his majesty had declared every part of his dominions then in possession of his enemies, in a state of blockade.

It is said an attempt will be made on Naples by his Sicilian majesty shortly, as there are but few French troops now in that city, and as his party there still remains strong notwithstanding the rigid means that have been used by the present government there to reduce their number.

On the 16th of May, about 40 sail of Sicilian transports failed under convoy from Messina for Palermo, for the purpose of taking troops.

The British and Sicilian troops possess a small part of Calabria Ulterior. The rest is occupied by the French troops.

Norfolk, July 29.

The brig Flora, capt. Benthall, arrived this morning from Charante and Madeira, left, June 5, in Rochefort Roads, 1 French line of battle ship of 130 guns, 4 of 84 2 frigates, and 4 brigs, blockaded by 6 English 74's, at anchor off the mouth of the harbor, said they expected the French out every day.

New York, August 4.

All aback.—By the arrival this forenoon of the schooner Huldah and Anna, in 48 hours from Norfolk, we have received Norfolk papers to Saturday August 1, inclusive. They do not contain one single syllable on the subject of an engagement between the United States frigate Constitution and an English ship of war, [in the Mediterranean] as reported yesterday by capt. Story. Nor do the papers even mention an arrival there from Malta.

The British officers and seamen that were lately taken at Lynhaven Bay have been given up and sent on board the ship they belonged to.

August 7.

Capt. John Abeel, from Kingston, (Jam.) informs, that the British frigate Mediator had just arrived there from La Vera Cruz, with one million of dollars; and that the frigate Diana, Maling, had arrived at Jamaica from England, and proceeded for Vera Cruz, with the son of Sir Francis Baring, of London, on board.

Boston, July 31.

More vexation.—We have been a letter from a very intelligent American in London, which states that Mr. Armstrong had left Paris, to wait on Bonaparte, at his head quarters—that our difficulties at the courts of St. Cloud and Madrid became more and more involved; and that it was evident Talleyrand intended no accommodation should take place between us and Spain.—*Repertory.*

The York Gazette.

YORK, AUGUST 22. 1807.

From Halifax—American gentlemen recently from that place, that the affair between the Leopard and Chesapeake is differently represented here, from what it has been in the United States.—Admiral Berkeley has alledged in writing that "His orders were not issued until every application to restore the mutineers and deserters had been made by his Britannic Majesty's Minister, Consul, and other officers, *and had been refused by the government of the United States.*" He added, "that the Captain of this American frigate positively asserted, that no deserters composed a part of his crew, though the officer enlisted them avowedly at first, and was one of his lieutenants. The men were afterwards actually found on board the frigate." One of the killed on board the Chesapeake was said to be a warrant officer of the British ship Chichester, who had been enveigled from his duty.

Boston paper.

By the official report of the distribution of the British Naval Force, down to the first of June, it appears that there are now at sea Five Hundred and Twenty-three Ships of War of that nation.

WE are authorized to state upon the authority of a respectable gentleman of this Town, that Lime-juice is a Sovereign remedy in Bilious complaints—from the result of repeated experiments made in his own Family, all equally successful and efficient. We have no hesitation in recommending it. It must occur to every one, that the liether it can be procured the better, and the more certain the effects—On our own part and on the part of the public, we tender thanks for the kind communication.

It is stated in a Pittsburgh paper, that the British merchants at Michillimakinac refuse purchasing any articles of country produce from the Americans, and are preparing to remove their effects from our territory.—It is further stated, that the difficulties with the Indians on that frontier are such, as to render it unsafe to travel from Chicago to Detroit by land.

From a London Paper of May 18.

The report which was spread yesterday of an order, which it was pretended had been given by the Admiralty to seize all the American vessels which were in our ports, was without foundation. But we believe that instructions have been given to our cruisers to detain hereafter such American vessels as shall not be destined for England, or for the ports of which the British Government has not expressly interdicted the entry to their vessels by these instructions.

Further, the Government of the United States appear to yield at this moment and to shew amicable rather than hostile dispositions. President Jefferson has lately issued a proclamation, prolonging the importation of British goods, to the second Monday in December next. The Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States, has been sent back by the American government, to be revised, and submitted to a new discussion; and there is great appearance, that the difficulties will be amicably adjusted between the two nations.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday the twenty-fixth day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the thirty-second year of the independence of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON.

NOTICE

MR. Quetton St. George, to accommodate some of his friends and Customers, had given leave to them, to send their Letters for Europe, to one of his correspondents in New York; but finding that some Strangers have taken the liberty of doing the same and defraud the postage to be charged to him [which they have not yet paid,] begs leave to inform all those whom it may concern, that he has given positive orders to Messrs. Rose Buch & Co. not to pay any thing on his account, and that no letters will be received in future by those gentlemen, except those which he will forward himself or recommend.

He also requests payment immediately, of the gentlemen who have had the advantage of his friends, to correspond in Europe or elsewhere.

York, 18th August, 1807.

Sadler & Harnefs Maker.

THE fubfcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the fhop next door eaft of Mr. Thomas Mofley's dwelling houfe, and on the firft of September next will commence the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its different branches, and will be happy to fupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the fhorteft notice, by the public's humble fervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguft, 1807.

VENDUE.

WILL be fold by Public Auction, at Mr. Thomas Hamilton's Tavern, on Friday the 8th September, a great variety of Houfehold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and other valuable articles too tedious to detail. From the fcarcity of money, and the abfolute neceffity of making the fale, very advantageous purchafes will be made. For the information of country purchafers this early notice is given.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer,

York, 18th Auguft.

LOST

THE 18th day of May laft, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gilbert, [in Upper Canada] for two dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes againft Jordan Pool, fen. amounting to 61 dollars 84 cents; a receipt given by Van Alftyne for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hubrook, for from 13 to 14 hundred bufhels of Onondago Salt, faid receipt dated in October 1806. Any perfon who will deliver the faid Pocket Book and the papers to Thomas Hamilton, in York, fhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The fubfcribers to the above notes are requefted not to make any payments on the fame, but to the fubfcriber, as his order.

JOHN HARBROOK.

THE Subfcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyfon	11s.	New York Currency per lb.
Hyfon Skin	8/6	do.
Souchong	7s.	do.
Boheá	6s.	do.

Alfo 300 fhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at St. York, and 60 long Pieces do. 15/.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenfbay, June 6th, 1807.

LOST

BETWEEN the Embocadre and the Credit, on the 13th of July laft, a Pocket containing a SILVER PINT MUG with the letters W. S. D. on it; together with other articles. Whoever may have found it, by returning it to the Printers of the Gazette, fhall have a reward, and all reafonable charges paid.

Auguft, 5th, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subfcriber gratefully impreffed for the liberal patronage he has received for fevral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and Cuftomers, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houfe During his attendance upon the Public, he can fay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ftill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenfively in future) he is now under the neceffity of making a general and particular call upon the friends in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwife Such claims as come within the juriftiction, will, if not fpeedily fettled, be colle&ed by procefs of the Court of Requefts. All thofe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firft day of Auguft next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or referve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber wifhes to purchafe from fifty to forty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alfo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 15th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perfons remote from the feat of government, at which they have had bufinefs requiring fpecial attendance, fuch perfons driving cattle to this place, will for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a fure market.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber requefts, that all perfons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will prefent their claims for payment within three months from that date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the fame fpace of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Walnut Bedftead; Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 18 Auguft, 1807.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PHELPS did about fix years paft, execute a Bond for one hundred Acres of the front of Lot No. 12, on the weft fide of Yonge Street, to one HARTWEL, and fince has heard nothing of faid Bond; thefe are to notify any perfon holding faid Bond, to bring it forward immediately, as he intends to move to the United States.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

York, 14th Auguft, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d, That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th, That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 6th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & two acres of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Lots No. 1, 2 and 3 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Don runs through their lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No. 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the fifth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the fifth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Weſtern containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Kingſey and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the 7th Conceſſion of Hallard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 22 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon willing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the Printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 30. JOHN CONN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 33 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby, this lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, runs whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a good timber ſhed for building upon it, and the quality of the Land is excellent.—The Lot contains, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with Intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber in Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James Hands, blackſmith, in ſaid town, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
13, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - - 9th do.—3600
acres in the township of Bloſſomſ
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - - 2d conceſſion—
22 - - - 8th do.
4 - - - 9th do.
Acres in the township of Portſea, - 10 do.—850
22, 23 and 24 - - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
20, 11 and 12 - - - 9th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - - 3d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
In the township of Markham.

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the fineſtones are gone, and the quality fineſtone—for per particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 12 and north half of No. 13 in the ſeventh Lot No. 4, 5 and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion in Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt Side of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and ſhop; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight ſtone ſprings, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chalon, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, interpeter

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 18th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Prince Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot appurtn: You on Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Warwick and Euphroſyne, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cruſſer,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Liviſy Delli,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires,

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſen.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Coloner Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires,

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires,

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secr'y.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip late ſubſiſting between Aſhley Sparrow and Joſeph Edmonds, of the Township of Markham, being diſſolved, the buſineſs is now ſolely to the ſaid Aſhley Sparrow, to whom all payments and ſettlements are to be made.

ASHLEY SPARROW,
JOSEPH JONES

Markham, 23d July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the Inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elias Cheney in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the diſeaſes of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Veterinary Innoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſpect him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

FOUND ſecured in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be their property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, & applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber on the 5th of January laſt, a large brown Cow, ſaddle marked. She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of both horns off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it, as will enable the ſubſcriber to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive ſuitable reward.

JAMES LIVINGSTON.

May, 20th 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Reviſed STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 13.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 850.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Tenth Day of Auguſt, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-ſixth day of June laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prerogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time to our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of September, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Sixth Day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING!

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been fuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been fuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by the act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors of the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will perfect their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payments in the ſame ſpace of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE YORK GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

An examination of the Public School of the Eastern District took place on the 8th inst. at the Court House in Cornwall, in presence of the Trustees, the Magistrates of the District, several Clergymen, and a numerous audience. Upwards of forty fine youths, (mostly of this Province,) who compose the School, were examined in Several Latin classics, in the Mathematics, in History, Geography, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and exhibited such proficiency in their several branches of science, as gave the highest satisfaction. The following PROLOGUE, written by the Teacher, was spoken by Mr. ROBERTSON, at the opening of the examination. By inserting it in your respectable paper you will oblige

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

August 10.

PROLOGUE.

WHEN round the Globe, our Tutor bade us stand,
I mark'd with various marks of fire and land,
How Europe flome resplendent as a Star,
The world's great architect in peace and war.
While further South, Ham's burning fort appears
To cherish darkness, as it grows in years,
No natural beam illumes the circling coast,
Which boodom, arts, and learning, once could boast.
Lo! Afia, too, where science first was bred,
Letter-us in tears her noblest genius fled;
While there, our infant climes, juft ftarch'd from night,
Emit from lavour'd corners borrow'd light.
What Europe claims where her fober-train,
This Britain claims from Europe's wide domain.
Behold the fail, that taught Numantia's race
To hurl on bloody Rome defer'd difgrace,
Where ftill fome gen'rous hearts fweet virtue prize,
In fpite of fuperftition's black difguife,
Producing flaves that foreign chains endure,
Of crouching vaffals of a defpot's power.
That fickle race impatient ftill to pleafe,
The foes of wrinkled care, the friends of eafe,
By novelty befot-'d, muft needs dwell,
A ftate of freedom clear of all defect;
Vain is the toil when wifdom drops the reins,
Their bounding fouls fweet liberty difdains.
Immerf'd in crimes they feek her hallow'd fane,
The Goddefs flies, they feel a Monfter's reign.
His iron fway reminds of happier days,
Confcn'd in ignring, and receiving praife,
When fimple villagers in troops advance,
To cure at eve, their labours in the dance.
Alas! how chang'd, the Maidens meet in vain,
And aged Parents weep their Children ftain.
While Europe crufh'd by lawlefs rapine groans,
And all her monarchs fit on tott'ring thrones;
While upftart villains, foes to all the good,
Are rais'd to power by ftredding guiltefs blood,
See glorious Britain heaven's high cares the trace
Laughs at his rage, and blafts the threaten'd blow.
I read methinks, th' hiftorian's future page,
Which gives the hope of this eventful age,
His heart exults at Britain's noble ftand
Againft the Gallic tyrants' rude command.
Fix'd on her rock, the heard his fouith bouft,
To land his cruel legions on her coaft;
She bade him come, the happy day fhould bound,
His guilty life, if met on Britifh ground:
The tyrant pale the bloody conteft fear'd,
And o'er a weaker for his triumph rear'd.
Lo! juftice, liberty, and equal laws,
Their voices raife in Britain's glorious caufe;
The fuff'ring nations for her fuccefs pray,
The laft fond hope to wipe their tears away;
For ever did the fons of freedom wage
A jufter war in any former age.
Sweet independence, free from haggard fear,
The facial joys that render life fo dear,
The blood of Martyr's reeking in their gore,
Shed at the nod of mad defpotic power;
The rights of nations ready to expire,
And virtue's groans inflame the patriot fire;
Religion at the war before to frown,
And grantcher aid to pull the tyrant down.
The noble fire which pallet Britain's lots,
In kind affection on her children glows;
Her gen'rous hand their various wants fupplies,
Though far remov'd is cold or burning fkies.
Yes! on the Eaft, where Brahma's guilty power
And Mecca's Lord with thick'ning darknefs lour,
Where tyrant-fofism cloth'd in terror reigns,
And fuperftition forges baneful chains;
Where hope itfelf to genius is denied,
And dauftard men to ftavith cafte are tied,
That Albion fmiles, the hands of fcience rife,
To cheer the foul beneath thefe orient fkies.
Her pow'rful viceroy, HASTINGS, leads the way,
For radiant truth to gain a fpiritual fway;
The arts and fciences, for ages loft,
Roof'd at his call, revifit Brahma's coaft:
Peace, liberty, and juftice, meet the view,
That wait on knowledge through this rich domain;
Dark fuperftition trembles at the light,
Mahomet ftrikes, and ftarts, the hated fight.
Accomplish'd JONES fupports the glorious caufe,
And to fupport it pleads for equal laws,
He brings religion firft from Heaven above,
The precious boon of everlafting love;
To reafon purified he joins its rays,
The clouds of darknefs melt before the blaze,
Freed fet'pent' fear, oppreffion's iron race,
The lore of truth, the artifts of diftrefs,
The favith nations ope their wond'ring eyes,
A new creation forgot at once to rife.
O JONES! the friend of liberty and truth,
Sweet nature's darling from thy earlieft youth,
Thy comprehenfive genius fcorn expire'd
The learning vaft which former times had ftor'd.
The ftrady juftice that in Britain reigns,
By the tranfported charm'd the Eaftern plains;
The luft of fhameleft rapine rag'd no more,
Cold av'rice fhunn'd thy looks, and fled the fhore,
Thy facred power commercial fury crufh'd,
And reft'd the natives fuppliant from the duft.
Long fhall thy death the fimple Ind'ans mourn,
And at thine honor'd tomb fweet incenfe burn;
Long fhall the wife and great revere thy name,
And hand to future times thy fpotiefs fame.
As fcience ftill was ftatt'ring in the fky,
Some rude convulfion foon would make her fly;
No fplendid halls prefent a fafe retreat,
Where independence guards the mufly gate,
Till ifle'ral WALLACE'S fpy the ftrady foe,
Of un'reals vile, that fink the mind fo low,
Spurn'd av'rice' grinning threats with juft difdain,
And in Calcutta bade fair fcience reign.
At his command thefe fplendid ftructures rife,
Around the Bramins ftand in vaft furprife;
Oft fhall the founder's praife thefe halls engage,
And all his glory lifts through ev'ry age.

War on the Eaft alone fome Britain fmiles,
Her ftrong affection warms this Weftern ifle;
Lo! Seizure rifing in thefe gloomy clouds,
Begins to diffipate the lowring clouds,
And many proudly in her fervice glow,
As hope we hope by faid proofs to fhow;
To-day we'll lead her radiant courfe begin,
Yet much remains for fome afpiring fon
Whofe lib'ral ftud from that defect removes,
Which gains for WELLESLEY all lafting crowns,
Some gen'ral ftudture in their wifts to rear,
Where ev'ry art and fcience may appear.
O happy GOAL! the prized diftinction won
Thy path's acceptance back'd by ev'ry Muft.
Thofe feelings too which joyful fancy knew,
When learning's gems firft ope'd to thy view,
Bid you to thoufands fmooth the thorny road,
That leads to gracious fcience' bleft abode:
O! think what honors pure fhall gild thy name,
Beyond the fleeting room of vulgar fame,
When kings, and haughty vithors caufe to raife
The fecret murmur, or the venal praife,
Perhaps thy name when Europe's glories fade,
Shall often cheer this academic fhade,
And Bards exclaim, on rough Ontario's fhore,
We found a WELLESLEY, and JONES, in CORE.

LONDON, May 24.

COLONEL VASSALL'S DEATH.

Copy of an intereſting Letter from his Orderly Serjeant to an Officer of diſtinction.

SIR—Pardon me for taking this liberty, as the gratitude I owe to my ever-lamented and beſt friend, Colonel VASSELL, obliges me to give you and his friends an authentic account of his laſt; I being his orderly ſergeant, and the chief perſon to witneſs his bravery, and the gallant manner in which he acquitted himſelf in doing his duty, on the unfortunate hour in which he fell. On our approach to the walls, we miſſed the entrance of the breach; and the grape and muſkery flew ſo hot as to drive the men into confuſion, and numbers of them were about to retreat, but for his exertions. When he obſerved any of them ſtop or flinch, he cried out as loud as poſſible, "Damn it, men don't flinch; every bullet has its billet; brush on, follow me, Thirty-eighth!". He rallied them repeatedly in this manner, until he got them inſide of the breach, when he immediately directed a party to take poſſeſſion of the corner battery next the ſea, which was done in a few minutes; and another party under the command of Mr. Roſs, to advance to the Great Church, and was advancing himſelf, when a grape ſhot broke his left leg, and as ſoon as he fell, he cried out, "Puſh on, my good ſoldiers, charge them, never mind me, ſome body will take me up; its only the loſs of a leg in the ſervice." He cried all the time of the action, "I don't care for my leg, if my regiment do their duty, and I hope they will." As ſoon as the town ſurrendered, and he heard the men cheer, he joined them, in as great ſpirits as if nothing had happened, and called to me to have him carried to the head of his regiment. I feel to the heart for his loſs to his family; I could wiſh to have fallen with him, ſooner than part with a man who was ſo good a friend to me. At half paſt 3 on the morning of the 3d, he received his wound, and at one o'clock on the evening of the 7th, he departed, and at eight on the ſame evening was interred, at the entrance of the Great Church, with all the Military honors.

B. MATHEWS.

Monte Video, 12th February, 18.7.

June 20.

The firſt diviſion of the expedition ſailed yeſterday morning from the Downs for Struſſund. It conſiſted of the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry of the German Legion. The diviſion that has failed is under the command of General Dreckfel. A ſecond embarkation will take place in a day or two.

We have extracted from the foregoing papers ſome intelligence relating to the movements of the Servian and Turkiſh armies. The affairs of the former are not quite ſo deſperate as they are repreſented in the Moniteur. The Inſurrection of Michelſon, and the Ruſſians, we are in hopes, will prove not to be worſe than that of their allies.—The retreat from the Danube was abſolutely neceſſary on his part. The principal Turkiſh army inſtead of proceeding to attack him, marched towards Iſmail, which was far in the rear of one of his wings. Had they reached that point, the ſafety of the whole of Michelſon's corps would have been endangered.

Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth attended yeſterday at the Admiralty, and had a long conference with the Lords.

The Marquis of Huntly does not go with the Grand expedition; that gallant Nobleman is now appointed on the Staff of the army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major-General Wauchope, who fell in Egypt.—Capt. Johnſton, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his Lordſhip's Aid-de-camp.

We are concerned to learn, that the inſpection of Sir Sidney Smith, is ſuppoſed proceed from a blow, which he received from an Arab horſe, when riding in the neighborhood of Alexandria, in company with ſome Arabs. The animal on which Sir Sidney was riding was attacked by another horſe, which had broken looſe, and which according to the practice of theſe animals when fighting, reared up, and ſtruck Sir Sidney with one of his fore feet; Sir Sidney's horſe having reared to return the attack, he was compelled to diſmount immediately, and thus avoided further danger.

The King.—For the laſt ſix weeks or two months, his Majeſty's ſight has been in a ſtate of gradual decay. The moſt eminent of the faculty have had frequent conſultations upon the ſubject of performing an operation; it was not determined on until the laſt week. The operation of couching will take place on the eye, and the greateſt hopes are entertained of its ſucceſs.

The eye, in its preſent ſtate, is eclipſed about three-fourths. The operation takes place in about a fortnight. If every thing ſucceeds agreeably to the preſent ſanguine expectations of the medical attendants, the King will ſoon depart for Weymouth. In every other reſpect we have the heart-felt ſatiſfaction to ſtate, his Majeſty never was in better health and ſpirits; his appetite is excellent, and his complexion florid and good.

June 22.

We underſtand that the King of Sweden has ſent a notification to the French General, that the armiſtice will terminate at the ſtipulated period. Ten days was the time firſt fixed, but it was afterwards extended to a month. The command of the Pruſſians who are to co-operate with the Swedes has been given to General Blucher. He has publiſhed a ſpirited proclamation to his troops, and tells them that they are about to commence their operations againſt the enemies of their country. This Pruſſian and Swediſh force is to be ſtrengthened by the German Legion from this country—and the aggregate amount of the whole will be little leſs than 50,000 men.

The Vienna Court Gazette, draws a very different picture of the ſtate of affairs in Turkey from the French and Dutch papers.—The blockade of the Dardanelles and of the Canal of Conſtantinople, has reduced the capital to great diſtreſs. The Captain Pacha, ſeems unwilling to quit the ſecurity of the ſea of Marmora, and the Turkiſh ſquadron which entered into the Black Sea, has been driven out of it by the Ruſſians. General Michelſon's poſition remains nearly the ſame. He has not evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, and has lately received conſiderable reinforcements.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Ruſſian Miniſtry: that Baron Budberg his reſigned, and M. Nowoſilzoff receives the port folio of foreign affairs, and that count Romanzow has been ſucceeded by Count Strogonoff, in the Commercial Department. The latter not long ſince left this country, and his appointment will, it is ſuppoſed, be extremely favourable to this country. Holland is at preſent ſtrangely ſituated—ſhe is apprehenſive of an invaſion, and ſhe is without a chief Magiſtrate.—Louis Bonaparte, according to private letters from Holland, has abdicated the throne in conſequence of a miſunderſtanding with his Brother.—His conduct, though grateful to the people becauſe it favored their commerce, diſpleaſed Napoleon.—The will of the letter is to diſtreſs the Engliſh trade by all poſſible means. Does he ruin his Ally or his dependent by carrying his wiſhes into execution—this is to him a matter of indifference.—Private letters ſtate, that as ſoon as Louis Bonaparte was placed upon the throne he ſaw the ruin which his brother's ſyſtem was bringing upon the country—he people approached him with repreſentations of their common diſtreſs, and implored him to abrogate that prohibitory commercial ſyſtem, which, by cutting off foreign communications, intercepted all foreign demand, and thus ruined a country which could only ſupport itſelf by means of its richer neighbours.

Letters have been received from the fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, dated about twelve days ſince, all of which agree that the combined ſquadron about twelve or thirteen ſail of the line, are ready for Sea, and it is ſuppoſed if our fleet were by accident driven off their ſtation, they would endeavour to make a grand puſh out to ſea, through the Gut of Gibraltar, and endeavor to form a junction with the Carthagenia or Toulon ſquadron, or perhaps with both—but Lord Collingwood is ever on the alert, and his cruiſing frigates from a line of communication from off Cadiz Bay to his fleet in the offing, for the purpoſe of communicating information directly by telegraphic ſignals.

June 23.

The new Swediſh Miniſter, M. Adlerbert, the ſucceſſor of Baron Rehaeſen, came over in the Packet with a Pruſſian officer, with diſpatches from General Blucher to our Government.

It is ſaid that a Meſſenger was ſent off laſt night, from Lord Caſtlereagh's Office, with diſpatches for the Commander of the German Legion, with orders to ſail from the Downs without delay. The Legion conſiſts of about 17,000 men. The whole force to be employed in the expedition, will amount to 40,000 men. The Britiſh troops will follow the German Legion as ſoon as poſſible. There is to be a Brigade of Huſſars, conſiſting of the 7th, or Lord Paget's Regiment, the 10th, or Prince of Wale's, and the 15th, or Duke of Cumberland's, under the command of Lord Paget. A detachment of the King's Own (Blues) it is ſaid will form part of the cavalry. The whole force, we underſtand, will be at the diſpoſal of the gallant King of Sweden.—Lord Cathcart is to be under the command of his Swediſh Majeſty.

Yeſterday, Wm. Marſden, Eſq. reſigned his ſituation as Secretary to the Admiralty, and is to be ſucceeded by Mr. W. Pole, brother to the Marquis Wellesley.

Accounts from Paris, of the 16th ult. mention, that the Union fleeched put back, after a trifleſs cruiſe.

Copenhagen, June 9.

According to letters from Koningsberg of the 18 laſt Gen. Gravert is returned from Fahrwaſſer to Pillau.—The ground activity is now uled in putting the fortifications of Koningsberg in a ſtrong ſtate of defence. A particular corps of 20 men is collected in and near that city. The report of a general armiſtice is not yet confirmed. Great difficulties ſtill obſtruct our hopes of peace.

The Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia were at Bartenſtein on the 28th ult. General Kalkreuth arrived at Konigſberg on the 3d, and the Garriſon of Dantzic was expected at Pillau on the 4th and 5th.

ELSINEUR, June 12.

Private letters—A report is in circulation, that a battle has been fought between the Ruſſian and French armies, in which the latter were defeated—we are without any certain information on this ſubject, but our beſt hopes are for its confirmation.

The York Gazette.

YORK, AUGUST 29, 1807.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Printers,

AS a friend to truth, I am induced to requeſt that you will inſert in your Gazette for to-morrow the incloſed Declaration of a number of the moſt independent Electors of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe.

E. HALE, *High Conſtable, Home Diſtrict.*

York, 28th Auguſt, 1807.

WE, the undernigned Freeholders, Electors and inhabitants of the Town of York and its vicinity, weighing the violence and indignation of Truth, to the Public, and our individual feelings, by the publication at Niagara in a paper calling itſelf the Upper Canada Guardian, of a Meeting ſaid to have been held in the Town of York on the 24th July laſt, and on an Addreſs to the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Thorpe, ſaid to have been framed at the ſaid meeting by the independent Electors of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, do ſolemnly declare that we do not know any thing of ſuch meeting; that we did not hear of the intention, or taking place of any ſuch meeting—that, after very diligent enquiry, we do not believe ſuch meeting ever was contemplated, or did take place.

E. Hale,	Robert Lockie,
Benjamin Cozens,	E. Wright,
Archibald Thomſon,	Francois Belcour,
D. Cameron,	Samuel Wheleden,
Thomas Hamilton,	Jacob Womer,
Gilbert J. Batchiller,	Hugh M'Phie,
John Edgell,	Gayer Stark weather,
Joſeph Cawthra,	Hugh Carfrae,
Paul Marian,	John Hunter,
Andrew Davidſon,	Henry Hale,
Lewis Burgh,	James Crandford,
Bennona Lamſon,	H. Heward,
John Ruſſell,	George Playter,
Patrick Ward,	Ely Playter,
Wm. Hunter,	John Playter,
Joſhua Leach,	Hugh M'Lean,
Parſhal Terry,	Forbes M'Nell,
Thomas Hull,	Samuel Herna.
Wm. Sterritt,	F. Wethphal,

Th 28th Auguſt, 1807.

WE, the undernigned Freeholders, Electors, and Inhabitants of Yonge Street and its vicinity, having noticed in the Niagara paper an Addreſs to the Hon. Judge Thorpe, and his anſwer, ſaid to have been unanimouſly agreed to at a meeting of the independent electors of the Counties of York, Durham, and Simcoe, and ſaid to have been held in the town of York, on the 24th of July laſt; Do ſolemnly declare, that no previous notice was given to the public, reſpecting ſuch intended meeting and, after the ſtricteſt enquiry, we cannot aſcertain that ever ſuch a meeting did actually take place at York—therefore duly appreciating the important advantages reſulting from the celebration of a day of union, we conſider it a duty we owe to the public, and to our individual feelings, to ſtate, that if any meeting of the kind did take place, it was without our knowledge or conſent, and preſumey to our wiſhes—and if a private meeting did then and there take place, the perſons preſent could not have been duly authoriſed, or rightly qualified to expreſs the public will.

William Graham, J. P.	Berez Augelin,
James Fulton, J. P.	Count de Chaine,
Peter Martin,	J. L. Viſcount de Chaine,
Oliver Deſmond,	Dieu Donne,
Joſeph Manhews,	Jacob Holm,
Henry Vanderburgh,	James Playter,
John Arnold,	John Brown,
Samuel Arnold,	Archer De Marſhal,
Bowley Arnold,	Francois Benon,
George Moodhouſe,	Michael Sargent,
John Smith,	John Marſhall,
Frederick Smith,	Lewis Hopkins,
Barnet Vanderburgh,	Lucius Bogin,
William Manhews,	Wm. Fitzgerald,
John Manhews,	Hugh Shaw,
Joſiah Manſhaw,	William Herton,
John Manſhaw,	John C Stouks,
Robert Marth,	Levy Van Klorck,
Peter Vanderburgh,	Iſaac Bennett,
John Dexter,	Kuhn Dexter,
Andrew Wilſon,	William Cooper,
John Yearns,	Andrew Clark.
James Miles,	

Manhews, 19th Auguſt, 1807.

DIED on Saturday evening, the 22d inſt MAS. ROSS, wife of Mr. JAMES ROSS, of this town.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at York, Auguſt 28th, 18.7.

ANDERSON, Peter,
Adam, Joſeph
Briton, Francis
Crowther, Lieutenant 41ſt regiment.
Campbell, James
Dobſon, William
Forbes, Captain 41ſt regiment.
Fuller, Lewis
Hill, Joſeph
Jackſon, J. M. Eſq. 2 letters.
Ker, Thomas
McAllister,
McMullen, Neal
McNavie, Adam
McCredie, Everand 2 letters.
M'Loun, Robert
Menier, Adam
Monger, Samuel
Smith, Thomas
Scott, Robert
Thorpe, Judge
Tiſdale, Lon. 2 letters
Tayler, Bridget 41ſt regiment.
Waith, Peter

D. M'LEAN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying His Majeſty's troops ſtationed at this Garriſon, with freſh Beef, which commences September 1ſt, informs the public, that every Tueſday and Saturday mornings during the warm Months, a regular ſupply for conſtant cuſtomers will be attended to.

RT. HENDERSON.

N. B. A perſon who is perfectly maſter of the Tanning and Currying buſineſs, will find conſtant employment and good encouragement.

☞ Aſh wanted immediately, for which Cash will be paid, a quantity of Oak and Hemlock Bark.

Stolen or Strayed,

ABOUT the Month of May laſt, a Black MARE, paſt four years old, with two white hind feet; one of which is white nearly up to the joint, has a ſmall blaze on her forehead and ſtrait backed.—Four dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber on bringing the ſaid Mare to his premiſes on Lot No. 11 firſt Concellion of the Township of York, or by informing him where ſhe may be had.

BENJAMIN MOSLEY.

York, 27th Auguſt. 18.7.

VENDUE.

WILL be ſold by Public Auction, at Mr. Thomas Hamilton's Tavern, on Friday the 8th September, a great variety of Houſehold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and other valuable articles too tedious to detail. From the ſcarcity of money, and the abſolute neceſſity of making the ſale, very advantageous purchaſes will be made. For the information of country purchaſers this early notice is given.

THOS. MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 12th Auguſt.

Sadler & Harneſs Maker.

THE ſubſcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the ſhop next door eaſt of Mr. Thomas Moſley's dwelling houſe, and on the firſt of September next will commence the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its different branches, and will be happy to ſupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the ſhortest notice, by the public's humble ſervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguſt, 1807.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PHELPS did about ſix years paſt, execute a Bond for one hundred Acres of the front of Lot No. 12, on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, to one HARTWEL, and ſince has heard nothing of ſaid Bond; theſe are to notify any perſon holding ſaid Bond, to bring it forward immediately, as he intends to move to the United States.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

York 14th Auguſt, 18.7.

NOTICE

MR. Quetton St. George, to accommodate ſome of his friends and Cuſtomers, had given leave to them, to ſend their Letters for Europe, to one of his correſpondents in New-York; but finding that ſome Strangers have taken the liberty of doing the ſame and deſired the poſtage to be charged to him (which they have not yet paid,) begs leave to inform all thoſe whom it may concern, that he has given poſitive orders in Meſſrs. Rotſ Bush & Co. not to pay any thing on his account, and that no letters will be received in future by their gentlemen, except thoſe which he will forward himſelf or recommend.

He alſo requeſts payment immediately, of the gentlemen who have had the advantage of his friends, to correſpond in Europe or elſewhere.

York, 18th Auguſt, 1807.

LOST

THE 16th Day of May laſt, on the road from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gilbert, (in Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes againſt Jordan Poſt, (no. amounting to 81 dollars 84 cents; a receipt given by — — Van Aitſyne for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hathrook, for from 13 to 14 hundred buſhels of Onondaga Salt, ſaid receipt dated in Oct—ber 1806. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The ſubſcribers to the above notes are requeſted not to make any payments on the ſame, but to the ſubſcriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hiſon	- -	11s.	New York Currency per lb.
Hiſon Skin		6/8	" - do.
Souchong		7/	" - do.
Bohea		3/9	" do.

Alſo 700 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York, and 62 long Pieces do. 5/6

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and others, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houſe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the creditrs are ſtill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenſively in future) he is now under the neceſſity of making a general and particular call upon the friends to ſettle with him, whether by note, bond, or otherwiſe Such claims as come within the juriſdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by proceſs of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe indebted above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to fifty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land buſineſs (requiring ſpecial) ſuch perſons deſiring caſtle to that place, will for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a ſure market.

LOST

BETWEEN the Exchequer and the Credit, on the 13th of July laſt, a Barker containing a SILVER PINT MUG with the letters W. S. D. on it; together with other articles. Who ever may have found it, by returning it to the Printers of the Gazette, ſhall have a reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

Aug. 8, 5th, 1807.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Walnut Bedſtead; Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 18 Auguſt, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being aſſerted therein.

2d. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 30 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Lot No. 3 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Neo runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Eimſley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the fifth Conceſſion of Buſtard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN COOK

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a good houſe for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—For more trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to John Howe, black ſmith, 25 miles weſt, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 2, 8, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and eaſt half of 24, 7th do.
2, 8, 22, 24, - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—360 acres in the township of Elizabeth.
23 and ſouthern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.—800 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and ſouth half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 22 and north half of No. 21 in the ſeventh No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 23 and fourth half of 1 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chaſtellux, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Innkeeper.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhip of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly ſold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.
Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.
Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.
Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.
Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.
Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Coloncl Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.
Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Colman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.
Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip late ſubſiſting between Abijah Jones and Joſeph Edmonds, of the Township of Markham, being diſſolved, the buſineſs is now ſolely in the hands of the ſubſcriber, to whom all payments and applications are to be made.

ABIJAH JONES.

Markham, 23d July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elisha Dexter in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the ſummons of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Innoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

STOLEN from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber about the 1ſt of January laſt, a large brown Cow, ſuppoſed to be ſpoiled. She had a white ſpot on one flank, a part of the brush of the tail off, and was about eight years old.—Whoever will give ſuch information reſpecting it as will cauſe the ſame to be known to bring the thief or thieves to juſtice, will receive twenty dollars reward.

J. LYON

May, 20th 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revived STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

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THE YORK GAZETTE.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Tenth Day of August, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to everyof you—

GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June laſt, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Tenth day of this preſent month of Auguſt, at which time in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, as we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of September, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem needful. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Sixth Day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period ; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty ; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers ; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will preſent their claims for payment within three months from this date ; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame ſpace of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 13th July, 1807.

LONDON, July 2.

By the mail from Tonningen, a letter was received from Altona, written by the British Envoy Mr. Thornton, dated June 23, which contains the following important intelligence —" Lord ought we were informed by an Estafette from Vienna, which place he left the 17th, that the Turkish Emperor had been forced to refign his throne in favor of his Nephew, who has avowed himself friendly to the English interest, and that all his ministers had been murdered. What has brought about this sudden event and what will be the ultimate effect, remains to be explained to us."

The same communication adds, " that no French accounts of been received for 48 hours, and a notion was prevalent, that the affairs of the battle were widely different from their report "

Other letters from Hamburgh respecting the insurrection of Turkey state, that peace had been offered to Great Britain and Russia, and that Sebastiani had been obliged to leave Constantinople dreading the fury of the populace, which was vehemently directed against the French influence.

Government received dispatches from general Lord Hutchinson which state, that the battle of Friedland was nearly a drawn battle, that the lolles on both sides were very equal, and that the two armies remained in nearly the same position after the battle.—Private letters received yesterday from the Continent corroborate this account.

Extract of a letter dated Hanks of the Elbe, June 24.

" A report is in circulation which, though I cannot trace it to any satisfactory authority, is to important, that I muft relate it as I have received it. A revolution, inftigated by the Janiffaries, is faid to have taken place in Conftantinople. It is further ftated, that the Sultan, his fon, and all the immediate Miniflers, have fallen victims to the popular fury ; and that the nephew of the late Sultan has been proclaimed fucceffor.

" Others add, that the French Minifter Sebaftiani, and many French, are among the killed.

" I underftand that 400 waggons have been put in requifition in order to tranfport the divifion of Molitor and Boudet to Eaft Proffia. This circumftance, and the filence of the Hamburgh papers this morning, has raifed our fpirits".

The intelligence of a revolution at Conftantinople, received by the mail yeflerday, is liable to much doubt. The report, however, was thought of fufficient conlequence to be inlluded in the difpatch of the Britifh Envoy at Altona to Government. Some private letters from Hamburgh go fo far as to ftate, that Peace had been offered to Great Britain and Ruffia, by the Porte ; and that Sebaftiani had been obliged to leave Conftantinople, dreading the fury of the populace, which was vehemently directed againft French influence.

We have made fome extracts relating to the military operations in the Turkifh provinces. It appears from thefe that the offi-cial reports in the French papers of the victories obtained by the Turks over the Ruffians and Servians are a tiffue of falfehoods. So late as the end of May the Grand Vizer had not been able to advance farther than Adrianople. His army was inconfiderable, inlufficiently provided with arms, and in want of almoft every neceflary requifite for entering upon a campaign. The Ruffians, far from abandoning Wallachia, as it was ftated, had advanced their head quarters from Boucharefl to the Danube. There was every probability that Widden would be fhortly in their poffeffion, as it was approached by a ftrong Ruffian corps on one fide, while the Servians were advancing in force againft it from an oppofite direction. We with the profpect in Poland was as cheering as it is on the Banks of the Danube. As foon as the fortreffes on that river fhall have fallen, we fhall be furprifed if the war in that quarter continue a month afterwards.

We have juft been favored with the fight of a letter from Koniglberg of the 19th of June, received by a gentleman of the firft refpectability, on whom we can fully rely. It places the battle of the 14th in a very different point of view from the French account. So far from being a defeat, and in favor of the French, it ftates, with confidence, that the conlequences of the battle, which was very bloody on both fides, will in the end be to the advantage of the allies ! that only a *part* of the Ruffian army was engaged ; that they fell back as a matter of prudence, not from defeat ; that many French prifoners were brought into Koniglberg on that day, and that at the departure of the letter, they had no fears for the perfect fafety of the town. *[If the above letter is correct, it fhews that Koniglberg was not taken on the 15th of June, and that there had been no battle to that date, fubfequent to that of the 14th. It will alfo create a belief that no negociations for a continental peace had been commenced—as fo important a fact would certainly not have been omitted.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbifhop of Cantebury, Lord Dartmouth and Lord Ayrefford, took their feats as Commiffioners immediately below the Throne, & the Commons being a few minutes after in attendance below the Bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech :—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

We have it in command from his Majefty to ftate to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the fenfe of his people, his Majefty, in conformity to his declared intention, has loft no time in cauling the prefent Parliament to be aflembled.

His Majefty has great fatisfaction in acquainting you, that, fince the events which led to the diffolution of the laft Parliament, his Majefty has received, in numerous addreffes from his fubjects, the warmeft aflurances of their affectionate attachment to his perfon and Government, and of their firm refolution to fupport him, in maintaining the juft rights of his crown, and the true principles of the Conftitution ; and he commands us to exprefs his entire confidence, that he fhall experience in all your deliberations, a determination to afford him an equally loyal zealous, and affectionate fupport under all the arduous circumftances of the prefent time.

We are commanded by his Majefty to inform you, that his Majefty's endeavours have been moft anxioufly employed for the purpofe of drawing clofer the ties by which his Majefty is connected with the Powers of the Continent : of abfifting the efforts of thofe Powers againft the ambition and oppreffion of France ; of forming fuch engagements as may enfure their continual co operation ; and of eftablifhing that mutual confidence and content, fo eflential, under any courfe of events to the reftoration of a folid and permanent peace in Europe.

It would have afforded his Majefty the greateft pleafure, to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his Majefty for the purpofe of preferving peace between his Majefty's ally the Emperor of Ruffia and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object ; he deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the difappointment of the efforts of his Majefty's fquadron in the Sea of Marmora, and followed as it has fince been by the loffes which have been fuftained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

His Majefty could not but lament the extent of hoftilities in any quarter which fhould create an diverfion in the war fo favorable to the view of France ; but lamenting it efpecially in the inftance of a Power with which his Majefty has been fo clofely connected, and which has been fo recently indebted for its protection againft the encroachments of France, in the ftgnal and fucceflful interpofition of his Majefty's arms.

His Majefty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt fuch meafures as might beft enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Ruffia, to take advantage of any favorable opportunity for bringing the hoftilities in which they are engaged againft the Sublime Porte, to a conclufion, conliftent with his Majefty's honor and the intereft of his Allies.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

His Majefty has ordered the eftimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons to make fuch provifion for the public fervice, as well as for the further application of the funds who h were granted in the laft Parliament, as may appear to be neceflary. And his Majefty, bearing conftantly in mind the neceflity of a ftrict and economical adminiftration of the pecuniary refources of the country, has directed us to exprefs his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, to the purfuit of thofe enquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the laft Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majefty commands us to ftate to you, that he is deeply impreffed with the peculiar importance at the prefent moment of cherifhing a fpirit of union and harmony amongft his people ; fuch a fpirit will moft effectually promote the profperity of the country at home, will give vigor and efficacy to its councils and arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majefty with the blefling of Providence to carry on fuccefsfully the great conteft in which he is engaged, or finally to conclude it to that termination which his Majefty's moderation and juftice have ever led him to feek—a peace in which the honor and intereft of his kingdom can be fecure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repofe.

Vienna, June 6.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following from Turkey :—

" The Grand Vizier proceeded with his advanced guard, on the 4th of May, from Adrianople, towards the Danube.

" On this occafion the fpirit of inlurrection manifefted itfelf among the troops. On the 8th of May, Huffein Effendi, Director-General for provifioning the army, was murdered in the middle of the camp ; the treafurer would have fhared the fame fate, had he not faved himfelf by flight. Radi, Pacha of Conga, was alfo murdered by his troops, while upon the march ; he was one of Peyflitoupli advorates for the new European tactics.

" The late advantages of the Servians have difpleafed the Porte in the utmoft degree, and in a fitting of the Divan, on the 11th of May, it was determined to fpare neither age nor fex among thofe rebels ; thofe that remain after battle, are to be made ll ves."

Pillau, (Pruffia) June 7.

" We have an expreft from Koniglberg, and announce that the left wing of the Ruffian Grand Army has attacked the French, on the 5th June, had killed many, prifoners (they had taken 1500, and made them retreat two German (or two English) miles. General Ney's baggage was taken."

Koniglberg, June 9.

" The Divifion of Marfhal Ney is deftroyed, and the Marfhal of Gaflock, whom the Ruffians found great Mafter of the French left many men killed, and more wounded ; many men were taken prifoners, among whom is Gen. Ney. This happened on the 5th. On the 6th, the Ruffians attacked a ver general more advantage, fo that they have now more than three thoufand prifoners, and advanced to Infterburgh."

Quebec, July 13.

A party of the Canadian Fencibles, was laft week, fent from Three Rivers in queft of two deferters from the 49th Regiment.— They difcovered them in a barn, in that diftrict, and fommoned them to furrender. One of them, of the name of Campbell, who was armed with a gun, for fome time refufed, threatening to fhoot the firft man that approached him. After a fecond fummons, when time was given him to conlider of it, he promiled to give himfelf up. In conlequence two of the party advanced, when he fired, fhot one of them dead, and fled, with his companion into the woods, where they have been fince taken, and are committed to Three Rivers gaol, for trial.

NEW YORK, Auguft 19.

By the Ship Sufan and Sarah, Capt. Henry arrived laft night from London, papers have been received to the 29th of June. The principal article in thefe papers is the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

His Swedifh Majefty has declared the city of Dantzic in a ftate of blockade.

The Sunday Monitor of the 28th June, ftates, that the Britifh force employed in the projected expedition to the Continent, would not leave England till government had received difpatches from Lord Cathcart, who had fet off to take the chief command of the German Legions, which had failed. In the mean while every exertion was uling to get the troops in readineis for embarkation.— The remainder of the German Legions have been embarked and failed. The firft divifion of the expedition which failed for Stralfund, was however feen off Yarmouth the 4th.

Rumours of the firft engagement between the French and Ruffians, are ftated in the fame paper—though nothing of the general action of the 14th June.

The new miniftry have a majority in the Houfe of Lords of 93 —in the Commons of 195.

General Moore was ordered to Egypt with reinforcements.

General Crawford's expedition has failed from St. Helens bound to Rio de la Plata.

HORRID MURDER BY THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Augufta, to his friend in Virginia.

" Dear Sir,

" On the night of the 3d February laft, arrived in this place in a deplorable condition, Mrs. Mary Jordan, who, in January laft, was carried away captive by the Indians. Mrs. Jordan has furnifhed me with the following melancholy account.

" On the night of the 2nd January, 1807, we were fuddenly awakened from ilumber by the hideous yells of favages, who before we could put ourfelves in a ftuation to oppofe them, fucceeded in forcing the doors of the houfe.—They were to the number of forty or fifty, frightfully painted, and armed with tomahawks and fcalping knives.—My hufband met them at the door and in their own tongue aflked them what they wanted—' the fcalps of your family ?' was their anlwer.— My hufband entreated them to have compaflion on me and his innocent children, but his entreaties availed nothing ; we were dragged naked out of the houfe, and tied feverally with cords.—By order of one who appeared to be the chief, about 20 of the Indians took charge of us, who were ordered to conduct us with all poflible difpatch to their fettlement (about 300 miles diftant,) while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the houfe.— We commenced our journey about midnight through an uncultivated wilderneis at the rate of nearly four miles an hour. If either of us through fatigue ftackened our pace, we were moft inhumanly beat and threatened with inftant death.

After a tedious travel of more than forty miles, the favages halted in a fwamp —here for the firft time from the time of our departure, we were permitted to lay down—the Indians kindled a fire on which they broiled fome bear's flefh, of which they allowed us but a fmall portion.

After they had refrefhed themfelves and extinguifhed their fires, we were again compelled to purfue our journey. We travelled until funfet, when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare a covering for themfelves for the night. My poor children complained much of their feet being fwollen, but I was not permitted to give them any relief, nor was their father allowed to difcourfe with them. As night approached, we fhook each other by the hand, expecting never again to witneis the rifing fun. Contrary to our expectations however, we had a tolerable night's reft, and on the fucceeding day, though naked and half ftarved, travelled with much more eafe than on the preceding one. The Indians occafionally allowed us a little raw food fufficiently only to keep us alive—we this day travelled according to the reckoning of the Indians, nearly 40 miles, and were about fun fet joined by the remaining favages who were left behind ; they were loaded with the fpoils of my hufband's property, among other articles, they found a keg of fpirits of which they drank plentifully, as they became intoxicated, they exercifed the more cruelly towards us—they beat my poor children fo unmercifully that they were unable to ftand on it feet the enfuing morning.—The Indians attributed their inability to wilfulnefs, and again renewed their acts of barbarity, beating them with clubs, cutting and gafhing them with their knives and fprinkling their naked bodies with brands of fire. Finding that their hellifh plans had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy fufferers lefs enabled to travel, they came to the refolution to butcher them on the fpot.

" Six holes were dug-in the earth of about five feet in depth, around of which fome dried branches of trees were placed.—My hufband at this moment filled with horror at what he expected was about to take place, broke the rope with which he was bound, and attempted to efcape from the hands of the unmerciful cannibals ! he was, however, clofely purfued, foon overtaken and brought back —he paffed me he caft his eyes towards me and fainted—in this ftuation he was placed erect in one of the holes. The woods now refounded with the heart piercing cries of my poor children—' Spare, O fpare my father !" was their cry—' have mercy on my poor children !" was the cry of their father —it availed nothing—my dear children were all placed in a ftuation fimilar to that of their father—the youngeft (only 9 years old) broke from them and ran up to me, crying " *don't mammy pray don't let them kill me !*"

Alas, O Heavens, what could I do ? In vain did I beg of them to let me take my dear child's place ! by force it was torn from me, in an hour when I could afford it no protection.

Having placed the poor unfortunate victims in the manner above defcribed, they tied them in a ftanding poftition by replacing the rope, which burned them nearly to their necks !

The inhuman wretches now began their hideous powows, dancing to and fro around the victims of their fortunes, which they continued about half an hour, when they communicated fire to the fatal piles ! Heavens only knows what my feelings were at this moment ? As the flames increafed the fhrieks and dying groans of my poor family were heightened ! thank Heaven their fufferings were of fhort duration ; in lefs than a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was firft communicated, their cries ceafed, and they funk into the arms of their kind deliverer.

The callous hearted wretches having fufficiently feafted their eyes with the agonies of the unfortunate fufferers, retired to regale themfelves with what liquors remained —they drank freely and foon became ftupid and fenfelefs ; with one of the tomahawks, I might with eafe have difpatched them all, but my only defire was to flee from them as quick as poflible. I fucceeded with difficulty in liberating myfelf by cutting the cords with which I was bound, on which I bent my courfe for this place. A piece of deer's flefh which I fortunately found in one of the Indian's packs, ferved me for food. I travelled only nights, in the day time concealing myfelf in thick fwamps, or hollow trees. A party of Indians paffed within a few rods of the place of my concealment the fecond day after my departure, but did not difcover me they undoubtedly were of the fame party from whom I had efcaped, in purfuit of me. Two days after I was met by an Indian of the Shawanefe nation ; he proved friendly, and conducted me to a white fettlement ; without his aflifance I muft have again fallen into the hands of my favage foes."

The York Gazette.

YORK, September 5, 1807.

We believe, the Editor of the Republican Critic, is miftaken, both with refpect to our Lieutenant Governor's Title, and his being a political writer in the Canadian Prints ; We can pofitively affure that Gentleman, that the Lieutenant Governor's difpofition is the moft conciliatory, that he efteems the American People ; and would deprecate a rupture with them, as much as any man living

We witneis with pleafure, that, His Majefty's choice of Miniflers accords fo peculiarly with the National wifh.— From fuch an Union in Council, the moft happy prefages may be drawn.

Great Britain and the United States.—The late papers fhew that the prefent Britifh Miniflers are anxious for the preferv ation of peace with America. Report ftates, that negociation on the return treaty was in favorable train ; but we fhould imagine our privacy would feel obliged to wait for the particular inftructions fent by Mr. Parvance in the Wafp. *Bofl Pall.*

On the great topic in controverfy between the U. States and Great Britain, we have made diligent fearch and enquiry. We cannot find or learn any thing in the proceedings of the Englifh Government, or conduct of the Englifh people, that does not bear the moft pacific afpect towards this country. A war with us is deprecated by all orders of men ;—and every thing but the facrifice of the national honour, or prefervation of the national honor, would be conceived to preferve a good underftanding. And we are affured from good authority, that all the treaty differences in difpute will be amicably and fatisfactorily adjufted, if the government of the United States will be a friendly adjuftment. —This difpofition, we are affured, did not arife from any fear of the conlequence of war but from a defire to promote the bleflings of peace and good will. *Boflon Centinel*

A letter from London, of July 2d, fays, that a body of merchants had waited on Mr. Monroe to enquire whether he conceived it fafe to continue to make fhipments to America. He replied in the affirmative ; and added that a treaty comformable to his inftructions from Mr Jefferfon was progreffing, and he had no doubt would be agreed upon in a few days. This information proceeds from a highly refpectable fource *Mer. Adv.*

VENDUE.

WILL be fold by Public Auction, at Mr. Thomas Hamilton's Tavern, on Tuefday the 8th September, a great variety of Houfehold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and other valuable articles too tedious to detail From the fcarcity of money, and the abfolute neceflity of making the fale, very advantageous purchafes will be made. For the information of country purchafers this early notice is given.

THOS MOSLEY, Auctioneer.

York, 12th Auguft,

Take Notice.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PHELPS did about fix years paft, execute a Bond for one hundred Acres of the front of Lot No. 12, on the weft fide of Yonge Street, to one HARTWEL, and fince has heard nothing of faid Bond ; thefe are to notify any perfon holding faid Bond, to bring it forward immediately, as he intends to move to the United States.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

York, 14th Auguft, 18 7.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY Virtue of an Execution to me directed by the High Sheriff, iffued out of his Majefty's Diftrict Court, againft the Goods and Chattels of Timothy Nightingale ; I have taken into cuftody the following articles, viz. Two Beds and Bedding, one brown Cow, one lined backed Cow, one brindled white Steer, one red fpotted Steer, one Horfe, feven Hogs and two yearling heifers, which I fhall fell at public Auction on Monday the fourteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houfe of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Innkeeper, York, for ready Money only.

E. HALE, Sheriff's Bailiff.

York, Auguft 29th, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber wifhes to purchafe from fifty to fixty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young fteers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alfo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perfons remote from the ftat of government, at which they may have land bufinefs (requiring fpeedy) of fuch perfons driving cattle to this place, will find their accommodation, meet with a prompt-ence, and a fure market.

Sadler & Harnefs Maker.

THE fubfcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the fhop next door eaft of Mr. Thomas Mofley's dwelling houfe, and on the firft of September next will commence the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its different branches, and will be happy to fupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the fhorteft notice, by the public's humble fervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguft. 18 7.

LOST

THE 16th day of May laft, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit : one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gilbert, (in Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at 8 dls. four notes againft Jordan Poft, fen. amounting to 61 dollars 84 cents ; a receipt given by —— Van Alftyne for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hathrook, for fruit 13 to 14 hundred bufhels at Onondago Salt, laid receipt dated in October 1806. Any perfon who will deliver the faid Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, fhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The fubfcribers to the above notes are regarded not to make any payments on the fame, but to the fubfcriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

Stolen or Strayed,

ABOUT the Month of May laft, a Black MARE, paft four years old, with two white hind feet ; one of which is white nearly up to the joint, has a fmall blaze on her forehead and ftrait backed.—Four dollars will be paid by the fubfcriber on bringing the laid Mare to his premifes on Lot No. 11 firft Conceflion of the Township of York, or by informing him where the fame may be had.

BENJAMIN MOSLEY.

York, 27th Auguft. 18 7.

ATTENTION.

THE Subfcriber gratefully impreffed for the liberal patronage he has received for feveral years as an Auctioneer, returns his fincere thanks to his Friends and ; others, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by frequenting his Houfe. During his extenfive employ the Public, he can fay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the credits are ftill of the original amount, (to enable him to oblige as extenfively in future) he is now under the neceflity of making a general and particular call upon the b nds in arrears to him, whether by note, bond, or otherwife Such claims as come within the jurifdiction, will, if not fpeedily fatisfied, be collected by procefs of the Court of Requefts. All thofe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firft day of Auguft next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or referve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

FOR SALE

LOT No 48, Eaft fide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres ; the foil and fituation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Martel, Barton, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sep., 1807.

List of Letters remaining in the Poft Office at York, Auguft 28th, 18 7.

ANDERSON, Peter,
Adam, Joleph
Briton, Francis
Crowther, Lieutenant 41ft regiment.
Campbell. James
Dobfon, William
Forbes, Captain 41ft regiment.
Fuller, Lewis
Hill, Jofeph
Jackfon, J. M. Efq. 2 letters.
Ker, Thomas
McAlifter,
McMullen, Neal
McNevie, Adam
McCredie, Everand 2 letters.
M'Loun, Robert
Menier, Adam
Monger, Samuel
Smith, Thomas
Scott, Robert
Thorpe, Judge
Tifdale, Lot. 2 letters
Tayler, Bridget 41ft regiment.
Walth, Peter

D. M'LEAN, P. M.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Walnut Bedftead ; Enquire at the Printing Office.

York, 18 Auguft, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor Generals Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 6th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, under Kivet Humber, containing 60 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No 8 in the 8th Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Finchley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cath, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt Side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN COXN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land is excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, will to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James Heads, blackſmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 14,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	- -	8th do.
North half of 24 in the		5th do.—1600
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern ½ of 24	- -	21 conceſſion—
22 - -		7th do.
4 - -		8th do.
4 - -		10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford:		
22, 23 and 24 - -		5th—600 acres
in Whitby.		
10, 11 and 12 - -		7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - -		9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
17, 21 and South half of 22		2d—500 in
King.		
17 - - -		3d
14 - - -		5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; there are well watered, having ſeven or eight ſine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chalus, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Innkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from York, having 15 acres of Land improved thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs.—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 19th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Boſtom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bierker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

FOUND ſtrayed in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been loſt, any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr Elias Doxtor in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying His Majeſty's troops ſtationed at this Garriſon, with freſh Beef, which commences September 1ſt, informs the public, that every Tueſday and Saturday mornings during the warm Months, a regular ſupply for conſtant cuſtomers will be attended to.

RT. HENDERSON.

N. B. A perſon who is perfectly maſter of the Tanning and Currying buſineſs, will find conſtant employment and good encouragement.

☞ Alſo wanted immediately, for which Cath will be paid, a quantity of Oak and Hemlock Bark.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Councillors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Seventeenth Day of September, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Sixth day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-third Day of October, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Eleventh Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have been diſabled without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, or alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47 h year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS. Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercife of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, forever, be and reſpectively be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom ſhe is indebted in this Province, will preſent their claims for payment within ſixteen months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame ſpace of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

EXTRACTS.

To the Memory of the

RIGHT HONORABLE

WILLIAM PITT AND VISCOUNT NELSON.

" Fortunati Ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
" Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo."

Oh happy pair! if verse like mine can give
Eternal fame, for ever shall ye live.

Now mourn indeed, those infulated Land,
Where freedom makes her himself — final ftand!
Loft, Loft to ev'ery ear the fpear and fhield—
Loft to the Country—Hero of the Field—
NELSON and PITT! the Glory of the Age!
The bold Warrior and the wiseft Sage!
The world's Wonder! Pitt's Ev'ry Nation's Pride!
The State's Sheet-Anchor and the Helm's fure Guide.

But mourn not, void of hope; for why defpair?
Britannia ftill in Heaven's peculiar care,
Yet many a PITT with Patriot Zeal fhall fpring
To cour'fe her beloved—his gracious King;
Yet many a NELSON on the enfeigned Main,
Shall ftr the defiants of France and Spain;
Contending Parties cordially unite,
T' illume the Senate or conduct the fight:
While Albion ftall exchange her tears for fmiles,
And reign unrival'd Empreis of the Iles!

Hiftory to late pofterity fhall tell
How NELSON fought—how gloriouſly he fell;
What honors Britain to her Champion paid,
What funeral pomp aton'd his mighty fhade.
Shall not like honors to the grave attend
The dear remains of his departed friend?
(For what he well *performed* his pattern plain'd—
This the keen head, and *That* th' effective hand!

No—On his Tomb this ſimple Truth be writ;
" Here lies the *mortal* part of WILLIAM PITT:"
Fame's bright Talifman, while millions gaze,
Shall make each letter like a Sunbeam blaze;
Nor ſhall the ſuffrage of that Name expire,
Till Trebia are burſting and the world's on fire!

WHILST fortune ſmiles, and plenty fills your board,
Whilſt copious draughts your cheering vanity afford,
Whilſt roſy health ſupports the human frame,
Whilſt credit laſts, and ſtill exiſts your fame,
Whilſt you're a plenty, and have cath to ſpend,
So long you're known, ſo long you have a friend.
But change the ſcene—let fickle fortune frown,
You ſtand forſaken, and alas unknown!
Let wretched poverty and hunger preſs,
Let want hang out the enſigns of diſtreſs!
Let fore affliction ſink your feeble frame,
Let *cruel ſlander* wound your honeſt fame;
Let neighbors ſlight ye, and let creditors fail,
Let ſheriffs come, and creditors aſſail;
Where's then your friends? alas! you ſearch in vain;
Self intereſt ſways, unheeded you complain.
Alas! how oft, in friendſhip's garb array'd,
Deception triumphs, baſeſt man's betray'd;
Pretended friends in ev'ry clime abound,
But real friends are " rare as comets" found.
Ye who pretend the human heart to know,
Shew me a friend, and I'll an angel ſhow

Thoughts on Popularity.

FAME is ſo capricious a goddeſs, and I muſt own I have ſuch an indifferent opinion of the vulgar, that I am led to ſuſpect that merit which raiſes their ſhout; at leaſt I am certain to find thoſe great, and ſometimes good men, who find ſatisfaction in ſuch acclammations, made worſe by it; and hiſtory has too frequently taught me, that the head which has grown this day giddy with the roar of the million, has the very next been fixed on a pole.

An inſtance of this occurred as Alexander VI. was entering a little town in the neighborhood of Rome, which had been juſt evacuated by the enemy. He perceived the townſmen buſy in the market-place in pulling down from a gibbet a figure which had been deſigned to repreſent himſelf. There were ſome alſo knocking down a neighboring ſtatue of one of the Orſini family, with whom he was at war, in order to put Alexander's effigy in its place. It is poſſible that a man who knew leſs of the world, would have condemned the adulation of thoſe barefaced flatterers; but Alexander ſeemed pleaſed with it at firſt, and turning to Borgia, his ſon, ſaid with a ſmile, *Videt, mi fili, quam leve diſcrimen pulchrum inter patrum.* "You ſee my ſon, the ſmall difference between a gibbet and a ſtatue." If the great could be taught any leſſon, this might ſerve to teach them upon how weak a foundation their glory ſtands, which is built upon popular applauſe; for, as ſuch praiſe what ſeems like merit, they as quickly condemn what has only the appearance of guilt.

The report of James II. abdicating the throne of Great Britain, occaſioned the lighting of many bon-fires, a ſecond report of his eſtabliſhment upon it the next day, produced the ſame effects.

The following ſtory is much to my preſent purpoſe. A Chineſe, who had long ſtudied the works of Confucius, who knew the characters of fourteen thouſand words, and could read a great part of every book that came in his way, once took it into his head to travel into Europe, and obſerve the cuſtoms of a people whom he thought not very much inferior, even to his own countrymen, in the arts of refining upon every paſſion. Upon his arrival at Amſterdam, his paſſion for letters naturally led him to a bookſeller's ſhop; and, as he could ſpeak a little Dutch, he civilly aſked the bookſeller for the works of the immortal Xixofou. The bookſeller aſſured him he had never heard the book mentioned before. "What have you never heard of that immortal poet?" returned the other much ſurpriſed, "that light of the eyes, that ſun of kings, that roſe of perfection! I could have ſuppoſed you know nothing of the immortal Fipfihihi, ſecond couſin to the moon?" "Nothing at all, indeed Sir," returned the other. "Alas!" cries our traveller, "to what purpoſe, then, has one of theſe ſellers to death, and the other offered himſelf up as a ſacrifice to the Tartar enemy, to gain a renown which has never travelled beyond the precincts of China?"

So prevalent is this, that there is ſcarce a village in Europe, and not one univerſity, that is not thus furniſhed with its little great men. The head of a petty corporation, who oppoſes the deſigns of a prince, who would tyranniſically force his ſubjects to ſave their beſt cloaths for Sunday; the puny pedant, who finds, who undiſcovered property in the potype, or deſcribes an unheeded proceſs in the ſkeleton of a mole; and whole mind, like his microſcope, perceives nature only in detail; the rhymer, who makes ſmooth verſes, and paints to our imagination, when he ſhould only ſpeak to our hearts: all equally fancy themſelves walking forward to immortality, and deſpiſe the crowd behind them to look on. The crowd takes them at their word. Patriot, Philoſopher, and Poet, are thruſted in their train. "Where was there ever ſo much merit ſeen? No times ſo important as our own; ages, yet unborn, ſhall gaze with wonder and applauſe!" To ſuch praiſe, the impatient bigotry moves forward, buſtling and ſwelling, and aptly compared to a puddle in a ſtorm.

How vain and unſtable is popularity! I have lived to ſee Admirals and Generals who once had crowds hollowing after them wherever they went, who were praiſed by newſpapers and magazines, thoſe echoes of the voice of the vulgar, and yet they have long ſunk into merited obſcurity, with ſcarce even an epitaph left to flatter. A few years ago the herring fiſhery employed all Grub-ſtreet; it was the topic in every coffee-houſe, and the burden of every ballad. We were to dry up oceans of gold from the bottom of the ſea; we were to ſupply all Europe with herrings upon our own terms. At preſent we hear no more of all this. We have diſhed up very little gold that I can learn; nor do we furniſh the world with herrings, as was expected. Let us wait but a few years longer, and we ſhall find all our expectations in herring-fiſhery.

I ſhould not at all wonder if the caprice of the populace which made the ſkies ring with the name of a Keppel, ſhould repeat, if poſſible, louder huzzas at the advancement of his adverſary.

LONDON, June 23.

SCOTS COLONY.

An article in the Foreign papers dated St. Peterſburgh, May 4, ſays:—" His Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a very remarkable charter to the colony of Scotchmen who have been ſettled for the laſt four years in the mountains of Caucaſſus. The charter ſets forth the privileges accorded to the Scotchmen, who form a detached ſettlement in a diſtrict ſo thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of ſo many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and Heathens, are intended to increaſe their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in reſpect to their immunities, on the ſame footing with the Evangelical Society in Sarepta. They are to have the requiſite additional allotments of land as near as poſſible to the village which they have already founded. Of theſe his Majeſty ſecures to them the perpetual poſſeſſion, promiſing that no part of the tract allotted to their community ſhall ever paſs by ſale, mortgage, or bill of emption, or any other pretence, into the occupation of ſtrangers. They are exempted from all imports or burthens for thirty years; at the end of which period they are, inſtead of poll-tax, to pay their proportion of land tax, but to be exempt from all other imports, from the civil and military ſervice of the ſtate, and from the billeting of ſoldiers in any of their villages. The free exerciſe of their religion is confirmed to them, and the internal rules and police of the ſettlement ſhall forever be adminiſtered by a magiſtrate choſen from among themſelves. His paſſports will be a ſufficient authority for them to travel and traffick in every part of the Empire, but not for leaving the country. The chief Magiſtrates is not, without ſpecial permiſſion, to admit to the privileges of a colonift any Ruſſian ſubject, but is at liberty to receive as ſettlers, Kabardans, Circaſſians, and every other deſcription of Mahometans and Heathens, being freemen, and taking the oath of allegiance to his Maj. ty. They may alſo become converts to the religion of the Colony. The Coloniſts may alſo buy and keep Kabardan, Circaſſian and other Mahometan and Heathen ſlaves. They may freely exerciſe every ſort of trade, art or manufacture and within their own limits, diſtill and vend their ſpirituous liquors. The Colony is placed under the ſpecial protection of the civil Government of Caucaſſus."

July 2.

In the afternoon of yeſterday, a general ſunſhine burſt into the gloom.—Diſpatches were laid to have been received from Lord Hutchinſon, repreſenting that the battle was ſo obſtinate, that both parties remained after the battle nearly in the ſame poſition as before it, and that it was to be conſidered as a battle in which neither could claim a decided victory. In the evening we were favored with a peruſal of ſome letters received by a Nobleman of illuſtrious rank, which ſtated, that no confirmation had been received at Hamburgh of the rumour of the capture of Konigſberg—that on the 22d and 23d inſt. ſeveral couriers had arrived direct from the French army, but that the intelligence both by them was not ſuffered to tranſpire—that it was reported another battle had been fought on the 16th, in which the French had been beaten.

British Houſe of Commons, July 1.

Vaccination.—Mr. Huſkiſſon reminded the houſe, that an addreſs had been voted to his majeſty in the laſt ſeſſion, on the motion of the noble lord (lord H. Petty) who was then one of his majeſty's miniſters, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, to inquire into, and report the ſtate of Vaccination in the United Kingdom. That reſpectable body had enquired into the ſubject, with all the zeal and diligence which the importance of the ſubject required, and had confirmed the ſtatement of the utility of this valuable diſcovery. Men of ſome liberal education as thoſe who compoſed the college, muſt have been free from the influence of any prejudice againſt an improvement in the practice of the profeſſion they belonged to, but muſt be ſuppoſed at the ſame time to have inveſtigated ſo very important a ſubject with all that jealous caution which the nature of ſuch a diſcovery called for. They had made this enquiry; and he was happy to ſtate to the houſe, that the reſult of their inveſtigation was ſuch as to warrant them in making a report, that vaccination was an effectual and certain preventative againſt the Small Pox. It was under theſe circumſtances of the higheſt importance, that their report ſhould be given to the public, not only for the benefit of this empire, but for the advantage of the whole human race.—He ſhould at preſent confine himſelf to moving that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct "that there be laid before the houſe, a copy of the Report of the Royal College of Phyſicians reſpecting the ſtate of Vaccination in the United Kingdom."

Frankfort, June 22.

It is aſſured that in conſequence of a private treaty, his Eminence the Prince Primate has ceded the city of Ratiſbon to his Majeſty the King of Bavaria. The ſame advice ſay the Prince Primate will be indemnified by an extent of territory much to his convenience.

Letters from Berlin ſay that they have received there the news that the anſwer of the Engliſh Government, relative to the propoſitions which have been made it for opening of negotiations of peace, is at length arrived at the Ruſſian and Pruſſian quarters general, and that it had been tranſmitted to the Emperor Napoleon. It is added that the Cabinet of London declares in this anſwer, that it is ready to enter upon negociations in concert with its allies—that it relinquiſhes the manner of opening theſe negociations entirely to the pleaſure and will of the Emperor of Ruſſia. It is aſſerted alſo, that a correſpondence relative to the important object is eſtabliſhed between the Court of Rudberg, the Ruſſian miniſter of foreign affairs who is at Konigſberg, and the Prince of Benevento.

It is known beſides that the direct communications between the two Quarters General are very frequent. The French and Ruſſian aid-de camps daily paſs from one army to the other with diſpatches. In general, all theſe circumſtances are conſidered at Berlin as being of favorable augur to the iſſue of the negotiations; the more ſo, ſince it is known that the Plenipotentiary of the meditating power, Mr. de Saint Vincent, is expected from Warſaw at the French General Quarters.

The greateſt uncertitude prevails reſpecting the opening of the military operations. The ſituation of things has not undergone the leaſt change ſince the reduction of Dantzick. The different corps of the army remain quiet at their cantonments, and the Emperor continued at Dantzick at the departure of the laſt poſt.

MONTE VIDEO.

Extract of a letter dated March 22.

"Every thing remains in profound myſtery in this quarter. The Spaniards at Buenos Ayres are diſtracted by party ſpirit, which appears momentarily likely to burſt into a flame. A few days ſince they attempted to detain by force a boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Charwell, having at the ſame time a flag of truce flying, and the matter proceeded to ſuch lengths as to occaſion blows to paſs between the Spaniſh officers. Liniers, a Frenchman, commander in the navy, is Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the Viceroy is in the fortreſs, ſtrongly guarded. Mordelle, another Frenchman, who, from having loſt an arm, was better known by the name of Manco, and was an artful villain, was unqueſtionably killed during the ſtorming of the town. We are in an anxious ſtate of expectancy relative to Buenos Ayres. From the circumſtance of ſeveral officers having lately been up with flags of truce, we may form an opinion ſomething is on the tapis.—Again, from the circumſtance of the 9th regiment of light dragoons, who arrived ſome time ſince, not being yet diſembarked; from ſeveral ſchooners and gun-boats being fitted out, and battering cannon and ſhores, &c. being ſhipped on board tranſports, and tranſports got ready for the immediate reception of troops, it is natural to conclude offenſive meaſures is to be adopted.——It is utterly impoſſible for veſſels, even frigates, to proceed higher up the river.——Of our proſpect of ſucceſs, it would be wrong to haz rd a doubt.——One thouſand men, with the ſupport of the men of war, would be ſufficient to retain Monte Video, which would with the brigade of ſeamen and royal marines, leave near five thouſand five or ſix hundred, ſay near ſix thouſand diſpoſable forces, to act againſt Buenos Ayres.—Exclu-ſive of an armed mob or rabble, divided into ſeditious parties, not more than 2000 or 1500 regular troops are in Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants of Monte Video are daily returning to their houſes, and begin to feel full confidence in the Engliſh.——Our commander, Sir Samuel Achmuty, is much beloved, and has proved himſelf worthy the command entruſted to him. The Brigade of cavalry, under the command of the hon. W. Lumley, remains in camp about a mile from the town. Several troops of the 17th and 20th and 21ſt, are mounted, but, contrary to expectation, very indifferently; however, horſes are daily procured. Our army is in general, very healthy, and our wounded recovering; it is a charming climate, and very plentiful. Our beef, very good meat, is about a farthing per pound, of a dollar the carcaſe; fiſh is in abundance; poultry is beginning to find its way to market, but has hitherto been ſcarce and dear. Our Engliſh merchants are daily arriving, but complain at preſent of a glut of European goods; however, very ſhortly, when an intercourſe with Buenos Ayres, and the interior is accompliſhed, an extenſive and moſt lucrative trade muſt be opened.

"We are extremely active in ſhipping the prize goods, of which very large quantities continue hourly to be diſcovered on board of prize ſhips, fifty ſeven of which were found in the harbor, and have been moſt ſcrupulouſly examined, as well to determine their qualities as to aſcertain their cargoes and to prevent any concealment. We underſtand they will proceed ſhortly, under convoy of the Lancaſter to England.

"2 The Olympia cutter has arrived, and a multiplicity of reports are in circulation.—Colonel Craufurd, with 300 troops, may be hourly expected.—*London Paper.*

National Civility.—Capt. Woodriffe, who ſo gallantly defended the Calcutta, belonging to the Eaſt India Company, and who was taken priſoner and ſent to Verdun, has recently returned to England. The manner of his enlargement is ſingular. Capt. W. had made ſeveral applications to Talleyrand to procure his releaſe, but without ſucceſs. Some time in the laſt month, however, he received an order ſigned by Bonaparte, in Poland, directing him to proceed immediately to England and to take the route of St. Maloes, a town which no Engliſhman is permitted to enter. On Captain W's. arrival at that place, he found his letter forwarded, by the French Government, which had been directed to Verdun. At St. Maloes Capt. W. proceeded to engage a veſſel, or cartel, to convey him to England, for which he expected to pay 40 or 50 guineas; but was then told that a veſſel was provided by the French Government, free of every expence whatever. Our Government, not to be out done in this unexpected generoſity on the part of the enemy, immediately releaſed a French officer of equal rank with Capt. W. who has been ſince returned to France, on terms of equal liberality. ib.

Miranda once more. This gentleman, who figured for ſome time ſo largely in our papers, has ſcarcely been mentioned ſince his failure on the Spaniſh main. It is ſtated in a late paper that he is ſtill at Trinidad, and profeſſes an intention of renewing his attempt. *as ſoon as he obtains a ſuitable force from England.*—*Briſtol Pal.*

A Mr. Gilleſpie, of England, has invented what he calls a *Revolving Impregnable Battery*. We have ſeen no deſcription of it; but it is ſaid a few men in the Battery would be ſufficient to work it, who, while remaining in perfect ſecurity themſelves, would *inevitably* cauſe the utter deſtruction of an invading foe! ib.

CHARACTER OF LOUIS XII.

KING OF FRANCE.

It is the unanimous opinion of the French hiſtorians that more royal virtues, with fewer defects, were never more conſpicuous in any of their princes, than in this monarch. France was never happier, richer, or more tranquil than under his reign. Juſtice was never better adminiſtered, wiſer laws were never enacted, and ſcarcely any ever ſo well executed. Military diſcipline was never ſo exact or ſo ſevere; but at the ſame time the troops were punctually paid. In ſucceeding time it was conſidered a grievance to quarter them in the Provinces, but in the time of this Prince, the people requeſted they might be quartered among them.—His family and his court, the nobility and people, equally admired him, and called him their Father; the title with which he was moſt pleaſed, and which he made it the ſtudy of his life to deſerve. He began his reign by abolishing imports; and at the time of his death, he had diminiſhed half of them. He was obliged ſome times to uſe extraordinary taxes, but when he ſigned the edicts, it did it with tears. His misfortunes endeared him to his ſubjects; for he might have maintained his conqueſts in Italy, if he would have raiſed large ſums upon his people. But he thought any loſs light, when compared with that of the loſs of their affections. He was thought a little too ſaving, and in the beginning of his reign, his ſubjects took the liberty of expreſſing this in Satires, and even of ridiculing it on the ſtage. The King knew it very well; but it gave him no offence. He ſaid upon that occaſion what ought ever to be remembered; "I had rather my ſubjects laugh at my parſimony than weep at their own diſtreſs." How are times changed!!!

Thomas Ballie, the Iriſh rebel, after an impriſonment of nine een months in the Temple at Paris, has recently been eſcorted by the *Gens d'armes*, who never loſt ſight of him until he was ſhipped to Bordeaux for America; and very many of his countrymen, of the ſame deſcription, have lately taken he ſame voyage. *Lon. Pap.*

The following conciſe and whimſical account of England was given by Count Oxenſtern, after his departure from London: "England is really the queen of iſles—the metropolis and arſenal of Neptune—it is the treaſury of Europe—the kingdom of Bacchus—the ſchool of Epicurus—the academy of Venus—he country of Mars—the receſs of Minerva—the ſupport of Holland—the ſcourge of France—he purgatory of thoſe who are advocates for ſlavery—and the paradiſe of thoſe who are lovers of liberty."

NOTICE.

*** The Sheriff's ſale adverti'ed in laſt week's Gazette, is poſtponed until further notice.

E. HALE, Sheriff's Bailiff.

York, Sept 11th, 1807.

Sadler & Harneſs Maker.

THE ſubſcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the ſhop next door eaſt of Mr. Thomas Moſley's dwelling houſe, and on the firſt of September next will commence the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its different branches, and will be happy to ſupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the ſhorteſt notice, by the public's humble ſervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguſt 1807.

LOST

THE 16th day of May laſt, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gibbs, (in Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes againſt Jeduthan Pell, Eſq. amounting to 61 dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by ——— Van Alſtyne for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hathcock, for from 13 to 14 hundred bushels of Onondago Salt, ſaid receipt dated in October 1806. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The ſubſcribers to the above notes are requeſted not to make any payments on the ſame, but to the ſubſcriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

Stolen or Strayed,

ABOUT the Month of May laſt, a Black MARE, paſt four years old, with two white hind feet; one of which is white neately up to the joint, has a ſmall bl ze on her forehead and ſtrait backed.—Four dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber on bringing the ſaid Mare to his premiſes on Lot No. 11 firſt Conceſſion of the Township of York, or by informing him where the may be had.

BENJAMIN MOSLEY.

York, 27th Auguſt 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to forty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807.

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land holden (requiring ſpecial) ſuch perſons driving cattle to this place, for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a fair market.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS JOSEPH PHELPS did about ſix years paſt, execute a Bond for one hundred Acres of the front of Lot No. 12, on the weſt ſide of Yonge Street, to one HARTWEL, and ſince has heard nothing of ſaid Bond; theſe are to notify any perſon holding ſaid Bond, to bring it forward immediately, as he intends to move to the United States.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

York 14th Auguſt, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyſon	2	11s. New York Currency	per lb.
Hyſon Skin	6/6	"	do.
Souchong	7s.	"	do.
Bohea	3/6	"	do.

Alſo 750 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York.
and 60 long Pieces do. 15/6

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the abovementioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 4th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log Houſe & upwards of 90 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the *Rivers* Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats: Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the 8th Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict — Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of Lunnox, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No 11 in the eighth Conceſſion of Vaughy and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres—Lot No 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Bathurſt, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron, Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land is excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Applications to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to Jabez Hunt, blackſmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 12th July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 5th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 2d conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Barford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - 3d
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham

the above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion on Scadding; alſo the ſouth half of No. 34 and the whole of 35 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabot, Major St George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr Thomas Hamilton, innkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and Kitley, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs.—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two Years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROOK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Conn, jun.
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Lenox Wright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aſkin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

FOUND ſtrayed in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leathers, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he is taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elihu Deare in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of. He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation where required thereto, by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying His Majeſty's troops Stationed at this Garriſon, with freſh Beef, which commences September 1ſt, informs the public, that every Tueſday and Saturday mornings during the warm Months, a regular ſupply for conſtant cuſtomers will be attended to.

RT HENDERSON.

N. B. A perſon who is perfectly maſter of the Tinning and Currying buſineſs, will find conſtant employment and good encouragement.

☞ Alſo wanted immediately, for which Cash will be paid, a quantity of Oak and Hemlock Bark.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 21.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 853.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Seventeenth Day of September, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Sixth day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-third Day of October, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Eleventh Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's ſubjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798 and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was hereby revived and continued in force and effect for three years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reſpect to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize now paid into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, leverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe preſents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, ſo paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern,

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will preſent their claims or payments within three months from the date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame ſpace of time

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

ODE TO POPULARITY.

O Popularity, thou giddy thing!
What grace or profit doft thou bring?
Thou art not honefty, thou art not fame;
I cannot call thee by a worthy name,
To fay I hate thee were not true;
Contempt is properly thy due,
I cannot love thee and defpife thee too.

Thou art no patriot, but the varieft cheat
That ever traffick'd in deceit;
A ftate empiric, bellowing loud
Freedom and plenty to the mobbing crowd;
And what can'ft thou, if thou can'ft raife
Illuminations and bonfires,
Tho' heat the city flank in one bright blaze?

A patriot! no; for thou doft hold in hate
The very peace and welfare of the ftate;
When anarchy affaults the Sovereign's throne
Then is thy day, the night thy own;
Then is thy triumph, when the fon
Levels fome dark inhidious blow,
Or ftrong rebellion lays the country low.

Then can'ft affect humility, to hide
Some crep arrear of monftrous pride;
Connivance and charity pretend,
For compaffing fome private end;
And in a canting converfation note
Long fcripture paffages can'ft quote,
When perfecution rankles in thy throat.

Thou haft no fenfe of nature at thy heart,
No ear for fcience, and no eye for art,
Yet coolly intrify doft decide at once
This man a wit, and that a dunce;
And (ftrange to tell) how'er unjuft,
We take thy dictates upon truft,
For if the world will be deceiv'd, it muft.

In truth and juftice thou haft no delight,
Virtue thou doft not know by fight;
But, as the chemift by his ftill,
From drofs and dregs a fpirit can diftill,
So from the paffions, or the ftews,
Bullies, blafphemers, cheats, or Jews,
Shall turn to heroes, if they ferve thy views.

Thou doft but make a ladder of the mob,
Why-why to climb into fome courtly job;
There fafe repofing, warm and fnug,
Thou anfwer'ft with a patriot ftrug,
Miferants, begone! who cares for you,
Ye bafe-born, brawling, clamorous crew,
You've ferv'd my turn, and, vagabonds, adieu!

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

" He faw her charming, but he faw not half
" The charms her down-caft modefty conceal'd:
" For every moment love and chaftis defire
" Sprung in his bofom."

Hints to Mifs —— and her fair friends.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

IT has often been remarked that the generality of females have many admirers, and at the fame time, few or no lovers; and they wonder at it:—but the reafon is obvious if they thought.—but thinking is become quite unfafhionable. "Ah!" find a venerable Virgin, lamenting the degeneracy of the age, "Courting is nothing to what it was when I was young! The Ilirts now-a-days, make the fellows fo fawcy, that there is hardly to be found a refpectable lover."

The obfervation was juft.—The woman of the laft age were more refpectable, becaufe they were more reftrved; for want of a proper referve, they are treated with indifference, which is nearly allied to contempt; they make themfelves too cheap to keep up their conf equence, without which, they can never be refpectable.

Flirtifh, ofpecially, a woman muft repel before fhe can attract. All this advice muft ftand oddly to a female ear! but fhe who laughs at it, pays no compliment to her underftanding.

Ovid, who knew human nature tolerably well, difcovered not a little penetration, when he made Daphne fly to laft from her laureled lover, for his paffion was increafed by the purfuit.

Our modern Daphne's, Meffrs. Printers, are quite another fort of people. Inftead of flying from, they run into the arms of their Apollo's, and are afterwards furprifed that they grow cool to their charms. Lovers are like fportfmen, to whom the poffeffion of the game is nothing to the pleafures of the chafe. If women would ftudy lefs to pleafe, they would give more pleafure; this is a paradox, which thofe for whom I throw out thefe reflections cannot comprehend, and until they can, they will never make their fortunes by their faces. The rofes of youth are not long in bloom; and when time has torn them away, there's an end of love at firft fight, and no fmall fhare of the fweets, by their manner of fetting themfelves off, chiefly to depend.

The modern hoe ladies carry their heads well, I muft own, and have fine fweeping trails; but when a man of fenfe would chufe a wife, he expects other good qualities than thofe which might well recommend a ftuffe!

To be ftared at a few fcabies, and neglected, and in a few more fink into oblivion, is the lot of a thoufand fawcy girls, who have only external appearances to recommend them; without prudence and deference, even the moft fubftantial ornaments, though they excite admiration, will never produce esteem.

Prudence is fuperior to Pearls, and there is no kind of comparifon between diamonds and difcretion. Fools may be caught with the firft, but the man, worth having, will make the gem the object of his attention.

" What is the world to them,
" Its pomp, it's pleafures, and it's nonfenfe all!
" Who in *each other* clafp whatever fair
" High fancy forms, or lavifh hearts can with?"

BATCHELOR.

Important in Aftronomy.—We announce from a refpectable fource, the difcovery of another Planet, by Olbers, a German Aftronomer. A gentleman in Boſton received the information from the obfervatory of Marſeilles, where they had not obferved it, becaufe they had not yet the elements of its orbit. This is the fecond planet difcovered by Olbers. The firſt he named Pallas, though a great many aftronomers called it Olbers. This information will doubtleſs be received with as much pleaſure as admiration; and the diſcovery will confer additional luſtre on the name of Olbers, already ſo famous.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Boſton, September 2.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ſhip Sally, capt. Lewis, 42 days from Liverpool, we have received our London files complete to the 17th July. They furniſh much highly intereſting news; and we have endeavored to give under our foreign head, a general ſketch.

An Armiſtice was agreed upon between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, at Tilſit, the 21ſt June; and Treaties of Peace are ſaid to have been ſigned between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and France, the 28th of the ſame month. The negociation had been conducted with the ſame ſpeed as the marſh of the armies of thoſe powers. The particulars of the negociation, and the terms of the treaties, have not tranſpired;—except indeed, the reported ones mentioned in the Rotterdam article.

The report of a revolution in Turkey is confirmed;—Muſtapha IV. a couſin of Selim, has ſucceeded to the throne.

The Britiſh were apprehenſive that Denmark would be compelled by France to ſhut up the Sound; and were about ſending a ſtrong fleet into the Baltic, to ſhew both Denmark and France that neither of them have the right nor the power to exclude her.

The expeditions which had failed from England for Stralſund, had not been recalled.

The Waſp, which carried out Mr. Purviance, with the rejected Britiſh treaty, from this country, had arrived at Yarmouth; and Mr. Purviance reached London the 15th July. We ſee no particular obſervation, either in the Britiſh Parliament, or of the London Editors, which tend to ſhew otherwiſe than that the negociation of our miniſters was in amicable train.

The French army occupies all the Thalweg of the Niemen, ſo that there only remains to the King of Pruſſia, the town and territories of Memel.

From the Mercantile Advertiſer.

Capt. Bourne, who left Montevideo on the 23d of June, informs us, that the Britiſh fleet, with a reinforcement under Admiral Murry, from the Cape of Good Hope, conſiſting of 5000 troops, ſailed from Montevideo two days before the Whampoa, for Buenos Ayres, for the purpoſe of retaking that place, which they expected to accomplith with little trouble.

The whole force was ſaid to conſiſt of 10,000 men, under the command of Gen. Whitelocke.

The following articles are copied from a file of Montevideo papers to the 20th of June, with which captain Bourne has favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer:—

MONTEVIDEO, June 23.

Head Quarters, Montevideo, June 19, 1807.

Laſt night a diſpatch was received by his Excellency, Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, from Col. Pack, commanding the troops at Colonia, with the important and gratifying intelligence, that he had obtained a complete victory over the Spaniſh army, conſiſting of upwards of two thouſand men, under the command of col. Elio, and ſtrongly poſted at St. Pedro.

The enemy had his front and flanks, ſtrongly ſecured by a deep and marſhy river, and defended by ſix pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the poſition were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Britiſh troops, conſiſting only of nine hundred and fifty men; and they completely ſucceeded in routing the enemy, with the loſs of one hundred and twenty killed, and 3 great many wounded, leaving in our poſſeſſion, 2 ſtandard, ſix pieces of ordnance, near three hundred ſtand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance ſtores, and one hundred and five priſoners.

The ſecond in command, (Lieut. Colonel Juan Baptiſt Raymond) one Major, two captains, and two lieutenants, are among the priſoners.

The Britiſh in this affair, had only two men killed, and twenty-three wounded.—But we are ſorry to add, that Major Gardner and aſſiſtant Surgeon Turner were ſlightly wounded by the explofion of an ammunition cart, after the action was over.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Liſbon.

"On Saturday laſt, at 8 P. M. we had a ſevere "ſhock of an earthquake here—more ſo than has been felt "thele many years, but of ſhort duration—fortunately little "damage has been done—the alarm and conſternation ex"cited by an event ſo dreadful and terrible, is not to be de"ſcribed.—veſſels afloat on the river, felt the ſhock, and it is "ſaid that veſſels thirty miles off the coaſt were ſenſible of it.

PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, 10 AUGUST, 1807.

Aſhes—Pot. - - - per T.	£28—£28	17
—Pearl - - - -	30	
Bread—White - - Loaf alfo.		9½
—Brown do. do.		7½
Beef—Cargo - - - per B.	4	
—Prime - - - -	3	
—Mefs - - - -	2	
Brandy—Spanifh 1ſt proof G.	1	6
—French - - -	1	5
Butter—per lb. - - -		8
Cheefe—American - - -		6
Flour—per barrel - - -	1 15	1—5
—Fine - - - -	1 7	6 1—2
Fifh—Cod dry per Qr.	1	5
—Salmon pickled per B.	2	15
—Shad - - - -	1	7 6
Gin—Dutch 1ſt proof per G.	2	2
Grain—Wheat per M.	6	8—12
—Corn do M.	3	8—4
H. Lord—per lb. - - -		8
Iron—Swedes (bolt) Cwt.	1 16	—1—8
—Sheet - - -	2	
—American - - -	1	10
Leather—Britiſh per lb.		2
—American do.		1
Lumber—Oak per C. F.	1	1—1½
—Staves pipe per M.	80	
—Boards pine per lb.	1	15
Pork—Cargo - - - B.	2	10
—Prime - - - -	2	
—Mefs - - - -	3	10
Rum—Jamaica ſpirits per G.		5 3—6
—Grenada do.		4 3—95
Salts—Fine - - - M.	1	6
Sugar—Loaf - - - per lb.		1—1½
—Brown per Cwt.	2	14—16
Steel—Crowley per lb.		1—1½
—Watered do.		1—1½
Tea—Hyſon - - - per lb.		7
—Hyſonſkin - - -		3 6
Wines—Madeira per Pipe	40—80	Guin.
—Port do.	40—50	Guin.
—Spanifh per Hhd.	30	Guin.

The par of Exch. on London is 10 per Cent. Short, at Quebec. The Minor is about 8 p. c. larger than the Winchefter buſh. Our Exch. for Bills on London not to days, and 75 at 90 do.

Three Rivers, Auguſt 7.

We are informed the two deſerters from the 49th regiment, lately tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Three Rivers, are to be executed on Monday next.

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Exhibiting a general view of the maritime power, together with the internal ſtrength and the reſources of the French Empire; independent of the phyſical ſtrength, derived from the population of its colonies.

The number of inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland, amounts to	14,000,000
2. The extent in Engliſh acres	74,000,000
3. The number of acres in cultivation	40,000,000
4. The revenues in pound ſterling, twenty-ſeven millions—being in dollars	120,000,000
5. The tonnage of merchant veſſels	2,800,000
6. The exports to all parts on an average, thirty millions in pounds ſterling, being in dollars	132,352,000
7. The imports from all parts on an average, twenty-five millions in pounds ſterling; being in dollars	110,111,000
8. The number of males between the age of 18 and 50 years, eſtimating them at moiety of all the males	1,650,000
9. The number of men who may be employed (in time of war) in the regular Army, Militia, Navy, (excluding privateers) merchant Service, Fiſheries, and coaſting Trade (including Waterman of every deſcription) eſtimating them at one-third of all the males between the age of 18 & 52 years; being 1-12th of the entire number or males	583,000
10. The number of males, between the age of 18 and 50 years, remaining, and who are, or may be, engaged in the Civil employments of the State in Agriculture; in Manufactures; in Trade and Merchandize in the Colleries and Mines; in the Mechanic Arts; in Profeſſional and Literary Purſuits, and including Laborers of every deſcription	1,067,000
11. The number of thoſe, below the age of 18 years and above 50, who are employed in like manner, may be eſtimated at the ſame amount; beſides whom great numbers of females are engaged in agricultural employment; in Manufactures; in Trade, and its various works of induſtry; but ſay males as here deſcribed	1,067,000
12. The number of females, employed as mentioned in the laſt article, may be computed at about one 10th of the entire number of females between the ages of 18 and 50 years ſay	266,500
13. The proportion of the entire population already engaged in public or private employment; or, which is employed; amounts to about one and a half the number of each ſex; ſay	2,667,500
14. The proportion of the entire population remaining, after deducting that deſcription of it, laſt mentioned; comprizing almoſt all the females not otherwiſe employed than in the care and domeſtic arrangements of their reſpective families; children and men incapable by reaſon by their years or infirmities, of being employed; the helpleſs poor, &c.	10,932,500
The number of men requiſite to man the navy of Great Britain, now in commiſſion (viz. 637 veſſels of war) is	145,000
For privateers and merchant veſſels	5,000
For the fiſheries, the coal trade and coaſting trade (including boatmen, &c.)	40,000
	50,000
Regular army in Great Britain and Ireland	50,000
Regulars in the Eaſt-Indies and other colonies	12,000
Do. diſpoſable troops	10,000
Militia, *well diſciplined*	250,000
	322,000

Number of ſoldiers, ſeamen, &c. as per No. 9 583,000

The extent of France (as eſtimated before the revolution) is, in Engliſh acres 95,000,000; and before the revolution, the country was ſtated to contain 28,000,000 of inhabitants. Great Britain and Ireland contained as many inhabitants, in proportion to their extent, (and this proportion at leaſt, they are capable of maintaining) the population of thoſe Iſlands would amount to four millions and one third more than its preſent number.—The population of the Britiſh Colonies is very great:—The dominions of the Britiſh crown in Aſia alone, contain not ſhort of double the number of the inhabitants, that conſtitute the Britiſh and Iriſh nations.

In March laſt, the Britiſh navy in commiſſion, conſiſted of 135 full of the line;—13 ſhips from 50 to 44 guns;—135 frigates;—52 ſloops of war;—and 182 gun-briggs and ſmaller veſſels; amounting to 637 veſſels of war;—and theſe 542 were in ſea:—and the whole amount of the public ſhips of war, at home and repairing, was 738.—In the beginning of the year 1805, the Britiſh navy conſiſted of 628 veſſels of war of every deſcription.

NOTE. About ſix years ago, the Britiſh land forces, comprizing regulars and militia of all ſorts, were calculated at 350,000.

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE.

"No perſon," ſays Perefixe, "was ſo fitly fed with the peace of Vervins as this excellent Prince, who had this ſpeech continually in his mouth. "That, it being contrary to the laws of nature and of Chriſtianity to make war but for the love of war, a Chriſtian Prince ought never to refuſe to make peace, unleſs it was entirely to his diſadvantage." The Duke of Sully aſked this prince one day, what revenue his ſubjects were worth to him. "Exactly what I pleaſe, Sir," replied Henry; "becauſe, pleaſing the good will of my ſubjects, I can have whatever I pleaſe from them; and if God is ſo good as to continue my life a few years longer, I will ſo manage matters that every peaſant in my dominions, ſhall have his fowl in his pot on a Sunday; and I ſhall be rich enough, without applying to them for money, to pay my ſoldiers who are to keep in order all thoſe who ſubmit to my authority." To the intendants and governors of provinces, he uſed occaſionally to write: "Take great care of my people, they are my children; God has entruſted them to my keeping; I am reſponſible to him for them. "One of the great changes that was made in France," ſays Peefefix, "by the firſt eſtabliſhment of this great Prince upon his throne, was the abolition of idleneſs. All the drones in his kingdom," adds he "were turned into bees, and made excellent honey. Idleneſs became diſgraceful, and was looked upon as a crime, in the true ſpirit of the old proverb, which ſays that "idleneſs is the mother of all vice." A mind that will not like pains to occupy itſelf ſeriouſly, is uſeleſs to itſelf and pernicious to the public; for this reaſon the officers of the police, to be their ſearch after the idle and the diſſolute, the vagabonds, and men without any regular calling, and ſent them off to ſerve his majeſty in his galleys, and obliged them to work in the very dreſſe of themſelves."

ORIGIN OF THE GAME OF CHESS.

A young and mighty monarch of India was remarkable for a certain ferocity, a certain haughtineſs, which threatened deſtruction both to himſelf and his ſubjects. It was in vain to repreſent to him, that all the ſtrength, all the power of a ſoveteign, depend upon the love of his ſubjects: every remonſtrance of this kind was the certain forfeiture of a cruel death to the author of it.

At length a certain Brahman, in the view of inculcating to him this truth, without expoſing himſelf to the ſame danger, contrived the game of chefs; in which the king, though the moſt important of all the men, is yet unable to attack his enemies, or even to defend himſelf from them, without the aſſiſtance of his ſubjects. Struck with this uſeful leſſon, the monarch preſently relinquiſhed his former conduct, and thereby prevented much impending miſchief. In order to evince his gratitude, he left it to the Brahman to name his reward; and he deſired to have as many grains of corn as every cheſt in the exchequer would hold, each grain to be multiplied ſixty four times progreſſively. The king readily promiſed to grant all his demand. Upon calculation, however, it was found that not all the dominions of his majeſty were ſufficient to fulfil his engagement. On this, the politic pher took occaſion to repreſent to his ſovereign, of what *importance it is to kings to remain confidently upon their guard againſt thoſe who ſurround them; and what danger there is, if their beſt intentions ſhould be abuſed.*

IMPORTANCE OF GIBRALTAR.

The very name of Gibraltar revives in the breaſt of every Britiſh tar the ſpark of military ardor. It is juſtly conſidered as the brighteſt jewel of the Britiſh crown; which no boon, however ſplendid and valuable, could induce the nation inglorioufly to barter. The poſſeſſion of this fortreſs yields indeed to Great Britain, not only ſignal political, but great commercial advantages. It is reckoned by Europe the key of the Mediterranean ocean, and conſequently of ſingular benefit in carrying on the trade of the Levant. In its remaining ſubject to the Britiſh Empire, therefore, not only the Britiſh nation, but every northern maritime power of Europe, is greatly intereſted; for under the batteries of the garriſon, the veſſels of all nations find at all times a ſafe and ready aſylum, either in their diſtreſs to, or egreſs from the Mediterranean ſea.

Were this fortreſs ſubject to Spain, there can be no doubt but the caſe would be very different. The impoſition of heavy duties at the port of Gibraltar would have a fatally deſtructive operation upon the trade of the Mediterranean; and every maritime nation would be, with reſpect to that trade, at all times in the power of Spain. To the poſſeſſion of Gibraltar there are therefore attached great commercial benefits as well as military ſplendor; the united conſiderations of which muſt at all times ſtimulate the nation to preſerve it as one of the moſt valuable appendages to the Britiſh Empire.

The York Gazette.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1807.

The Preſident of the Province of Lower Canada, has iſſued a Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from that Province, of gun-powder, ammunition, arms and warlike ſtores of every denomination and deſcription whatſoever; except to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions ſubject to his Britannic Majeſty, until the firſt day of January 1808.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

A caution to amateurs in the fine arts.

THE preſent unſettled ſtate of Europe, having deprived me of a wiſhed for opportunity of viſiting the Continent, on has taught me to hold in the higheſt eſtimation; I have been induced to make a tour of this Weſtern world; chance conducted me, the other day, into an auction room, where for rents were the only articles telling.—I, however, ſoon diſcovered them to be a collection of caricatures, maſticully deſigned and portrayed by the pen it of *poetic ſpirit*, and was juſt quitting the room, when the collection of the Patriotiſm in Roman feeling".—My veneration for any thing Roman, induced me to bid up for this gem, as the auctioneer emphatically termed the Picture. At laſt it was knocked down to me, and I was permitted to bear off my prize thro' the crowd, which attended the ſale, with a kind of affability and condeſcenſion, bordering, as I then thought, rather a hit upon the knee! This idea touched my pride as an amateur, and therefore, the moment I got to my lodgings, I examined my purchaſe with attention, and ſuſpecting it was not right, I acquired a compoſer which ſoftens diſcoloured drawings has preſented to me, whole ſtighteſt touch he aſſures me, would infallibly bring out the genuine lines and true outlines of the paintings of every deſcription. My Patriot ſoon paſſed my teſt over the canvas half a dozen times, when I diſcovered Patriotiſm in Roman feeling to be a *mere* dash in fine, artfully laid on in glowing colours, to catch the eye of the multitude, and ſerved as a cover to another Portrait, which now appeared conſpicuous enough on the canvas. This ſecond picture, (a modern Republican Patriot) I ſhall forbear deſcribing, leſt my friends are too benevolence. Yet how to account for my Patriotiſm! my Gem! diſappearing ſo ſuddenly, was to me an inexplicable enigma, a *deceptio viſus* entirely beyond my comprehenſion. At length, however, at the diſcovery of a Patriot ſo ſome former delufion lurking behind, I once more had recourſe to my teſt; on this ſecond eſſay, the features of my modern dignified character, underwent a remarkable alteration indeed, for inſtead of Juſtice and benevolence, I now beheld the countenance of an ambitious and diſappointed ſpirit, artfully tempered with a ſhade of adulation, and ſtudied to court Popularity, for no other purpoſe than that of ſupporting his tottering fortunes & fame. Upon a third trial of my teſt, I found thoſe laſt were the genuine tints and real outlines I had paid my money for, as the colours now appeared fixed & permanent. In order however, to leave neither doubt or perplexity hanging over my Picture, I even analyſed the very colours themſelves on which it had been painted, this proceſs proved, that inſtead of thoſe genuine true colors, which in the hands of a correct and chaſte painter, would produce the happy & deſirable effect of *harmonizing and uniting*, my Patriot or Patriotiſm in Roman feeling, had actually been touched with Cauſtic, flamed with Ink and daubed over with a liquid compoſition of Sulphur, Soot and Charcoal. Diſguſted and mortified at having been the dupe of my own vanity in commencing Amateur in the Fine Arts, I haſtily threw my Inflamable Picture into the fire, at the ſame time, ſecretly congratulating myſelf, that no other perſon had conſidered me that real Patriotiſm is a Gem which can neither be bought or ſold.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Meſſrs. Printers,

By giving the following a place in your next Gazette you will oblige a conſtant reader.— QUERY.

Why were not the initials of Mr. Q. St. G. inſerted in the *black letter'd* liſt which ſo gracefully embelliſhed the laſt week's Guardian, for undervaluing the brilliancy of a "Gem" offered for ſale at the late auction of Pictures?—Surely ſome cauſe muſt exiſt!

And, why did not the initials of Mr. J. W. alſo adorn the above liſt? he having rendered himſelf conſpicuous in the annals of hiſtory; a number of his exploits are ſtill freſh in the memories of his fellow citizens—he could not but be conſidered as a valuable acquiſition to the gallery of Portraits, and is undoubtedly entitled to ſome note in the Heathen Mythology.

Probatum eſt.

Died on the evening of the 17th inſt. after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. ELIPHALET HALE, High Conſtable for the Hounſ D'Hoit, an old and reſpectable inhabitant of this Town.—From the regular diſcharge of his official duties he may be conſidered as a public loſs.

☞ Gentlemen who may be inclined to ſubſcribe to The CANADIAN GAZETTE, a valuable publication, printed weekly at Montreal, in the Engliſh and French languages, may ſee the propoſals and a ſpecimen of the work, by applying to the printers hereof, who can furniſh them with the two firſt numbers.

CONDITIONS.

The price to City ſubſcribers will be twenty ſhillings annually, payable by half yearly inſtallments; and when tranſmitted by the mail, an addition of half a dollar

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, Eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Le Acres; the ſoil and ſituation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marcle, Barton; or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townſhend, with a ſtream of Water running through the farm; the Land is of good quality, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and eaſy payable third green. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

Sadler & Harneſs Maker.

THE ſubſcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the ſhop next door eaſt of Mr. Thomas Moſley's dwelling houſe, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to ſupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the ſhorteſt notice, by the public's humble ſervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguſt. 18 7.

LOST

THE 16th day of May laſt, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gilbert, (in Upper Canada) for 180 dollars; payable in Flour at York, four notes againſt Jordan Peck, one, amounting to 81 dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by ——— Van Alſtyne for Oliver W. Miller, to John Hathorn, for from 150 to 14 hundred bulhels of Onondago Salt.—Alſo a receipt dated in 08-ber 1806. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The ſubſcribers to the above notes are requeſted not to make any payments on the ſame, but to the ſubſcriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROUCK.

Stolen or Strayed,

ABOUT the Month of May laſt, a Black MARE, paſt four years old, with two white hind feet; one of which is white nearly up to the joint, has a ſmall blaze on her forehead and ſtrait backed.—Four dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber on bringing the ſaid Mare to his premiſes on Lot No. 11 firſt Conceſſion of the Township of York, or by informing him where ſhe may be had.

BENJAMIN MOSLEY.

York, 27th Auguſt. 18 7.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to purchaſe from fifty to fifty head of Cattle, for which CASH will be paid. Young Steers and Heifers will be preferred.

N. B. A few milch Cows is alſo wanted.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

York, July 17th, 1807

☞ As there are many perſons remote from the ſeat of government, at which they may have land bulineſs (requiring ſpeed) ſuch perſons arriving cattle to this place, will for their accommodation, meet with a preference, and a ſure market.

ATTENTION.

THE Subſcriber gratefully impreſſed for the liberal patronage he has received for ſeveral years as an Inn Keeper, returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends and cuſtomers, for the favors of preference, and the honor done him by requeſting his Houſe. During his attendance upon the Public, he can ſay, without the danger of contradiction, that he has given a generous credit when required, and as many of the creditors are ſtill of the original amount, (or nearly ſo) he begs to remind them, that unleſs ſome ſpeedy ſettlement is made, he is reſolved to put the notes in ſuit, whether by ſome, bond, or otherwiſe. Such claims as remain within the jurisdiction, will, if not ſpeedily ſatisfied, be collected by process of the Court of Requeſts. All thoſe unpaid above Eight Dollars, will, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, be given to an Attorney for collection, without exception or reſerve.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

York, 10th June, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as hereto-fore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & 10 wrods of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 82 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and Nos 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1,000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe Lands, abounding with Mill ſeats. Lots No 25 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the fifth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 13 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No 21 in the eighth Conceſſion of Eimſley and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Baſtard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Caſh, and the remainder, if required, with be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CONN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Canceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land exceilent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time; with Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time; with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to John Hinds, blackſmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 22, 24, 25, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—3600 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 22—500 in King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion of Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable as they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabot, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Ancaſter.

Copies of this Advertiſement will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clous,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muithead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been done, any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOWNAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elisha Dexter to the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the convenience of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend at the Vaccine Inoculations when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the *Contract* for ſupplying His Majeſty's troops ſtationed at this Garriſon, with freſh Beef, which commences September 1ſt. informs the public, that every Tueſday and Saturday mornings during the warm Months, a regular ſupply for conſtant cuſtomers will be attended to.

RT. HENDERSON.

N. B. A perſon who is perfectly maſter of the Tanning and Currying buſineſs, will find conſtant employment and good encouragement.

☞ Alſo wanted immediately, for which Caſh will be paid, a quantity of Oak and Hemlock Bark.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

To the Gem of Patriotiſm in Roman Setting---The Detected Spy in Groteſque, ſends Greeting:---

SIR—For ſome months paſt your name has rarely paſſed my lips, when it did, it was with ſenſations ſuch as I conceive muſt accompany Blaſphemy, or any thing elſe of equal horror. When I walked into my friends garden to gather a few currants, I was not aware that I was breathing the ſame atmoſphere with ſuch a maſs of turpitude; I had been occupied at that paſtime about ten minutes before the ſound of your voice announced your proximity. I then raiſed my head, and ſaw you in the act of addreſſing your fauſs culottes. The only part of your converſation I heard, (none of which I wiſhed to hear) was your ſaying ſomething muſt be paid, I know not whether your *Laundreſs's Bill*, or one of the numerous ones, decorated with the ſubjunctive "*In Teſtimonium Veritatis.*" Judge then, Sir, whether I was acting as a ſpy. I am the deſcendant of a perſon who fought and bled to wreſt the land we inhabit from the enemies of our country, nor do I know that I am obliged to retire from any part of it at your awful approach.

Neither was I acting as a Spy, the memorable day your coherent MOVEABLES (abſolute phenomena) were landed on our ſhores; when my aſtoniſhed Optics were arreſted by the novel view, the unlumbered and *elite* appearances of three protruded ſplint Baſkets, remarkable and marvellous only, for the Paucity, Shabbineſs and Filthineſs of their contents, which were guarded by a ſqualid Female, a figurative *Noli me tangere*, and emblem of every thing unlovely. Transfixed by aſtoniſhment, my ſituation might readily be conſtrued into pragmatic deſign, or impertinent eſpionage. Neither was I acting as a Spy, when fatigued with the diverſion of ſhooting, I repoſed myſelf under a ſmall tree at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in a part of the Diſtrict little frequented, but, by the Naiads, where I had been but a ſhort time, when two Females paſſed within two paces without diſcovering me; their Cheeks glowed with a genial tint of Crimſon, tranſcending the moſt elaborate and topical applications of Art; their be drabbled appearances exhibited the moſt fulſome and finiſhed picture of two battered Harridans I ever beheld, and painful to relate, nor was their geſtures, or converſation leſs groteſque than their factitious vivacity.

Neither was I acting as a ſpy, when thoſe Paragons, in ſpeaking of myſelf and a friend, uttered indelicacies, from which the moſt voluptuous obſcenity of Sterne, hides its diminiſhed head; (a repetition, *ad verbatim*, will hereafter depend upon themſelves.)

I once, Sir, did for the protection of my property, act as a ſpy, not upon yourſelf, but upon your hopeful ſon. After ſuffering an uninterrupted piracy upon my hen-rooſt for ſix weeks, out of tenderneſs, to what in another, would be a ſanctity of *ſituation*, I deſired my people to remonſtrate in the moſt delicate manner with the youth, upon the impropriety and injuſtice of his conduct; this was repeated without effect; I then, Sir, reluctantly acted the ſpy, and detected the Embryo Gem, the Heir apparent of Patriotiſm in Roman Setting, in the faſt—after ſome wholeſome admonition, and threatening a little gentle caſtigation, I diſmiſſed him with a remark that the County Treaſury had now enabled his Papa to procure ingredients for cuſtards on more honorable terms. This ſample of the opening bloom of his genius, was ſucceeded by his ſwindling, with a more than juvenile avidity, a child of my houſehold, out of a ſet of *Counters*, which your *Cherub* miſtook for guineas. It is with much reluctance on my part, that you have *dragged* me into the mention of yourſelf or your Family appendages; but yourſelves, ſlaves to your unhallowed predelition for ſocial Arſon, have extorted it. The deference due to the female character, yours have forfeited, they have cancelled all obligations of delicacy by their unreſtrained depravity, and if further cauſe be given, no ſenſe of it ſhall ſuppreſs the voice of Truth. Rancour itſelf, I thought, could not have taught, to ſhake the hoary honors of Mr. R—— clothed with the panoply of all that is admirable in man, and reverential in dignified age, the ſhafts of blackeſt malice have ever fallen harmleſs, when aimed at him; yet could he not eſcape the aſſaſſin eſſay of your fable-minded, harpy houſehold hydra.

You, Sir, doubtleſs conceive yourſelf ſhrouded from harm, by cauſing yourſelf to be ſupplicated to preſerve, anon, that valuable life, from the inſidious attacks of private as well as public enemies: Sink of hypocriſy and effrontery, let me remind you, that if the ſeat of that valuable life be your poſteriors, an organ remains to perform the ſame office on them that it did upon the ruſſian bully, your predeceſſor and pioneer in popular miſchief. The terrors of his haggard conſcience, tranſported him, Nebuchadnezzar like, to roam the foreſts in brutal madneſs, and if you can feel compunction, what muſt ſhortly be your ſituation!

In the face of Heaven and the world, I declare the wretch who dared to invent, advance, or propagate the falſehood reſpecting me, a recreant liar, and baſe aſſaſſin, and if he dare avow himſelf, I will prove him ſo; and "the Detected Spy in Groteſque," will in the face of day, prove him a villain in the face of his God and his country. Your ſophiſtry, however ſilken, is a deluſion too groſs, and a veil too flimſey, to impoſe much longer upon ſo many honeſt, upright and worthy men as you have done. You will ſhortly be unmaſked, and if a leſs inglorious deſtiny than a trip to Port Jackſon, or having your Gem reſet in *Cannabis*, awaits you, it will be a ſecond time I have been miſtaken in you.

Un Eſp[illegible] a Découverte en Groteſque.

G. R.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth Day of September, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Sixth day of August last, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of this present month of September, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-third Day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to passed in the forty-fifth year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

To be let or leased as a Tenant,

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests, that all persons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will present their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the same space of time

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

From London papers to June 2d, received at Philadelphia by the ship Amelia, Captain Matthews, in 51 days from London.

Further particulars at Malta.

VALETTE, (Malta) April 16, 1807.

"On Saturday the 4th April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this city was alarmed by a most daring mutiny in the regiment of Froberg, consisting of foreigners of every defcription, quartered in the fortrefs on the opposite fide of the harbor at Valette, called the Rivoffoli.

"Adjutant Swartz, on being advifed of the intended mutiny, fallied out with other officers, determined to quell it in its infancy, but did not fuccede; himfelf and captain Whitefield fell victims in the attempt—the major fell and others were wounded.

"In the fortrefs, on duty, was a part of the royal Britifh artillery, commanded by captain Fade, who were immediately difarmed and remained under the controul of the mutineers, and compelled by them to load the cannon and mortars and point them towatd the city of La Valette, or wherever otherwife they thought proper to order them. The foldiers of the regiment who were not of the number of the mutineers, embraced the opportunity that offered to effect their efcape, and a great number accomplifhed it, though many of them were fhot at by the mutineers in making the attempt; feveral of thofe unfortunate men were wounded, and others fhot dead. The ring leaders on the 3d day, poffibly with a view to get fupplies of provifions, opened the great gates of the fort, placing centinels in the ufual order, of which opportunity on the 5th day, about 300 availed themfelves, taking with them the major of the regiment wounded, in a litter, and the officers, together with captain Fade and the artillerymen, and all the Engliih women with their children. Thefe two centinels attempted to oppofe this party, who were immediately fhot dead by them.

"In this fortrefs was a large powder magazine, containing about 500 barrels of gunpowder, at which an artillery man was placed centinel, from whom the mutineers demanded entrance into the magazine, which he boldly refufed at the expence of his life, as they put him to death.

"The number of the mutineers, in the fort, in confequence of the continual defertions, was reduced to a few, on Friday the 10th inft. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon they fired two bombs at this city, which happily did no injury. It was refolved to ftorm the place at day break the next morning, and take them by furprife, ere they could have time to put in execution their threatened purpofe of blowing up the powder magazine.

"The walls were fcaled, but a dog giving the alarm, fruftrated the plan. Six of the 8 remaining, retired to the magazine; the other two were cut off from the magazine. They, however, fired two bombs towards the city, which, providentially did no injury.

"On Sunday evening, at 10 o'clock, the fix refolved to blow up the magazine in order to make their efcape, which they effected.

"In the magazine were from 4 to 500 barrels of powder, which made a moft tremendous explofion; fortunately, the plan was fufpected, and only a fmall number of troops were therefore placed in the fort to watch their motions and prevent their efcape, and fo furprife them if an opportunity offered; happily, therefore, only 3 foldiers became their victims, and 2 or 3 wounded.

"The fhock of the explofion did infinite damage to the windows.

"The mutineers fled into the interior of the ifland, and are ftnce taken. The laft of them (a Black) was taken this morning, difguifed in women's clothes, on whom fell the lot to blow up the magazine.

"On Monday laft a court-martial was held at the Town-houfe, on 25 of the mutineers, fuppofed to be ring leaders, one of whom at the gallows was refpited, the others executed—ten hanged and 14 fhot."

From Malta to June 8, 1807.

An account of the death, by difeafe of rear-admiral Sir Thomas Louis, bart. was received at Malta. This leaves the Britifh fquadron in the Archipelago without any Admiral—Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith having previoufly failed for England.—Louis was one of the beft officers in the fervice. He was with Nelfon at the battle of the Nile; and had been invefted with feveral orders of knighthood.

Neapolitan ports Blockaded.

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, the American viceconful at Palermo, under date of May 25, 1807, has officially notified the American at conful at Gibraltar, that his Sicilian Majefty had declared all the ports of the kingdom of Naples, occupied by the French, &c. to be in a ftate of blockade.

ASSAULT.

WILSON V. BARBER.

Mr. Garrow ftated this to be a very ferious cafe, requiring the attention of the Jury, and in which a leffon ought to be held out to a certain clafs of men, whofe infolence nothing could fuppreis, but fmart damages for their mifconduct. The Plaintiff was an *Hair dreffer* in Canon-ftreet, in the city of London; the Defendant, a *Sheriff's officer*, a great Buck, and addicted to fafhionable amufements, for he kept a *hunter* and *three Ladies*, of which he boafted. His elegance required the aid of an hair-dreffer, in which capacity the Plaintiff had the honor of ferving him; but, like many other men of fafhion, he did not pay his debts until certain fuggeftions came from a Court of Juftice. The Plaintiff caufed him to be arrested, on which his brother officer obferved the civility that was ufual when fuch a Gentleman was to be arrefted; he allowed him to be at large, inftead of locking him up, on which he determined, as he faid, to go and thrath both the Plaintiff and his Lawyer. Come Kit, faid he to his boy, we will go and have fome fun; accordingly, he went with the boy to the Plaintiff's houfe, and found him cutting the hair of a gentleman—calling him down, accufed him as a falfe fwearer, ftruck him on the breaft, and as he was opening his mouth to fpeak, the Defendant fpit in it, and aflaulted the Plaintiff again; and, on the remonftrance of a gentleman in the fhop, threatened to take him to the Compter, taking out his ftaff to fhew his authority for the purpoie; and when he was told that his conduct frightened the woman in the houfe, Mrs. Wilion and a vifitor, he faid, damn the women, I have three wives myfelf, &c. The Plaintiff ufed no provocation whatever to the Defendant.

This cafe being clearly proved, and there being no anfwer to it in evidence, the Solicitor General addreffed the Jury for the Defendant, and treated the matter lightly.

Lord Ellenborough regarded this as grofs mifconduct in the Defendant towards the Plaintiff, who had only purfued a legal courfe for the recovery of his debt; for this outrage, he had appealed to the laws of his country, and the Jury would take care that his Appeal fhould not be made in vain.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £200.

Lon. Pap.

DEATH PREFERRED AT AN INN.

Were I in a condition to ftruggle with death, as I am at this moment with my apothecary, I fhould certainly declare againft fubmitting to it before my friends; and, therefore, I never ieriouily think of the mode and manner of this great catafirophe, which generally takes up and torments my thoughts as much as the catafirophe itfelf, but I confiant y draw the curtain acrois it with this wifh—that the Difpofer of all things may fo order it, that it happen not to me in my own houfe, but rather in fome decent inn, at home—I know it—the concern of my friends, and the laft fervices of wiping my brows and fmoothing my pillow, which the quivering hand of pale affection fhall pay me, will fo crucify my foul, that I fhall die of a diftemper which my p yfician is not aware of: but in an inn, the few cold offices I wanted would be purchaied with a few guineas, and paid me with an undifturbed, but punctual attention.

THE LAST SPEECH OF
JOHN CAMPBELL

Who fuffered with Joieph Emmanuel, at Three Rivers, on Monday the 10th of Auguft, 1807, for the Murder of Jean B. C. Deicheneau.

GOOD CHRISTIAN PEOPLE,

You fee here two of your unhappy fellow-creatures juft ready to leave this world of trouble and forrow. In a few moments we fhall be feparated from you; we fhall be launched into eternity, and fhall appear before the awful tribunal of that God unto whom all hearts are open, from whom no fecrets are hid; and who alone is the righteous unerring Judge of the Univerfe. To thofe who have witneffed againft me, and upon whofe evidence I have been condemned to die, it does not become me to impute any motives of refentment or revenge. I fincerely forgive them, and patiently fubmit to the fentence of the law; yet I have a confident hope that I fhall not appear fo guilty before Almighty God as it is my prefent misfortune to appear before you. I am now a dying man; and therefore, hope you will believe me when I declare to you, that I have not been led to this melancholy end by any former courfe of wi kednefs:——, excepting fuch ordinary failings and offences as are common to men (of which I moft heartily repent.) I have nothing to reproach myfelf with but my late acceiiion from the 49th Regiment, of which the original cauie (I forbear to mention it) was not imputed to me. And now permit me with my laft breath, to aflure you, that I am not guilty of the murder laid to my charge; and that I had no defign whatever of killing any man. It is true, I was in the barn when my fellow-fufferer fired the fhot; which he did with no defign to kill, but only to frighten away our partners, and fo to effect our efcape. But, it was the will of God that we fhould be taken:—and it is His will that we fhould now fuffer. Far be it from us to blame any perfon concerned in our apprehenfion and punifhment. We are, both of us, heartily forry for the death of the poor unfortunate man who fell; and we pray that both he and we may find mercy with God; and meet, with joy, in a better world. As to myfelf, whatever I may think of man's judgment, I cheerfully accept what I am about to fuffer from the hands of God, confeiling myfelf to be a miferable finner: and as our bleffed and adorable Savior was content to die for our offences, that he might redeem us to God by his precious blood; fo we defire now to yield up our lives according to God's good pleafure.

Good Chriftian people, pray for us, that our repentance may be accepted; and that, by the grace of God, we may find an everlafting reft and peace in Heaven. Amen!

Montreal Pap.

The above was delivered by Campbell to the fheriff at the place of execution; and was, at his particular defire, read to the fpectators there aflembled.—Mr. Brown is requefted to give it a place in the Canadian Gazette; which will oblige many of his fubfcribers. A. B.

Quebec, Auguft 31.

The following is from the Berkfhire Reporter of Auguft 18. printed at Pittsfield, Maffachufetts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal to his friend in this town.

"*Montreal, 16th July, 1807.*

"We have no news—a general apathy feems to pervade all orders in fociety in this fine province, and all for want of enterprife in our great men—they feem afraid of their own fhadows; a fingle inflammatory paragraph in a paper printed in the States, is enough to give them a fit of the gripes—in fhort there is a general apprehenfion that we fhall fhortly be conquered by the Yankies!! and for this very reafon landed property is not half its intrinfic value!"

The following ftatement may ferve as an anfwer to the foregoing.

The unhappy differences with the United States rendering it neceffary to put the province in as refpectable a ftate of defence as poffible, great activity has, for fome time paft, been fhewn, and is ftill in operation, by the troops of this garrifon, under the orders of Col. Brock, for the purpofe of giving confidence to its defenders, by every addition to its natural ftrength, fuggefted by fcience, judgment and prudence.

By daily practice the Royal Artillery have acquired an expertnefs and precifion in firing fhot, not to be furpaffed.

To fecond the efforts of the regulars, much alertnefs has alfo been fhewn by great numbers of the militia, for qualifying themfelves for fervice, by the ufe of fire arms, as well great guns, as fmall arms.

At the beginning of the paft week an order iffued, from his Honor the Prefident, for drughting, by ballot, or otherwife, a fifth part of the whole militia of the province, who are to hold themfelves in readinefs to march, whenever it may be found expedient.

The firft draught was, in confequence, made, on the Efplanade, from the firft battalion of the Canadian militia, on Tuefday; from the fecond battalion on Friday, and from the Britifh battalion, by ballot, yefterday. We fhould be wanting in juftice to our compatriots did we fay lefs than that, never, on a fimilar occafion, could there be manifefted more cheerfulnefs, alacrity and zeal, than were fhewn on thefe occafions, as well by the Canadians as by the Britifh. Numbers volunteered their fervices. The Artillery company, the two ftaff companies, and Capt. Burns's battalion company, who are the ftrongeft and beft difciplined of the Britifh, have, to a man, formally tendered their fervices. Sums of money were offered by individuals, for prize tickets, for fuch the tickets were called which, in balloting, were for fervice. Some young batchelors propofed prize tickets for the married men, who had drawn for fervice; but the greater part of the latter infifted on keeping their tickets, notwithftanding that offers of exchange were made to them by other batchelors.

Too much praife cannot be given to the animating language of the field-officers and others, in their fpeeches, addreffed to the different battalions and companies, on the occafion. The whole has been attended with much feftivity and hilarity.

We hear that equal cheerfulnefs and ardour have manifefted themfelves in the different country parifhes.

At a meeting of the Magiftrates held at Three Rivers on Wednefday the 12th of Auguft, 1807—

Refolved,—That the following communication be made to Lt. Col. SHANK, commanding the Canadian Fencible Regiment, on the occafion of the departure of the laid regiment from this town, and that the fame be prefented to him by the Clerk of the Peace for this Diftrict.

SIR,

The Magiftrates of Three Rivers have learned with fincere regret, that his Majefty's Canadian Fencible Regiment, under your command, are under orders to leave this town. They feel it to be a duty incumbent on them, to affure you before your depar ure, that every clafs of the inhabitants of this place are fully fenfible of the obligations due, for the alacrity and zeal which have invariably been fhewn by all the officers, non-commiffioned officers and privates of the regiment, when ver their aid has been required. And the Magiftrates have great fatisfaction in being able to add, that they have been highly gratified in witneiling, at all times, the exemplary good conduct of the Canadian Regiment, which, dur ng the time of its being here, has promoted the fecurity and tranquility of the inhabitants of the town, and therefore believes their moft fincere acknowledgment. The Magiftrates have to requeft, Sir, that you will communicate thefe fentiments to the regiment, and that you will alfo accept the aflurance of their moft cordial wifhes for every thing which can tend to promote your profperity and happinefs.

By order of the Magiftrates.

CHS. THOMAS, *Clk. P. Diftrict of Three Rivers.*

Three Rivers, 12th Aug. 1807.

To which Colonel SHANK tranfmitted the following anfwer:—

Three Rivers, Auguft 13, 1807.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yefterday's date, and to acquaint you, that I immediately made known the fentiments therein contained to the officers, non-commiffioned officers and privates of the Canadian Regiment, who beg leave to exprefs the high fenfe they entertain of the honorable compliment paid them by the Magiftrates of Three Rivers.

Allow me to join with them in beft wifhes for the profperity and happinefs of the Magiftrates and people of a town, which they will always remember with pleafure, and where they have uniformly experienced fo much politenefs and attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moft obr. humble fervant,

D. SHANK, *Lt.-Col. Com. C. Reg.*

Ch. THOMAS, Efq. &c. &c.

The York Gazette.

YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1807.

The Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Gore and Major Hatton, the Duke of Gloucester, Commander Steele, returned on Thurfday the 24th inftant. His Excellency was faluted on his arrival.—Were we difpofed to comment on the hafty and unmanly of the affigning calumnies fabricated in a certain well known quarter, and circulated with the moft malicious induftry and bare-faced effrontery, we fhould give them to the Public; but we will not pollute our columns with animadverting on the ungenerous theme, nor the contaminated fource from whence they alone could iffue.

We underftand that, in addition to the Adminiftration of the Civil Government of this Province, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been invefted with other very important Authority.

We have not at any time within our knowledge, witneffed fo much illnefs in this Town, as at prefent, the prevalent complaint is Influenza, accompanied with cough, inflamed and obftructed refpiration.

Fearful that fomething which appeared in our laft, under the head of "Hints to Miffes——" and her Partner," may be conftrued by fome of our Fair Readers as intended to ipply to them, we pledge our honor that no fuch intention exifted in our mind, and that it was by mere chance it found its way to our paper.

Meffrs. Printers,

Through the columns of your Gazette, I with to enquire of the Parties concerned, how the Funds of the Agricultural and Commercial Society have been difpofed of, and alfo to fee the Treafurer's Accounts? The reaion "to be juft before you are generous," has been departed from; for as I am rightly informed, the Printer is yet waiting for printing the Regulations and Inftitution of the Society.

I am, &c

A MEMBER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editors are equally interefted with the enquiring Member of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, and requeft to be dark refpecting the dubious fate of its funds.

Died on Tuefday laft, after a fhort illnefs, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. William Smith, Jnnor, an old and refpectable inhabitant of this Town.—Her remains were attended to the place of interment on Thurfday morning by a numerous concourfe of friends and acquaintance.

Alfo, this morning, after a lingering illnefs, Mrs. Cumbrobraner, wife of Mr. Nicholas Cumbrobraner, Taylor, this Town.

The Jamaica Fleet, of 170 fail under convoy of Le Pique has arrived at London.

Admiral Holloway is appointed Commander in Chief and Governor at the Britifh Colony of Newfoundland.—He is to come out in the Ifis of 50 guns, Captain Laughorne.—Sir Erafmus Gower is now on the ftation.

Mr. John H. Hatton, of Yonge Street, has obligingly informed us, that a three man or tie, on removing his rubbifh from an Indian Camp in his neighborhood, difcovered an OX CHAIN, formerly poffeffed by fome of the Indians. Mr. Hatton has advertifed us to lay, that the owner, by proper proofs of the property, may have it, on applying to him.—To aflift the caufe of Juftice, we infert this Notice *gratis*.—York, 25th Sept. 1807.

In haste to get married.—Some few days ago a man went from Dittington to Hollingly to be married, but not being provided with a certificate of the banns having been regularly puniihed, the Minifter was under the neceffity of poftponing the wedding till the following day, not thinking it poffible that the man could return in time, fo great a diftance on foot, for the performance of the ceremony fooner. He was, however, determined to make the attempt, and after pulling off his hat, and committing it to the care of his intended bride, ftarted from the Church yard, at full fpeed, and returned to Hellingly 20 minutes before twelve, completing a diftance of nearly 20 miles, in exactly two hours and thirty five minutes, to the great joy of the betrothed damfel, who anxiously waited his arrival, which had not long taken place, when a congratulatory kifs was exchanged, when the fond couple repaired to the hymenial altar, and were made happy.—*Lon. Pap.*

ANECDOTE.

How feldom do we profit by advice, but when it coincides with our own prepoffeffions or prejudice!——A certain widow was feized with a violent longing for the reenjoyment of the comforts of Matrimony; and John, her trufty fervant, was the happy object of her choice. To fatisfy her doubts, however, as to the propriety of this ftep, the refolved to conful: the Curate of the Parifh.—"I am not too old to enter again into Wedlock," faid fhe.—"*Get married,*" replied her reverend counfellor.—"But people will fay, perhaps, that my fpouie is much too young for me."—*Do NOT marry.*"—"Yet he would help me to manage my affairs."—"*Marry him.*" "I am afraid, however, leit he fhou d defpife me."—*Do NOT marry him.*"—"But, at the fame time, people on all hands laugh at, and impole upon a poor helpleis Widow,"—"*Get married by all means.*"—"My chief fear is, that he will become great with fome of my maids."—"*Do not get married by any means.*"—Our Widow, rendered more uncertain than ever by thefe refponfes, could not help complaining to the Curate; and he, that nothing might be left to hazard in fo delicate a point, defired her to conlult the parifh bells which were juft going to ring. In doing this the heard, or thought fhe heard them inceffantly repeat to her, *Marry thy man John—Marry thy man John.*—She accordingly did marry John; and bitterly fhe repented of it.—"How," cried fhe to the Curate, among other reproaches, "could you leave me to fo ludicrous an oracle as the bells?"

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 24th Sept. 1807.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
TO WIT. } Court of General Quarter Sefiions
of the Peace for this Diftrict, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuefday the thirteenth day of October now next enfuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Juftices of the Peace, Coroners, Juftices of the Quorum, High Conftables, Conftables and Bailiffs, are ordered to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums, to do and perform thofe things which by reaion of their refpective offices, fhall be to be done.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,
A Single Metal Stove,

of convenient fize and good quality—Applicat on to be made to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 25th Sept. 1807.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of tendered Tallow at one fhilling per pound, likewife a conftant fupply of untendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for fale for cafh. Apply to the printers.

Sept. 25th, 1807.

☞ Gentlemen who may be inclined to fubfcribe to The CANADIAN GAZETTE, a valuable publication, printed weekly at Montreal, in the Englifh and French languages, may fee the profpectus and fpecimen of the work, by applying to the printers hereof, who can furnifh them with the two firft numbers.

CONDITIONS.

The price to City fubfcribers will be twenty fhillings and ninety, payable by half yearly inftallments; and when tranfmitted by the mail, an addition of half a dollar.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 48. Eaft Ide of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the foil and fituation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Barnaby or of the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sep., 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townfhend, with a Stream of Water running through the fame; the Land is of good quality, will be fold on reafonable terms, and an indifputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

THE Subfcriber has for Sale Seventy Chefts TEA at the following prices, viz.—

Hyfon	@	11s. New York Currency per lb.	
Hyfon Skin	@	6/8	do.
Southong	@	7/	do.
Bohea	@	3/9	do.

Alfo 700 fhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York, and 60 long Pieces do. 15s. do.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenfton, June 6th, 1807.

Sadler & Harnefs Maker.

THE fubfcriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the fhop next door eaft of Mr. Thomas Mofley's dwelling houfe, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to fupply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the fhorteft notice, by the public's humble fervant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th Auguft, 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revifed STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS FONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARDS, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No 24, and half of No. 25 in the firſt Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lot No. 28 and 29 in the ſecond Conceſſion of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill Seats—Lot No. 32 in the ſixth Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 8 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres—Lot No. 18 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newaſtle containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 2 in the eighth Conceſſion of Kingſey and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres—Lot No. 4 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ruſſell, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log houſe and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN COXN

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of La Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, has a living ſpring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a moſt beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James Hinds, blackſmith, 19 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21ſt July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and weſt half of 24, 7th do.
2, 3, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—3600
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 11 conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 9th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 2d—500 in
King.
17 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperiour—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh of No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; No. 13 and ſouth half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Conceſſion or Saltfleet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well-watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be an object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chabot, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Innkeeper.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Ten or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly ſold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grain.—Alſo, 36 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marjan. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Cooper,
Eliaſ Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

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

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOLMAN preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elihu Deater in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the complaints of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, ſo far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having got the Contract for ſupplying His Majeſty's troops ſtationed at this Garriſon, with freſh Beef, which commences September 1ſt, informs the public, that every Tueſday and Saturday mornings during the warm Months, a regular ſupply for conſtant cuſtomers will be attended to.

Rt. HENDERSON.

N. B. A perſon who is perfectly maſter of the Tanning and Currying buſineſs, will find conſtant employment and good encouragement.

☞ Alſo wanted immediately, for which Cash will be paid, a quantity of Oak and Hemlock Bark.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII.

TOTAL NUMBER

To the GEM of Patriotiſm, &c.—A ſecond Greeting.

SIR—However chequered my former life may have been by misfortune or venial follies, no man will truſt, nor ſhall with impunity, charge me with the moſt diſtant ſemblance of baſeneſs; to you and yours was reſerved the welcome taſk, and to you and yours I ſhall make ample retribution. It is better my with nor province to attempt a juſtification of the unaſſailable and ſacred characters of ſome whom your undiſcriminating malignancy has attempted to wound and lacerate, but to my own injured feelings, the incendiary attempt made to ſink my character, and at the altar of truth I ſtand pledged to chaſtiſe this wholeſome ſcourge. Upon our firſt acquaintance, whilſt I thought you entertained ſentiments honorable to yourſelf and of propitious promiſe to the colony, I reverenced you in a more than ordinary degree, but when I witneſſed your apoſtacy, and that the fair ſemblance of virtue and patriotiſm in you had degenerated into intoxication with that evaneſcent potion, *Popularity*, my opinions were altered, and I ſighed in ſecret at the humiliating fact, for I had with all the warmth of untempered conſcience, combated the intuitive opinions of others, who had penetrated your genuine character at a firſt view. Shame, Sir, is a principle implanted by heaven in the human breaſt, as a barrier between good and evil—it ſeems wholly to have deſerted yours, or never to have inhabited it. Its abſence there, and that of every other reſtraining or virtuous principle, has rendered you obnoxious to the indelicacy of the cauſtic juſtice with which I ſhall henceforth unceremoniouſly treat you. Ere I had aſcertained the ſtandard of your principles, I degraded myſelf by accepting your invitation to a dinner, and the memorable occurrences of that day wrought a revulſion in my ſentiments, perfect as ages could produce. To refreſh your memory, I ſhall ſtate to you the few of them that are freſh in mine. In the courſe of our converſation you complained of the difficulty of procuring ſervants—I intimated that on application to Col. P——r, you might probably be accommodated—your anſwer was, that he was ſuch a maſs of ignorance, ſtiffneſs and vulgarity, that you would neither be obliged to nor by him, that he was a perfect contraſt to his brother W——m, who was one of the beſt creatures living, perfectly good natured, who ſung a good ſong, occupied an almoſt conſtant place at your table, and was a perfect convenience to diſpel the tedium of a long evening. The next ſubject of comment was the preſent organ and principal emunctory of your peſtiferous ſpleen. You obſerved that he was a mighty good young man, whoſe hobby was his horſe and his hounds, that he was a good ſportſman, and furniſhed you with abundance of wild ducks and veniſon, but that he did not poſſeſs a ſufficiency of brains to bait a mouſe trap. I muſt confeſs that the freedom you uſed with the capacities of your intimates, ſhocked me a little. A tradition to the national character of the Americans, was your next ſubject, and your illiberal and acrimonious attack upon them, from your previous knowledge of my being an American, I conceived a groſs, cruel and unmanly breach of hoſpitality, yet unwarranting a breach of good manners in me your gueſt.

That character ſir, you pourtrayed as the baſeſt amongſt the nations of the earth, the Scotch excepted, whom you aſſerted to be a nation of plodding knaves and peddling politicians, which had never given birth to one man of genius or abilities. I took the liberty of inſtancing the lord's Mansfield and Melville as men of accredited genius and univerſally acknowledged abilities, but you ſcouted the idea and depicted them as two errant formal blockheads. Meanly exulting in your triumph over decency and truth, you remarked that, you ſuppoſed *Mary* M'G—— little *Johnny* Sc——t and *Gutty* G——t were admitted to be men of abilities in this country, but that they were the mereſt old women you had ever ſeen, and fitter to deliberate on the price of apples or oyſters, than the affairs of a Province.

The incredible rapidity with which you traverſed the nomenclature, or amazed at your levity, but left me undecided whether to be moſt aſtoniſhed at your diſingenuouſneſs or amazed at your levity, but when ſpeaking of the revered and venerable Mr. R—— whom you diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Gripus*, you appeared to me in all the horrors of an inhuman barbarian, not the enlightened benevolent patriot, but the ſlave of envy and dupe of your own inordinate and rankling malevolence, with a judgement ſo perverted by malignity, that you would not admit one ſingle trait of worth, one ſolitary claim to merit in the irreproachable men, whoſe characters although unknown to you, you ſo baſely attempted to mangle and vilify. The only inference I could draw from what I then ſaw of your true character was, the moment of ſeparation would ſubject me to the effects of your dark brooding and baleful ſhot providentially innoxious hatred. I left your houſe with the blended emotions of humiliation and horror, determined to withdraw myſelf from the acquaintance and countenance of a being of ſuch malignant aſpect, with whom compact would be pollution, and further intimacy, an exceſs of criminality. I ſhall drop you for the preſent, and in my next, without aſſuming the province of an inquiſitor, may put a few interrogations to you, which in this land of liberty, you will be free to anſwer or paſs over in ſilence.

A DETECTED SPY, IN GROTESQUE.

WHEREAS perſons of the Britiſh Colonies before the breach American War

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 23.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 855.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1807. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth Day of September, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Sixth day of August last, We thot fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of this present month of September, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-third Day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed,—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Eleventh Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period ; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty ; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers ; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize inwards into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leased as a Tavern

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests, that all persons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will present their claims for payment within three months from this date, and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the same space of time

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Defence of the Country.

Lord SIDMOUTH rose and observed, that he had attended the House for two days past in the expectation of seeing in his place a Noble Lord, whose official situation enabled him to answer a question he wished to put. He was desirous of knowing, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to propose, during this session of Parliament, any measure connected with the Defence of the Country. He had it in view to call their Lordships' attention to this subject, independent of any reference to recent events; but the information which had just been received, rendered its consideration more indispensable. It was his wish to be informed, whether his Majesty's Ministers intended to carry into full execution the Acts already passed for arming the people, or whether they had some more extensive measure in contemplation. He understood there would be a full attendance of their Lordships on Monday next, and he should take that opportunity of asking the question he had just mentioned.

Monday, July 13.

Military State of the Country.

Lord SIDMOUTH rose, and expressed himself happy to see a Noble Lord (HAWKESBURY) in his place, from whom he felt desirous to obtain an answer to a question, respecting which his uneasiness every day increased. The object of that question was to learn from the Noble Lord, if it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose any new measure for the defence of the country, or to follow up on a more extended scale that system that had already been adopted, so as to make it bear some proportion to the increasing dangers of the Empire. Should he have the satisfaction to receive such an answer as he expected, then he should have to request the Noble Lord to state the time when it was likely such a proposition could be brought forward, adding his wish that it might be on an early day; for as the danger increased every hour, he thought it a matter of the most urgent importance, that it should be provided against without delay.

Lord HAWKESBURY was happy to be able to assure the Noble Viscount and the House, that the subject of the Military State of the Country had occupied the attention of Ministers from their very entrance into office. It might not be proper at the present moment to enter into any explanation of the principle, or of the details of the measures they should have to propose, but the day was not distant when such an explanation should be amply given, and when reasons should be adduced for having deferred it until now. Indeed, on this very day it was expected that a notice would be given in another place, of the introduction of the measure to which the Noble Viscount alluded.

Lord SUFFOLK intimated the necessity of doing now much more than had as yet been attempted, toward the defence and security of the country. He had observed, with the greatest satisfaction, that on the part of the coast which he had lately visited, the system of the Martello Towers had been considerably increased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 16.

State of the Nation.

Mr. WHITBREAD, in pursuance of his motion, rose to submit his motion to the House. He was not altogether unaccustomed to address that House upon interesting and important questions, and he had, during the number of years that he had enjoyed the honor of a seat in Parliament, proposed many matters of moment for its consideration. Some of the propositions which he had the honor to originate, had met with a favorable reception from that House, but much the greater number of them had been rejected. On these occasions he had never thought it right to trespass upon the time of the House by any apologies for his own insufficiency, or the inadequacy of his abilities to the satisfactory performance of the duty he had undertaken. It had ever been his opinion that it was much better to leave the proposition he had to submit to the support of such arguments as he could urge in its favor, or to be borne out by its own intrinsic value, than to make any attempt to conciliate by such means the attention of the House. But, on the present occasion, whether from that diffidence which must be produced by the doubts and suspicions that prevailed in the public mind as to the motives of public men;—whether from the nature and effect of these debates that had lately taken place in that House, which were so little calculated to exalt the character of Parliament in the estimation of the public; whether from the difficulties and dangers of the circumstances of the times, or the gloomy and disastrous situation of public affairs;—whether from any one, or from a combination of all these causes, it was impossible, he confessed, that he had never proceeded, he confessed, that he had never felt the same diffidence in addressing the House, nor the same sense of the necessity of soliciting its indulgence. The proposition which he had to make was one that would tend to restore the gravity of debate, which which had of late been so much departed from in that House, to call them back from that personal acrimony, and those mutual recriminations which, without promoting the interests of the public, were so little creditable to the character of Parliament, and to direct their attention to the means of averting the dangers that threatened the country, and of retrieving the sinking fortunes of this great empire.—Hear.

Mr. D. BROWNE moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers, in consequence of which the gallery was immediately cleared, and strangers were not re-admitted during the remainder of the debate.

We are however informed, the Mr. WHITBREAD took afterwards a comprehensive but aggravated view of the internal and external situation of the Empire; and after dwelling at great length upon all the various topics which so large a question afforded him an opportunity of touching upon, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving,

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the State of the Nation."

Mr. MILNES, we understand, answered Mr. WHITBREAD. He stated that the proposed inquiry would be vague and delusive; that it was an attempt to censure the late change of administration, and to embarrass the measures of government; that many of the grounds which had been urged by the hon. gentlemen for going into the committee, had equally existed during the continuance of the late administration, when no such notice had been made by the hon. gentleman or his friends; Mr. Milnes represented the state of the Country, to be such as required the exertions of the united energies of all descriptions of its subjects, which it was the object of this motion to distract. Looking to our resources, to the patriotism and valor of the country, he saw nothing to fear but much to expect. Were we to countenance the exertions of our Allies by examples of British valor—were we to evince by our conduct a conviction of the fact that the way to peace was only to be found under the arch of victory, he had no doubt but the ultimate issue of the contest would be honorable to the country. With a conviction of these truths on his mind, and for a variety of reasons, which he alleged with great eloquence, he was so far from giving his support to the motion, that he should move that "this House do now adjourn."

Sir Arthur Pigot answered Mr. Milnes, and was followed by Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. Montague.

The House divided,	
For the Amendment,	322.
Against it,	136
Majority for Ministers	186

House of Lords, July 15.

Lord Suffolk took occasion to advert to the necessity of cultivating a friendly disposition with America. He was proceeding to remark on the inconsistencies which the Americans sustained from impressing their crews on the high seas when he was, for a moment, interrupted by Lord Hawkesbury, who said, that he conceived the Noble Lord from the line of observation he was pursuing, supposed the Bill now before the House to be the American intercourse Bill, whereas that had already been read a third time, and was sent down to the other House.

Lord Suffolk said, he was aware of the nature of the Bill under discussion, and thought that as it had a reference to the American Treaty, his observations were not improperly applied.

LONDON, July 20.

The Gazette of Saturday contains the official account of the second disastrous affair in Egypt; according to which, new severity appear, in a great measure, to have arisen from the disappointed expectation of being joined by the Mamelukes Beys.—Whether our proposals were not thought sufficiently advantageous to them, we know not; but it seems that they have made peace with the Viceroy of Egypt.—Alexandria, of course, as we all along anticipated, must be evacuated.

July 23.

NEW MILITARY PLAN.

The sketch we gave yesterday of Lord Castlereagh's plan was correct.—The following is a more detailed account of it:

That the regular Army shall be increased from the Militia in these proportions, viz.—

From the Militia of England - -	21,000
Ireland - -	7,000
	28,000

His Majesty is at present empowered to call upon the Counties to Ballot for a Supplementary Militia, amounting to 20,000 men for England, and 4,000 for Scotland.—But his Majesty's Ministers propose that his Majesty shall be empowered to call upon the Counties for a Supplementary Militia and a half, making

For England - - - - -	36,000
Ireland - - - - -	8,000

This, allowing for the usual waste, will add at least 38,000 men to the Militia, & 28,000 to the regular force of the Country, and will leave with the Militia a large body of supernumeries, sufficient for a long period, to release the standing army from the substitutments which a Ballot must occasion.

That the Management of the Enlisting of Men out of the Militia be entirely under the controul of the Militia Officers, for 80 days, and the officers of the Army to have no concern in it, during that time.

The Commissioners are to be given for raising men out of the Militia, in the following manner, as if it were done by ordinary recruiting, giving an option to the men whether they will enlist for a term of years or for life.

That if the Volunteers should be diminished in numbers in any County, power be given to the Lord Lieutenant of that County, to raise by Ballot, a Local or County Militia, to the extent of the particular deficiency—but to be confined in their own respective County, unless in case of Invasion or Rebellion.

Such are the heads of the plan, and it must be confessed that one more likely to be efficacious, without being too oppressive, could not have been devised. The Bill is ordered for a second reading in the House of Commons, on Monday next.

July 24.

From the Dutch papers we have extracted the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth Bulletins, not on account of the matter which they contain, as it is not new, but as they are probably the winding up of the series. The antics and grimaces played of in each other's presence, by the two Emperors, from day to day, are nearly as ridiculous as those described by Rabelais, which took place between Panurge and Thoumast, in the presence of Pantagruel.

July 25.

An unexampled activity prevails, at the present moment, to procure seamen. The ships in the different ports are entirely stripped of their hands, without regard to protections of any description; and the streets in the seaports, and on the banks of the River, are entirely deserted by every person having the least resemblance of a seaman, such of them as have hitherto escaped having retired to hiding places. In consequence of its being reported that great numbers are concealed in the City, the Lord Mayor has been applied to, to break open warrants.

July 27.

A gentleman lately from France, is ready to attest, that no less than 113 American vessels, all in ballast, and many of them of very considerable size and burthen, arrived in L'Orient, from the 5th to the 25th of May. The people of L'Orient talk publicly that these ships were employed for particular purposes by the French government.

July 29

A vessel has arrived from the Mediterranean, with letters from the city of Algiers to the 5th ult. inclusive. They communicate the intelligence, that a vigorous war was carrying on between the Algerine and Tunisian States. In the latter end of May, a general battle was fought, which lasted the whole of the day. At length the Tunisians gave way, and were pursued in their flight by the Algerines, who made dreadful slaughter among the fugitives. The Algerines were wound up to the highest pitch of confidence from their success, and when the last advices came away, they were preparing to march in full force against Tunis, which was expected to fall an easy prey.

A considerable number of merchants, engaged in trade to America, yesterday assembled at the London Tavern for the purpose of entering into a confederation of the probable effects which the late action between his Majesty's ship Leopard, and the Chesapeake American frigate, may produce upon the commerce with the United States. Mr. Sheriff Shaw, who was called to the chair, informed the company, that he had been favored with an interview with the Secretary of State, (Mr. Canning) on the important subject which had occasioned the present meeting, and it was with much pleasure he stated, that the honorable Secretary manifested an earnest desire to preserve the most amicable relations between the two countries; but that as no authentic particulars had been received of the circumstance of government respecting the late unfortunate transaction, it was impossible to enter into any discussion as to its probable consequences. Mr. Sheriff, however, could not but lament the infatuation of adding, that in order to maintain a friendly disposition, Mr. Canning had already had an interview with Mr. Monroe, the American Minister, at which it was mutually agreed, that if the conduct of either of the countries should be found reprehensible, the aggrieved State, should receive all proper reparation from the other. This information was highly gratifying to the company, and must operate beneficially on the public at large, who might be assured that ministers will neither compromise the honor of their country, nor give any sanction to a wanton attack upon any ships with which we are in amity.

July 31.

The House of Commons, with a liberality worthy the Representatives of the British Nation, last night voted an addition of 20,000l. to the sum formerly given to Dr. Jenner, for the discovery and application of the Vaccine System.

Lord Collingwood, in the Ocean, with a strong detachment of his fleet, had proceeded, we understand, with Sir Arthur Paget, our new Ambassador for Constantinople.

Extract of a private letter from Gottenburgh.

"All the reports you have had in England of the shutting of the Sound, have been grounded, and the Danes have not yet taken a single hostile step against England."

August 3.

Early on Saturday morning a gentleman arrived at Mr. Secretary Canning's office with dispatches from the Continent, which were taken into consideration at a Cabinet Council held at one o'clock. The Council sat till near six o'clock, when Mr. Mills, the Messenger was ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave town at an hour's notice for the Continent.

The expedition which sailed from the Downs on Friday, under the command of Lord Ludlow, it is stated, had on board about 15,000 men.

Admiral Essington sailed yesterday morning from Yarmouth, with the second division of the Baltic fleet, consisting of his Majesty's ships Montreux, (Admiral Essington) Majestic (Admiral Russel) Resolution, Agamemnon, Mars, and several smaller vessels. He is to call off the Humber, for the German Legion, which embarked at Grimsby.—Transports are waiting at Hull, for the 7th and 8th regiments, which are on their march from Ireland. Ministers sent orders on Thursday for several ships who are acquainted with the navigation of the Cattegat and the Baltic, to be in readiness at Hull. The Trinity House at Hull immediately issued the necessary directions.

Dispatches were received last night from Admiral Gambier, who, we understand, was about to put to Sea when they were sent off. Our readers know, by the Tonningen mail which arrived on Friday night, that Bernadotte had set off with great haste for Copenhagen, with a message from Bonaparte.—The object of it is believed to be to induce Denmark to declare against this country, menacing her with overrunning Holstein, if she refuses. Admiral Gambier, however, we should suppose will take effectual steps for preventing the Danish fleet from falling into his hands.

No intelligence has yet been received from the second expedition—but a very short time will elapse before intelligence arrives of a decisive nature. A letter from an officer on board one of the transports says,

"You will soon hear of us, and I am confident, hear of once most important and glorious accounts. We are bound in the most profound secret that ever was kept by any British Ministers."

August 4.

The differences with America are likely to be adjusted. The right of searching ships of war has never, is is said, been insisted upon by our ministers.

August 7.

We understand that orders have been issued to Liverpool and other ports, from the Alien Office, desiring that all passports granted before and since the embargo be considered as null; and that no foreigners be permitted to leave the country.

There is strong reason to believe that the sudden reconciliation between the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte, and the interchange of their respective orders which followed, have created almost as much surprise and disapprobation in Russia, and in the Russian army, as in this country. When the Emperor Alexander re-crossed the Niemen, and joined his army, decorated with the Cordon of the Legion of Honor, he was not only received without the usual demonstrations of attachment, but there were even strong expressions of dissatisfaction.

August 8.

It was yesterday strongly reported that the Swedes and the German Legion had made a sortie from Stralsund, and killed, wounded, and made prisoners, 5000 Dutch and Spanish troops.—Government have received no accounts with respect to the sortie, and no advices have been received from the Continent this morning.

It was reported last night, that accounts had been received via Portugal, of an attack having been made upon Buenos Ayres, which had failed. We trust the rumour will prove unfounded.

It was reported yesterday evening, that a general embargo had taken place. The American captains caught the alarm, and no less than twelve of them cleared out their vessels in ballast, and dropped down the river immediately. The rumour is unfounded.—It is perfectly true however that no passports are granted, and no foreigners permitted to leave the country.

August 9.

Up to this hour no advices have been received from either the one or the other division of our fleets, which have proceeded on the expeditions.

Yesterday the funds experienced a trifling advance, in consequence of the receipt of the Russian Treaty, which, it had been reported, contained articles hostile to the interests of this country. Mr. Jackson's mission to the Continent, we are informed was in consequence of the 13th article of this treaty, which propoises the mediation of Russia to promote a peace between Britain and France. Our Ministers, it is stated, have professed their desire for a permanent and equitable peace.—Mr. Jackson is instructed to inquire the basis on which France is disposed to treat with us, to enter into explanation of the views of our Cabinet, and to create, by every honorable means, facilities to negociations. The Emperor Alexander, we are assured, has renewed to our cabinet, declarations of the most cordial and animated friendship.

Nothing transpired yesterday respecting the expeditions—the wind having changed to the northward, intelligence of their progress is hourly expected from Ministers. The troops which embarked at Hull and Grimsby, still remain there; other corps have been ordered to join them, and they are expected to sail the latter end of the week.—*Observer.*

We are still without any further accounts of the progress of our Grand Expedition, towards which public expectation is now so anxiously directed. The promptitude and vigour with which it has been sent on its important destination, are we believe unexampled.—For what remains to be done, we are to look to British valor and enterprise; and in this view experience forbids us to apprehend any disappointment.—*Englishman.*

Yesterday a bag of letters was received at the post office from Rotterdam, with letters dated on Saturday last. The Expeditions from this country occasioned much speculation and alarm in Holland. The garrisons of Alkmar, Medinblick, &c. had been marched to the Helder, and the troops at Flushing had, in like manner, been reinforced by drafts from the neighboring garrisons, under an apprehension that those places were the objects of our attack.

Dispatches were yesterday afternoon received at the Foreign Office from the Court of Sweden.—Their contents have not transpired.

The expected embargo on American vessels has not yet been adopted, but we are without the means of judging of the cause of this forbearance. We are informed that the American Ministes yesterday communicated to our Cabinet the Proclamation of the American Executive.

"HARWICH, August 2.

"The embarkation of troops, which has been going on here for some days past, was completed yesterday morning, and fifty-four transports got under weigh yesterday morning about noon a whole, with a fine wind for Yarmouth, under convoy of the Comus, the Church having previously joined with Lord Rivelyn and him. In getting out of the harbor, three of the transports got on shore, but floated off with the following tide.

"About 5 P. M. Mr. Bolton, a King's Messenger, arrived here from London, with dispatches for the Commander in Chief of the Expedition, and as he had sailed, the dispatches were sent after him in a fast sailing cutter.—The troops embarked are about 7000 men.

"Sir Home Riggs Popham is Commander in Chief. General Grosvenor and Ward accompany him."

YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, returned from Niagara on Thursday the 1st inst.

With the learned and Reverend Gentlemen who, in his reader entrance for my last week's impression, deplored that want of "Space" which cut me to the publication of back "a week," as the loose, declaimers of the sublime Sermon at the head of the Letter, I am deprived my general want of "Space."—But when that want is supplied with that publication, it is a great measure allowed to the printer's to the printer, and I will profit accordingly, (if not knowingly) by that, if the good gentleman regarded a matter, I would in charity hope that, he criticised without reading that composition. It has been pronounced by me, whom, I conceive to be competent judges, to be elaborately, learnedly, forcibly and highly poetical, and fortunately for my friend, he left a literary reputation behind him, which neither prejudice can tarnish, nor the credulous or unsuspicious conclude from it. The affection I entertained for him, does not render me blind to his imperfections, nor improperly prepossessed for his performances: their merits will secure them against the censure of thinking of every or ignorance, and a lasting praise with men, whose opinions are deserving or valued. With the concurrence of my employer, I republished the Ode, to refresh in your minds, and as a remark to the gentleman of my friend; the first impression having become rare, and the original not in my possession.

J. CAMERON.

Since our last, we have to announce the death, in this Town, of Mr. ABIJAH JONES, Fourth Magistrate of Markham—and Postmaster, a very man of colonel.

For the York Gazette.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

WHEN travelling, it has always been customary with me to take notes of every thing I conceive worth noting, and in the latter part of the month of July, 1807, I passed through the Town of York on my route to the northern Provinces, and must sincerely, was highly delighted with its situation and manner as well as external appearance. In commerce and navigation, considering the infancy of the settlements appeared to be flourishing in the extreme.—Roads were opening and repairing, and buildings increasing in a considerable degree; one of the latter, however, attended my particular attention, not merely for its structure, but on account of the regulation and government thereof, I allude to the Church, for you must know, Mssrs. Printers, I have from my infancy, been in the habit of attending a place of Divine Worship, and particularly the Church of England whose Worship, and others immediately connected therewith, appear according to my observation and information to have omitted, or rather misunderstood a very material part of their duty.

My veneration for that Supreme Being, who is the dispenser of all things, as well as my inclination, induced me, during my short stay in York, to visit this hallowed place of Worship after my entrance. I was not a little surprised at finding there were no Pews, benches or any other such necessary appendages for Strangers or transient persons of decent appearance, to sit in, but were reduced to the unpleasant necessity, during the service, either of standing as a public spectacle, or of leaving myself among the military who compose the garrison. From your knowledge of Church government, Mssrs Printers, however superficial it may be, you cannot be ignorant that in all the principal cities in England, Ireland Scotland and America, the various Churches are carefully and properly provided with comfortable seats for Strangers of every description.—Why this is not the case in the capital of Upper Canada remains to me a mystery; I confess I am, however, that considerable number of religious and well-disposed inhabitants, whose present circumstances will not enable them to rent or purchase pews, are thereby deprived of the benefits derived from the preaching of the Gospel, which my ultimately lead the unwary into vicious and unproved habits not easily to be eradicated, and probably end in their total destruction.

According to my observation, this deficiency did not appear to arise from a want of room, the building being sufficiently spacious for the purpose, nor the refusal of my requisites seats me to think, from no inobservance of build.

I was credibly informed this Structure was chiefly raised and completed by voluntary contributions from the citizens and inhabitants of and its vicinity, some of whom, in moderate circumstances, liberally subscribed from ten to twelve dollars, and yet a number of these very people are, in a manner, excluded from their whole attendance, for, I presume not from motives of self-interest, as in all probability, a number of years will elapse before I revisit your place, and the polite attention I experienced while among you, will leave an indelible impression on my memory.

Should this hint, Mssrs. Printers, be productive of the desired effect, an investigation of the matter, and a remedy of the evil, my intention will be fully achieved.

A FRIEND TO RELIGION.

Montreal, 20th Sept. 1807

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 24th Sept. 1807.

HOUSE DISTRESS TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Buildings in the Town of York, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of October now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and others, Memoranda, to do and perform those things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES MCDOWELL, Sheriff.

List of letters remaining in the Post-Office at York, 2d, October 1807.

THOMAS Adamson, Faulkner Esq. Anthony Foster Esq. Robert Thorpe, Esquire, 2 letters; Joseph Wilcocks, Esq. 2 letters.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as heretofore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition not having any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where the Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 4th Conceſſion of York, on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log houſe & upwards of 40 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Conceſſion and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through theſe lands, abounding with Mill ſeats; Lots No 23 in the third Conceſſion and No. 19 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No 6 in the fifth Conceſſion of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home Diſtrict.—Lot No. 11 and eaſt half of Lot No. 12 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Oxford and Diſtrict of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the ſeventh Conceſſion of Hamilton and Diſtrict of Newcaſtle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Conceſſion of Eldery and Diſtrict of Johnſtown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the ſixth Conceſſion of Ballard, and Diſtrict of Johnſtown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a log houſe and barn thereon.—One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Eſquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indiſputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 Weſt ſide of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, will, upon paying a part of the purchaſe money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly ſecured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN COX.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Conceſſion of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Conceſſion, having fifteen acres upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot, where is a mill ſeat; beautiful ſpot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To ſave trouble, the price of Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years hence, with legal intereſt, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber at Woods-ell's tavern in Pickering, or to John Hinds, blackſmith, 19 miles weſt, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 2nd July, 1807.

*** An indiſputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale,

THE following Lands will be ſold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th conceſſion—
1, 2, 6, 12 and weſt half of 24, 200 do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - - 9th do.—360
acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and ſouthern ½ of 24 - - 10 conceſſion—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—400 acres
in Whitby.
20, 21 and 23 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 24 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - - 22—500 in
King.
17 - - 34
14 - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the ſeveral townſhips were Surveyed, it is to be ſuppoſed the ſituations are eligible, and the quality ſuperior—for particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who can give an undiſputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the ſeventh Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and fourth half of 12 in the 10th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 23 in the 8th Conceſſion or Baſtiſet; alſo the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the eaſt ſide of Yonge Street, on theſe lands are at preſent, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn; they are well watered, having ſeven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of ſale will be made ſo reaſonable that they muſt be no object to purchaſers. Application may be made to the Viſcount de Chaiſy, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Innkeeper.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchaſers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and diſtant from the ſeat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious Houſe in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot oppoſite; Two or Fifteen Thouſand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhip of Whitby, One Thouſand Acres in the Townſhips of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Townſhip of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York.—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previouſly Sold, the above Houſe will be Let from the Firſt day of Auguſt next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Conceſſion of the Townſhip of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, ſituate about ſix miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement there-on, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Graſs:—Alſo, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log Houſe, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, two young ones and five or ſix Hogs; with all the Utenſils neceſſary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premiſes.

15th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted ſtock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. D. Ro Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fiſher,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.
Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Soopes,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Coloneſ Clus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.
The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Alkins, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Dull, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, *Secr'y.*

FOUND ſecreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen; any one proving the ſaid Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertiſing &c. by applying to the ſubſcriber.

ALEX WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

DOCTOR TOWNSEND preſents his reſpects to the inhabitants of York Streets, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the houſe of Mr. Elisha Dexter in the Townſhip of Vaughan, where he will attend the company of all thoſe who may require aſſiſtance in the line of his profeſſion, as far as his health and abilities will admit.—He will likewiſe attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by thoſe who reſide near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of rendered Tallow at one ſhilling per pound, likewiſe a conſtant ſupply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for ſale for cash. Apply to the printers.

York, 25th, 1807.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Seven Chests TEA at the following prices viz.—

Hyſon	-	112.	New York Currency per lb.
Hyſon Skin		6/6	- - 4/-
Souchong		7/-	- - 4/6
Bohea		1/9	- - 1/-

Alſo 500 ſhort Pieces Yellow Nankeens at 8s. York and 60 long Pieces do. 15/6.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenſton, June 6th, 1807.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 24.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 856.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legiſlative Counſellors of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of our ſaid Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Seventeenth Day of September, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Sixth day of Auguſt laſt, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Seventeenth day of this preſent month of September, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and conſtrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal conſideration the eaſe and convenience of our loving ſubjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforeſaid, hereby convoking, and by theſe preſents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty-third Day of October, next enſuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into conſideration the ſtate and welfare of our ſaid Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may ſeem neceſſary. Herein fail not.

IN Teſtimony whereof, WE cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our ſaid Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witneſs our truſty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our ſaid Province at York, this Eleventh Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty-ſeventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the inſertion of their Names on the U. E. Liſt, or have been ſuſpended from the ſame, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be beſtowed by His Majeſty on that meritorious claſs of ſubjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other perſons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have ſince died without having their Names inſerted on that Liſt, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwiſe would have derived from His Majeſty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforeſaid, ſolicitous to promote the welfare and happineſs of His Majeſty's Subjects of every deſcription in this Province, more eſpecially of thoſe who have ſo ſtrongly manifeſted their attachment and Loyalty to His Majeſty; and alſo ſolicitous that the Children of ſuch perſons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and conſent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons who were reſident in the Britiſh Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of ſeparation in the year 1783, and who have reſided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reſide therein ſince that period, or may have been ſuſpended from the U. E. Liſt, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inſerted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and conſent, further notify and declare, that the Names of ſuch perſons as are now deceaſed, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. Liſt, and who were alſo reſident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be alſo inſerted in that Liſt, to the end that the Children of ſuch Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majeſty's Bounty to its fulleſt extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31ſt day of October, in the 47th year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and ſix.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame, reſpectively, after reciting that an act paſſed in the forty ſecond year of his preſent majeſty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or perſon adminiſtering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the ſame reſpectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the ſame ſhould be revived and continued—it is enacted that the ſaid act ſhould, from and after the paſſing of that act, be revived, and the ſame was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the intereſt of his majeſty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects reſident within this province, it hath been aſcertained that there exiſts immediate occaſion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after ſpecified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exerciſe of the power and authority ſo veſted in me, in and by the ſaid recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the ſaid province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in additionto the ports of entry and clearance eſtabliſhed by and under the authority of a certain act of the ſaid provincial parliament, paſſed in the forty firſt year of his majeſty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to and for the uſes of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and alſo by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, paſſed in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, the places herein after deſcribed and ſpecified, that is to ſay, the village of St. Joſeph, on the iſland of St. Joſeph, and the eaſtern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north ſide of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Weſtern Diſtrict, ſhall from the Eighteenth day of this preſent month of May, ſeverally and reſpectively, be and the ſame are by theſe prefents ſeverally and reſpectively eſtabliſhed and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, impoſed and eſtabliſhed by virtue of the ſaid act, to paſſed in the forty-firſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, and according to the direction of the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Arms at York, this ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and in the forty ſeventh year of his ſaid Majeſty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leaſed as a Tavern

THE Houſe and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subſcriber requeſts, that all perſons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will preſent their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the ſame ſpace of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND ENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT AJESTY.

TO THE PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

A S the Wise, or would-be-Wits of your State, are incessantly exhausting every nerve with Brethren upon the variety and modification of our Senate. I have ventured to take up the pen, not in our defence (as I expect we are sufficiently enough to justify the jokes with which we were overwhelmed) but to retort, in some degree, upon those Lords of the Creation, who, before they meddle with the beasts in our Creation, who, before they meddle with the beasts in our Creation, would attempt to unmask the motes from their own. And alike! I am not accustomed to write for public inspection, I shall, in the present instance, be as methodical as I have been. Ergo, then I shall begin with the head, that seat of sense.—then, I presume, the seat of its absence; but to my text.—All mankind are Parricides, more or less distinguished by the formal curl, and rigid gravity, now cut, shaved, and barbarized in what I think the Mathematicians, Logicians, or some of the lines of Science call an inverted cone; the longest base now digesting the finest, which, a-mong, formed the rear guard, and most supient ornament of the hinder part. Its fate is truly to be deplored, which depending with such flute and graceful ease, formed a very rich fur to the judgment and the man, whose age and quality were also generally denoted by its length and other physical dimensions.—The curl that once threw haunted three-fourths dignity, is, alas, no more. After fashioning an empire for four centuries, with other great and learned inhabitants, its honors are laid low in the dust, and it is now only known to none, equally disregarded by beaux, Rakehells, Barristers and divines; into the furore for such a desertion!!! Thofe decent and venerable modes of dreffing the hair, and the tender and affectionate manner in which it was for long dealt with, have yielded, to what? why on a rage, an absolute mania for having every hair at variance with its fellow, a supply-furry turmoil, and ridiculous confufion, figurative of the irregulare which its threatening afpect, and formidable out-works conceal from mortal view. Such a modern fcaramouch toupee, with the addition of muftachoes, is highly becoming the military cherubim, and emblematical of martial ferocity and great courage, and befide, thought fo very neceffary to the prefent tactics, that no man, to whom nature has admonished hair with a fpirit of bearing, will be fuffered to be admitted into the German Legion, or amongft the Fencibles. They might alfo be becoming enough to a fierce little Wife of a fellow, either for matches or regulated Soldiers, to the aid of factitious terfers, is perfonable in an object not very terrible in itfelf; but I really think them fuperfluous in men of ordinary ftature and appearance. I have conferred with fome of the learned upon the dereliction of the ancient curl; their general opinion was, that the caufe originated in their frequent expofure to derangement, through the ire of an angry helpmeet, and that the perfect mode of dreffing the hair, agreed in appearance with that, which fuch an amiable remonstre, might be fuppofed to leave the hair poffeffed of. Conclufive I ever replied as to the matter, but how could the rule apply to bachelors, whofe heads exhibited a ftill more daring appearance. I was anfwered, that the bachelors of this metropolis, being generally in point of age, nearly marriageable, had adopted the great political maxim, that a time of peace was the only and proper time to prepare for war: this, Meffrs. Printers, may be a good maxim, I did not think fo, but as you know we are all fond of fpeech and back-ward in argument, I always dropped it at this point. And let you men lay what you will, there are many of your fashions neither more rational, more genteel or more convenient than ours, for a modern beau in the very tip top of the fafhion, looks as if he had juft undergone the operation of having his ears bored.

I fhall barely hint at wigs, articles of prime neceffity to fuch as have no hair to madden, and at the fleek ear lock, late white indicative of the pert clerk, and the little out-rigger or queeze, pointed horizontally, in form like the anterior of a buck's horn, and in appearance, like a wounded finger in a black cot, both obfolete, or nearly fo, except with reftricted Bedagogues, or veterans on half-pay. And as to your hats, their forms have undergone more revolutions than the French government in the fame number of years. The numerals excepted I remember to have been carried with the French Convention, the fubfequent changes any child may recollect. I now proceed to collars, puddings and cravats, and ftuff with the gentlemen if there is one amongft them, who can afford either cravat or collar to their linen (perhaps their flannel fubftitute) who is not puddered and creamed to the ears and collared to the eyes. How unlike the neat little ftock, and sweeter little collar of half a century ago!

Should one of the Sages of that day arife from the dead, and put into abode a modern city or village, he would fuppofe a that, three-fourths of the males were affected with inflammatory fore throat, or fome dire contagion. Grandfathers in fuch a fuppofed cafe, might fly their grand-children, terrified of consumption, and grandmothers fhrink at the fight of a grandfon's head, and the bolftered bulk and fufpicious appearance between his head and his fhoulders; for you know, Meffrs. Printers, our fex will fhriek when frightened. Dear me, when I fee how much I have wrote, and what little progrefs I have made, I am ready to fhriek, and for fear I fhould outright, I will defer my intentions to fome future day, fo am your humble fervant till then.

TABITHA TEAZEL.

N. B. I am not married.

For the York Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

AS the time is approaching when our Legiflature will be convened, I have thrown together a few hints, which I wish to make public through the medium of your Gazette.

The inefficiency of our prefent Militia Laws is fuch, as in a great meafure to render the inftitution itfelf a nullity. Our militia are certainly formidable as to numbers, and poffefs the fpirit and determination to defend their properties to the laft inch of ground; but, unarmed, undifciplined and unorganized, how are they to act when their fervices may be required. From the trifling attention which in the province has been heretofore paid to their inftruction in difcipline, or to cherishing a martial fpirit amongft them, the people, in my opinion, have little confidence in themfelves, and lefs in the individuals legally appointed to direct their local and difcipline operations, not from any want of refponsibility in their gentlemen, but from the general laftitude of the ftatutes refpecting the militia. If inftead of calling them out twice a year, (one of the times at the moft inclement and improper feafon that could have been deviled) they were called out and exercifed by companies monthly or twice a month, during the moderate weather, and by battalions quarterly, fomething might be hoped from the change, but in the ftate which they at prefent are, nothing can reasfonably be expected.

The next general want which occurs to me to be of a particular and preffing nature, is that of a regular communication by Poft or Couriers through the Country. I know not whofe province it is to fearch out or apply the remedy, but it certainly is the province of fome one, of of fome department, and the neglect I conceive to imply no fmall degree of criminality, be it whofe it may. The want is too obvious to need enlarging upon, and fuch as to preclude the neceffity of further comment.

I know the talk of inveighing againft meafures to be invidious in the extreme—yet as the free enjoyment of opinion is the birthright of a Britifh fubject, I will with your concurrence, express my candid sentiments refpecting the money voted by our Houfe of Affembly for the fupport of public fchools.

The aftonifhing changes of European connexions and relations, follow each other with fuch rapidity of fucceffion, as to prepare the human mind for any thing which may take place, however unaccountable, unnatural or improbable. This confidered, we know not what moment thofe ligatures and bonds of amity and intereft, which have fo long united ours with the Ruffian empire, may be broken or diffolved. Indeed recent events neither generally expected, with them much fanguine prefage or flattering anticipation. Does it not then behove us to guard againft the poffibility; is it not our duty, independent of our intereft, to leffen or avert the evil by every mean within our compafs? We know that our greateft, and in fact our fole dependence, under the DIVINE PROTECTION, is our Navy; we know how neceffary to that Navy is HEMP; and we alfo know that our principal fupplies have heretofore been derived from Ruffia. Now with a foil more grateful than the Ruffian, with Rivers as navigable for tranfport, and with equal and better directed induftry, why fhould we not (connected and component) make fome great efforts to fupply the want, which in all human probability will be too foon, perhaps too fatally experienced by the Mother Country.

I, Meffrs. Printers, an individual lefs interested probably than moft others, have feen with pain and indignation, a few feeble and impotent attempts to introduce the culture of Hemp in *thefe* Provinces. It is not the ftale and unavailing trick (it deferves no other name) of offering premiums for famples, nor the puppet-fhew antics of oftentatious and uninterefted focieties, which will induce the farmer to undertake it. Where but one can *hope* to fucceed, let me afk how many will contend for the prize. No Meffrs. Printers, let the cultivator be interefted, and he will engage in the cultivation with fpirit and avidity; infure him a generous price, infure him a regular and permanent market, but do not confine him, do not oblige him to depend upon a mercantile commiffioner, a folitary one to each Diftrict, and do not reftrict him to the fpecific number of pounds he is to offer for fale. Heaven avert the young induftry of this country from fuch dreary and difcouraging reftrictions. The penurious want of fpirit and enterprife in its merchants, and the want of a more liberal and diffufive policy in its representatives, are reftraints fufficiently grievous and deftructive to that induftry, without the impofition of legal ones.

Had even the fmall fum appropriated to fchools (unite as it was) been applied to the purchafe, or held out as an additional inducement to the growers of Hemp, it would in its diftribution have ftimulated numbers to have made a beginning. I have lived long in Upper Canada, I know its inhabitants well, know the modes and fprings of their induftry, and I know what is required to direct it to its proper objects and in its proper operations.

Had the ever to be regretted, the patriotic and benevolent ELMSLY, whofe ample means and ampler mind, were inceffantly directed to this great national object, continued with us, this Diftrict alone, would at this time have fhipped from fifty to one hundred tons of Hemp annually. Alas it was ordered other wife!!! Of the dead and abfent, their *prevantive* patriotifm, and *probatory* policy, charity permits me the bare mention.

I fpeak, Meffrs. Printers, the language of temperance and freedom, but it is the language of genuine love to my country, the language of one who feels deeply interefted in the exemplary and immortal ftruggle which our parent ftate is making for exiftence, for every thing dear, momentous or defirable, and the language of one who would fain affift in that ftruggle, not only by contributing his counfel, his prayers and perfonal fervices, but by his unceafing endeavors and earneft hope to divert, the public induftry to that more vital channel whence it can efficiently aid the glorious cauſe of the empire and enrich this diftant part of it. This part, where Heaven in its kindneſs has once more ſtationed us with the heart-cheering ray, with the happy earneſt of increaſed and increaſing confidence; we are again placed under a direction, where neither reſtrictions upon induſtry nor juſtice are known; where a deſire for the country's proſperity is fully manifeſt from its every meaſure, from his earneſt wiſh to become acquainted with its wants, its claims and its inhabitants, and not one of whoſe meaſures but has ſtamped aſperſion with infamy, and left calumny to prey on its Authors; where ſubjects of munificence and juſtice are eagerly ſought and diſcriminated; where the predominant and governing principle is to ſeek the object and deviſe the moſt grateful manner of attaching and rewarding merit, cherishing patriotiſm, ſtimulating enterpriſe, encouraging harmony, promoting union, and every thing elſe which a great, a good and an energetic mind can embrace. I have long wiſhed and waited to ſee theſe and other ſubjects treated by ſome able hand, which deſpairing of, I have ventured to addreſs you under the ſignature of

MONITOR.

Boſton, Sept. 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yeſterday the arrival of the John Adams, Callender, from Liverpool, and the New-Galen, Hinckley, from London, furniſhed our regular files of London prints to the 15th of Auguſt.

The intelligence from the Britiſh Northern Expedition by theſe arrivals, is not ſo recent as that given below from Elſineur. It was generally conjectured in England, that Admiral Gambier had orders to act as circumſtances might require, againſt any Confederacy hoſtile to Great Britain.

The Britiſh Parliament was prorogued the 12th Auguſt, and it was ſaid would not again convene until after Chriſtmas. The uſual ſpeech on the occaſion was pitched to a war note, and from its tone, there did not appear any diſpoſition in Great Britain to avail itſelf of the Ruſſian mediation. The whole language of the Britiſh Miniſters in Parliament towards America continued conciliatory; and the papers and private letters from London ſay if war ſhould come, it muſt come from the American ſide of the Atlantic. The arrival of the Revenge was impatiently expected. She probably did not arrive until the 24th Auguſt.

The French Senate have congratulated Jerome Bonaparte on his creation to the kingly dignity. He was to take poſſeſſion of his new kingdom the 30th July; and the Princeſs of Saxony having refuſed her hand to the King Jerome, he was to have been married to the Princeſs of Wirtemberg the 15th Auguſt.

The French papers ſay, an army of 40,000 men was expected near Bayonne, to compel Portugal to ſhut her ports againſt the Engliſh.

The French Emperor has graciouſly given to that part of Poland, now called the Duchy of Warſaw, a new conſtitution, from the manufactory of the Abbe Sieyes—thus have thoſe Poles changed their maſter; and are now ſubjects of the King of Saxony, who is a ſubject of Bonaparte; and thus ends the French farce of the Reſtoration of Poland.

The Duke of Wurtzberg is to be created King of Franconia.

From the North of Europe.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Perſeverance, arrived here from Ruſſia, we learn that on the 6th Auguſt, (a late date from that quarter) twelve ſail of the line, under Admiral Gambier had paſſed the Sound, and were taking in water at Elſineur, and that in the Cattigat other ſhips bound up were met with:—That none were permitted by Admiral Gambier to land on the Daniſh ſhore, excepting one or two of the Chief officers:—That no expectations were entertained at Copenhagen or Elſineur, of an attack of the Engliſh, on the Daniſh poſſeſſions, and that the object of the expedition was kept a profound ſecret:—That Stralſund ſtill continued in the hands of the Swedes, and that no new military event had occurred in Pomerania:—That the Emperor Alexander had arrived at Peterſburg, from the army, with the tidings of peace; but that very few demonſtrations of joy were ſhewn, the people being indifferent to political events:—That General Benningſen had been removed from the command of the Ruſſian army, and another (a Ruſſian) appointed in his place;—That this event was ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by Benningſen's oppoſition to the peace; and that his celebrity as an officer continued very great.

Later from Elſineur.

Capt. Stickney, of the ſhip America, arrived laſt evening in 36 days from Elſineur, informs, that a Britiſh ſquadron lay there of the 8th Aug. conſiſting of about 20 ſail of the line, from 15 to 20 frigates, a large number of ſhips and brigs, bomb veſſels, fire ſhips, &c. 200 ſail of tranſports, with 40,000 troops. Many of the veſſels were loaded with ordnance. Capt. S. further informs, that a Britiſh miniſter landed at Elſineur and proceeded to Copenhagen, to enquire of the Daniſh government, whether they intended to ſide with the French or Engliſh; and that the anſwer was, that they intended to preſerve their neutrality.

LONDON, Auguſt 14.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the following ſpeech from his Majeſty's commiſſioners:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majeſty to expreſs the ſatisfaction with which he finds himſelf enabled to give you that reaſe which, after the great and diligent exertions, which you have made in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, muſt at this advanced ſeaſon of the year be particularly deſirable.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to return his thanks for the ſteady loyalty and attachment to his Perſon and Government, and zealous devotion to the public ſervice, which have characteriſed all your deliberations, and moſt eſpecially to thank you for the ſeaſonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

His Majeſty has commanded us to return you his earneſt thanks for the ſupplies which you have granted him with ſo much cheerfulneſs for the current year; and when he conſiders the proviſion which you have made for thoſe contingent and unforeſeen ſervices, which the events of the war may render neceſſary, his Majeſty has the greateſt ſatisfaction in recognizing the wiſdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the poſſible demands which thoſe difficulties may occaſion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty commands us to aſſure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate iſſue of the war on the continent.

The immenſe extenſion of the power and influence of France, and the undiſguiſed determination of the enemy to employ the means and reſources of thoſe countries which he poſſeſſes or controuls, for the purpoſe of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly preſent a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which the country has to encounter.

But his Majeſty truſts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or diſheartened.

From the recollection of thoſe diſſic .. under which his people have ſucceſsfully ſtruggled, and of thoſe dangers which they have happily ſurmounted, his Majeſty derives the conſolation of believing, that the ſame ſpirit and perſeverance which have hitherto remained unbroken will continue to be exerted with unabated vigor and ſucceſs.

And while his Majeſty commands us to repeat the aſſurances of his conſtant readineſs to entertain any propoſals that may lead to a ſecure and honorable peace, he commands us at the ſame time to expreſs his confidence, that his parliament and his people will feel with him the neceſſity of perſevering in thoſe vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honor to any negociation, or the proſpect of ſecurity or permanency to any peace: His Majeſty, therefore, truſts that his people will always be ready to ſupport him in every meaſure which may be neceſſary to defeat the deſigns of his enemies againſt the independence of his Majeſty's dominions, and to maintain againſt any raſhne pretenſions, and againſt any hoſtile confederacy, thoſe juſt rights which his Majeſty is always deſirous to exerciſe with temper and moderation, but which, as eſſential to the honor of his crown, and true intereſts of his people, he is determined never to ſurrender.

A moſt wicked and diabolical conſpiracy (ſays the London Courier of July 20) has lately been diſcovered in the 28th regiment of Foot, ſtationed at Maiden, in Eſſex. The conſpirators having heard that many of our ſoldiers on their return from Egypt, were affliſted with a diſorder called the Opthalmia, which has occaſioned blindneſs, originated a report that the complaint was infectious, and that about three hundred of that regiment had experienced its dreadful effects. Many of the men exhibited every appearance of this alarming calamity. Some were totally blind, and others had ſuffered the loſs of one eye. Government became much alarmed at the affair, and ſurgeons of eminence were ſent down to inveſtigate the diſorder. Some of the men were in conſequence diſcharged, and others were penſioned and ſent to Chelſea.—One man expreſſing a with to be ſent home to Ireland, was allowed a guide to attend him. At length it appears by the confeſſion of one, who became an evidence againſt the reſt, that the blindneſs was temporary, and cauſed by application of a certain ointment to the eyes. In general the blindneſs did not continue longer than three weeks, unleſs to continue the deception a repetition of the ointment was adopted.

Every man uſing the ointment was bound by a particular oath deviſed for the occaſion, not to diſcover the ſecret. This man ſtated that this ſtrange and abominable ſcheme was engaged in for the purpoſe of procuring diſcharges, or being ſent to Chelſea, &c. Mr. Graham the Magiſtrate, and Mr. Stafford, Unier Clerk of Bow ſtreet, to whom the public is already ſo much indebted, have attended ſeveral examinations of the culpritis at Maldon. The laſt took place on Friday, when the witneſs depoſed, that the ointment was uſed by nearly 300 men; ſome cauſed both eyes to be affected, and others thought it ſufficient to become blind in the ſtretock eye only. The witneſs alſo ſtated, that on a certain morning after one of his comrades had uſed the pernicious ointment, he met him and ſaid, "How do you do.—?" "By J—, charmingly (ſaid he) for I am quite blind of one eye, and *devil a muck can I ſee with the other.*" The oath was proved againſt twenty-eight who were committed to Chelmsford gaol, and will take their trials on Tueſday next for a conſpiracy, under the Mutiny Act, which declares, that "any perſon being legally enliſted for his Majeſty's ſervice; and ſhall, either by maiming himſelf, or cauſing himſelf to be maimed, for the purpoſe of obtaining his diſcharge, is liable to be tried by the Civil Power, and tranſported for life." The others implicated, as far as regards the ointment, will be tried by a Court Martial, as ſoon as it can be aſſembled in the Eaſtern Diſtrict.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himſelf that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profeſſion, at one of the firſt Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an aſſorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully choſen under his immediate inſpection.

The York Gazette.

YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1807.

Nothing in our laſt London dates (Aug 15th) had tranſpired, reſpecting the Grand Expedition to which the national attention was ſo anxiouſly directed.—Our difficulties with the Americans appear to us to be in an amicable train of adjuſtment, the impoſſibility to equal to the inquiry of a ſtripe. No is to afford, what would either gain by it, the ſatisfaction is obvious. God forbid that ſuch an Anti-chriſtian ſpirit ſhould prevail with the Rulers of the two countries as to engage in a conteſt, which, however ſucceſsful either would be unſatisfied, without the poſſibility of advantage to either. The feeling mind revolts from the idea.

We are ſorry to learn, that the Emperor of Auſtria, and other diſpoſſeſſors of that Empire, (in which exertions, ſtark great hopes were entertained,) have accepted thecondolence by the remaining members of Bonaparte's Legion of Honour, the iſſuing of Brown's and aſſaſſins.

It is impoſſible to ſay, where Bonaparte will next eſtabliſh kingdoms for his relations and relations; the probability is, that he may turn his eyes to Spain and Portugal.

Col. Burr has been requeſted upon the charges of high treaſon and miſdemeanors againſt the United States.

The ſquirrels, mice and jays have committed very conſiderable depredations upon the crops in this diſtrict.

The ſpecie collected in the Pruſſian territories, and transmitted to Paris, ſilled *forty-ſive waggons*—*Rotzd. Corſier.*

An explofion of 30,000 lbs of powder, at Luxemburg, has ruined upwards of 200 families.

By an arrival from Halifax, we learn that two others of the privateers taken out of the Chelapeake, have been ſentenced to receive 500 laſhes. One is ſaid to have been born in the Weſt-Indies, (probably Martin.) Boſt. Pal.

About to be publiſhed by Van Benthuyſen & Wood, in the city of Albany, a weekly Literary and Miſcella neous Paper to be entitled "THE GUARDIAN." The very intereſtable opinion expreſſed of ſuch an eſtabliſhment in that city, ſeems our earneſt intreaty to ſucceed, and the encouragement of its papers.—Subſcriptions will be received at this Office, where the proſpectus may be ſeen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miſs TEAZEL may rely that her productions ſhall ever find a welcome admiſſion in our paper, as well as the gentleman's who has favored us under the ſignature of MONITOR.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (S. C.) dated Aug. 27.

"The Yellow Fever is now raging with great violence here—and new and are attacked daily—the times are precarious and truly alarming. Numbers die daily, and ſome laſt more than 4 or 5 days after being attacked with this dreadful diſtemper."

DIED.

In Naples, (Italy) July 24, 1807, Auguſtus Moſes, eaſting himſelf a victim to the purſuits of King Proſperoni, convicted of having received from Queen Caroline and the Marchioneſs of Villa Franca, an order to aſſaſſinate the King of Naples, and of having ſuffered to eſcape the offer from the Abbe Scoglietti, &c.—He made the amende honorable, before the front of the church of Fra Joſeo, in a red ſhirt, with a ſtyletto in his hand, and from thence was conducted to the market place, and impaled upon a pole there planted. His body after execution was delivered to the flames, and blind driven to the wind, in the midſt of an immenſe crowd of ſpectators.

In England, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Barton, Lord Lieutenant, Vic. of Buckingham, and Governor and Vice-Admiral of the Weſt of Wight, aged 61.

At Corſica, Victor Hughes, Governor of that Iſland.

*At Lucca, (Italy) Edward Aſhton, Eſq. 78, a captain of Dragoons, remarkable for his ſtrength

From the Boston Palladium.

HALIFAX TRIAL.

Copies of the Trial, at Halifax, of one of the Men (WILSON,) taken from the *Chesapeake*, have been received in town.

Letter from the Commander of the Leopard, to the Commander of the Chesapeake, previous to the attack.

"The Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Leopard, has the honor to enclose the Captain of the United States frigate Chesapeake, an order from the hon. Vice-Admiral Berkeley, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships on the North American station, respecting some deserters from the ships (there in mentioned) under his command, and supposed now to be serving as part of the crew of the Chesapeake.

"The Captain of the Leopard will not presume to say any thing in addition to what the Commander in Chief has stated, more than to express an hope, that every circumstance respecting them may be adjusted, in such a manner, that the harmony subsisting between the two countries, may remain undisturbed."

The boat after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returning with the following answer.

"I know no such men as you describe; the officers that were on the recruiting service for this ship, were particularly instructed by the government, through me, not to enter any deserters from his Britannic Majesty's ships; nor do I know of any being here.

"I am also instructed never to permit the crew of any ship that I command, to be mustered by any other but her own officers; it is my disposition to preserve harmony; and I hope this answer to your dispatch will prove satisfactory.

(Signed) JAMES BARRON.
Commander of the U. S. ship Chesapeake.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Barron to Capt. Humphreys, after the Chesapeake had struck.

"Sir,

"I consider the frigate Chesapeak as your prize, and am ready to deliver her to any officer authorized to receive her.—By the return of the boat I shall expect your answer; and have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JAMES BARRON.

At Sea, 22d June, 1807.

ANSWER.

His Majesty's ship Leopard at Sea, 22d June, 1807.

SIR,

"Having to the utmost of my power, fulfilled the instructions of my Commander in Chief, I have nothing more to define; and must in consequence, proceed to join the remainder of the squadron; repeating, that I am ready to give you every assistance in my power, and do most sincerely deplore, that any lives should have been lost in the execution of my service, which might have been adjusted more amicably, not only with respect to ourselves, but to the nations, to which we respectively belong. I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

S. P. HUMPHREYS.

Extract from the Trial.

"The prisoner was called upon for his defence: having been told, at the examination of each witness, that he might ask any question he pleased.—After retiring for a short time with the Judge Advocate, he returned into court and stated—that the evidence brought against him was so strong, there was but little left for him to say in his defence: but that the reason for his hiding in the coal hole, was for fear of the Americans making him fight against his country, which he declared he would not do on any account; that he, with all the men who deserted from the Halifax, were perfuaded by the boatswain to enter for the Chesapeake, to protect themselves, which they did: Lt. Sinclair asked them if they had not a second name. About 30 men went with him in the first draft to the Chesapeake, when Captain Gordon mustered them, and they were mustered again in Hampton Roads by the Commodore. He requested leave to call one evidence in again—to ask his officers for a character, and then threw himself at the mercy of the court."

The following are from the observations of the President of the Court-Martial in pronouncing the sentence:—

"You have now heard the awful sentence of the court—You have been found guilty of deserting from the service of your country, which at all times is highly criminal; if it was possible to make it more so, it is at the present crisis, when Great Britain is struggling for her very existence.

"Your deserting from the Halifax, and entering into the American Navy, has been attended with most serious and unfortunate consequences, affecting the peace of both countries."

Extract from Remarks subjoined at Halifax to the Trial.

"When the Chichester left the West Indies—four men, two belonging to the Royal Artillery, one of the 15th regiment, and one to the 37th—who had been unwell, but were getting into a state of convalescence, were sent on board of her, that in a voyage to the States, their recovery might be perfected.—These men deserted from the Chichester, and, with their British uniforms on, entered into the American service.—They were seen on shore after they had entered, by the Serjeant of Marines of the Chichester, and one of them had the impudence to offer to shake hands with them, but he rejected his offer with becoming contempt.

These men were applied for by captain Douglas, the Commanding officer of the squadron in the Chesapeake, and the answer he received was, if any such men had enlisted they were gone up the country with a detachment. * * * *.

The American sloop of war Wasp, which sailed the beginning of June, with the President's objections to the pending treaty, as an additional proof of friendly intention, carried with her three British deserters. * *

It doubt can still remain in the mind of any person whether commodore Barron knew that the men who were taken out of his ship were British deserters, we copy the following extracts from their own voluntary confessions:—

John Strachan, after giving an account of his defertion from the Melampus, the first of Feb. in company with Ware, Mattin, and Little, says "that they went to Norfolk, where he, Martin and Ware, entered for the Chesapeake—that he knew the faces of several Englishmen on board the Chesapeake, but did not know their names—that *Commodore Barron promised to protect him.*"

William Ware says "that when they came before Commodore Barron at the Navy-Yard at Washington, *he promised to protect them although they were deserters from a British man of war.*"

Jenkins Ratford, before his execution, acknowledged, "that he was born in London, and that he voluntarily entered into his Majesty's service."

To be Sold,

LOT No. 4 in the 3d Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres of good Land, well watered, and distant from the seat of government not more than 8 miles. For particulars enquire of Mr. Hamilton, Innkeeper, York. *June 12.*

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Ten or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Townships of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the subscriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 3rd June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, Situate about six miles from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass:—Also, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log House, 2 yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five or six Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the land.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of two months one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees. JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 31 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 800 Acres; the River Don runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 200 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 22 and east half of Lot No. 23 in the fifth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 18 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Hallowell and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Ratland, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres. 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to DUNCAN CAMPBELL Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 198 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN COSS.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G. R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 25.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 857.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty third Day of October, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until Twenty third day of this present month of October, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirtieth Day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esq. &c. our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Sixteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47 h year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE. Lt. Gov'r.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects residing within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, *do* hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize to be imported into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To be let or leased as a Tavern

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the name of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests, that all persons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will present their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the same space of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR prompt insertion of my first, has encouraged me to address a second letter to you upon subjects of public interest.

The Provincial Squint, relative to the caption of debtors, has heretofore been offered upon agreeably to a judicial contribution, which however continues to the spirit, is directly contrary to the letter of that statute, which to plain an law gauge can make it. This fact established (I believe no one can doubt it) the immediate necessity of a new statute expressive of the intention; judicial influence, or party differences, however expedient, cannot be paramount to positive Law, and its operation in the case assigned as, however innocent or beneficial, is yet a precedent dangerous to precedent. The changes and conflicts difference (often in the same person) of judicial as well as moral opinion, may limit future day, perhaps nor a different one, reverse the confidence under which that is done now operates, and open a wide field for carrying complaint and uncertainty. As an individual, I am certainly as great an enemy to vexatious arrests, as any person can be, and appreciate the value of perfect liberty as its highest price; yet I am an equally interested advocate for general justice. I hope I may never for dissipating the conduct of the Legislature, a matter of fashion or inclination, that it may be expressed into a weapon of impudence, or wielded for purposes of perfection or malignancy. The system which is left to itself and subject but to the moral interest of moral consideration, might if operative to the rigours of the latter, become in the hands of a litigious or malicious person, a source of incessant and inquisitive torment. Whenever we speak of the law, we speak of the only determining medium, in severely fierce, and it is to be considered, that there are few of us who are the most favoured in points of circumstances, who are not indebted in small sums; the pride or fortune, the difference of avocations, and the ordinary relations of life, beget in ordinary conciliations and render confidence and general dependence necessary, and from a principle, if not primitive bond of union. These things premised, it follows that bailiffs or pleaders will find imitations of the order converted to change of dress, from one to other importance, as often as inclination or ability may require; in such case would it be expedient, would it be just, or would it be just, that at circumstance strike most worthy, or undignified moments, a person at refreshment and property should be arrested in his progress or lawful pursuits, for a sum publicly barely sufficient to pay for a Cyprus, when perhaps three or four times as much was subject to a counter-claim of account; surely not, or should the industrious and established farmer, who in seeking a market for his produce, might be obliged to pass the provincial limits, be detained by a proclivity to all likelihood, by the vagrant who had labored a single day in his harvest field. Impossible, no Legislature could become an intentional or voluntary party to such oppression; such outrage upon moral or physical justice, if it was unquestionably intended, primarily, to operate beneficially, by duly modified it would, and become one of consequence and utility to the community. I will offer, and may be one may be ruthy proves, that has it been, what it ought to have been, this province would be 50,000l. richer than it at present is, it never could have intended to apply equally and indiscriminately, or to aggrieve the wholesome and established settler, whether farmer, merchant or mechanic, in his application to the contrary, as the settlements in this country are nearly all or wholly transient ones, they are subject in a peculiar and distressing degree, to depredations from the vagrants and truculent persons of all countries, whether Europeans or upwards on hundreds of pounds. The magnitude of the evil and the facility with which thefts can escape to a territory, where our justice cannot overtake them, are doubtless considered by the framers of the act; it is charitable and the only inference, which can be drawn from the act itself be just; its misfortune, its glaring deficiency is, that it contains no specific provision, to whom it shall or shall not apply, or wherefore its intent; principle, it was designed to apply generally or of all. In its present form and operation, it must either remain on the footing of a dead letter or letter without spirit, or whole spirit is neither defined nor understood; 4 week commencements in my frail opinion, yet the only ones it is entitled to!!! That it should have been suffered to remain so long, in a time of doubtful policy and of relationship construction, has excited astonishment in me. If as I have first hinted, the judicial construction accords with the spirit, (which I very much doubt,) wherein which I am the first to lament the strongest possible reason, for its amendment or repeal. The possibility of providing specific statutes for specific crimes is admitted, and as every crime has its branches, its shades and gradations of guilt, a great deal will be left to construction, which must appropriate itself to the criminal considerations; but, that a positive statute, plain, literal and obvious, should remain subject to the fallacy or inconsistency of construction, is unincongruity in a British Legislature, which their forefathers will hardly believe. The assumption of a construction, or a dispording power by the judiciature, would upon a statute framed for an ordinary purpose, however differently enacted, would urge me, were I a member of the Legislature, to move for the repeal of the act itself, or to an attempt to simplify and elucidate its spirit, beyond the reach of vague inference, the concourse of judicial opinion, or the perversion of its principle.

This review leads me into a strange digression, and to ask the following question, wholly unconnected with the preceding subject; what can be the general opinion of a man who is an acknowledged subject, claiming the protection of the laws, and the immunities of a denizen, possessed of landed and moveable property, and boasting allegiance, and who, from innate malignity, ill-appointed ambition, or selfish motives, has adopted a direction of a foreign emissary, openly and grossly attempts to disaffect the people to the government, to alienate their confidence from their paternal public functionaries, not only by the whole tenor of his private conduct, but by the audacious publication of the most nefarious falsehoods; by charging every man who has sufficient merit to obtain the confidence of a public employment, with oppression, peculation, venality, and the want of every virtuous principle and estimable quality.—Our government Messrs. Printers, is renowned for its liberal policy, in attaching its ministerial favourites, by its munificence and the certainty of progressive elevation; but the servant who is sullied into office with no other moral or physical claim, than that of having been procreative or bully to some superior (unless he be possessed of greater merit than genuine of such honorable gainings ordinarily are) may, from the rewards of his patron, calculate his ways, with all his facility and certainty, an advancement can an eclipse. The viper Messrs. Printers, which has made its lodgment in the bosom, is more dangerous than that, which is but preparing to leap, in the proportion that the domestic is more dangerous than the foreign enemy. Our preferrers may Messrs. Printers, has neither to struggle with the imbecility of age, nor contend with the regular recurrence or relentless dominion of natural pain; his sentiments and opinions just and genuine in themselves, cannot be warped nor wrought upon by the impetuosity of unbridling headlands or armed malcontents, why, were there both, (which thank HEAVEN there is not,) to unsheath the sabre; with a rule of conduct founded upon unerring data, he can never be betrayed or intimidated into appointments which his judgment disapproves; and I will venture to predict, that he will not violate the laws of decorum, nor insult any district of this province, by appointing to an office of trust and confidence, any man's mental whether as he be a judge's son's or a grandson's. This sentimental digression Messrs. Printers, has led me from my subject, I shall resume it partially by suggesting to the legislature, that a short committee from both houses might not be unprofitably employed, in revising the provincial statutes and expunging upon them from beginning to end, all so terms of the nature mentioned in the Assembly; I will suggest them from their apparent and intended situations, when opposite or ill-digested to practical land-holders, for their consideration, rather than to legislate.

I am Gentlemen,
MONITOR.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept. 19.*

The following well written remarks from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London paper, will be read with much pleasure, by every real friend to the United States.

CONSEQUENCES AND IMPOLICY OF A WAR WITH AMERICA.

The intelligence of the week has produced one event upon which it is impossible to remain without a sentiment of imagination. The intemperance of one of our admirals has nearly involved us in a war with America. The intemperance of the party-writers at home has hurried them not only to approve of the conduct of our officers, but to make the unqualified assertion, that a war with America would be an undoubted good—an absolute advantage to us.

A war with America is an undoubted good!—We really with that these advocates for war would consult the merchants of London, Liverpool and Bristol. They would soon be compelled into other conclusions.

America, by these advocates, monopolizes the whole of our colonial carrying trade. This is a manifest injury to British commerce. Indeed! Why is it, good friends, that our merchants prefer the Americans as carriers to carriers of their own nation? For no other reason, but because as a neutral, America can afford to take their commodities at a lower freightage—and is not this an indispensable advantage both to the individual merchant and to the general commerce of the country? Are not our commodities thus enabled to come cheaper to market, and thereby ensure a more certain and more speedy sale.

It appears, therefore, in this point of view, the carrying trade of America is of real benefit to the general commerce of England.

But the shipping trade, says the party-writers, must proportionately suffer—Certainly. But it will not, we hope be contended, that the interests of the general commerce are to be sacrificed to one particular branch—the shipping or country trade.

There are, indeed, certain advantages, which are essential to neutrals, and which no belligerent power should grudge to its neutral neighbor, inasmuch as they themselves participate in the benefit. Commerce would not only languish, but, in many respects would be totally extinguished, if these neutral mediums were to be prohibited.

In what manner, for example, is it, that our colonial produce obtains admission into France and Germany, in despite of all the oppressive regulations of the French Emperor? It is only through these neutral mediums. In a word, what America takes with one hand, she gives us tenfold with another. She is above a carrier or an agent. Her flag covers the English as well as the French manufactures. She has no partiality but that of gain, and as this may be procured equally on both sides, fo will America be found equally advantageous to both.

If America were to be cut off from the carrying trade, say the party writers, the British merchant would be compelled to employ his own countrymen.

We have already answered this argument. The employment of the neutral medium is of benefit to the general commerce, and the interests of one branch must not be consulted at the expense of the whole. The merchants must not lend their commodities into foreign markets, at a price amounting to a prohibition of all purchase, for no other purpose but that they would employ their own countrymen. They must not pay convoy and insurance on commodities (sugars, for example) which will scarcely pay the simple freightage.

A very shallow objection is here made.—These commodities, say they, are articles of necessity; the buyers must have them, and will therefore pay the price, be it what it may.

In the first place, other commodities will enter into competition with them, and tho' not so good, the difference being more than compensated by the inferior price will effectually find the preference.

In the second place, in the circumstance of any advanced price, even the necessary buyers take a less quantity than what—But this diminished consumption is so much dead loss to the merchant and manufacturer. It will not, we hope, be contended, that there is a new thing in the advance of price which can indemnify him for his diminished sale. The advanced price is but the defrayment of his advanced expende. If he add any thing beyond it, in a forced augmentation of his profits beyond their natural level, it of course subjects him to be undersold by those who will sell at a fair profit. By carrying on this, therefore, as we have above said, by his advanced price, and therefore must necessarily lose by his diminished sale.

Such, then, would be the necessary effects of forcing trade into an unnatural channel—of compelling our merchants, in event, and under every circumstance, to employ only British shipping, and dismiss the neutral medium.

Our commerce would suffer, and ultimately our shipping. We should shortly have more ships, but fewer commodities. The ship builders would then have just cause of complaint, that had employed their capitals in building vessels, which have only to rot in the docks.

The result is, that nothing is to be gained by a war with America. In her carrying trade the carries for us, and the carries for our enemy. It would be a manifest injury to our general commerce to deprive her of the former, and with respect to the latter, we should not gain that of which we should deprive America. We could not supply her place by becoming carriers to the enemy; neither should we much distress the enemy by cutting off his mean of conveyance—we should only throw this carrying trade into another channel—whilst the Danes are neutral, it would be to no purpose to cut off the neutral medium of America.

We might add, that we perhaps gain as much on one hand as we lose on the other by this neutral communication—America carries English manufactures as often at half as she carries French—we might almost say, that in her character as a neutral trader she carries scarcely any thing else but English goods.

We have entered into some detail upon this subject, as there seems to be a strange misconception upon the very first principles of political economy.—It is contended, for the first time, that the merchant will lose nothing by being compelled to sell dear; and that it is a matter of perfect indifference in commerce, whether the commodity reaches its market by a direct road, and therefore at a natural price, or through all the obstacles of possible interruption, and therefore at a very disproportionable and a very unnatural price.

"The only difference would be," say they, quoting the words of Mr. Randolph, an American senator, "that the Americans will give a Joe for a commodity, where they formerly give a dollar."

This might be the difference to such a man as Mr. Randolph, who could equally afford to have the commodity, whether it cost a Joe or a dollar. But it would be very different with respect to the Americans in general. Every one could not purchase at a Joe who purchased at a dollar. Some would endeavor, therefore, to do without it, others would begin to think of substitutes. Necessity is the mother of invention. Let us not drive the Americans to resources from which if may be afterwards very difficult to recal them.

GEN. BENNINGSEN'S DISPATCHES.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c.

Copies of Dispatches from General Benningsen, to the Emperor Alexander.

Head-Quarters at Wehlau, June 3—15.

The enemy having immediately directed the whole of his force from Heilsberg towards Friedland and Wehlau, with an intention to cut off my army from the Pregel, I humbly beg leave to inform your Royal Majesty, that I could not from any position at Schippenbeil, but made a forced march to Friedland on the 1—13th instant.

The advanced detachment, which I sent forward to occupy that town, found the place at 3 P. M. in the possession of four squadrons of the enemy, which were, however, driven out immediately.

In order to keep possession of the town, that my troops might rest from their fatigue, I sent some infantry to the left bank of the Alle during the night.

But in the morning at break of day, the enemy attacked my advanced posts, and at half after five the cannonade commenced. I therefore sent another division of my army across the river, to support the other troops, as I had reason to suppose that the enemy's was only had some up.

The enemy was repulsed at every point, and the troops fought for fourteen hours together with the greatest bravery, and were crowned always victorious. General Oudinot, whose division formed the right wing of the enemy, attempted to make an attack with the bayonet; but my left wing eagerly advanced upon him, and destroyed an entire column. Another column was routed. The cavalry of my right wing, also made an impetuous and successful attack upon the enemy's cuirassiers, pursuing them as far as Heinrichsdorff, which village supported the left wing of the enemy.

At three in the afternoon, Bonaparte arrived in person, with the rest of his army, and sheltered by a wood he reinforced his right wing in such a degree, that at 6h, when he commenced a fresh attack and opened upon my left wing a masked battery of four pieces of cannon, I was under the necessity of resolving to commence my retreat, which was effected in the best order, and my rear stopped the whole force of the enemy, until all my troops had crossed the Alle. Although my loss during a battle which lasted 16 hours, and from my army's being obliged to file off over a bridge which was exposed to the enemy's artillery, cannot be inconsiderable, the enemy must have lost an equal number at least, since the attack with the bayonet, and that of the cavalry, it caused him a great loss, and as in the former we took from him the Eagle of the 13th regiment of the line. Nor has the enemy taken any of our prisoners but such as were dangerously wounded, and which could not be removed from the town, and only some dismounted pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, with a few which could not be removed, because the horses attached to them had been shot, fell into his hands. On the other hand, all our pieces of camp artillery were got off safe. I am now taking with my army a position behind the Pregel, near Wehlau, causing all the passes of that river, as far as Koningsberg and Insterburg, to be occupied by my troops, in consequence whereof I have re-opened a communication with General L'Estocq. If the enemy should venture to cross the Pregel, I shall attack him immediately, and the reinforcements with are already on their march, will soon supply my loss, and enable me once more to cope with the enemy.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

From the Camp at Schillupischken, June 5—17.

After the surrender of Koningsberg, my position at Wehlau, was no longer tenable, and having informed general L'Estocq that I should make my retreat on the road of Tilsit, I requested him to follow me; I commenced the retreat yesterday. I am happy, most humbly to inform your Royal Majesty, that I have this day formed a junction with general, and that my army besides, has this day received a reinforcement of 3000 men.—Moreover, the division from Cow, will pass the frontier to morrow, consequently my loss will not only be replaced in a very short time, but I shall even be stronger than I was before the battle of Friedland. Thus of all the results of that loft battle, the surrender of Koningsberg, proves the worst; for unless the enemy pursue me with too great a superiority of numbers, and provided be allow me a sufficient time to draw towards my reinforcements, I shall directly advance and I hope to receive from the enemy the advantages which he has obtained.

(Signed) BENNINGSEN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs such as are indebted to him by Note, Book-account, Bond or otherwise, that unless they severally discharge his claims upon them by the first day of December first ensuing, he will thence forward fee without respect to persons.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Yonge Street, 14th 1807.

LONDON, August 29.

With respect to the great object of national expectation, dispatches from Admiral Gambier, and the proceedings of the British fleet before Copenhagen, no fresh intelligence had been received at a late hour last night.

A letter from Yarmouth had reached the city by express, which mentions that a merchantman had put into that port, bringing intelligence of her having been actually present at the commencement of the bombardment of Copenhagen on the 17th.

An expedition more formidable for mischief of any kind was never fitted out by this kingdom. The Danes have summed all their batteries, and are prepared to resist; unless we anticipate them here, we might as well have stole at home. Whatever you do, strike the blow! You have gone too far for negotiation to do you any good.

The foreign news of the week is not of much interest. The king of Sweden still keeps up a bustles war in Pomerania, and Strallsund still resists. It is a matter of regret that so much courage and military skill as the Swedish troops possess, should be suffered to evisperate in an enterprise which neither conduct nor courage can lead to any advantageous result. Brick and mortar have only a certain power of resistance; when that power is abated or overcome, the Swedish troops must bear from their ruins, and leave them to their enemies.

The French papers contain little news worthy of a comment. All the French marshals are to be created Dukes, and provided for in Germany and Poland. Talleyrand is to figure in the office of secretary of State, and become the second man in the empire. The peace of Tilsit is likely to give both himself and his master the ottium cum dignitate.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from Gen. Frazier, at Alexandria, dated May 30. He had been reinforced by two regiments from Sicily, the 52d and another.—Provisions were abundant, and the enemy had shown no disposition to attack Alexandria, the fortifications of which had been considerably strengthened. They had collected, however, between 7 and 8000 men near Roletta. Our prisoners at Cairo, it is said, were in general in good health, and treated with kindness. Several meffages had paffed between General Frazer and the Pacha respecting them.

Sir James Craig, who is going out as commander in chief of the British colonies in North America, we understand, will take three regiments with him, of which the 52 (or Old Buffs) is to be one.

SEIZURE OF COPENHAGEN.

Our formidable expedition to the Baltic has now reached its destination and its object. It appears that a demand was made by Mr. Jackson, the British Negociator, of the Prince Royal of Denmark, the substance of which was as follows:—"That the late perfect disunion of the continent it was impossible to distinguish any longer between a neutral and an enemy, but by her becoming an ally or an open foe;—that something therefore was now indispensably necessary for the future security and real disposition of every State; and that, whilst the influence of an implacable enemy predominated over every power within his reach, and either submitted or consented into immediate hostility every engagement or inclination unfavorable to his interests, it was impossible to consider the ordinary covenants of any neutral nation under as a sufficient security for her own independence, or for those who confide in her neutrality. It became the duty of England therefore, to discriminate, in these circumstances, between rights paramount and irritable handling upon all States, and rights which might be suffered to relax and yield to that flate of expediency in which a certain course of measures might involve the existence of a nation.

"In this light, therefore, it was dangerous to Great Britain, and therefore ceased to be her duty, to recognise any longer the neutrality of Denmark, without a sufficient pledge—that this pledge was a permission to garrison the fortresses which command the passage of the Sound and the navigation of the Baltic, together with the free use of the Danish ports for her shipping, until such times as the present circumstances cease, the exigency on the part of Great Britain should likewise determine."

It is scarcely to be doubted, but that the Prince Royal was fully prepared with this demand. He is said, however, to have replied with great calmness and intrepidity. "That the courts of conduct required of Denmark was not of a neutral or even of an ally, but of a belligerent. He was bound therefore, in all feats of dignity, to repel the demand made upon her—and it remained for England to seek for her justification to the general judgement of Europe, which would determine on which fide the neutrality of the two kingdoms was first violated. Denmark has now no chance but to resist; while England had that of honor and a reserve."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.

A correspondent informs, he received the following information from one of Burr's followers who has lately returned to this neighborhood from the abortive golden expedition, viz. that most of their boats had false bottoms, in which were concealed arms and other warlike preparations—that to the bottom of other boats were attached boxes painted and made water tight, and so ingeniously contrived, that by a touch they could be disengaged and precipitated to the bottom of the river, for their better concealment in case of danger of discovery—that such boats were also filled with provisions, &c. that the number of muskets, excluding of field ordinance, exported down the Mississippi, amounted to many thousand of Bonds. Being asked if they did not amount to 30,000, he reserved, they far exceeded that number. The men observed, that the followers of Burr, were left in the greatest distress, for want of the means of returning to their respective homes; that he overtook thirty of them on the road, sick, without money and unable to proceed; that Morgan Neville, one of Burr's aids, had gone up the Arkansa river. He observed further, that Burr's paymaster, Ursin de Lacy, a lawyer from Kentucky, had given him ten dollars, on account of pay, which was all he ever received of him.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

Captain Parkard, in a letter from Martinico, informs, that the British Squadron had arrived at Barbadoes at that place, and the Swift boat remained there when he left, waiting for dispatches to come—that the Belleisle, Capt. Bingo, had sailed for the Chesapeake, and that a frigate was ordered to sail for Halifax, the ships of war to come always, on account of the gathering of fever transports, with troops on board, prepared for London.

The York Gazette.

YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1807.

Sir James Craig, K. B. who is appointed Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of British America, and who was to have sailed for that station in the early in August last, may be expected to have arrived at Quebec before this time.—We understand the Acting General of this Province comes by the first route and conveyance

A strong military force is also under way, or is raised. To give a faithful account of the preparations and the resources for the respective forces, of parties Provence has a respectable force of defence. Should an attempt be made, where we hope will not be the case, the capture of the British possessions in America, would not be a matter of so much easy accomplishment. The British Ministry continue (August 25th) to manifest the most decisive efforts, to bring war to a speedier issue with the Americans or an amicable one.

The Honble. Mr. Justice Powell, in the sincere joy and gratification of his numerous and respectable friends, arrived safe and well at our city on Saturday morning.

The Toronto, in attempting her passage across on Wednesday or Thursday last, met with an accident, that obliged her to put back to Niagara, which part we understand she reached with difficulty.

COMMUNICATION.

The Chief Justice arrived here on Saturday last, from the London and Western Circuit; we are much gratified at hearing that, the Affizes in both places were Maiden.—We do not find that the public mind (in those Districts) has been agitated by the machinations of address-mongers, whose progress at the preceding Affizes, was so grossly marked by fowing the seeds of popular delusion and who, in the mockery of Form were passing a way for the introduction of Tragedy.

Niagara, 12th Oct. 1807.

The ship Liverpool Packet, Capt Parsons, which arrived at this port last evening, in 30 days from Liverpool, left there on the 27th August, at which time it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon had declared war against Portugal, but nothing had transpired on the subject of hostilities.

Excepting the bombardment of Copenhagen, which was said to have commenced on the 17th, the papers relate no account of extraordinary interest.—Mer. Ad.

James M'Lean was executed at Batavia, Genesee county, on Friday last, for the murder of William Orr and Archibald M'Lothlin, in the presence of about 3,000 people.

Western Repository Sept. 1.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 16th October, 1807.

HOUSE DISTRESS, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Affize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Wednesday the twenty-eight day of October instant, at three o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—at which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and all those otherwise interested, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly as there present, with their rolls, records, indictments and all other remembrances, to do their things which to their several offices appertain on their behalf respectively.

MILES M'DONELL, *Sheriff.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has furnished Liquor on credit, that his wants for Grain or Cash are very pressing.—He therefore hopes that Notice is sufficient to induce his Friends to call soon, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 14th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the Subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer for sale are many, and will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time. Apply at the Printing Office.

Sadler & Harness Maker,

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Thomas Mosley's dwelling house, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th August, 1807.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of rendered Tallow at one shilling per pound, likewise a constant supply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for sale for cash. Apply to the printers.

Sept. 25th, 1807.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Seventy Chests TEA, at the following prices, viz.—

Hyson	-	11s. New York Currency per lb.	
Hyson Skin	-	8/9	- do.
Twankay	-	7/6	- do.
Bohea	-	5/6	- do.

Also 700 Best Pipes Yellow Hoopwere at 8s. York, and 60 long Pipes - do. 15/6.

THOMAS CLARK.

Queenston, June 8th, 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 on the third Concession of the Township of Whitby; this lot is the east Lot in the Township of Pickering, in that Concession, has a living spring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a most beautiful spot for building upon it, and the quality of the land excellent.—To save trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal interest, will be given for the remainder—Apply, or address to be made to the Subscriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to John Hoels, blacksmith, 25 mile creek, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21st July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

1 to 10, 1, 2, 11, 12, 23, 24, and 24, in the 6th concession—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.		
1, 2, 23, 24	-	8th do.
North half of 24 in the acres in the township of Blenheim.		3d do.—360
23 and Southern ½ of 24	-	2d concession—
22	-	7th do.
4	-	8th do.
4	-	10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.		
22, 23 and 24	-	5th—600 acres
in Whitby.		
20, 21 and 22	-	7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14	-	9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22		2d—300 in
17	-	3d
14	-	5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the Seventh of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and south half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 29, 30 and 31 in the 8th Concession of Saltfleet; also the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lands are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn 2 they are well watered, having seven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of Sale will be made as reasonable that they must be an object to purchasers. Application may be made to the Honourable Mr. Dickson, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Ancaster.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation unexcellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Bottony or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a Stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOUND entered in a place in the neighbourhood of this Province, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been taken, the owner proving the said Leather to be his property, may have the same restored to him on paying the expense of advertising, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

FOR SALE,

To pay of Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Two or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 3d June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above Houses will be Let from the First day of August next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, Situate about 8½ miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass.—Also, 18 Spring chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log House, a year old, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young ones and five ox Rings; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

19th May, 1807.

For Sale,

LOT No. 22 West side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person willing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 20. JOHN CORN

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres with the Patent Rights appurtenant to 200 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No. 25 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres.—Lot No. 3 and 7 in the fourth Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nine runs through their lands, abounding with Mill Seats.—Lot No. 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the 6th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12 in the sixth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Elmsley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the fifth Concession of Ashford, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be payable Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEATS in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas E. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Single Metal Stove,

of convenient size and good quality.—Also a quantity of LIME.—Enquire at the Printing Office.—*8th Oct.* 1807.

LOST

THE 16th day of May last, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Theodore Gilbert, (in Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes against Jordan Post, (enumerating in 61 dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by Van Allstyn for Oliver W. Miller, to John Holbrook, for from 12 to 14 hundred bushels of Onondaga Salt, said receipt dated in October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The subscribers to the above notes are requested not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Clock and Watch makers, Silver Smith and Jewellers Trades—Young Men from Thirteen to Fifteen years of age, of respectable connexions are required, and they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

8th Oct. 1807

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business.—His connexions must be respectable, and his morals unsuspected.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

Lieut. Governor's Office,

6th October, 1807.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS FOR HALF PAY IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Joseph Forsyth, Esquire,
Thomas Markland, Esquire,

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as hereafter, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the Survey of the said Lands.—And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2d. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make a description of the same

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 18 7.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elias Dever in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 26.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 858.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith :—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the Twenty third Day of October, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you.— GREETING :

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty-third day of this present month of October, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirtieth Day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well-beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Sixteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING :

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in pursuance to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the late provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the Island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of the present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to be passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in pursuance to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the uses of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the Island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of the present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to be passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

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FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, *Secretary.*

To be let or leased as a Tavern

THE House and Lot occupied by the late BENJAMIN GILBERT, known by the sign of the TORONTO COFFEE HOUSE. For terms apply to

W. ALLAN.

York, 30th April, 1807.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests, that all persons to whom he is indebted in this Province, will present their claims for payment within three months from this date; and all who are indebted to him, to make payment in the same space of time.

JOS. CODY.

Yonge Street, 15th July, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR THE YORK GAZETTE.

Niagara, 12th October, 1807.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

YOUR insertion of my letter of 5th June, I noticed, and should have troubled you sooner with a second, but indispensable business in the Lower Province (from which I have just returned) prevented me. I perceive with some mortification and more contempt, that my letter has been republished and commented upon on this side, (I cannot forget the mock Election at York A.D. 1800, when the author of the comments upon my letter, was, at the price and expense of public liberty, driving to —— himself into notice, and Mr. ——'s good graces—yet, now has the effrontery in the face of the same public, to dile himself Patriot, Guardian, &c. &c. how long the public are to be thus gulled, God knows) but of such mock pretentions as I pretenders hereafter. That the publication of the Journals should have been so long suspended is astonishing, for it is certainly withholding from the constituents not only an obvious piece of justice, but a constitutional right. If the constituent has no claim to a direct knowledge of what his delegate has done, who in the name of common sense has—or to what purpose is the delegation made. Is there a parent or guardian who would send a child to school without at times reviewing its progress—the case is nearly a parallel one, the reasoning in both cases will at least hold good and apply perfectly. I have attended the Session of the Assembly, and have frequently heard the yeas and nays on interesting questions called for and recorded—to what purpose, let it be asked, if the Journals are to be hidden, or is it merely for the occasional recurrence of the members, themselves, as artificial aids to their memories, or to enable them to adhere to consistency in future discussion? I should be ashamed to attribute such contracted motives and selfish policy to the gentlemen of the Assembly, for I have an unshaken confidence in their intentions and patriotic views, and to those with whom I am in habits of intimacy, (nearly the whole) I have a particular personal regard.—So far from indulging one moment the apprehension, that any constituent reason of the nature alluded to, operates with that body to prevent the publication of their corporate records. I believe most solemnly that there is not one of its members who does not act upon the broad basis and pure principle of political rectitude and public advantage—and I believe them to be individually animated and emulated to advance the provincial interest as well in their public as private capacities.—Thus actuated I should suppose it would be a subject of singular pride to them separately and collectively, to have their parliamentary conduct so public that those who "run may read." In another point of view, the not publishing their Journals, is a palpable piece of injustice to themselves: Rumor ever busy, and often aberrant, attributes to some what others are entitled to the credit of, and vice versa, it often misrepresents the most patriotic motions, expressions and conduct in the house, a grievance irremediable in any other way, than by publishing the Records. I cannot reasonably conceive that economy can be opposed as a bar, I am sure expediency cannot. When we reflect for a moment that the written copies, reduced I believe to three in number, (although in different deposits,) are all, alike subject to conflagration, and innumerable other casualties. It is really amazing, that they should be left so long to the fate of bantlings, neglected, disregarded and disowned.

That an accident has not happened, does not argue the non existence of danger, nor prolong the period when it may; and in whatever point the subject can be viewed, it occurs to me as one of great interest, and meriting an earnest and early consideration. As an Elector, I am alive to the reputation and conduct of the man who represents me in my Country's councils, and I am confident that he never engaged in a measure in that capacity, but what he would avow with pride, and support to his latest breath, with all his energy. And I have no reason to entertain a different opinion of the others. Under these impressions (I think the Gentlemen will conceive them well formed, conclusive and just,) I shall look forward to the ensuing Session with anxiety, and a hope, that the subject will be taken up with that spirit which characterises the Representatives of a British Province, jealous of their reputation, and sensible of the sacred trust reposed in them by their Constituents.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

AN ELECTOR.

London, August 11.

Some interesting conversation on the subject of our relations with Foreign States, took place last night in the House of Commons.—Mr. Canning, in reply to some questions put to him by Mr. Whitbread, relating to the professed mediation of Russia, and the disputes with America, gave all the information to the House consistent with present points that could have been expected. He stated that a direct communication had been received from Russia on the 2d instant, on the subject of the mediation of that power for peace; but as that communication was not accompanied by a copy of the Treaty concluded with France, only a conditional answer could be given.—The misunderstanding with America, he thought, had no connexion with the particular views of the present Ministers, who, on entering into office, endeavored to give full effect to the Treaty concluded by their predecessors, whatever might be their sentiments respecting it; and as they had transmitted no fresh orders to our Commanders on the American Station, the translation which had recently occurred could not be attributed to their instructions.

New York, September 23.

New King of Greece.—The following article from the Hague throws considerable light on the future intentions of Bonaparte relative to Turkey:

FROM THE HAGUE, July 21.

The Harlem Journal under the head of intelligence from Paris, states, that an eminent French General and Sovereign Prince, is intended to be King of Greece.

September 24.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated in the beginning of August.

"The present Emperor of Austria is in future to be King of Bohemia, and the Arch Duke Charles is to be King of Austria, the Arch Duke Constantine, brother to Alexander, comprehending Moldavia and Walachia, and part of Poland; the present King of Prussia to have part of his dominions restored to him; Murat, duke of Berg, to be King of Poland; Jerome Bonaparte to be King of Westphalia, and to marry the daughter and only child of the King of Saxony, Jean Beauharnois, son of the present Empress Josephine, to be King of Holland. Louis Napoleon retiring.) Joseph Bonaparte, present King of Naples, to be King of Italy; and Ferdinand the former King to be restored; the present confederation of the Rhine to remain, and a confederation of the North to be formed under the patronage of Alexander, whose sister the Emperor Napoleon is to marry after repudiating his present wife."

September 28.

From Monte Video.—The Ship Bolton, captain Peterson, arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, in 75 days from Monte Video. At the time she left there (20th July) there were, beside Americans, about 80 sail of British merchant ships, principally loaded with British manufactures, for which there was no vent, waiting for the capture of Buenos Ayres. The reports were that a British army consisting of 10,000 men, had landed about thirty miles from Buenos Ayres, on the 21st of June, and on the 5th of July were within two leagues of the outworks, which the Spaniards had thrown up near that city for its defence.

Sept. 29.

The following is the most authentic article on the subject of the English expedition, that is to be found in the late British prints:

HULL, Aug. 11.

"The expeditions which have left our ports are now so far advanced in their voyage, that we consider ourselves no longer precluded from communicating that intelligence of their destination, which we have received from officers and others of the first rank and information, and which, in our own mind, amounts to positive and absolute certainty. We believe our armaments to be neither gone to Boulogne, Antwerp, Flushing, nor the Helder. Boulogne is impregnable, without prodigious risk and loss, and Antwerp, is surrounded by a most difficult country. The embarkations are not calculated for what military men term *coup de main*:—Enormous mortars, and cannon of the largest calibre, with immense stores for sieges, and near 1000 artillerymen, are embarked. We know that an escort of Engineers, of rank, was sent for from Woolwich, and employed merely from his local knowledge of the place of attack.

"The grand object of our expedition, and a glorious one it is, we therefore confidently pronounce, from information that never yet has deceived us, is solely and exclusively to take possession of the Island of Zealand, of Copenhagen, and of the whole Danish fleets and arsenals.

"In possession of Zealand, we have the key of the Baltic, so long as it remains unfrozen, in our uncontrouable possession, and no vessel can stir out or in, without our permission. Should Bonaparte prevail upon the Emperor Alexander to act hostilely to our maritime interests, with this island in our hands, we may bid defiance to all the leagues and confederacies of the powers of the Baltic."

JAMES-TOWN, (Va.) *August 24.*

An awful and melancholy instance of the omnipotent power of the Almighty God, in punishing with exemplary vengeance, the presumptuous wretch, who dares to bid defiance to HIM, by whose permission he lives, moves, and has his existence, having just taken place here, a relation of the circumstance may not be considered uninteresting to a portion of your patrons, and perhaps may afford such a lesson, as will be the means of restraining many a wicked thought, and blasphemous expression, so often given way to, and so derogatory to the character of every human being; at least to all such as are within the power of example to reform.

A young man wished to join a company of volunteers, now enrolling themselves, for the purpose of offering their services to the President of the United States, and yesterday being Sunday, he was at a neighbor's house, with some other young persons, a part of whom were remonstrating against his intention. He swore he would join in spite of all the friends he had, and said he did not believe it was in the power of God Almighty to prevent him!—This dreadful expression had scarcely escaped his lips, when he fell a lifeless corps at the feet of his advisers, and never breathed more! Before that period he enjoyed a perfect state of health.

Hallow Intelligencer.

By Virtue of a precept of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 12th inst. a court of enquiry will be held at Norfolk on the 5th of October, in the case of Commodore Barron. The court will be composed of the following officers, viz.

Capt. Alexander Murray, President.
Capt. Isaac Hull, and
Capt. Isaac Chauncey.

These gentlemen are the same with those previously appointed, with the exception of Commodore Preble, whose long illness and consequent death prevented the Court from sitting at an earlier period.—*Nat. Intell.*

WARNING TO FARMERS.

THE following singular fact is related in the *Dauphin* (Pen.) *Guardian*:—"About the middle of June, a Mr. Bowman had put into the mow of his barn, about 20 tons of hay principally clover. The weather not proving favorable for hay making, when considering it safe to—they ventured to put it in pretty green, on the supposition of safe doing what remained to be done by the sun.—To effect this, he put about half a bushel of salt to every load—but all did not do—a strong fermentation took place, and the whole center of the mow, about seven weeks after, was found to be in a highly inflammable state resembling that of a coal pit on fire. On exposing the hay to the external air, it immediately burst into a flame; but, by the vigilance, and good management of Mr. Bowman's family and a few neighbors, the flame was kept under, by throwing water on the hay, and confining it from air, as much as possible, until morning, by which time they had collected more assistance.—They then undertook to remove the inflammable hay which was effected, by hauling it out on waggons into the adjoining fields; this however was done with much difficulty, as it burned with great rapidity, when exposed to the air, in spite of every precaution they were able to take. They were even obliged to overset the waggons once or twice, to prevent them from being burned.

If two negatives make an affirmative, what will half a dozen negatives make?—A market woman going over Roxbury Neck, observing a boy at some of the shops in town, the lid only being left in the cart. She bid her husband back to enquire among a few shops where the mutt have left it. With an anxious inquisitive countenance he asked several *grocers*—*Nobody don't know nothing about no hut that nobody left here, unit no hiver or, at nobody knows on, dont there?*—Think.

From the New-York Spectator.

Opinion abroad.—We have just received, (says the Boston Gazette) by the last arrivals from England, several interesting Pamphlets on the political and commercial relations between Great Britain and America. Selections from these papers; and such comments attached thereto, as may be deemed salutary and useful. In the preface of one of these pamphlets, entitled "A True Picture of the United States of America, in their conduct towards Great Britain, from the Peace of 1783, to the present time," the author remarks:—"It would be unjust not to avow, that amongst the present minority, (a minority indeed) of the people of America, there are characters who would do honor to any country.—It does not, however, diminish the charges against the majority, to say, that the efforts of the Adamses, the Ameses, the Trumbulls, the Kings, the Morrises, the Pinckneys, the Smiths, and the Rutledges, have been unavailing. America has been "deaf to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely." Since the death of the illustrious WASHINGTON, and the destruction of his system of government, Heaven's, to her irreparable, may be well described in the words which the elegant Tacitus applies to Germanicus—"In dolore exitus nationes reputare; tanta illi comitas in fortuna manifestudo in hostes; vitusque et vaditu juxta venerabilis, cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summæ fortunæ retinebat, invidiam et arrogantiam effugerat."

EXTRACT.

"It will be necessary in entering upon our work, to take notice of the great ignorance which prevails in this country, relative to the American disposition and character.—This has, however, arisen from representations coming in such a way, and through such respectable channels, that it is more to be regretted, than difficult to be accounted for.—It has been an amiable error on the part of the people of this country: it has never, (which been an error, and a great one. But it is one which will speedily be developed; It is one which has been felt and dreaded by the few discerning men in that country, from the earliest periods of the French revolution. The mania for French connection; the attachment, through all the scenes of blood carnage, and devastation, to the perpetrators of those scenes of blood, carnage, and devastation; the palliation of every atrocious act of the more atrocious convention; the avowal with that has at all times existed, and, by the great majority of the people been expressed, for the subjugation of Great Britain, and the domination of France; the patronage granted for the past six years to every one who could bring proofs of his having rebelled against his king, or plotted the devastation of his country,* all these loud-and declared facts, have been so notorious, that to doubt the settled, the inveterate hostility of the American people, were to doubt the most self evident proposition in nature."

* The law which requires a residence of five years to obtain the rights of citizenship, was dispensed with in the case of Thomas A. Emmet.—He was admitted to the bar in New-York, as a barrister, within two years from his discharge from confinement in Dublin, as a subject. The "no quarter" proclamation, was doubtless of assistance to him in America.

A letter from Calcutta, dated the 25th January, says, "The Board of Trade has been much gratified by an official report lately made of the improved and extended cultivation of Hemp, on this side India; immense crops are expected of a quality equal or superior to any imported from Europe."

Bonaparte, not content with revolutionising the Continent, appears now resolved to revolutionize the Heavens; the University of Leipsic has resolved that the Stars in the head and girdle of Orion, shall be, in future called the "Stars of Napoleon." Orion is one of the brightest constellations in the firmament.

Extraordinary Case.—A few weeks since, the wife of a labourer after being brought to bed and safely delivered, was friend with an insatiable appetite for food. Her husband being incapable of supporting her unnatural craving, obtained admission for her into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the remains at present in a most dreadful situation. She eats incessantly, and is supplied with three pounds of beef, a quarter's loaf, and a proportionable quantity of drink. On one occasion the Surgeons ordered her to be kept without eating one hour, and the consequence was, she raised the most shocking cries until her craving was satisfied. She retains her senses, and constantly requests those about her to bear with her unnatural behaviour, until she is cured by medical assistance, or death puts an end to her sufferings. Previous to this singular propensity, the unfortunate woman was known to be a very moderate eater.—Lon. Pap.

PICTURE OF A WIFE.

The wife Theognis told his countrymen, that, that man was the richest and most happy who had found an amiable and virtuous wife. Socrates, however, was of a very different opinion. A young man once consulted him to know, whether he would advise him to marry or not; to whom Socrates thus replied, 'Young man, which ever of the two evils you choose, you will most certainly have cause for repentance. If you should prefer celibacy—you will be solitary on the earth, you will never enjoy the pleasures of a parent; with thee will perish thy race, and a stranger will succeed to thy property. If you marry, expect constant chagrin and quarrels without end.—Your wife will be constantly reproaching you of the dower she brought thee; the pride of her parents and the garrulity of her mother will become insupportable. The gallantries of your wife will torment you with jealousy, and you will have reason to doubt the father of your reputed children. Now young man, advise if thou canst, and choose if thou darest.' This anecdote of Socrates I give on the authority of Valerius Maximus. Socrates was probably suffering from the stings and arrows of outrageous Xantippe, he was writing under the pangs of despised love, when the young man unfortunately went to ask his opinion, & therefore it is not entitled to much respect.

We agree with the wife Theognis and acknowledge, that in the wide range of the bounties of Heaven, there is no gift bestowed on man, deserving so much thankfulness, as that of a good wife. But what do you call good? Here is the difficulty—this is the knot—this the perplexity. I cannot tell what you and other men would like, but know exactly what would please such a curious kind of a being as myself. I would never marry for money; for contracts of bargain and sale in matters of matrimony were invented by infernals to be the deep damnation of men; they are legislations of wrong, and in dentures of infamy. I should like well enough that my wife might be handsome, though this is a minor consideration; for real beauty is not to be found, and I care not to be hunting for it through city and country all the days of my life. The mild lustre of Phosphor is not seen in the face of the daughters of Eve, and where is the being that sheds soft beams from her eye, like those of the planet of evening? Let her person have the form of elegance, and the sweetness of purity; her dress should be full of taste, and let her manners be those of a gentlewoman, for country simplicity is merely country awkwardness, and that I cannot away with. If her ancestors were not illustrious, I should hope that her family name might be respectable.

Her disposition, I insist on this, must be gentle and soft, like the dew in the vallies of Languedoc, like the midnight music of a nightingale from the battlements of Udolpho.—She shall not be churlish, and peevish, and fretful, and scolding; but let her have good nature in full abundance, and kind words, and looks, and smiles, plentiful and pleasing, as thick ripe wheat in autumn. Then her mind must be cultivated. This too is essential. She must love to read; she must be able to think, and have opinions of her own. I wish that she may relish the poets of England, love the morality of Johnson, and the courtly sense of the Spectator, and that her soul may be attuned to the sweetest melody, by the will warbling of the bard of Avon.—She should read and remember the historians of Great Britain, and know what may be chiefly known of her own country. Lastly, and above all, she must study the Bible, be a christian, and reverence her God.

The York Gazette.

YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1807.

His Honor the Chief Justice arrived from the General Circuits on Wednesday last, in perfect health.

Our Minister at the Court of Denmark has submitted to guarantee to his Sovereign complete INDEMNITY for any damage which might be sustained by confining for a time, the production of its ports and navy to the British government—thickening been rejected, political neutrality has led to the result we now announce. The Emperor of Russia we learn, still retained by French intrigues and influence, may have expected himself able to finish during mediation of a further nature. England, possessed of means to control the navigation of the Baltic, will not make out, who claims the due proportion they were allotted—and Bonaparte may be again obliged to make a new more contracted arrangement.

Postscript.

After our paper was put to press, we were obligingly favored with a paper, from which we extract the following highly important intelligence.

New-York, October 9.

A passenger in the Arcturus, from Bordeaux, informs, that the day before he failed, he received a letter from his friend in Paris, stating that news had reached there, that Copenhagen had surrendered to the British.

Capt. Patrig, who arrived at this port yesterday from Cape Francois, informs, that Gen. Christophe left the Cape about the 4th Sept. at the head of ten thousand men, for Port de Paix, to give battle to Gen. Petion.

Capt. Pratt, who arrived at Boston on Monday last, in 38 days from Amsterdam, informs, that Copenhagen was surrendered to the British on the 20th August, without resistance.

Mr. Munroe had advised that American vessels in Holland, ready for sea, should go north about, and others should remain a short time to see the issue of our negociations in England.

Married, yesterday the 22d October, Mr. William Wallace, Carpenter, to Miss Hannah Buck, both of this place.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
20th Oct. 1807.

Additional Trustee for the Public School in the District of Newcastle,
Timothy Thompson, Esquire.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Garrison.—This valuable property is one of the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money on taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the subscriber may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase, the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 25th inst. current at which time and place the subscriber or some one more correctly called upon to make payment to them, are once more earnestly requested.

JOHN MACKAY.

Acting Executor.
Niagara, 8th 8bre 1807.

FOR SALE, on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of these Lands is excellent, and the situation desirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Subscriber at York.

CALEB HUMPHRY.

They will be sold separately or together, and on indispensable title given.
York, 23d Oct. 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. Wilkinson, lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Howard, who at present resides on the premises, and will return it accordingly to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d Oct.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs such as are indebted to him by Note, Book-account, Bond or otherwise, that unless they favorably discharge his claims against them by the 2nd day of December first ensuing, he will then forward for without respect or partiality.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Yonge Street, 14th 1807.

Sadler & Harness Maker.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Thomas Morley's dwelling-house, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th August, 1807.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of rendered Tallow at one shilling per pound, likewise a constant supply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for sale for cash. Apply to the printers.

Sept. 25th, 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 25 in the three Concession of the Township of La Whitby; the Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in the Concession, this is lying, lieing upon it, from whence runs a brook through the Lot; there is a good Potatoe field for planting upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To save trouble, this piece is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with interest, if not paid down; the remainder to be paid at the time of the conveyance, application to be made to the subscriber in Weaver Pickering, or at Isaac Hunt, blacksmith, 30 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21st July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms the 25th inst.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.

" 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, " " 8th do.

North half of 24 in the " " 7th do.—360 acres in the township of Markham.

23 and Southern 3/4 of 24 " " 2d concession.

" " " " 7th do.

" " " " 8th do.

4 " " " 10 do.—850

Acres in the township of Burford.

22, 23 and 24 " " 8th—800 acres in Whitby.

Broken Lot No. 14, " " 7th do.

" " " " 9th do.—600 acres in the township of Glanford.

19, 21 and South half of 22 " " 2d—500 in Pelham.

17 " " " 3d

14 " " " 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superlative; for particulars apply to the subscriber, who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13 and north half of No. 12 in the seventh of No. 4, 5 and 6 of the eighth; Nos. 15 and south half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 50 and 51 in the 8th Concession of Scarborough; also the north half of No. 4 and the whole of 13 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lands are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn; they are well watered, having seven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of sale will be made to reasonable that they must be no object to purchasers. Application may be made to the Widows of Chiles, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, storekeeper.

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlatt, Barnsey, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept., 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend; with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOUND lowered in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bank-note Leather, supposed to have been stolen, any one proving the said Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 22 West side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, 50 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

JOHN CONN

York, June 20.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 16th October, 1807.

Home District, } To Wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District at the Court House (Government Buildings) in the Town of York, on Wednesday the twenty-eight day of October instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day; and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and all other officers interested, are desired to take notice, and that they respectively in their said parts, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their several offices do also behoff appertain.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, and the Water Lot opposite; Ten or Fifteen Thousand Assorted Lumber in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie. One Thousand Acres on the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Townships of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan; and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 2nd June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in the same. About Six miles from Town. Twenty acres of Improvements thereon, all of which are under Wheat, and the remainder pasture Ground. A good Orchard of grafted fruit and ready for lodging 4 good Hog Houses, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steers, three 1 years old Calves, two young mares and five or six Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Premises hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24½ and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 30 Acres well improved thereon.—Lot No. 23 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these Lands, abounding with Mill Seats. Lot No. 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the sixth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the remaining unsold in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and south half of Lot No. 12 in the sixth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 28 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Stanley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 23 in the sixth Concession of Bathurst, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be given in cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made Duncan Cameron, Esquire, or Thomas R. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LOST

THE 18th day of May last, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one Note given to Thomas F. Dundas, by Frederick Gilbert, for Forty Pounds; one Note given to Peter Hunter, for Flour at York, four notes against James Post, for amounting to 80 dollars 84 cents; a memorandum book; a Warrant for Capt. Wm. Allen, to John Hazlewood, for 1 to 14 hundred bushels of Oborneas Salt, said receipt dated 9th October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and the notes to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The subscribers to the above notes are requested not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his agent.

JOHN HARBROOK.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Clock and Watch makers, Silver smith and Jewellers Trade—Young Men from Thirteen to Fifteen years of age, of respectable connexions are required, who they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN FUST.

8th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business.—His connexions must be respectable, and his morals unsuspected.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The situation which induced him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time. Apply at the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have executed Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants or Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by the terms of the Orders in Council or the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all the cases praying for a Grant of part of the same Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition as precisely as before, that in case the same cannot be legally authorized, he undertakes and is ready within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to purchase such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and for the survey of the said Lands. And that no petition from any such person as aforesaid shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being therein.

And, That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce in the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt in full for the Receiver General for the aforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3dly. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party or Agent favorable Order in Council in favor, on his obtaining a copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said Orders and Receipts being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, according to the description of the same.

5th. That the first Patent of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in a minority thereto, and present the same to be perfected (unless there be Government Duties to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military Claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 7, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house of Mr. Paul Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and adjacent thereto, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elihu Deane of the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of; gently will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation which requires them by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 27.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 859.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty third Day of October, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We tho't fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty third day of this present month of October, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirtieth Day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Sixteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the fortyseventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esqire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 26th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 26th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 26th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 26th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be into possession of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the fortysecond year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority to vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brot into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,

Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of these Lands is excellent, and the situation delirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. of Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHRY.

They will be sold separately or together, and an indisputable title given.

York, 23d Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.

Apply at the Printing Office.

FROM THE BALANCE.

TO A HAPPY FRIEND.

"O for where true contentment reigns,
I turn to gitnlore, wealth and pow'r;
My eyes are fill'd with happy flowers,
But ah! they cannot soothe the pains
Which make them high enjoyments sour.

From thefe, dear friend, I turn to thee,
Mo marthal founds proclaim thee high'd,
No pomps I view, but ftill I fee
Such figns of blifs as well agree
With the fweet tenants in your breaft.

Could riches purchafe fuch a gem,
And wre its real value known;—
How foon would Kings their crowns contemn,
And griping mifers yield, like them,
Their all, this priceleis gem to own.

Your make's ambrofial fimiles you reap,
Your lovely countenance thro' the year;
No trouble dims your eyes to weep;
Tranquil awake, ferene in fleep,
Your hear'ty ftate commences here.

Ah, few the creatures here below
Who fuch a fterling portion own;
Does but one breaft with raptures glow
To counterpoife thy blifs with woe,
Ten thoufand hearts with anguifh groan.

Whence comes it then, that thou could'ft boaft,
A treafure by fo few poffeft'd;
But that, altho' a worm is moft,
Thou glor'eft like the heavenly hoft,
To ferve the greateft and the beft.

Fair virtue's footftcps ftill purfue,
Still will your cup of life be fweet,
Your path with flow'rs ftill will ftrew,
And when you bid this world adieu,
She'll lead your foul to blifs complete.

An IRISH GRACE.

An Irifh felf-taught poet, being afked to fay grace over a fmall piece of beef, and a few potatoes, rather of the dwarfifh fize, pronounced it thus extempore:

Oh! Thou that haft'd the leaves and fifhes,
Look down upon this fcore poor difhes:
And though the *tatoes* are but *fmall*,
Oh make them *large* enough for all;
For if they do not relifh fully
'Twill be a kind of miracle.

Greenock, Auguft 14.

The following inftance of daring gallantry in a Britifh ferjeant of marines, may not prove unacceptable to our readers. The facts may be relied on, as they are certified by his commanding officer, who was prefent, and an eye witnefs of them:—"On the 4th of July, 1807, the barge belonging to his Majefty's fhip Melpomene, chaced a large French fettee off Genoa, until the fhip and other boats were out of fight. The fettee being armed with four 6 pounders, 12 mounted mufketoons, and twenty mounted mufkets, fired on the barge as it approached, and killed Lieutenant Thomfon, the commanding officer, and five feamen. Others were alfo feverely wounded, and feveral more flightly. Serjeant Milligan, being in the bow of the barge, was the firft man that boarded the fettee; and, on his leaping on the deck, fix mufkets were prefented to his face, the fatal effects of which he avoided, by throwing himfelf at once into the midft of the enemy's crew. Owing to the number killed and wounded in the barge, and the fettee continuing under fail, only five men were able to follow the ferjeant, and, after fome refiftance, the enemy were obliged to retreat and difperfe, and fix of them leaped into their own boat, carrying their arms and ammunition with them. Serjeant Milligan purfued; and fearing that they might do confiderable mifchief, if they pulled away from alongfide, with their mufkets with them, and knowing that the barge could not follow, he jumped down into the middle of them. He was inftantly feized and thrown overboard; but in the ftruggle, grappled and carried one of the enemy with him, whom he killed in the water with his cutlafs. When oppofition no longer appeared, every exertion was made from the boats of the Melpomene to fave Serjeant Milligan, who was feen fwimming after the fettee, apparently very faint, having received feveral wounds during the action. One of the Lieutenants of the fhip feeing an oar clofe behind him, called to Milligan to get hold of it, in order to receive fome aflifance till the boat could get up to him, which afterwards picked him up. On his being aflked, when fafe on board, if he had gained the aflifance of the oar, he replied, "No, Sir; I did not know if the enemy had all furrendered; and I could not bear the idea of turning my back on an enemy's veffel."—The Patriotic Fund rewarded this brave fellow with 40 pounds.

QUEBEC, 14th September.

On Saturday laft, after high mafs, at the Roman Catholic Church in this city, notice was given that at three o'clock in the afternoon a TE DEUM would be fung, in thankfgiving for the new marks of divine goodnefs to this country in infpiring its inhabitants with the moft favorable difpofitions for the King's fervice and the defence of the country.

At the above mentioned hour, Col. Brock, commanding his Majefty's forces in the Canadas, entered the Church accompanied by a number of officers of rank, foon after feveral companies of militia under arms marched in, to the found of warlike mufic. The concourfe of people was exceedingly numerous. The ceremony opened by the reading of a Mandement of the Bifhop. It was well calculated to fecure the attention of the whole audience, &c. had that effect—It began by ftating reafons of attachment to the Sovereign, founded on precepts of the Gofpel and the example of the early chriftians, obedient and faithful for conficience' fake under the moft cruel tyrants. It pointed out particular motives of attachment to our auguft fovereign, founded on the happinefs which we enjoy under his government; a happinefs more valuable when contrafted with the fituation of fo many chriftians ftill groaning under oppreffive laws. It then proceeded to the expreffion of the moft lively gratitude that the inhabitants of this province, yielding to a fcene of fo many benefits received, to their duly and dearefl intereft, have teftified their readinefs to encounter every danger rather than be expofed to a change of government, & the lofs of the advantages they enjoy under it. The Mandement concluded with a wifh that the difpofition fhown on the late occafion, may ever be that of the inhabitants of this province, at the fame time, proffering the moft ardent prayers, that the Almighty may difperfe the nations who feek war and take away from their minds every hoftile project. Such were, in part the affecting and ftrongly expreffive fentiments which were heard with vifible marks of pleafure and approbation, after the reading of the Mandement was over, the TE DEUM was fung accompanied by the mufic and alfo the Pfalm *Exaudeat* repeating feveral times the verfe Domine falvum, &c.

The whole of the ceremony was grand and affecting. The doctrine laid down in the Mandement has always been the true doctrine of the Catholic Church. "The fpirit of the Church" fays an eloquent writer is utterly averfe to thofe feditious maxims which led to infurrections to which the people are too naturally prone; fhe has always taught her children that they muft not return evil for good; that they muft yield to the wrathful, and not refent violence; give to every one according to his due honor, tribute fubmiffion; obey magiftrates and fuperiors, even when injuft; becaufe we muft refpect in them the power of God who fent them over us."

A TE DEUM is alfo to be fung in every church throughout the province.

Bairdftown (Kent) Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, dated July 19, 1807, to a gentleman of this place:

"I have juft returned to this place, after an excurfion of 21 days, in the Spanifh dominions. I took water at the Bayouk of St. John, croffed the lake Ponchartrain, then down the Gulph of Mexico to Pascagoula; where I arrived there the Commander was abfent; the corporal of the place told me I could not pafs until a commander came; I remonftrated with him, but to no purpofe. I was detained until the next day, when one of the Dons arrived with his fuit. I waited on and informed him, I wifhed to pafs through the country: he afked me if I had a paffport, which I had not; after fome time he told me, I had the appearance of a gentleman, and that he fhould fuffer myfelf and boy to pafs without further inquiry; but that there had been confiderable alarms fome time paft, but he hoped and believed it was over. He then afked me to dine with him, which I did; after dinner I fet out, down fea-board, about 4 miles, where I met the principal commander; he received me very politely, I remained with him three or four days, during which time, he talked freely and openly with refpect to the fituation of both countries.

"He is decidedly of opinion, that a war muft take place between the two countries; that the Spaniards are only waiting for Bonaparte to get a little leafure, fo that he can turn his attention to this country, and then they will take poffeffion of Louifiana; that the Spaniards will enter into no negociations that will be binding upon them, but will inful, negociate and infult, until Bonaparte is ready, and then him and he Spaniards can have a pretence to declare war. The French in this country are not, nor will they ever be attached to the American Government. They think it too weak and flimfy, indeed it has that appearance here; they neither love nor refpect the governor, and he has not firmnefs enough to enforce either. They (I was informed by this commander) have petitioned Bonaparte to take them under his protection again; that they were and would at all times be ready to join him; he anfwered that their wifhes fhould be fulfilled, fo fo foon as Europe was quiet: that he would ftrictly comply with every promife he had ever made to them, &c."

The following information is derived from a very refpectable fource; and the reconciliation of Bonaparte with Moreau,—together with the well known fact of the *latter* being now actually employed by the American Government, leave no room to doubt, that the outline of the plan is correctly given; tho' the vigilance of the Britifh Government may eafily deftroy it in the bud—or completely deftroy its accomplifhment.—

PARTITION OF AMERICA.

"The Correfpondence of Talleyrand and General Moreau, which caufed fuch furmifes at New-York in February laft, is at length developing; and we can fcarcely be furprifed at the events which have fince followed:—

"Bonaparte and Moreau are reconciled.

"If Moreau can perfuade America to break with England, ten thoufand French troops are in conjunction with the Americans, to drive the Englifh from the continent.—Canada and Nova-Scotia are to be erected into a *Monarchy*; and Moreau to be crowned king of Acadie and both the Canadas. America is to have the Floridas, as well as Louifiana; and the Iftand of Porto Rico, or fome other valuable Weft-India Iflands to be given up to them.

"The Government of America not having fufficient energy, by the prefent conftitution, the Prefident to be fuperfeded in his endeavors to change it, & a new form of Legislature adopted; in which the Chair is to be affumed for life.

"The only difficulty is ftated by the American government to arife from the northern ftates; who might be averfe to fuch a neighbor as the King of Acadia and Canada, governed by a Frenchman, but this may poffibly be overcome—if the war with England can be made a *popular one*.

"The authenticity of this intelligence cannot be doubted; and the Americans who are now loudeft crying out for a war with England, may know how completely they have been made the tools of France and its penfioners.—*Quebec Mer.*

The account given in the Hamburg papers of Bonaparte's behavior at Dreften is amufing:

"When he arrived at Dresden, he was dreffed in a green uniform, with the infignia of the Legion of Honour. He haftily mounted the ftaircafe, with his hat in his hand, the King befide him, &c. On the 18th he rode out with a few attendants, and he rode fo much before the guard that every body could eafily fee him. He was in a plain uniform, his hat without any lace or feather. The populace fhouted as he went along, and he nodded graciouflly all round to them, but did not take off his hat, except when he paffed the guard. He examined the fortifications, &c. in the afternoon he was in the Picture Gallery with the King, where there was a numerous party. He examined the pictures with great attention.

"On Sunday the 19th, after having been engaged in conference with different Miniflers, he appeared at church with the Royal Family. They came in about half paft eleven, at the end of the *credo*. He led in the Queen. He was in an infantry uniform, with white breeches and waiftcoat, white filk ftockings, and a plain hat under his arm, with the cordon of the Legion of honor over his coat. He took his ftation before the window, near the grand altar, the chief place. The King and Queen knelt befide him. He continued ftanding, however, with his hat under his arm, often taking fnuff from a fnuff box he held in his left hand. He was eternally in motion, like one who is in a hurry to be off (" *comme un homme qui eft preffe de s'en aller*") When they came to fing the *Sanctus*, he knelt with the reft, and read in a little book which was befide him. He foon rofe up and continued till the end of mafs, ftanding as he was before" &c. &c.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

In the laft claffs, or that relating to Colonies and Trade, a filver medal was delivered to Mr. Wm. Bond, of Canada, in North America, but now in England, for his model of a fimple machine to be worked by a ftream of water, and removed before the froft fet in, for beating and preparing hemp; alfo for his ufeful information refpecting the timber and warren rabbits of the Britifh Colonies in Canada. His Grace the Prefident obferved, that the prefent ftate of Europe made the timber and hemp of Canada appear objects of greater probable importance to this country than heretofore.—*London paper.*

MARRIED.

Lately at Ellesmere, in England, Mr. John Hughes, an old batchelor of 85 years of age, who had been bellman of the fame place upwards of 60 years, to Mrs. Anne Dodfon, of the fame place, a widow, aged 82. The groom's man was 78; the bride's maid 75; making a total of 320 years. The novelty of the fcene brought together a vaft concourfe of people; the church yard was crowded while the ceremony was performed, and the happy couple were met at the church door by three violin players, playing "Come hafte to the Wedding."—The whole concluded with a ball at night, which was opened by the bride and bride's maid.

The York Gazette.

YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1807

His Majefty's pleafure, has been received by the Lieutenant Governor, to fufpend Mr. Thorpe from the office of Judge in Upper Canada: and meafures are to be taken for appointing a Succeffor.

The Secretary of State has alfo fignified to the Lieutenant Governor his Majefty's approbation of his having fufpended Mr. Wyatt from the office of Surveyor General of Lands in this Province.

The communication with Niagara by water, from being irregular lately, has prevented us receiving our papers this week. The Indian expreſs having commenced its regular weekly route, our publifhing day will be changed to Wednefday. We have nothing of moment or intereft; fhould any thing occur, we will give an extra fheet.

Proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer

Sylvia Hannah, a mulatto woman, convicted of petty Larceny, on two indictments; Moody Fairwell, of an affault upon ——— Dewlliger; Allan M'Donell indicted for horfe ſtealing—a Bill found by the Grand Jury, the Defendant did not appear. Gentlemen of the Bar attending; the Meſſrs. Boultons and A. Stewart Eſq.

The Daniſh navy, which it is preſumed the Britiſh will take poſſeſſion of, conſiſts of 3 ſhips of 84 guns, 9 of 74, 2 of 70, and two line of battle ſhips nearly finiſhed, 3 of 64 guns, 3 of 54, and 4 of 44, two of 32, one of 28, two of 20, and three or four ſmall brigs or luggers.

Amount and diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force, up to the firſt of July, 1807:

At ſea—75 ſhips of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 130 frigates, 154 ſloops, &c. and 171 gun brigs, and other veſſels—Total 542.

In port and fitting, guard ſhips, &c.—64 ſhips of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, 60 ſloops, &c. and 45 gun brigs and other veſſels—Total 219.

Building—32 ſhips of the line, 30 frigates, 26 ſloops, &c. 4 gun brigs, and other veſſels—Total 92.

In ordinary—44 ſhips of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 guns, 55 frigates, 52 ſloops, &c. and 16 gun brigs, and other veſſels—To al 172.

Grand Total, 1025.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 19, in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Etobicoke.—Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate poſſeſſion given;

THAT elegant and commodious Houſe and Lot in the Town of York, advantageouſly ſituated on the road leading to the Garriſon.—This valuable property belongs to the Eſtate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Eſquire, deceaſed; the terms will be made eaſy to purchaſers by paying part of the purchaſe money on taking poſſeſſion, and giving ſuch further ſecurity for the ſame, as the ſubſcriber, or any perſon or perſons intereſted in the ſaid premiſes, are reſpectfully requeſted to give their propoſals in writing to Wm. Allan, Eſq. on or before the 25th inſt.—and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are once more earneſtly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Eſq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY,
Acting Executor.

Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber informs ſuch as are indebted to him by Note, Book-account, Bond or otherwiſe, that unleſs they ſeverally diſcharge his claims upon them by the firſt day of December firſt enſuing, he will thence forward for without reſpect to perſons.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Yonge Street, 19th 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Truſtees for the Public Schools in the ſeveral Diſtricts of this Province, under the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, viz.

Eaſtern Diſtrict.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderſon,
Joſeph Anderſon,
John Cryſler,
Alexander M'Millan, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Johnſtown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottom, Eſquires.

Midland Diſtrict.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joſeph Forſyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fither,
Philip Dorland, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Newcaſtle.

Aſa Burnham,
Leonard Sooper,
Elias Smith, ſenr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompſon,
John Bleeker, Eſquires.

Home Diſtrict.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickſon,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Eſquires.

Diſtrict of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerſe,
Joſeph Ryerſon,
William Hutchinſon,
Thomas Welch,
John Coltman,
Daniel Springer, Eſquires.

Weſtern Diſtrict.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintoſh,
John Aikin, ſenior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Eſquires.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. HALTON, Sec'ry.

Lieut. Governor's Office,
8th October, 1807.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS FOR HALF PAY IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Joſeph Forſyth, Eſquire,
Thomas Markland, Eſquire,

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Prince Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Title or Patent Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Townships of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York:—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of tendered Tallow at one shilling per pound, likewise a constant supply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for sale for cash. Apply to the printers.

Sept. 25th, 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No 35 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the rear Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Concession, has a living spring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a most beautiful spot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent:—To save trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal interest, will be given for the remainder:—Application to be made to the subscriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to Jabez Hoom, blacksmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21st July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—		
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24,	7th do.	
1, 2, 23, 24	8th do.	
North half of 24 in the	9th do.—300	
acres in the township of Blenheim.		
23 and Southern 3 of 24	1st concession—	
22	7th do.	
4	8th do.	
4	10 do.—850	
Acres in the township of Burford.		
23, 23 and 24	5th—600 acres	
in Whitby.		
20, 21 and 22,	7th do.	
Broken Lot No. 24	9th do.—600	
acres in the township of Oxford.		
19, 21 and South half of 22	36—500 in	
King.		
17	3d	
24	5th—400 acres	
in the township of Markham.		

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are various, and the quality different:—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the seventh No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth, Nos. 13 and south half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Concession in Sandfleet; also the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lots are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn; they are well watered, having seven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of sale will be made so reasonable that they must be an object to purchasers. Application may be made to the Viscount de Chaves, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Interpreter.

☞ Deeds or Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Clock and Watch makers, Silver Smith and Jewellers Trades.—Young Men from Thirteen to Fifteen years of age, of respectable connexions are required, and they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

8th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townshend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOUND secreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been stolen, any one proving the said Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expences of advertising, by applying to the subscriber,

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person willing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June, 20.

JOHN CONN

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 38, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Barnes, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, Bounds about 66 mods from Town: having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 11 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass:—Also, 10 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log House, 2 yoke of Oxen, three Cows, 2 two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young oxen and five or six Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK, the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 23 in the Seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lands, abounding with Still Seats: Lots No 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12 in the sixth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Kingsey and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the 8th Concession of Bedford, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid to Cain, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LOST

THE 16th day of May last, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Dunlevy, by Thaddeus Gilbert, (of Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes against Jordan Post, jun. amounting to 61 dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by ——— Van Antwerp for Oliver W. Miller, to John Holbrook, for from 3 to 4 hundred bushels of Onondaga Salt, said receipt dated in October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The subscribers to the above notes are requested not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his order.

JOHN BASBROOK.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business.—His connexions shall be respectable, and his morals uncorrupted.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reason which induces him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 19th Oct. 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers of whom he has furnished Liquor on credit, that his wants to Cramer Cash are very pressing.—He therefore hopes this Notice will induce his Friends to assist him, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 14th Oct. 1807.

Sadler & Harness Maker.

THE subscriber inform the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Thomas Mosley's dwelling house, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th August, 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock. In good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Heward, who at present resides on the premises, and will resign in a fortnight on undertaking for a tenant.

York, 23d Oct.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to entitle them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner (not by Bulletin or Agent (to that privilege) have in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said Order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to T. Mosley's. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elisha Dey, in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

To the Gen.ᵉ Parvalfin,—at Rome.—following—

SIR,

WHEN I firſt addreſſed you, it was under an impreſſion that I might not, do it again; reaſons, however, which can intereſt no one but myſelf, have prevailed with me, and as this in all probability will be the laſt time, whichever ſentiments of you may be cloathed in a public garb, I give them to you freely in doing which, I ſolemnly declare that, I think you one of the meaneſt, weakeſt, and worſt of mankind, a ſocial monſter, a diſgrace to your ſtation in life, and an enemy to the human race. You Sir, are in a high official ſituation, to which honor, emolument and reſpect, are legitimately attached; I in an humble one, from which I ſhortly may be removed, or obliged to withdraw. Whatſoever may now be at iſſue between us, is unrelative to official conſiderations, it involves no political queſtion; it is wholly individual, and unconnected with any man's opinions. In your Gazette the Guardian, you eſſayed to degrade me in the eyes of the public, by inſinuating, that I had been acting in the character of a *Spy*, next to the one you are acting in (that of a public incendiary) the moſt odious and deteſtable. The injuſtice and inſult, unprovoked on my part, induced me to with the puniſhment perſonal, but as you were public, I claim an equal right; thank not Sir, that I am, (ſcribbling to the prejudices of men or fiends, I thank God for creating me with principles which will for ever ſtir, (unſubſcribe the number of mine). The child of miſfortune, or perſecution has few, I know not how many I can number, of the *few*, ſome are abſent, the others I wiſh not to intereſt in my behalf. Without the ſhadow of a cauſe, and with the views of an aſſaſſin, you aimed at diſgracing me publicly, Heaven knows I did not deſerve it—I here paint you in colours which are true once, and which Heaven knows you do deſerve. That you may not have ground to retreat, or that you may have ground whereon to rebut theſe charges; let this, let thoſe which I have previouſly published, be tranſcribed and in your name preſented to me, in the preſence of few or many of your adherents, my ſignature and ſeal ſhall be affixed. I have never Sir, been aſked to recall an aſſertion, or retract what I have advanced; my opinions (in your caſe excepted), and the impulſes from which I have acted, have neither led to pain or degradation. My perſonal avowal depending entirely upon your will; unprotected and defenceleſs, I offer myſelf to the utmoſt effects of your reſentment, I am open to any plan of recourſe you pleaſe to purſue, whether judicial, the dagger of the aſſaſſin, or the deleter as potion. This is what I *ſhould* anticipate if any, and what has perhaps been already adminiſtered with fatal ſucceſs. Humble by nature, humble in pretenſions and more humbled by miſfortune, without titled alliance as you have to ſhield, or weight of ſituation to ſcreen me, or without preſuming after your example, to enliſt and arm the country in a private difference, I bluſh not to ſay, that a reverend Father, carried a muſket in his Majeſty's ſervice, he carried it with honor, he was invelled with a ſword, he retained it with dignity, and whilſt exerting himſelf in the cauſe of his country, the opportunity was loſt, to form the minds of his offſpring as his affection prompted, or his parental intereſt ſuggeſted; of the few homely maxims he inculcated, one was, that I ſhould reverence virtue though in rags, and deteſt vice though glittering in diamonds. I reverence your fituation, but ſome parts of your conduct are ſo ridiculous, that it is impoſſible not to treat you with levity, whilſt other parts of it, inſpire hatred and abhorrence. When you figured the pageant of a cavalcade, to pull your neighbor's Houſe, did you feel yourſelf to be an emanation from the bottle conjurer? Or was your conduct more exemplary, than the Ruffian's who expoſed his poſ——rs, carved and tendered at a ſhilling *per* view, under the nominal exhibition of a bonaerges, Oh Gem, Oh Gem, Oh peerleſs, whether would leather ſpectacles, a ſtrait jacket, the ſtocks, the gallows or the carts tail, beſt accord with your various merit?

The deteſtation in which I hold your principles, I cannot diſguiſe, although I had determined conditionally, to deſiſt you in ſilence hereafter. I have no further intereſt in the cauſe of the many you have attempted to inſult, than the ſhock which every one muſt feel at violated decency, but recollect this, T. B. G. is my friend, and abſent. To your deſcribed gift, you call him a ſtained character, and W. W. Eſq. a victim to a vote! —recall the lying *inſinuation*! T. B. G. has a character unſullied, unſtained, and ſtainleſs, a ſoul pure as the crimſon which ceaſes to be an emblem on your robe. In his inſulted name, I call upon you to ſummon all your malice; I call upon the whole public to produce a ſtain, or to affix a ſtain or the reſemblance of a ſtain upon him. To diſprove your other inſinuation, would be to prove more than I with myſelf, I pity the frailties of others.

Unfortunate man, (ſole artificer of the contempt you are held in,) what emotions can a reroſpect of your conduct, produce in you, is the reflection not mortifying, that when you enter this town, the *only compaſſion* who recognizes you, is the foundered, living tumbril, the renowned Captain W. D——t, who has never been convicted by the *juſtice* of this country, of treachery, m——, polygamy, (to the extent of four living wives, and a barefaced attempt to acquire a fifth in this place,) &c. &c. &c.. He the very focus of elegance, a gem of larger dimenſions, and almoſt equal brilliance with yourſelf, is every way worthy your ſympathy, eſteem, and confidence, and here let me aſk you for ſome extraneous information; when he was wont to adorn the head of your table, how did he combine matters with that exultation, which renders him ſuch a delectable companion? How exquiſite muſt have been the olfactory enjoyments of your family? How gifted, how invaluable the inmate who ſheds odours and incenſe ſponteneouſly!!! Intenſe obſerver as you are, and ever *laboring* for the public good, deign to inform us, whether he muſt indulged in aſtringents or diuretics. You will ſurely not withhold the knowledge of what may be neeſt others ſuffering under ſimilar afflictions.

Did any one of your principles, or any one part of your practice, agree with any *two* in one of your popular profeſſions, I ſhould be left ſurpriſed at your ſucceſs in popular deception. Here let me contraſt the ſimple diſplay in your Gazette of what you have attempted to do, with what you have done; you, (as you call yourſelf in that vehicle) a *true man*, have given the public a *true* ſample of your *true* and *ſtrong* beneficence, and how greatly precious their money was in your eyes, by putting the only part of it within your graſp, into your pocket. You Sir, are the firſt member for the Houſe Diſtrict, mean and degraded enough to accept the pittance aſſigned by law, under the *ſynonyme* denomination (in this caſe) of wages, that much for a ſubſtantial proof of your *great* love for the people, and ſtill greater love for their coin. Through the ſame chanle channel of communication, you conſole with your ſubalterns upon the *moral* privation of your unhallowed preſence and more unhallowed labours, and in the black, though vain attempt to blaſt the integrity and exertions of the C——y——e, and to impreſs upon the public, that oppreſſion and injuſtice reſulted in his ruin—you were great, brutal, and I will add ludicrous, villainous, and traiterous to your country. I will now put the interrogatories, and draw a ſubſtrict (thank heaven I cannot a parallel) between his conduct and yours, and let the *inſulted public* judge for themſelves.

Did you not, Sir, ſhortly after your arrival in the Province, propoſe to an individual to form a combination againſt the Executive Council, to diſplace its members, and ſubſtitute yourſelf, a boy, &c. &c. and declare to that individual that his ruin would follow his non-compliance? Did you not (yet a ſtranger yourſelf) arrogate the province of pointing out to another ſtranger (whom it were doubly criminal to deceive) who of the public characters he could confide in—and named one only beſide your officious ſelf? Did you not on your arrival declare your opinion of the country to unfavorable, that you would neither purchaſe nor poſſeſs a foot of land in it? This fact (of ſubſequent eſtabliſhment) I have recorded as one truth you have told ſince our acquaintance.

On your firſt appearance amongſt us you thought a lanrimonious and farcical attendance upon religious worſhip neceſſary to your latent purpoſes. Is it becauſe you have inſulted the irreproachable parſon and his family, that you have withdrawn yourſelf from the ſacred ordinances, and do you blend your hatred of the expoſitor with your neglect of the ſacred doctrines—is this alſo a feature of your harmonious ſyſtem. Is your miſanthropy acquired, or is it the curſe of your being. What renders you ſo inveterate and ſinimical; is it becauſe you, an animated E——, collected upon the wheels of government, cannot become a wheel yourſelf, or fear to be ſhaken off by

the fame motion which produced the conteſt? Conſummation moſt devoutly to be wiſhed!!! Did you not practiſe upon the credulity of an unwary ſtranger, in a manner, which in another country, would have procured you a birth in the ſ——p——a. Have you not declared yourſelf poſſeſſed of an intereſt, through which, under the vain promiſes of proveſion, you have duped a number of reſpectable perſons, one of whom, no longer to be duped, figures in your catalogue a "Joſeph Surface."

I will now, Sir, modify my queſtions, and aſk you this—has the C——f J——e as you have done, by falſe preſences, nearly allied to ſwindling, ſhocked the mercantile credit of any man, to an extent which may ultimately ruin him and involve others in diſtreſs. Has he as any time (a Juſtice of the King's Bench) attempted to withhold from a poverty ſtricken waſherwoman, as you have done, the hard-earned pittance upon which her helpleſs infants depended for bread. He, Sir, laborious and patient in the cauſe and adminiſtration of juſtice, did not on his Circuits, as you did, diſtate addreſſes of abuſe and diſaffection, and cajole the unſuſpecting to ſubſcribe them. He did not attempt, as you did, to diſturb the aſhes of the unoffending dead, nor villify the meritorious living. He did not, as you did, make fulſome harrangues upon his love of harmony, peace, and the people, whilſt guileſully abetting a duel. He neither fomented the difference of the parties, nor ſtimulated the doubtful courage of one to aſſume a borrowed guiſe and deſperate form, whereby his life was loſt and other valuable lives endangered. He, Sir, without diſgracing the ſolemnity of the judicature by blending with it the rant of the theatre, made acquittal as joyful to the culprit as if pronounced by the teſty-chep'd "Gem of Patriotiſm." He did not, as you did, inſult the good ſenſe of the diſcerning, nor impoſe upon the ſecurity of the unwary, by affiliating ſocieties, formed oſtenſibly for patriotic purpoſes, but which, analyſed, are fabrics of malignity to the country, reared upon the baſe of deep-rooted hatred and deſperate ambition. Has he, Iago like, as you have done, ſown the ſeeds of diſtruſt in an huſbands breaſt, and planted an envenomed dagger there, which no mortal human can extract, and whoſe wound no remedy can reach. Has he, as you have done, poiſoned the ſprings of happineſs in two young people, and by his barbarities driven an inexperienced and injured female to deſpair and intellectural deranagement. Has he, Sir, as you have done, declared a liſt to be inſtituted on which you were to decide, openly prejudged it, and pronounced the iſſue unfavorable to the defendant. Has he, Sir, as you have done, drawn from the ſelf-needed fund of ill-health affected ſtranger, medicines without payment, to barter for popularity. Was it in character for you, holding the ſituation you do, to intimate in a court of juſtice, nay more, to threaten (in a language not to be miſunderſtood) that the peace of the country ſhould be involved in your inſolence and private quarrel:—But of all the acts which conſpire to render your reſidence in this country memorable, the aggravated crime of inducing ſeveral unreflecting individuals to depoſe as they did at the election, is the moſt terrifying: I repeat inducing, leſt you might miſtake my meaning—and can you, Sir, either upon your oath or upon your hon or, ſay that if thoſe depoſitions were not ſubarned, they were not proximate. When I heard your appeal to the voter, in ſeveral inſtances, and on which you grounded the teſt, electrified with horror, I fled from the huſtings.

The juggling which you have practiſed upon many well meaning people in this country exceeds the faſcination of the calenture, but like it, the duration can be but tranſient. The taliſmanic chord on which you ſound your inſidious notes, is the ſufferings of the Loyaliſts—I Sir, am one of theſe, and ſympathiſe with my fellow ſufferers more than you poſſibly can, and are you yet to be inſtructed that half the Executive Council are alſo of the ſame deſcription. When the general diſtribution of lands and other donations took place, there were four places appropriated, (now the four Provinces) and the loyaliſts were allowed to ſelect as they pleaſed; they did ſo.—Yet of thoſe whom you have attempted to render clamorous, I can prove many to have removed to the United States, where ſhunning the ſin of democracy, they a ſecond time revelled upon that property which government had already paid them for under the general head of loſſes. Others I can prove to have ſo far renounced their allegiance, as to have reſided there, to have reſided there for years, to have filled offices, and to have complied with every condition required by the American government of its ſubjects, but now become, under your tuition, the moſt ſturdy claimants!!! With ſuch of my fellow ſubjects as went to Nova Scotia, and diſappointed in the ſoil, have ſince moved to this country, I moſt ſincerely ſympathiſe, and as ſincerely hope that a benevolent C——— will warm in their behalf, and pray his ſovereign's indulgence in their favor. I think this hope, I believe it to be in train of fulfilment.

I will now Sir, before parting with you, point out the tendency of your conduct in this country. You have endeavored, whilſt preaching and prating upon harmony and union, to fill one claſs of ſubjects with enmities againſt another, to fill them with ſoul ſuſpicions of every man in office but yourſelf, and to deſtroy that original confidence ſo neceſſary to the exiſtence of civil ſociety. You have endeavored to immolate the peace of the public (ſo far as your baleful ſphere extended) upon the altar of your undiſtinguiſhing malice, and infatuated ambition.—What can have been your aim, is an inſoluble enigma. May heaven protect the country from your deſigns, and diſgorge you from its ſoil—ſo prays "The Detected Spy in Groteſque."

G. R.

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Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Twenty third Day of October, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty third day of this present month of October, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constituted to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveening, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Twenty sixth Day of November, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem meet. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of York, this Sixteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, were alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may in their pretensions to His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled, 'an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively,' after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore enacted, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority to vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize imported into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,
Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of their Lands is excellent, and the Situation delightful, for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers at the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHRY.

They will be sold separately or together, and on indisputable title given.

York, 23d Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.

Apply at the Printing Office.

The following Addrefs lately delivered by the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, to his Scholars, at Cornwall, we have been favored with, and infert.

ADDRESS.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

THE patient attention which this very refpectable audience has paid to your examination, and the ſhare which two learned gentlemen have kindly taken in conducting it, afford me the greateſt ſatisfaction. For your preſent appearance muſt diſcover not only the great utility of your ſtudies, but alſo the progreſs you have made; nor will any one preſent fail to be convinced, that this public exhibition is not a matter of form, much leſs of oſtentation, but a trial well calculated to encourage the diligent and to rouſe the indolent.

On former occaſions of this kind, I did not think it neceſſary to cloſe the buſineſs of the day with any particular addreſs, becauſe we all expected to meet again, but as ſeveral of you now finiſh your education and are about to enter the world, a few parting obſervations from one ſo much intereſted in your future proſperity, will neither be uſeleſs nor unſeaſonable.

I begin then with an obſervation, which to many of you, will appear not a little extraordinary, it is this: That one of the greateſt advantages you have derived from your education here, ariſes from the ſtrictneſs of our diſcipline. Thoſe of you who have not already perceived how much your tranquility depends upon the proper regulation of the temper, will ſoon be made ſenſible of it as you advance in years; you will find people who have never known what it is to be in habitual ſubjection to precepts and juſt authority, breaking forth into violence and outrage on the moſt frivolous occaſions. The paſſions of ſuch perſons quickly become ungovernable, and that impatience of reſtraint, which they have been allowed to indulge, embitters every moment of their lives. They deſpiſe the barriers erected by reaſon, and they ruſh forward to indulgence, without regarding the conſequences, hence flows much of that wretchedneſs and diſorder to be met with in ſociety. Now the diſcipline neceſſary to correct the temper, is often found no where but in well regulated ſchools, for tho' it ſhould be the firſt care of parents, they are too apt to be blinded by affection, and to grant liberties to their children which reaſon diſapproves.

We ſhould not forget that the ſituation of human affairs never allows any one to be at all times his own maſter. Many reſtraints are impoſed by neceſſity, to which we muſt all ſubmit, or be totally ruined. What man is exempted from the reſtraints of the law of the land and the government under which he lives? The fear of diſeaſe reſtrains one from unlimited indulgence. The expences of another, are reſtrained by the fear of want. A third is more careful of his behaviour from his reſpect to friends, to ſociety, or eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. In a word, we are reſtrained on every ſide by limits, which we cannot or ought not to paſs. That diſcipline, therefore, which you may have ſometimes thought irkſome, will henceforth appear in a very different light. It will appear the teacher of a habit of the greateſt conſequence to the regulation of your future conduct; and you will value it as the promoter of that decent and ſteady command of temper, ſo very eſſential to happineſs, and ſo uſeful in our intercourſe with mankind.

Next to the melioration of the temper, which we very juſtly reckon one of the moſt important advantages reſulting from a well regulated education, we place thoſe habits of diligence and application to which you have been accuſtomed in the proſecution of your ſtudies. Theſe habits are of the greateſt uſe at every age, but if they are not acquired in youth, they are very ſeldom attained. They are certainly the foundation of all future excellence, for how can any perſon advance in his profeſſional ſtudies, or tranſact buſineſs with correctneſs and diſpatch, unleſs he be accuſtomed to application. Never did any one gain preeminence without exertion. The memorable example of Demoſthenes has become trite, becauſe ſo frequently mentioned, but read the private hiſtory of any of thoſe men, who have riſen above their fellows, and you will find that they commonly obtained this diſtinction by vigorous application.

In conducting your education, one of my principal objects has always been, to fit you for diſcharging with credit, the duties of any office, to which you may hereafter be called. To accompliſh this, it was neceſſary for you To be accuſtomed frequently to depend upon and think for yourſelves. Accordingly, I have always encouraged this diſpoſition, which when preſerved within due bounds, is one of the moſt advantageous that can poſſibly be acquired. To enable you to think with advantage, I not only regulated your taſks in ſuch a manner as to exerciſe your judgement, but extended your views beyond that meager routine of ſtudy uſually adopted in ſchools. For in my opinion, ſeveral branches of ſcience may be taught with benefit, at a much earlier age than is generally ſuppoſed. We made a myſtery of nothing, on the contrary, we entered minutely into every particular, and patiently explained by what progreſſive ſteps, certain reſults were obtained. It has ever been my cuſtom before ſending a claſs to their ſeats, to aſk myſelf, whether they had learned any thing, and I was always exceedingly mortified if I had not the agreeable conviction, that they had made ſome improvement. Let none of you however, ſuppoſe that what you have learned here is ſufficient, on the contrary, you are to remember that we have laid only the foundation; the ſuperſtructure muſt be raiſed by yourſelves. The time allowed at ſchool in a new country like this, is farce'y ſufficient to ſow the moſt neceſſary ſeed, very great progreſs is not therefore to be expected. If the principles are properly ingrafted, we have done well. The mathematical ſtudies in which you have been engaged, will in a great meaſure produce that correctneſs of thinking, which we reckon to grand a ſtep towards mental improvement. A maſs of information on a variety of ſubjects, huddled up together in a mind not accuſtomed to correctneſs of thinking, is of little uſe. When the poſſeſſor is called up on to put this intellectual wealth into current coin, he ſtands confuſed, he knows not how to begin; a thouſand different plans offer themſelves to his fancy, all equally defective; he ſees nothing clearly, and if he be forced to attempt any thing, it is miſerably executed. A man with half his knowledge well arranged, can turn it eaſily into immediate uſe. Such a perſon performs without embarraſſment what the occaſion requires. He has been accuſtomed to ſtudy accurately, the ſubject he profeſſes to know and can anſwer theſe queſtions that are put to him. He requires no tedious preparation, no painful attention to ſeparate what thoughts he wants from the chaos, which turmoils them in the heads of leſs accurate ſtudents. Be careful then my young friends in the proſecution of your profeſſional ſtudies, to improve upon theſe three advantages, which you have in a great meaſure acquired. Be patient, diligent, and methodical and you will make rapid and profitable progreſs; it is to the want of a ſyſtematic education, to a confuſed method of thinking, eaſily acquired and never thoroughly removed, that we muſt attribute theſe numerous inconſiſtencies & confuſion of ideas, which we find to generally among thoſe we converſe with. The opinions of perſons of credit, are frequently taken up without examination, or deduced from principles in themſelves erroneous, becauſe they have never given themſelves the trouble of fitting them to the bottom. How contemptible, rath opinions unſupported by ſolid reaſons muſt appear to an accurate thinker, though delivered with fluency or even elegance of language, it is eaſy to imagine; it is not by flying from ſubject to ſubject and ſkimming the ſurface of ſcience, that much knowledge is gained, but by proceeding ſlowly and correctly, and never leaving any ſubject till it be thoroughly underſtood. By encouraging you to think accurately and to exerciſe induſtry and application, we have endeavored to protect you from this rock, and to give ſolidity to all your future acquiſitions. It is only the man, who is not afraid to decide for himſelf, that can diſcharge any office he may hold with probity and honor.

While you are qualifying yourſelves, to diſcharge with dignity, the duty of your profeſſions, you muſt not forget that ſomething more is neceſſary to render bulineſs pleaſant. In order to do this, you muſt behave in a kind of affectionate manner to all who have intercourſe with you; a miniſter of treatment, a condeſcenſion to inferiors, a ready obedience to the juſt commands of ſuperiors; contribute in a remarkable degree to make a man content and uſeful in ſociety. Theſe qualities make us amiable, we may be ſure of buſineſs, we may diſcharge with fidelity the duty of our ſtation, and yet become diſagreeable, we may treat people with ſuperciliouſneſs or neglect, we may indulge a moroſeneſs of diſpoſition, which ſhall diſguſt where we meant to pleaſe, and raiſe up enemies, where we wiſhed for friends. Theſe and ſeveral other faults ariſe from a want of conſideration, for they are as diſagreeable to the perſon guilty of them as to thoſe with whom he is connected; it muſt be obvious to you all, that I do not recommend that artificial politeneſs which decorates the countenance with a ſmile, while the heart is rankling with malice, and which will diſcover to the wicked and the proud, when occaſion ſuppoſes, the cruelty of ſentiments which I would recommend to you as the heart, and intimately connected with all the other diſpoſitions that can adorn human nature; it conſiſts in having a proper regard for the feelings of others, and in endeavoring to make them pleaſed with themſelves and their ſituation, in ſo far as virtue admits. The beſt obſervers of good breeding is good-ſenſe, which always regards the ſubject, and diſregards the means of making yourſelves agreeable.

At the ſame time that you are animated with the laudable ambition of excelling in your profeſſions, and endeavoring to deſerve applauſe by your amiable exertions, do not neglect to improve thoſe correct principles of religion and virtue which muſt ever conſtitute your moſt valid merit. In your cloſets, the ſolemn and affecting truths of the preſence of your God, our friends, our benefactors, the certainty of death, and that it is only by imitating his moſt perfect example, that we can render ourſelves worthy of the reaſon we boaſt in the poſſeſſion of beings, and enjoy ſolid contentment in this world, the hope of which is to come; but having exhorted you at home, and in another place always to cherish true religion, I ſhall ſay any thing further on that preſent.

Suffer me however, to remind you, that he who would be a good man and rife in moral excellence, muſt begin by being a dutiful child. Obedience to parents, on account of its intimate connection with the firſt principles of virtue, and the ſentiments, are indications of an amiable and generous heart, it may attract to great perfection. This may be a transient conſideration ſome, the moſt ſolemn, and ſerious, and affecting, but it has no value. I will boldly affirm, that the man who does not look back with delight at every preſent he receives from his parents, who looks not a moſt ſignificant ſmile upon the recollection of his exertions to render them happy, and who experiences no compunctions for acts of diſobedience or neglect, can never feel much ſatisfaction either in this world or the next; cherish in your boſoms this tender ſenſe of affection, it will protect you from vice, though for remembrance of your families and your homes. When you are aſſaulted by temptation, when the wicked and profligate are ready to draw you into their ſnares, and to corrupt the pure and amiable principles you have imbibed, when your reſolutions ſtaggers and begins to give way, the tender remembrance of your parents, ſhall riſe to your minds and ſtrengthen your reſolution. What you will aſk in your hearts, would they to your friends ſay were they preſent at this moment. Would they be pleaſed with what I am going to do? Would they approve? Such wickedneſs; it was not that, that they conſidered as the moſt affectionate farewell; they conjured me with tears to adhere to virtue and to fly temptation. This recollection will help to get the allurements of vice and enable you to eſcape their ſnares. Moreover, obedience to parents is the foreruner of obedience to God. In him we behold a parent ſtill dearer than our earthly parents, whole commands are all calculated to make us execute our moſt lively gratitude and joy.

These affections, which I hope you have all diligently cultivated, and which muſt render you kind and affectionate to your brothers, ſhould be extended to all mankind. In attending to theſe, we may certainly look for conſiderable returns, does not the kind benignity muſt forever flow from the boſom of the man in which moſt of the heart. True enjoyment is ſtudied from the ſource of exterior grandeur, or in the exerciſe of power. It is not to be purchaſed with riches, with hearing or abilities, but proceeds from the exerciſe of the benevolent and moral virtues, in that active benevolence which God has diſpoſed as a means to mitigate the numerous afflictions to this tranſitory life. By imparting this ſpirit to your minds, you will diſcover every one to be your friend, indeed the noſtruction you have already received, induces me to cherish the hope, that you will become worthy members of ſociety, for the well informed mind cannot be long without a ſource of enjoyment. He can at all times diſtinguiſh the lights by which he is ſurrounded, and that which is againſt the darkneſs of it. If there be ſome miſchief in ſight many a thing, ſee and ſtrange, and unaccountable, which is frequently renewed, he feels himſelf with humility, he is degraded in his own eyes, and while he ſmiles at the ſame eſteem, it is feeble that he no longer attributes the object of others.

Before I conclude, allow me to recommend the cultivation of friendſhip. The connexions formed at ſchool, are moſt likely to continue during life. This union if founded on virtue, and nourished by ſimilarity of diſpoſition and congenial habits, will be the delight of your future lives. With what tranſports do we recollect the companions of our early years, with what emotion do we look back to their mutual endearments, and to bruſh us to one another, to the noble reſolutions we have ſometimes formed, and our determination to continue the friendſhip of youth and truth. Their are things which give us one of the moſt agreeable pleaſure, when moſt of the other enjoyments of this tranſitory life, have ceaſed to delight.

Clothed in virtue, and inſpired with the moſt pure reſolutions, you may proceed boldly in your journey through life, and the conduct you will purſue, will amply reward the tender and affectionate care of your parents; they will behold their offſpring ſtand their age, the bleſſed, which ſhall illuminate their evening days. Nor will your tutor view your progreſs in virtue and happineſs without emotion, as next to your parents, he will claim to your affection and gratitude, for to him next to them, anxious for your ſucceſs. When his mind ſtooped with a laborious employment, agitated perhaps by diſtreſſing unexpected negligence or officious interference, and was ſoothed to the diſſipation of his ſituation, he is animated with the pleaſing hope, that all his exertions will not be loſt, that ſome of his pupils will ſtill retain a deep ſenſe of the inſtructions, that ſome of them will be of him honor, become the boaſt of their country, and the delight of all their friends.

Go then my young friends, the knowledge you have acquired and the correct habits you have formed, will lead you to your proper path through life, to contrive all thoſe innocent ſchemes of pleaſure, which dignify the human character, and even to make it ſubſervient to our, the reſpect you entertain for every thing ſacred and holy. It is this conduct and theſe ſentiments that will endear you above the rivalſhip, the intrigues and flattery by which you will be ſurrounded. It is this conduct that will ſecure to you a mind full of peace, contention and diſtreſſes, and enable you to look forward to the future, with joy and expectation to that better country beyond the grave.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber informs ſuch as are indebted to him by Note, Book-account, Bond or otherwiſe, that unleſs they ſpecially diſcharge his claim againſt them by the firſt day of December next enſuing, he will thence forward ſue without reſpect to perſons.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

Yonge Street, 14th Oct. 1807.

New-York, October 19.

By the brig Sally Tracy, from Bayonne, we have received intelligence that 50,000 troops were to be at Bayonne on the 17th of September; and that Bonaparte was to meet them there on the 20th, previous to their march for Portugal, that government having agreed to put itſelf under the protection of the Engliſh.

Capt. Reynolds, of the ſhip Factor arrived at this port yeſterday, left St. Peterſburg on the 9th of Auguſt, paſſed Copenhagen the 22d, and left Elſineur on the 23d. Capt. R. informs, that when paſſing Copenhagen, he was boarded by three officers from the Engliſh men of war, who were then waiting for an opportunity to get their ſhips into the inner roads of Copenhagen for the purpoſe of commencing the bombardment, the troops having been previouſly landed. On the 23d when Captain Reynolds was at Elſineur, 30 miles from Copenhagen, he heard the commencement of the bombardment, as he ſuppoſes, of Copenhagen—by ten o'clock, the fire became general and tremendous, and continued till between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, when it ceaſed. Capt. R. having but little wind, was at 9 o'clock where he might have heard the firing, had it recommenced. The impreſſion on Capt. R's mind is, that Copenhagen has ſurrendered.

On Monday laſt the ſhip Tom, Capt. Seward, arrived at Portſmouth, in 49 days from Elſineur. Capt. S. ſtates, that Copenhagen had ſurrendered to the Engliſh.

The Boſton Gazette ſays—It was conjectured at Gibraltar when the Waſp and Conſtitution left that place, that an attempt would be made on the fortreſs by the French; and that the aſſembling of the troops at Bayonne, was intended as a preparatory ſtep towards that object. Great preparations were accordingly making to put the fortreſs in the higheſt poſſible ſtate of defence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton.

"I have juſt ſeen letters from our friend in London to the 7th of September. He has Mr. Munroe daily. Mr. Munroe had not then ſent in any official Note—he and Mr. Pinckney are fully ſenſible of our folly in wiſhing for war, and will do all they can by delay to give time for all parties to cool. Their interviews with Mr. Canning, convinced them that he was well diſpoſed. The Revenge will probably not be diſpatched until the 1ſt of October."

A letter from Liverpool, dated Sept. 9, received at Boſton, ſays:—"An Embargo is laid on all the ports in Holland, even ſhifting boats, and ſmall craft."

The lateſt letters from London ſay, that the ſtory of the American Negociation being limited to four days is untounded: and that after our Plenipotentiaries had made their communications, affairs wore a pacific aſpect.

The Britiſh having accommodated their diſpute with the Chinele, ten ſhips fully laden, under convoy of the Lyon of 64 guns, had ſailed for England.

From late London Papers.

THE SOLDIER'S HARP.

Charles the XIIth, in his deſcent on Copenhagen, near a century ſince, landed at the ſame ſpot where our Britiſh lately debarked their troops. Charles himſelf, eager to reach the iſhore, leaped into the ſea, ſword in hand, where the water roſe above his middle. His example was followed by all his officers and ſoldiers, who quickly put to flight the troops that attempted to oppoſe the debarkation. Charles never had never before been preſent at a general diſcharge of muſqets loaded with ball, when a Britiſh officer who ſtood near him, what occaſioned that whiſtling which he heard? Being informed that it was the ſound of the bullets, the King exclaimed—"This ſhall henceforth be my muſic."

COAST OF DENMARK.

The harbour of Copenhagen is circular, and the entrance into it from the ſea, a channel or gut, the middle of which only is navigable. The water on each ſide is very ſhallow, and is defended by a peculiar kind of military work, called Nival Horns, the nature and ſtrength of which merit a more detailed explanation.

They are made of large timber beams from fifteen to thirty feet long, ſhod with iron, and put together like *Chevaux de Friſe*. They are then put on flat bottom veſſels, and ſunk three, four, and five feet beneath the ſurface of the water. In the Belts, and other paſſages, particularly in the narrow Channels, where the water has neither tide nor current, they are eaſily laid down and taken up. The Swedes were the firſt who made uſe of theſe works, and they have ſubſequently been adopted both at Cronſtadt and Copenhagen.

FATE OF PORTUGAL.

The detention of the Portugueſe veſſels by Bonaparte, ſeems ominous of much danger to the future independent exiſtence of that nation. It cannot, with juſtice, be regarded as a meaſure of precaution, calculated to enſure compliance with the demand of the French government to exclude Britiſh commerce from the Tagus. The enormous power of one party, when contraſted with the imbecility of the other, leaves no room to doubt of immediate and ready compliance with ſuch a demand. We can only therefore ſuppoſe the meaſure to intimate, that Portugal comes within the limits of thoſe vaſt plans of territorial changes entertained by our enemy. Plans which, ſo far from being impeded by the hoſtility of other powers, have hitherto been moſt rapidly carried into effect during a ſtate of warfare.

PRINCE ROYAL OF DENMARK.

The circumſtances of the Prince Royal of Denmark having committed the defence of Copenhagen to General Peymann and retired to Holſtein, has led many to imagine he has given up all hopes of ſucceſsfully defending the place againſt the attacks of The Engliſh. This may be found not to be the caſe: it is very probable that his journey to Holſtein is for the purpoſe of deviſing means to ſend ſuccours to the beſieged; for, in ſtormy weather, our veſſels of war cannot completely guard the paſſage of the Belts; and it would be practicable, at leaſt, to land officers and engineers, which, we underſtand, conſtitute the principal wants of the Danes. If landed, though not able to enter Copenhagen, they might organize the militia of the iſland, and with them make a powerful diverſion.

MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.

We have ſeldom read any thing more affecting than the deſcription of the eſcape of the Daniſh Monarch across the Great Belt, on the night between the 12th and 13th ult.—Our feelings are excited when we reflect on his age—the heavy affliction under which he has for many years laboured—and the circumſtance of his being obliged to be conveyed in diſguiſe, and in the night, from his capital. A ſtriking inſtance of the inſtability of all human grandeur is here diſplayed. In the recollection of many, this aged and helpleſs Monarch, who is now repeteledly ſtealing in the night from his capital, was in ſcarce any attendants but an affectionate and dutiful Son, was, in this country, ſhining in all the pomp of Royalty, the envy and admiration of all who law him.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

MR. LEWIS,

In reading your evening paper of the 29th ult. I there found a piece called "A Picture of a Wife." By reaſon of a Lady you will be prailed to inſert a Picture of a Huſband.

The Man whom I would with to pleaſe
That muſt obtain my heart with eaſe
Muſt have an elevated mind,
A judgment ſolid—taſte refin'd;
A temper frank, a tender heart,
A generous ſoul devoid of a
Muſt be without pedantic pride,
With learning's nobleſt grace divide;
In converſation ſuch as ne'er
Offends the modeſt virgin's ear;
With no diſguſtful rudeneſs mixt,
At leaſt on me who love he hat;
With partial tenderneſs to view,
My virtues, and my faiſtes too.
Oh may I ſuch a partner find,
If Heaven has one for me deſign'd.

Warranted HATS.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a HAT MANUFACTORY in the vicinity of York, on a reſpectable ſcale, ſolicits the patronage and ſupport of the public.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and a general aſſortment of Warranted HATS be conſtantly kept at the ſtore of Mr. Thos. Hamilton, in York.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

Yonge Street, Nov. 10th, 1807

WANTED immediately, two good MILCH COWS, for which a reaſonable price will be given. Enquire at the ſtore of Mr. St. George.

November 11.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 19, in the ſecond Conceſſion of the Township of Etobicoke.—Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

The York Gazette.

YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1807.

On Tueſday the 10th inſt. about 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Excellency the Heads of Departments, proceeded from the Government Houſe to the public Buildings, in order that His Majeſty's Commiſſion, appointing Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Province of British North America, might be read in Council.—His Excellency was received by a Captain's guard of the 41ſt Regiment, and when by ſignal, it was announced that the reading, &c. was gone through, a diſcharge of artillery was given from two field pieces, after which, the proceſſion returned in its original order. The occaſion drew together a large aſſemblage, and a general ſatisfaction was manifeſt on all ranks of ſpectators.—In the evening, a large party of gentlemen dined with his Excellency.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev GEORGE O'KILL STUART, to be Chaplain to the Honorable Legiſlative Council, vice, the Rev. Doctor JOHN STUART, reſigned.

A letter from Liverpool of Sept. 9, to a mercantile houſe in New-York, contains the following:—

"Letters from London ſpeak to a certainty of matters being ſettled between this country and America. Meſſrs. Munroe and Pinckney have had an audience with the Cabinet Council, and all is put ſtraight again. The preſent Miniſtry are more favorable to America than the laſt.

A number of public ſpirited people collected on laſt Saturday, to cut down the hill at Frank's Creek. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor when informed of it, diſpatched a perſon with a preſent of fifty dollars to aſſiſt in improving the Yonge Street Road. To His Excellency for this liberal donation, and to the gentlemen who contributed, we return our warmeſt thanks.

JOHN VAN ZANTE, Poſtmaſter,
For himſelf and the public.

MR. Q. ST. GEORGE begs leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers that he has received from Montreal, and brought with him an extenſive Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Ironmongery, and a handſome and well choſen aſſortment of Furriery; having arranged with a reſpectable Farmer there, all orders for articles in that line, from his friends here, will be forwarded by him, and their execution immediately attended to. He has alſo received from New-York, a variety of Beaver Bonnets, of the neweſt faſhions, and a general aſſortment of Millinery, coming which will chuſe

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Two or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the Subscriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of rendered Tallow at one shilling per pound, likewise a constant supply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for sale for cash. Apply to the printers.

Sept, 25th, 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby; that Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Concession, has a living spring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a most desirable spot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—As to fave trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal interest, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the Subscriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James [illegible] Smith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 20th July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Lots No. 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
1, 2, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the 5th do.—300a
Acres in the township of Bienheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession—
22 - - 7th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850
Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres
in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.—600
acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in
King.
27 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres
in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period when the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 11 and north half of No. 12 in the Seventh No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 13 and south half of 12 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Concession Saltfleet; all the north half of No. 54 and the whole of 55 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lands are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn; they are well watered, having seven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of sale will be made so reasonable that they must be an object to purchasers. Application may be made to the Viscount de Chaines, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Storekeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Clock and Watch makers, Silver Smith and Jewellery Trades.—Young Men from Thirteen to Fifteen years of age, of respectable connexions are required, and they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the Subscriber at York. JORDAN POST.

8th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Applicating to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOUND freezed in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been stolen, any one proving the said Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, property secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 30. JOHN COWN

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 18, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Burton, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, distant about six miles from Town; having 25 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grain;—Also, 16 acres cheaped down and ready for sowing; A good Log House, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young oxen, and five or six Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 8th Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 23 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No. 23 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 east half half of Lot No. 12 in the fifth Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 2 in the eighth Concession of Ernsley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom undisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LOST

THE 16th day of May last, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit; one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gibson, [in Upper Canada] for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes against Jonas Pell, [illegible] amounting to six dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by —— Van Alstyne for Oliver W. Maker, to John Hallenbeck, for [illegible] 13 to 14 hundred bushels of Oats—a Sale, said receipt dated 19 October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The subscribers to the above notes are regarded not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. His connexions must be respectable, and his morals unsuspected.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 15th Oct. 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has furnished Liquor on credit, that his wants for Cash or Cash are very pressing.—He therefore hopes this Notice will induce his Friends to call on him, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 24th Oct. 1807.

Sadler & Harness Maker.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Thomas Moffat's dwelling house, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairing will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th August 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquire to be made of the executor Mr. Ruffell, respecting the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Howard, who at present resides on the premises, and will refer in a further to make known for a tenant.

York, 23d Oct.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform the other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waste Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if so privileged) state in his Petition as before, that in case the same should be favourably answered, he undertakes and is ready within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and the Survey of the said Lands. And that information from any such person as aforesaid may be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted therein.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall make the same in whole favor the Order in Council in question, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipts.

4th. That the attested copies of the said Order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be granted by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except in so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to T. Mosley's. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr Fitch, Dover in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit of.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th Nov. 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Two or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Township at Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the subscriber. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

Tallow For Sale.

A QUANTITY of rendered Tallow at one shilling per pound, likewise a constant supply of unrendered Tallow at nine pence per pound, N. Y. Currency, for sale for cash. Apply to the printers.

Sept, 25th, 1809.

Land For Sale.

LOT No 35 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the next Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Concession, has a living spring upon it, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a most beautiful spot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To save trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with Mortgage on it, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the subscriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to James [illegible]smith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 21st July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for cash, viz.

Two No. 1, 2, 12, 14, 23, and 24, in the 6th concession—
1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and west half of 24, 7th do.
3, 4, 23, 24 - - 8th do.
North half of 24 in the - 9th do.—3200 acres in the township of Blenheim.
23 and Southern ½ of 24 - 2d concession—
22 - - 8th do.
4 - - 8th do.
4 - - 10 do.—850 Acres in the township of Burford.
22, 23 and 24 - - 5th—600 acres in Whitby.
10, 11 and 12 - - 7th do.
Broken Lot No. 14 - - 9th do.— 600 acres in the township of Glanford.
19, 21 and South half of 22 - 2d—500 in King.
27 - - - 3d
14 - - - 5th—400 acres in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were Surveyed, it is to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber who can give an undisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No 21 and north half of No. 22 in the seventh No. 4, 5, and 6 in the eighth; Nos. 23 and south half of 22 in the 7th, and Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the 8th Concession, on Saulbert; also the north half of No. 24 and the whole of 25 on the east side of Yonge Street, on these lands are at present, thirty Acres cleared, with a Dwelling House and Barn; they are well watered, having seven or eight fine Springs, with three Creeks running through them. The terms of sale will be made so reasonable that they must be an object to purchasers. Application may be made to the Viscount de Chalus, Major St. George, the Printers of the Gazette, or Mr. Thomas Hamilton, inkeeper

☞ Deeds of Conveyance will be immediately given to purchasers.

York, 16th June, 1807.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Cock and Watch makers, Silver Smith and Jewellery Trades.—Young Men from Thirteen to Fifteen years of age, of respectable connexions are required, and they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the Subscriber at York. JORDAN POST.

8th Oct. 1807

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a stream of Water running through the same; the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOUND secreted in a place in the neighbourhood of this town, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been stolen, any one proving the said Leather to be his property, may have it returned to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 50 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to become a purchaser, will, upon paying a part of the purchase money, be allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, properly secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

York, June 30. - JOHN CONN

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48. East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlin, Barnes; or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 acres, with a running Stream of Water in its centre, Situate about six miles from Town; having 15 acres of Improvement thereon, 12 of which are under Wheat, and the remainder under Grass;—Also, 16 acres chopped down and ready for logging; A good Log House, a yoke of Oxen, three Cows, a two years old Steer, three 3 years old Calves, two young mares and five or six Hogs; with all the Utensils necessary for Farming.—For terms apply to the Printers hereof, or to FRANCIS BROCK the Proprietor, on the Premises.

15th May, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 300 Acres, with a good Log house & upwards of 20 Acres well improved thereon—Lot No. 25 in the seventh Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 80 Acres—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1000 Acres; the River Nen runs through these lands, abounding with Mill seats; Lots No 33 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the 8th Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres; Lot No. 6 in the 6th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 11 and east half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Concession of Oxford and District of London, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 12 in the Seventh Concession of Hamilton and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Ernley and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 9 in the 6th Concession of Ballard, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas B. Gough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

LOST

THE 16th day of May last, on the road leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Gilbert, (in Upper Canada) for 120 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes against Jordan Post, Esq. amounting to the dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by —— Van Alstyne for Oliver W. Maher, to John Holbrook, for from 13 to 14 hundred bushels of Durham Salt, said receipt dated in October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten dollars. The subscribers to the above notes are requested not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his order.

JOHN HASBROOK.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. His connexions must be respectable, and his morals unimpeachable.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Bank CONVEYANCES, MORTGAGES, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 15th Oct. 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has furnished Liquor on credit, that his wants for Cash or Cash are very pressing.—He therefore hopes this Notice will induce his Friends to call him, without his being obliged to apply for payment in a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 24th 1807.

Sadler & Harness Maker.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop next door east of Mr. Thomas Mosley's dwelling house, and that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, in all its different branches, and will be happy to supply all who favor him with their commands.—HARNESS and all kinds of Repairs will be done on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

CALVIN BANISTER.

York, 15th August 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr White—lately occupied by Mr Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Bostfield, respecting the rent—who at present resides on the premises, and will retire in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.

York, 23d 08.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waste Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not, by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 3oth of December 1802: It is hereby notified by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the same Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (as to privilege) state it his Petition whether or not, in case the same should be favorably answered, he undertakes and is ready within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent and the Survey of the said Lands. And that no petition from any such person as aforesaid will be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Statement being inserted thereto.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council in his favor, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by virtue of such Order.

3d. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give out the same in whole layer the Order in Council in question, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipts.

4th. That the attested copies of the said Order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said Order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Militia claimants, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as such regulations respect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to T. Mosley's. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the full Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

DOCTOR TOLMAN presents his respects to the inhabitants of Yonge Street, and informs them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Eli Bates, in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the commands of all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will admit.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th Nov. 1807.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

G R.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 24.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 86.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of the same, to be convened, held, called, and holden, and to every of you.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We (by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Twenty third day of this present month of October, at which time, in our Town of York, you were told and constituted to appear, But we, being into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of your loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; but on receiving, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Thirtieth Day of November, next ensuing, you meet in our Provincial Parliament at the Town of York, there to take into consideration the state of our said Province of Upper Canada, and these parts as may seem necessary. Hereto fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, We caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Sixteenth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-seventh year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation of the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province ever since: And whereas the 28th day of July, 1798, was limited and appointed by Proclamation, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1797, for the time being, for the reception of claims of such persons as should be entitled to be allowed to make their claims to the Land Granted by His Majesty to the Loyalists, and to the Children of Loyalists, and to such persons as had been resident in this Province prior to the said 28th day of July, 1798, and who had not claimed to be entitled to the said Grants, and whereas it is expedient that the said 28th day of July, 1798, should be further enlarged and extended, and that the said Grants should be made to such persons as aforesaid, who have arrived in this Province since the said 28th day of July, 1798, and who have not claimed to be entitled to the said Grants, and whereas it is expedient

SCOTTISH GLENS.

BY JAMES HOGG, THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

EPITAPH

To be inscribed on the Tomb of Tom Paine.

DOWNING STREET, *Sept. 4.*

The following Dispatch has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier:—

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wisby, August 16 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart, joined me the 8th instant, on the 25th ult. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, the Service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 26th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move from Copenhagen, it was not till late in the evening of the 31st inst. that a village situated about midway between Elsinore and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

PROCLAMATION

Issued on the 5th of August at Zealand.

By ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUCKATHCART, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces by Sea and Land, employed in the Expedition.

WHEREAS the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory acceded to by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of Francein the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggrandizement, to take measures to prevent the arms of a great power from being turned against them.

In this view the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and His Majesty has sent negociators with ample powers to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

The King, our Royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient, to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his Majesty's ports.

"That regard shall be had to the indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the parties and belligerent powers, that no hostile act shall be committed by the subjects of his Majesty, to injure the territories or property of his Danish Majesty, and that the property, ships, and effects taken as aforesaid, shall be restored to the proprietors, or their agents, in the same plight as they shall be found at the time of delivery, and that adequate compensation shall be made for the loss of the use of the same, in the event of any unnecessary detention.

"We cannot, however, conceal from you, that the Emperor of Russia was in possession, but by fair dealing, of the confidence of those who have in their hands the means of Europe, from whom alone the force of your navy is to be taken.

"We have also deposited with your court full security for the restitution of the same, to be given by the Emperor of Russia, as a pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby required in the name, and at the express command of the King our master, that all our demands be punctually complied with, every ship belonging to Denmark, both at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment as when received under the protection of the British flag.

"It is in the power of your government, by a word, to breathe our swords, and to voluntarily draw against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France tender you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

"His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them in general is on the footing of a province of the friendly power in full alliance with Great Britain, whose territory was the unfortunate to be the theatre of war.

"The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

"Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

"Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and extraordinary supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable and must be enforced.

"Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

"If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but in furtherance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of their arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any persons, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small bodies, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, shall expect to be treated with rigour.

"The government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter upon an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has adopted a hostile attitude; but it is yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

Given on the ground, under our hands and seals, this 26th day of August, 1807.

(Signed as above.)

Halifax, October 18.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, William Conon and Mounsey Tinning, two of the unfortunate men who were sentenced to death on the 27th ult. for mutiny on board of his Majesty's frigate Jason, were executed at the fore-yard arm of that ship.—Campbell, Bond, Brown, and Denen, alias Matthews, the also sentenced to death, were respited after they had ascended the platform.

As a justification of their conduct these men had agreed together to permit in a charge of cruelty against their officers, under the idea that such a conduct would excite a compassionate sensation in their favor, as would ultimately lead to their pardons, and to general had been the compassion excited, that a petition had been preferred in their behalf by the Marine Humane Society.—That execution was in consequence delayed, and the Britfish enquiries "minuted, until the Commander in Chief had become fully satisfied of the falsehood of the charge, and of the great criminality of Cann and Tinning, in particular, that mercy could not, without injury to the service, be extended to them.—All of the men were leaving the cabin to attend the execution, the whole list expecting to suffer, hardened scars, some without any the Reverend Gentlemen who attended them, that nothing could not bear to go out of the world with a lie in their mouths.—That the charges they had framed against their officers were not true, and had only been made in them in hopes so extend compassion.—They acquitted those Gentlemen to commit in writing, this their dying declaration, and then would all fight. This was accordingly done. They also at the awful moment of their departure, declared, that they, with the men recommended to mercy, had combined to criminate their officers. They asked pardon of their officers for their injurious conduct in aspersing their characters, and exhibited strong marks of penitence and contrition.

Norfolk, Oct. 14.

Commodore Barron, we understand, has so far recovered his late severe illness, as to be able to attend the Court, which stands adjourned to Friday next.

The Triumph, Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, the Leopard, Capt. Humphries, and the Hamilton, Tender, have sailed for Halifax. The ships now on the station are the Bellona and the Ville de Milan.

Boston, October 16.

A gentleman has arrived in town from Halifax, and informs, that the English September Packet had arrived there from England, bringing London papers to the 9th Sept. and letters to the 5th. The letters mentioned that Admiral Berkley had been recalled, but that the order was countermanded soon after the dispatches received by the Revenge was made known—and that 6000 troops were ordered out to Nova Scotia. He also observes, that orders had been received from England, for organizing the militia, that several companies had been muttered previous to his leaving Halifax; and that the people there were very averse to a war with the United States. Two of the Jason's mutineers had been hung at her yard-arm, and the remainder deprived. The Triumph and the Leopard, had arrived from the Capes of Virginia.

A letter dated at Cape Cayes the 9th Sept. received at Philadelphia, says—General Xaros, is no more; he was killed by his own soldiers as he was urging them to fight against Petion.—We hear also that Gen. Lamarre has been Christophe, and in all probability he will be taken, and then we shall once more be at peace.

By a French decree, now in force, all foreigners are prohibited from landing in France any black, mulatto, or other person of colour of either sex.

New-York, October 19.

On Monday last the ship Tom, Capt. Seward, arrived at Portsmouth, in 40 days from Elsineur. Capt. S. states, that Copenhagen had surrendered to the English

after a short siege, the end of last August, a gentleman in London, dated September 5, to his correspondent in Boston, says, without hesitation, that "Copenhagen has surrendered to the British forces on the 29th of August."

From the United States Gazette.

Lower Sterling.—We have taken some pains to ascertain the truth of a story which has been in circulation since yesterday, related to the purloining of a packet of letters. The following appears to be the prominent facts. Some time yesterday, one of the branch mails came up to town with a package of letters which he had received from a British armed schooner off the Capes of Delaware, and which he was to deposit in the post office. The package was enclosed, according to custom, with the name of vice admiral Berkley, and addressed to Mr. Erskine, the British minister, at Philadelphia.

The pilot instead of taking the package to the post office, delivered it to a person whose name he will not at present mention, who undertook to have it taken care of, and who, as he says, was on his way to the post office to deposit it, when he met with another person, who for the present shall also be nameless. This man, who is attached to the Aurora office, seeing the package, took the person who had possession of it into the office, and the packet was first into a back apartment. After a little while Duane came forward and told the person that he need give himself no further trouble about the package, for that he (Duane) would take care of it. The person demanded that it should be delivered to him, but was refused. Afterwards the package was demanded in form by the British consul, or by his orders, but Duane answered that it was no longer within his control; that it had been put under cover and sent to Washington. Upon inquiry at the post office, however, it was ascertained that nothing of the kind had passed through the office.

These facts may be relied upon as substantially correct. Comment upon such a transaction would be entirely superfluous to men who have any of the most common notions of morality or honor.—As an appeal will probably be made by the injured party to the laws of the land, it would be improper at present to discuss the subject in the Gazette.

French and Dutch Fleets.—Present state of the enemy's navy in the following ports:

The Texel.—In the New Deep, 3 sail of the line, bearing an admiral's flag, 5 ditto, dismantled.

In the Marsdiep.—5 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 2 corvettes, 2 brigs and 1 schooner, total 8 all ready for sea.

Antwerp.—2 sail of the line complete 2 ditto, building.

Flushing.—In the Basin, 4 sail of the line.

In the Roads, 1 frigate ready for sea.

Gore Frigate.

Helvoetsluys.—2 frigate.

Antwerp.—2 74 deckers complete, 5 galiote building.

In the Ems.—8 gun-brigs, and several small gun-boats.

Flushing.—2 sail of the line in the roads, 1 frigate, and one brig, well manned and ready for sea.

Rochefort.—9 line of battle ships, including two 3 deckers. The Calcutta equipping with all possible expedition.

Ferrol.—9 line of battle ships under sailing orders.—*Lond. Pap.*

The York Gazette.

YORK, November 14, 1807.

It is admitting fallacy to talk, we assume always express a meaning, but the assumption is not always a just one. Impressed with this idea, we hasten to inform the public at large, that the Receiving Office, standing at No. 1, Coney-street, is open every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon.

Enter Kite.

Kite. A'n't you a couple of sweet fellows, now! Here you have complained to the captain, I am to be turned out, and one of you will be sergeant. Which of you is to have my halberd?

Both. Kite!

Kite. So you both—in your guts—March, you kine of whores!

[*Exeunt, all off.*

To be Sold at Public Sale, till we previously disposed of; to the highest and best bidder, at Sewell's Tavern, on the sixth January next, at One o'Clock,

LOT No. 8, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, containing two hundred acres, more or less, being the whole of the Patent granted to Peter Russell, Esquire, by the name of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Concession of the Township of York, containing two hundred acres, more or less, except and reserving out of the same, fifty acres, more or less, heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Peter Russell, Esquire, to Thomas Scott, Esquire, and described as follows, that is to say, fifty acres, more or less, being the south part of the said Lot No. 8, in the 2d concession of the Township of York, bounded on the south by the south limit of the said Lot No. 8, on the west by the west limit of the said Lot No. 8, on the north by a line drawn parallel to the south limit of the said Lot No. 8, and distant therefrom fifty acres, more or less, and on the east by the east limit of the said Lot No. 8, and also except and reserving out of the said Lot No. 8, one hundred acres, more or less, heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Peter Russell, Esquire, to Thomas Scott, Esquire, and described as follows, that is to say, one hundred acres, more or less, being the north part of the said Lot No. 8, in the 2d concession of the Township of York, bounded on the north by the north limit of the said Lot No. 8, on the west by the west limit of the said Lot No. 8, on the south by a line drawn parallel to the north limit of the said Lot No. 8, and distant therefrom one hundred acres, more or less, and on the east by the east limit of the said Lot No. 8, subject nevertheless to the reservations mentioned in the Crown Deed thereof, and to the conditions of settlement duties, if not performed, and to the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, as hereinafter mentioned.

SCHEDULE of LANDS belonging to the Estate of the late Right Honorable Peter Russell, of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, deceased, which are to be sold at Public Auction, by the Executors of the said Estate, at Sewell's Tavern, in the Town of York, Home District, aforesaid, on the sixth day of January next, at One o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter mentioned, viz.

[*Here follows a long list of lots, with their descriptions, which we omit.*]

SCHEDULE of LANDS belonging to the Estate of the late Right Honorable Peter Russell, of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, deceased, which are to be sold at Public Auction, by the Executors of the said Estate, at Sewell's Tavern, in the Town of York, Home District aforesaid, on the sixth day of January next, at One o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day, subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter mentioned, viz.

[*Here follows a long list of lots, with their descriptions, which we omit.*]

MR. O. ST. GEORGE begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he purchased the stock in trade of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, and has removed to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Cockerty & Ross, in Mr. Paul & Winter's Block, Queen's Square, where he has for sale a general assortment of Merchandize, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Produce, or short credit. The stock of Goods is selected in Montreal at the commencement of the season, and consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c. &c. The following articles, of the first quality, are kept constantly on hand, viz. Fine, Middling and Coarse Teas, Coffee, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Mustard, Indigo, Cotton Yarn, Oakum, Pitch and Tar. Also a few barrels of prime Pork. Those who wish to purchase will be required to call and examine for themselves, as no goods will be sold from the store unless they are approved and packed in sufficient boards, and warranted to be merchantable. The highest market price will be given for Furs, Skins, Ginseng, Beeswax, Tallow, Pork, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas and Flour.

Those indebted to the late firm of Cockerty & Ross, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and to pay the amount of their respective balances without delay, as no further indulgence will be given.

All persons having any demands against the late firm of Cockerty & Ross, are requested to present them for inspection and settlement, and those indebted to the late firm of Paul & Winter's Block, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence will be given.

York, 14th Nov. 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has pleased His Majesty, by Orders in Council, to appoint Commissioners to receive Grants of Land in this Province, and to administer an Oath for the due execution of their Offices, and the faithful discharge of their duties, during His Majesty's pleasure, and to authorize them to receive and report upon all Petitions for Grants of Land, and to do and perform all such other matters and things as should be directed by His Majesty, or by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, by His Majesty's Instructions, or by Warrant under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by Order in Council, and to report their proceedings therein to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, as by the said Orders in Council, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1807, reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear:

And whereas it is expedient that the Public should be informed of the Rules and Regulations which the said Commissioners have established for the execution of the said Orders in Council, and for the transaction of the business of their Office:

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Executive Council, and Secretary to the said Commissioners, do hereby give Notice, that the said Commissioners have established the following Rules and Regulations, viz.

1st. That the Office of the said Commissioners be opened every day, Sundays excepted, from the hour of Nine in the morning until Four in the afternoon, at the Office of the Executive Council, in the Town of York.

2d. That every Petition for Land be addressed to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and be left with the Clerk of the said Commissioners, at the Office aforesaid, who shall enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall give a receipt for the same, if required.

3d. That every Petitioner do state his place of residence, his occupation, and the number of years he has resided in the Province, and whether he has received any Grant of Land, or any Order for a Grant of Land, from the Crown, or from any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of this Province, and if so, when and to whom such Grant or Order was made, and what quantity of Land was granted thereby, and whether he has complied with the conditions of settlement duties annexed to such Grant or Order, and if not, what reasons he has to offer for his non-compliance therewith.

4th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Family, and how many persons his Family consists of, distinguishing the number of Males above and under sixteen years of age, and the number of Females above and under that age.

5th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Property, Stock, Cattle, Implements of Husbandry, Money, or other Property, and the amount and value thereof.

6th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Trade, Profession, Occupation or Employment, and whether he has any, and what, Property, Stock in Trade, Money, or other Property, and the amount and value thereof.

7th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Upper Canada, or elsewhere, and the quantity and value thereof.

8th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the United States of America, and the quantity and value thereof.

9th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Great Britain or Ireland, and the quantity and value thereof.

10th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in any other Country, and the quantity and value thereof.

11th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Lower Canada, and the quantity and value thereof.

12th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the quantity and value thereof.

13th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the quantity and value thereof.

14th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Prince Edward, and the quantity and value thereof.

15th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Cape Breton, and the quantity and value thereof.

16th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Newfoundland, and the quantity and value thereof.

17th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Bermuda, and the quantity and value thereof.

18th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Jamaica, and the quantity and value thereof.

19th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Barbadoes, and the quantity and value thereof.

20th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Antigua, and the quantity and value thereof.

21st. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of St. Christopher's, and the quantity and value thereof.

22d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Dominica, and the quantity and value thereof.

23d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of St. Vincent's, and the quantity and value thereof.

24th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Grenada, and the quantity and value thereof.

25th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Tobago, and the quantity and value thereof.

26th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Trinidad, and the quantity and value thereof.

27th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Martinique, and the quantity and value thereof.

28th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Guadaloupe, and the quantity and value thereof.

29th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of St. Lucia, and the quantity and value thereof.

30th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Mauritius, and the quantity and value thereof.

31st. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Ceylon, and the quantity and value thereof.

32d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Malta, and the quantity and value thereof.

33d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Gibraltar, and the quantity and value thereof.

34th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Minorca, and the quantity and value thereof.

35th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Corfu, and the quantity and value thereof.

36th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Zante, and the quantity and value thereof.

37th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Cephalonia, and the quantity and value thereof.

38th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Ithaca, and the quantity and value thereof.

39th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Santa Maura, and the quantity and value thereof.

40th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Cerigo, and the quantity and value thereof.

41st. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Paxo, and the quantity and value thereof.

42d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Ithaca, and the quantity and value thereof.

43d. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Santa Maura, and the quantity and value thereof.

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78th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Ithaca, and the quantity and value thereof.

79th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Santa Maura, and the quantity and value thereof.

80th. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Cerigo, and the quantity and value thereof.

81st. That every Petitioner do state whether he has any, and what, Interest in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in the Island of Paxo, and the quantity and value thereof.

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142d. That every Petit

FOR SALE,

To pay the Purchase-money,

A LARGE Commodious House in Yonge Street, for the Terms, Lot No. 22 in the 1st Concession from the Bay. Further particulars may be known by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby, in the County of the Northumberland, in the Province of Upper Canada, 200 Acres, more or less, of which about 100 Acres are cleared and under good fence, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected. The Land is of the first quality, and is situated about 4 miles from the Township of Pickering, 14 miles from the Township of Whitby, and 30 miles from the Town of York. For terms of sale, which will be made easy to the purchaser, apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms for Cash:

[illegible]

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 22 in the 1st Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres, more or less. About 100 Acres of the same are cleared and under good fence, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected. The Land is of the first quality, and is situated about 4 miles from the Township of Pickering, 14 miles from the Township of Whitby, and 30 miles from the Town of York. For terms of sale, which will be made easy to the purchaser, apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

Rope, For Sale.

THE Office will this day of Rope Yarns, containing 200 Lengths of 60 Fathoms well laid, and warranted. Any person wishing to purchase the same, may apply at the Store of the Subscriber, in the Garrison, or at the Store of the Commissariat, in the Town of York.

JOHN CORR.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, BANK CONVEYANCES, BILL BONDS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of [illegible] with a number of Improvements on the same, and three years Crop on the Ground. The Land is of the first quality, and to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN FOYT.

York, 1st Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Cooper Trade, of good moral character, between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Subscriber living in York.

JORDAN FOYT.

York, 1st Oct. 1807.

DOCTOR THOMAS PARKIN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, late of the Island of Jamaica, having settled in this Province, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, that he will attend the call of those who may favour him with their commands. He may be found at Mr. Allan Macdonell's, Esquire, Yonge Street, until May, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold by Auction, by order of the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Honourable Peter Russell, deceased, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not disposed of at private sale before that time,

THAT valuable and well known Property, situate on the Bay of Toronto, in the Township of York, consisting of a Farm of 200 Acres, more or less, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and other Buildings thereon erected, and a Garden and Orchard in full bearing. The Land is of the first quality, and is situated about 4 miles from the Township of Pickering, 14 miles from the Township of Whitby, and 30 miles from the Town of York. For terms of sale, which will be made easy to the purchaser, apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN MARKLAND.

York, 1st Oct. 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Snyder,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
Isaac Campbell,
Elijah Barton, Esquires.

Midland District.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Macklink,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Philip Dorland, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Ab. Hawley,
Leonard Sowder,
Elias Smith, Esq.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District.

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Nassau.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Clew,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Fraser,
Hugh Munfield,
John Symmonds, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Brunton,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Wick,
John Cattman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliott,
Angus M'Intosh,
John Askin, Junior,
George M'Gregor,
Alexander Dow, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. HALTON, Secretary.

Lieut. Governor's Office,

York, 13th March, 1807.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 28, in the 1st of Twiss Street, containing 200 Acres, the soil and situation are excellent. For further particulars apply to Mr. Allan Macdonell, living on the Premises.

York, 1st Oct. 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. Elmsley, situated on Mr. Chief Justice Allcock's lot, in such a condition as to be immediately inhabited, with a convenient Stable and Coach House. The House may be let with or without the Furniture, as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to Mr. Boland, who is desired to make known the terms.

York, 25th Oct.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the [illegible]

TO BE SOLD,

LOT No. 8, in the Second Concession of the Township of York, containing 200 Acres, more or less. The Land is of the first quality, and is situated about 4 miles from the Township of Pickering, 14 miles from the Township of Whitby, and 30 miles from the Town of York. For terms of sale, which will be made easy to the purchaser, apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.

FRANCIS BROCK, or Peregrine, on the Premises.

York, 1st Dec. 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to T. Mollé's. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines, carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

LOST

THIS day, a Pocket Book, containing [illegible] The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at the Printing Office, York.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Application must be made immediately, and the terms may be known by applying to the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

THE Second Edition of the Statutes of this Province, with the Proclamation for dividing the Province into Districts, &c. &c. Also, a few Copies of the Laws of Upper Canada, from the year 1792 to 1804, inclusive.

J. CAMERON.

York, 2nd Oct. 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers to whom he has furnished Lasts on credit, that his wants for Cash are very pressing, and therefore begs they will discharge their respective accounts without further notice to prevent the disagreeable necessity of applying to a legal way.

JOHN LYON.

Town Street, 15th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 19, in the second Concession of the Township of Etobicoke.—Application to be made to the printer of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

FOUND lodged in a store house, a considerable quantity of Leather, which the owner may have by proving property, and paying the expenses of advertising and this notice.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 30.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 862.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Thirtieth Day of November, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirtieth day of this present month of November, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and confirmed to appear, but watching into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding, and by these presents enjoyning you and each of you, that on the Ninth Day of January, next following, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into Consideration the State and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem requisite, therein, but doubtless

IN Testimony whereof, We caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twenty-fourth Day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and seven, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are diverse persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province ever since, and for the space of ten years and upwards, and have continued to reside therein during that period, but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertion of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of Subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 24th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on the U. E. List, or have been deprived from the same, by reason that their Children become entitled to the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant Governor aforesaid, desirous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty, and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may enjoy the like Loyalty of their Fathers, DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 24th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 24th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof being made, be inserted on the said List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of the Royal Bounty to the fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Gov.

By His Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the fortysecond year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and traders in his majesty's dominions within this province, it hath been ascertained that these evils immediate relation for Appointing two additional convenient places of entry and clearance at the places hereinafter specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the powers and authority so vested in me, by and by the authority of said act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the last session of parliament, passed in the 47th year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, certain duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places named after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western district, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, generally and respectively, be and the same is by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imported and established by virtue of the said act, to extend to the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

Wm. Jarvis, Secretary.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the [illegible] Concession of the Township of [illegible], the county of [illegible] Lands is excellent, and the situation desirable for settlement. Apply to E. SMITH, Esq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHRY.

They will be sold separately or together, and on reasonable time given.

York, 1st Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.

Apply at the Printing Office.

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BURNET, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, Oct. 27, 1807.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States, communicated by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, of serious character, which deeply concerned the peace of our country, both abroad and at home, have rendered it my duty to call you together, at an earlier period than was contemplated when you parted from your homes. Those circumstances, which have been developing themselves in the course of the present year, and which have been communicated to you from time to time, as they came to my knowledge, will have prepared you for the consideration of the measures which the state of our country may require. The interests which are staked on the issue of your deliberations are of the highest order. They involve the honor, the independence, and the essential rights of the nation; and it is our sincere prayer, that the result may be such as the love of our country, enlightened by the love of peace, will dictate. Happily, the subjects which will demand your attention, though numerous and highly important, are not of a nature to require long discussion; and I trust that the progress of public business will not be delayed beyond the period to which, by the constitution, you may prolong your session.

The love of peace, which has so long been the characteristic principle of the United States, and which has been cherished by the whole tenor of our conduct, will, I am sure, be found to have lost none of its influence on the present occasion. Whatever may be the decision of others, it will be productive of none on our part, which will not be clearly called for by our honor and our interests. Those, which we have already manifested, have been unequivocally such as to command the confidence of the world, that we are not unmindful of either. Our moderation and forbearance under wrongs and provocations, which have been accumulating for years, have been pushed to the very limit of what the most sensitive honor will justify. Indeed, the character of that honor will be sought, rather in the light which reason sheds on the circumstances of the case, than in the heat which they are calculated to excite. Posterity will be our judges; and by posterity we are willing to be judged.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communication to Congress, of any change in her conduct towards us. But certain facts and considerations, which have since occurred, make it my duty to state, that the state of things, which may force us into war, is not altogether of her conduct towards us. Formerly, indeed, she was unjust, in omitting to restrain her own people from committing depredations on our property, by reason of her incapacity to do it. But now she is unjust, in omitting to restrain them, from the want of the same incapacity. Formerly she omitted to do us justice, from her inability to meet the power which was injuring us. Now she omits it, from her inability to withdraw from the alliance of that power. Formerly she omitted it, because she could not; now, because she will not. Whether the refusal to do us justice, proceeds from the one cause or the other, from the want of power, or the want of will, the effect upon our rights is the same. Nor is it certain, that the causes are unconnected with each other. Spain may have refused to do us justice, in the hope that the power to which she is allied, would avenge her wrongs. Be this as it may, the fact is certain, that the conduct of Spain is influenced by that of France, and that we have no evidence, that the influence will not be exerted to our injury. Add to this, that the principles of France, which place commerce under the power of force, and exclude neutral nations from the intercourse of belligerent ports, are principles which we cannot admit, and which we are bound to oppose. Spain, therefore, in refusing to us the rights of neutrality, takes part with France against us, and indicates the spirit in which she will conduct herself towards us, should we be forced into war with France. Her colonies, from their vicinity, will be the first victims of her hostility. Our trade to the Mediterranean has been subjected to the same fate, by the same power. Our coasting trade, and even our fisheries, are in the same predicament. Our seamen are wanted, and our property is wanted, by the belligerent powers, and will be taken, as far as they can be found, and as they can be reached by the means of force. Our ports and our waters will be the scene of violence committed on our vessels, and on the persons of our citizens. Our rivers, which penetrate our country in every direction, will be penetrated by the armed vessels of the belligerents, and our citizens will be exposed to the same violence, from the same quarter, as on the ocean. Such is the relative situation of the United States and Spain, and such the reasons which place us in the power of France, and compel us to consider the conduct of Spain towards us, as influenced by that of France.

The communications, which I have received from our ministers at London and Madrid, since the period of my last communication to Congress, will be laid before you. They will show the state of our negotiations with those governments, and the grounds on which they have been suspended. Whether they will be renewed hereafter, and with what prospect of success, time only can decide. Our ministers have been authorized to enter into amicable discussions, and to make arrangements, on every subject, which might lead to a settlement of our differences, and to the accommodation of our mutual interests. They have been authorized to make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the debts due to our citizens from Spain, and for the payment of the claims of our citizens on the government for spoliations committed on our commerce. They have been authorized to enter into arrangements with Spain, relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, and to the boundaries of Louisiana and Mexico. They have been authorized to arrange amicably, and definitively, our claims to the Floridas, and to the navigation of the rivers which run through them. They have been authorized to purchase the Floridas, and to give, for the same, a sum proportioned to the importance of the object to the United States, and to the circumstances which might render it necessary. And they have been authorized to arrange our boundaries, in every direction, on the most liberal principles of compromise, and on the principle of equivalents. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open, and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger, to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too, already provided, have on a like principle been chiefly allotted to New-York, New-Orleans and the Chesapeake. A further gun-boat establishment was recommended by a view of our seaport towns and harbors, and the facility with which additional stations might be created, and added to those we have. Some position in the neighborhood of Norfolk, perhaps at the mouth of Elizabeth River, will be eligible for the first station. Gun-boats calculated for the navigation of that river, and the waters of Albemarle Sound, would be necessary for the second. Launches, carrying a single gun, and occasionally a brace of guns, would be proper for the third establishment. Another position, perhaps at the mouth of Pamlico river, will be desirable for the fourth. The fifth and sixth might complete the system for the present time, at the entrances of Delaware bay and river. The seventh and eighth might be applied to the waters of Long Island Sound. The ninth and tenth to Portsmouth and Boston. The eleventh and twelfth to Newport and Providence. The thirteenth and fourteenth to Portland and Passamaquoddy. Vessels of this size, and number, will be sufficient for the harbors, inlets, and waters, exposed to them. Should war arise, they will be ready to meet the dangers at the moment of their approach. While they will relieve the main force destined for the defence of our seaport towns, they will be ready to proceed wherever else they may be necessary, and will be entitled to the aid of the militia in manning them. Reasonable appropriations will be requisite for defraying the cost of those formerly provided, and for such as may be found necessary for the gun-boats now directed. Experience has proved the advantage of floating batteries for the defence of harbors and waters assailable by large ships of war. Their use for other purposes is rather precluded than recommended by the circumstances which render them necessary. Taking into view the whole extent of our seacoast, I have not thought that more than one half of that species of force, which is deemed sufficient for the principal stations, ought to be now provided. Some of the stations, requiring them, may be but temporary, changing with the course of events; others will require them permanently. Allowing for these circumstances, a competent provision for the whole may be made in the course of two years. The first appropriation, and the annual expenditure, will be lessened in proportion to the extent of the provision to be made the first year. Presuming that you will supply the deficiencies of the present appropriations, I have not thought it necessary to ask any thing more than the difference between the sum unexpended of the last appropriation, and the sum proposed for the present year.

The arrangements of the treasury department during the present session of congress, will be rendered more convenient by the fifth day of December, being then the first day of a session of the legislature. Estimates will be transmitted from the Secretary of the war department, and from the Secretary of the navy, as soon as they can be obtained, that the receipts have been equalled to the expenditures of the year, and that the sum which will be in the treasury at the beginning of the year, will be sufficient, after meeting the current demands, and the interest incurring, to leave a surplus of upwards of two millions of dollars, to be applied to the principal of our funded debt. These payments with those of the preceding five and six years, have exhausted of the funded debt, twenty five millions and six tenths of a million, being the sum which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and our contracts, and have left us in the treasury, eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue which will be paying the instalments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any special object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed parts of our country, on such a scale as shall be adequate to our principles and circumstances. This object is doubtless, among the first entitled to attention: in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of that, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or by the whole body shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the voice of Congress, unless indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call on us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance, will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, October 27th, 1807.

Baltimore, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bordeaux, to his father in this city, dated September 8, 1807.

"The Emperor of France leaves no stone unturned to ruin Great Britain. There are at present no less than 100,000 men marching through this place on their way to Portugal.* I think Spain is included in their object; and shall be much surprised if the present king is not dethroned. It appears that Lucien is to be king of Navarre, which will comprehend Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia; Portugal to be given to Spain in lieu. It will not end there."

* Query—Is not Gibraltar one object?

Norfolk, Oct. 19.

By Captain Cropley, from St. Croix, we learn, that on the 5th instant two British frigates and a schooner, cut out all the vessels at West-End, and sent them to Tortola, except the brig Enterprise, Lovell, of Boston, which vessel carried out a cargo of timber—she had taken in 13 hhds. of rum, which was taken out by the British. The whole island was considered in a state of blockade; and the inhabitants were removing their property into the interior. The schooner Silenus, Field, from St. Croix for New-York, was captured by a British cruiser, and sent into Tortola.

New-York, October 30.

A letter from Halifax, Oct. 9, says, the militia have been turned out this day to receive arms from the King's Stores.—A letter of Oct. 13, mentions a report from Newfoundland, of the surrender of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen to the English, after an obstinate resistance.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 9.

"We received here by the packet, account of the arrival in England of the United States schooner Revenge, with the instructions relative to the Chesapeake affair. Our apprehension of war still continues. It is said our governor has received orders to embody 2000 militia; also three regiments of regular troops for this place had embarked from Cork; and that six of the regiments now at Copenhagen are under orders to proceed hither. The measures of the British relative to Canada and Nova Scotia, appear to indicate suspicions that our government has determined on hostilities, and that ordinary precautions may not avert them.

Our affairs with England.—Great complaints have been made, and with great justice, of the unfounded secrecy of the government, in regard to our relations with Great Britain. Notwithstanding the millions of property at hazard, and notwithstanding the perplexing embarrassments which necessarily result from the present equivocal state of things, by which every one is deterred from entering into any extensive commercial speculations, the merchants have not been able to obtain so much as a hint from the government as to the probable result of the pending negociations, nor any intimation of the course of conduct which it would be prudent for them to adopt. This system of secrecy, however, is not without exceptions. Though no information is given to those most deeply interested in receiving it, to those who the president knows he communicates. Within the present month of October he has written to THOMAS PAINE at New-York, that nothing decisive has occurred on the subject of our affairs with England; but that *all little circumstances* which have come to the knowledge of the government were *unfavorable to their wishes for peace.*

Our readers may rely upon the authenticity of this statement. It comes to us through such a channel that we cannot be deceived; and we challenge a contradiction.—*United States Gazette.*

A respectable gentleman of Philadelphia, has received a letter from an intelligent friend in Dublin, of the 20th of September, which states the situation of Ireland as being perfectly tranquil. The same letter adds, that the general opinion was the resistance of the Danes would be much more obstinate than had been at first imagined.

A letter from London of the 5th September, to a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, states, on the authority of *Samuel Williams*, Esq. late Consul of the U. S. at London, that the answer to Mr. Munroe's communication, on the subject of the Chesapeake, was of so satisfactory a nature as to do away the apprehension of war between the U. States and Great Britain, *unless the war should be fought here.*—Phil. Pol. Reg.

Extract.—Sometime ago, a woman passing through one of the streets of Bordeaux, was suddenly attacked with a fit of fainting, turning at that moment a child of his months old in her arms. Such a distressing situation speedily attracted a crowd of spectators, who were, however, unable to afford the sufferer any relief. At that moment a young sailor breaking through the crowd, called for the gains of tough fish, which he forced into the woman's mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's respiration and speech; and her convulsions were immediately stop ed. The young sailor, who had been at his occupation, told, that he threw low this remedy, having seen persons attacked with fainting fits according to practice.—Baltimore Paper.

Mailer Baker, the British Rebel, has finally retired from the Stage. He is educating for the Church to be respectable Clergyman, who is to bury guns, a very fit employment.

The York Gazette.

YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1807.

In this paper shall be inserted, under the head of Laws, *a Proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering the return of the militia employed in the late expedition against Burr, and the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, ordering the militia to be discharged. These Military Proclamations are inserted, because the Editor considers it his duty to preserve, in the most authentic manner, every document which may be referred to hereafter, as evidence of the conduct of the Executive Authorities of the United States, and of this State, in the late Military Expedition. It is not the province of the Editor to express any opinion on the subject of these Proclamations, but he will say, that he has not been influenced, in the publication of them, by any party motive whatever. He has published them, because he considers them as a part of the History of the times, and because he thinks that the people have a right to know the whole of the proceedings of their Executive Officers, and that they are entitled to have before them, every document which may be referred to hereafter, as evidence of the conduct of the Executive Officers, in the discharge of their duty. He has not published them, because he considers the conduct of the Executive, in the late affair, as liable to censure. He has not published them, because he considers the conduct of the Executive, in the late affair, as liable to censure. He has

FOR SALE,
The yard of Intermediate
A
WILLCOCKS.

Land For Sale.
LOT No. 21 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby, Lot 7 in the first Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, in the County of York, and Lot No. 5 in the first Concession of the Township of Gwillimbury East, in the County of Simcoe, containing two hundred acres each, more or less. For terms (which will be made easy) and other particulars, apply to the subscriber at Queenston, or to Messrs. Parkins & Powell, merchants, Queenston.
CHARLES WILLCOCKS.
York, 15th July, 1807.

Lands For Sale.
THE following Lands will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, viz.
Lots No. [illegible]
ALEXANDER WILSON.

FOR SALE
Lot No. [illegible] in the first concession from the River Thames, in the Township of Mosa, in the County of Kent, containing two hundred acres, more or less. For terms apply to
JOHN COWAN.
Or, to the Printer at the Office.

THE Reader is referred to APT for the following BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE.
THE Building Lots on the Bay Front, in the Town of York, lately occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Co. as a Store House, Dwelling House, &c. &c. Apply to
JORDAN ROBY.
York, 1st Dec. 1807.

WANTED,
TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Printing Business. Two Lads from the country would be preferred. Application to be made to the Printer hereof.
York, 1st Dec. 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THAT the goods and [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN MACKAY.
York, 1st Dec. 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office,
York, 19th March, 1807.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools to the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.
Eastern District.
Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Crysler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.
Johnstown District.
Thomas Sherwood,
Ebenezer Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Gray, Esq.
Elijah Bottum, Esquires.
Midland District.
The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Lean,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Wilkinson,
Philip Dorland, Esquires.
District of Newcastle.
Ely Bonham,
Edward Cooper,
Elias Smith, Esqr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.
Home District.
Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Gamble,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.
District of Nassau.
The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.
District of London.
Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerse,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Carman,
Daniel Sutherland, Esquires.
Western District.
The Honourable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Alexis Macomb,
John Askin, Senior,
Duncan M'Donell,
Alexander Duncan Esquires.
By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.
Lieut. Governor's Office.

FOR SALE.
LOT No. 18, in the second Concession from the Lake, in the Township of Whitby, and County of York, 200 acres, more or less. For terms apply to
JOHN WILLCOCKS.
York, 1st Dec. 1807.

To be Let,
THE House belonging to the late [illegible]
[illegible]
ALEX. WOOD.

LANDS FOR SALE.
LOT No. 11, and half of No. 25 in the [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN WILLCOCKS.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to Mr. Medley's. He flatters himself that the opportunities he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.
N. B. He has on hand and for sale a well assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines, carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

LOST
THE [illegible]
POCKET BOOK [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

WANTED
AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. A Lad from the country would be preferred.
Apply at the Printing Office.

FOR SALE
THE [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN LYON.

FOR SALE
LOT No. 19, in the second Concession from the Lake, in the Township of Pickering, —Application to be made to the printer of the York Gazette.
York, 15th Oct. 1807.

Warranted HATS.
THE subscriber, having established a HAT MANUFACTORY in the village of York, begs a respectable share of the patronage and support of the public. All orders will be punctually attended to, and a general assortment of Warranted HATS are constantly kept at the store of Mr. Thos. Hamilton in York.
SAMUEL JACKSON.
York, 1st Nov. 1807.

YORK: PRINTED BY GAMBLE AND RENWICK, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 31.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 863.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Thirtieth Day of November, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October last, We thot fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirtieth day of this present month of November, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixth Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twenty-fourth Day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and seven, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c, &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the registration of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, for diverse to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of the said [illegible] Bounty from United Empire.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 31st day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE, Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it is and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to relieve the province an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for [illegible] years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects residents within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern. That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain other of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the [illegible] on goods and merchandize [illegible] into this province from the United States of America, as [illegible] paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by an act under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north shore of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, so passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

For Sale
on Reasonable Terms,
LOTS No. 13 and 14 in the seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of their Lands is excellent, and the Situation desirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. of Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.
CALEB HUMPHRY.
They will be sold [illegible] or together, and an indisputable title given.
York, 15th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,
Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.
Apply at the Printing Office.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

New-York, Nov. 11.

The fast sailing ship Swallow, Captain Stevens, arrived below at a late hour last evening, in 36 days from Plymouth in England. She left there on the 5th ult. and to captain Stevens and capt. Doane, passenger, the editor of the Mercantile Adverufer is indebted for Briftol papers to the 4th of October, Liverpool papers to the 1th, and London papers to the 30th of September, and a number of valuable marine articles.

Captain Doane informs us, that he left London on the 2d October, at which time the United States Schooner Revenge had arrived at Portsmouth from Falmouth, to take on board Mr. Munroe, who was expected there in a few days, and whose baggage had been packed up a week before. It was rumoured, capt. D. adds, that the *right of search*, as it was called, would not be relinquished by the British government, either as it respected merchant vessels or ships of war; and that the prospect of an accommodation between Great Britain and the United States was gloomy. The former had issued orders to detain all American vessels bound to or from the ports of an enemy; and had raised the blockade of the Ems, Weser, and the Elbe, about the 20th of Sept. He flats also, that the expedition to Madeira had not failed, but was rendezvouſed on Cork; and that another expedition, to conſiſt of 20,000 troops, was fitting out, deſtined (as was ſuppoſed) for South America.

The latter conjecture is in a great meaſure confirmed by an article in the London Star of the 28th September, which notices the meeting of a cabinet council on the Friday preceding, which continued in cloſe delibe-ration until three o'clock in the morning. The proceedings had been concealed with great care; but it was rumoured, that, among other meaſures decided upon, was the recapture of Buenos Ayres, as indiſpenſably requiſite to wipe off the ſtigma brought upon the Britiſh arms by the ſurrender and evacuation of their conqueſt in that quarter. For this purpoſe the expedition mentioned by capt. Doane was fitting out, that the conqueſt might not be attended with procraſtination. One great cauſe of the ſlowneſs of their military operations hitherto, is ſaid to be the arithmetical nicety with which the force has been calculated for the accompliſhment of the intended object—not allowing a ſingle man more than was thought indiſpenſably neceſſary. This ſyſtem, in the preſent inſtance, is to be abandoned; and this government is encouraged to adopt vigorous operations from the ſucceſs which has attended their operations before Copenhagen.

Mr. Hawker, a merchant of London, writes to capt. Stevens under the date of 13th September. "Although Mr. Munroe's departure for America may look like hoſtility, yet this is not the caſe; Mr. Pinckney will act in his ſtead. I learn that this government have determined to ſearch all neutral ſhips for Britiſh ſeamen; and it is ſaid a proclamation will be iſſued in a day or two to that effect." This proclamation, however, had not appeared on the 30th.

We collect from our London and Briſtol papers that the Dutch government have interdicted all intercourſe with England. Regulations are drawn up with that ſeverity and thriftneſs which characteriſe every proceeding dictated under the influence of the emperor Napoleon in matters relative to Britiſh commerce. The deſign of the emperor is to exclude England entirely from the continent of Europe; and no choice appears to be left her but to fight her with his own weapons, and deſtroy at once every veſtige of a ſyſtem of neutrality, and this it is underſtood is the determination of the Engliſh government.

"We are informed," ſays the Star of the 8th, "and we believe our information is correct, that our government has reſolved to retaliate on France by a proclamation, exactly on the model of the French decree of blockade. Not only the coaſts of France and Italy, but of every European ſtate under the influence and controul of Napoleon—as alſo all foreign dependencies in circumſtances, will be declared in a ſtate of blockade, and all veſſels going to or coming from any of them, will be declared legal prizes.

"The laſt Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the intention of the Portugueſe Government to emigrate to the Brazils. It is reported that an application has been made to Government to aſſiſt them in executing their deſign."

General Whitelocky is to be tried by a court martial for the ſurrender of Buenos Ayres. He was on his paſſage to England in the Medusa frigate.

Accounts from Egypt repreſent the Arabs as extremely friendly to the Engliſh, and the Mamelukes had explicitly offered to join in expelling the Turks from that country.

Copenhagen ſurrendered to its invaders on the 7th of September. The articles of capitulation ſurrender the whole of the Daniſh ſhips and veſſels of war of every deſcription, and the poſſeſſion of the dock-yards and ſtore-houſes, to the forces of his Britannic Majeſty; within ſix weeks from the date of the capitulation, or ſooner if poſſible, the citadel of Copenhagen and the iſland of Zealand were to be evacuated; and the priſoners taken on both ſides to be unconditionally reſtored. The loſs of the Danes in killed and wounded, it is ſaid, exceed 6000 perſons; the priſoners, at the time of the ſurrender of the city, amounted to 3000; and the number of the houſes deſtroyed, 250.

The Dey of Algiers has ceded the Coral Fiſhery on the coaſt of Barbary to the Engliſh.

It was ſuppoſed the French mediated an immediate attack upon Sicily.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MADEIRA.

A force, it is ſaid, is to be immediately diſpatched from this country to take poſſeſſion of Madeira. It is to conſiſt, we underſtand, of 3000 men, to be commanded by Gen. Beresford.

The 34. 25th, 82d and 91ſt regiments are mentioned as being intended for this ſervice.

A number of tranſports which are the to be victualled for three months, have been ordered to aſſemble at Portſmouth, where the embarkation is to take place. The troops are likewiſe to be furniſhed with camp equipage. A deputy Adjutant-General, inſpector of Hoſpitals, two Phyſicians, and two ſurgeons, are to be part of the ſtaff. This expedition is expected to ſail in the courſe of next week.

The expedition, it is believed, has been reſolved on in conſequence of intelligence received by government of the hoſtile deſigns of France and Spain againſt Portugal and its poſſeſſions. It is of importance not only to our ally, but to our Eaſt India and other ſhips which call there, that the iſland of Madeira ſhould be preſerved from the gripe of Napoleon.

A proclamation has been iſſued at Hamburgh, prohibiting all Engliſh goods from being introduced into Holſtein, unleſs they can be accompanied with original certificates that they are on neutral account, and are imported from neutral ports.

We underſtand that upwards of 10,000 men had volunteered from the militia regiments into the line before the firſt of Sept. the period at which the volunteering was to begin regularly.

The Daniſh Government it is ſaid, was juſt on the point of concluding a treaty with France by which the latter would have obtained poſſeſſion of all the naval force of the former, and the iſland of Zealand, at the moment our forces arrived.

September 12.

The following bulletin was ſent from the Admiralty to the Lord Mayor, and by his order, poſted on the Manſion Houſe, and communicated to Lloyd's:

Downing-Street, Sept. 12

"Lord Caſtlereagh has the honor to acquaint the Lord Mayor, that diſpatches have been received from Lieut. General Whitelocke, dated July 10, by which it appears, that in an attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, his Majeſty's troops experienced ſo much reſiſtance from the tumultuous force of the enemy, that after gaining poſſeſſion of part of the town, with ſevere loſs, on the 5th July, the Lieut. General thought it prudent to enter into a negociation with Gen. Liniers, who commanded the enemy's forces, by which he agreed to evacuate South America within two months, upon conditions that all priſoners taken in the attack, as well as thoſe captured at the ſurrender of Buenos Ayres, ſhould be reſtored. The total loſs amounts to killed 317, wounded 679, miſſing 208.

"*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 12.

CAPTURE OF HOLIGOLAND.

Letter from Admiral Russell, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated,

MAJESTIC, off HOLIGOLAND, Sept. 5.

I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived at this iſland, and anchored off the town, on the 4th inſt. at half paſt two, P. M. but did not, as I expected, find the Expedition, the Windſor, or the Exertion, with which their Lordſhips had intended to reinforce me.—(*Since arrived*).

Having found that Lord Falkland had, with his uſual zeal and promptneſs, ſummoned the garriſon on the 30th ult. and that his propoſals were rejected by the Governor, I was making my arrangements to form him with the marines and ſeamen of the Squadron, if he did not inſtantly ſurrender, for at this time the value of the iſland to us is immenſe.

At ſix P. M. however, he ſent out a flag of truce, deſiring that an officer might be ſent in the morning to treat on articles of capitulation; I ſent, accordingly, at day light yeſterday morning, diſpatched Lord Viſcount Falkland and Lieutenant D'Auvergne, (both of this ſhip) on that ſervice.

At two P. M. the deputation returned with the articles of capitulation, which I immediately ratified.

With a ſmall expence this iſland may be made a little Gibraltar, and a ſafe haven for ſmall craft even in the winter; it is a key to the rivers, Ems, Weſer, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, the only aſylum at preſent for our cruizers in theſe ſeas.

I have appointed Lieut. D'Auvergne as acting governor of it until their Lordſhips' pleaſure is known, and I beg leave to add, that, from his perſect knowledge of both ſervices, his zeal and loyalty and a high ſenſe of honor, I know no ſeaman more competent to the truſt.

(Signed)

T. MACNAMARA RUSSELL.

BARBADOES, Oct. 6.

GALLANT ACTION.

The capture of the enemy's privateer Jenna Richard, by the Windſor Caſtle Packet, mentioned in our paper of Saturday on which day they arrived, will in a comparative degree, ever rank among the moſt gallant atchievements of our navy and truly deſerves every encomium that can be beſtowed upon it. The diſparity of force between the two veſſels, puts this brilliant action in the cleareſt point of view, and ſerves further to eſtabliſh the general reputation of our ſeamen; while its reſults reflects great credit upon the cool collected courage of Mr. Rogers acting captain, as well as the ſteady good conduct and diſcipline of his crew. The Windſor Caſtle carries four 6 & two 4 pounders, and 28 men; the privateer 6 9's and one 12 pounder amidſhips, waiked on a triverſe, and 98 men. The action, from its commencement (which was on the part of the enemy at long ſhot) to its cloſe, was nearly three hours, but it was by a hard fight of about twenty minutes, yard arm and yard arm that the victory was gained. The enemy run on board the Packet, and hung on by her grapnals, and with her muſketry and traverſe gun did her much injury, but capt. Rogers availing himſelf of the height of his quarters, kept up ſo galling a fire of muſketry, that the enemy was foiled in every attempt to throw his men on board, numbers of whom were piked from her ſhrouds and netting in their efforts to get over. One of the quarter deck guns of the Packet being alſo brought to bear fore and aft on the enemy, the capt. ordered it an additional charge of two muſket balls, which was pointed in upon her with ſuch dreadful ſlaughter, that her deck was inſtantly covered with killed & wounded, and ſuch a general panic given the whole crew, that the remainder fled from their guns etc. Captain Rogers with equal preſence of mind and promptitude, ſeized the occaſion, and with five men only, leaped on board the enemy, who were inſtantly ſecured by battening down the main hatch, and grapling the fore hatille; from whence, after Muſkett ſhaking the enemy's colours, they were ordered up one at a time; and diſarmed with their own irons, which they were compelled to produce. The loſs of the Packet in this gallant affair, was three killed and ten wounded; that of the enemy, 23 killed and 31 wounded; which even ſtill gave her a ſuperiority of numbers over the original complement of the Packet, and more than double of that which remained after their ſurrender!—The unſeaſonable of the Windſor Caſtle is totally diſabled, and her ſails and rigging much cut up; the privateer is but little injured in either hull or rigging, and is a remarkable fine ſchooner and has been one of the moſt ſucceſsful of the enemy's cruizers.

Boſton, Nov. 9.

On Thurſday capt. Stanwood arrived here from Gottenburg, which he left the 13th Sept.—He brings authentic accounts of the ſurrender of Copenhagen to the Britiſh forces, on the 7th September. The reported terms of capitulation, as far as capt. Stanwood can recollect them, were, that the Daniſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty ſeven ſail of the line, and thirty frigates, ſhould be dismantled in one of his Britannic Majeſty's ports, to be reſtored at the concluſion of a general peace; that the Britiſh army ſhould not enter the city of Copenhagen, but ſhould re-embark and leave the iſland of Zealand in ſix weeks; and that all merchants ſhips and property taken, ſhould be reſtored. The effect of this news at Gottenburg, was, that a Britiſh ſquadron which had arrived there with reinforcements for the Engliſh army, had not proceeded on their deſtination.

It was reported at Gottenburg that a ſerious miſunderſtanding had ariſen between the Ruſſian Emperor and his Senate, on the ſubject of the Treaty of Tilſit; and that the Senate had not ratified that inſtrument.

The Swedes remained zealous in their co-operation with the Engliſh to oppoſe French domination; and were fitting out nine ſail of the line with all poſſible expedition. Capt. S. heard nothing of any threats from the Ruſſian Court againſt Sweden. The King had returned to Sweden.

It was underſtood at Gottenburg that the Ruſſians were ſtill favorably diſpoſed towards the Engliſh.

The York Gazette.

YORK, DECEMBER 8, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Col. Æneas Shaw, to be Adjutant-General to the Militia forces in this Province.

The family of the late Mr. Juſtice Thorpe, left this Province we underſtands about eight days ſince, for Europe.

Our readers will appreciate juſtly the acquiſition of the Danish Marine, that the truſt will be preſerved inviolate by our Government, we cannot doubt; to preſerve them from the graſp of Napoleon, was the object in view, and it has been fully accompliſhed: we regret to ſay, not without bloodſhed on the part of the Danes. The ſtrongeſt probability exiſts, that a war muſt take place between Ruſſia and France; the latter ever faithleſs to treaties and ever aiming to overreach the power with which ſhe treats, although the may have lulled the Ruſſian Monarch into temporary ſecurity, has yet much to do before her continental ſyſtem can be perfected. The peace of Tilſit we underſtand, is not ratified on the part of Ruſſia, nor likely to be, the conſequences cannot be predetermined. The ſituation of Spain which has long ceaſed to be an independent Kingdom is not more enviable, than that of Portugal, whoſe Court it is expected, will remove to America. Our letters at Buenos Ayres, are hopes, will be ſhortly reſtored, as an expedition was fitting out, and ere this, probably ſailed, againſt which, reſiſtance we truſt, will be fruitleſs, and which will ſpeedily determine the fate of Spaniſh America.

The gallant king of Sweden, contending againſt diſproportionate odds—ſtill maintains a warfare with the tyrant and his hoſts, of which it is impoſſible to predict the reſults; if he cannot command ſucceſs, his efforts nevertheleſs deſerve it. The energies of Britain fully located and equal to every emergency, leave her ſubjects no room for apprehenſion; added to union and vigour in the departments of ſtate, the loyalty and attachment of her hardy ſons, is the ſacred pledge of her glory and independence, and the guardians of that proudly ſtationed devotion, which the hoſts amongſt the nations of the earth.

Departed this life on Tueſday the 24th ult. Capt. JOSEPH BRANT, aged 65 years. This celebrated chief, from profeſſing many virtues, has left a chaſm in ſociety which his family and friends muſt long and deeply regret.

ABSCOND.

A certain attorney happened to be at a tavern with his honeſt landlord, and was facetious at the counſeyman's expence. They even wrethelled agreed to try for a bottle of wine, who could make the beſt rhyme. The lawyer enquired the landlord's occupation, who cheerfully informed him he was a weaver, upon which the lawyer wrote theſe lines:

The world, this large, is but a ſpan,
It takes nine weavers to make a man.

The weaver, in his turn, inquired the lawyer's occupation, and being informed, I thought, ſaid he, you were of the law by the glibneſs of your tongue; but ſince you have rhymed about the world, ſo I will too, and then he wrote:

"The world is wide, and full of evil,
"And half a lawyer makes a devil."

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at preſent, and ean at ſhort notice procure, a number of Gun Mill on the Blue Mountains, and hopes in a ſhort time to have a ſecond pair. He flatters himſelf, that from his experience in eſtabliſh manufacturing Mills, (heretofore ſo much wanted in this neighbourhood, his ſupport will be ſhared, and that he will give the moſt general ſatisfaction, as he will ſtrictly attend to have juſt proportioned and conſiſtent work done. He has at preſent a conſiderable quantity of Lumber and Boards on hand and will be happy to receive orders for thoſe articles. All work will remain with thanks and punctuality for the perſon, he requeſts them to be addreſſed to himſelf at the Meadow, or left at the Printing Office to WILLIAM COOPER

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of the Town and Garriſon who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the *York Aſſembly*, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the late Benjamin Gilbert, on Friday the 4th inſt at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of chooſing Managers for the ſeaſon.

Dec. 2.

To be Sold at Public Sale, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of) to the highest and beſt bidder, at Stovell's Tavern, on the 20th January next, at One o'Clock;

LOT No. 8: in the 2d Conceſſion of the Township of York, containing 200 Acres, with a running ſtream of Water in its centre. About 80 acres of which is cleared and under fence, and 30 acres cradle-ſtumped and 8 acres of wheat, all in one ground, and nearly 12 acres of Hay may be cut thereon the enſuing Season. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may view the premiſes on application to FRANCIS BRUCE, the proprietor.

18th Nov. 1807.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, from the premiſes of the Subſcriber, about the 8th inſtant of Auguſt laſt, a Sorrel Horſe, about fifteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead: whoſoever will bring ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in the Township of Etobicoke, or give information to him that he may be found, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid

CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER

Nov. 28th, 1807.

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of Hops, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joſeph Shaw, Brewer at York

York, Dec. 1st, 1807.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of fieri facias,
YORK, TO WIT } iſſued out of this Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, againſt the goods and chattels of Thomas Madely, of York, merchant, at the ſuit of Thomas Ridout and ſons of a writ of fi. fa. iſſued out of the ſame Court, to the late of William Allan; and alſo of a writ of fi. fa. iſſued out of the ſame Court, at the ſuit of Thomas Ridout and Ann, his wife, executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of John Ridout, deceaſed, againſt the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Madely, I have ſeized and taken in Execution, all the goods and chattels of the ſaid Thomas Madely, conſiſting of variety of dry goods, groceries, and other articles; alſo a large quantity of Indian Corn, Barley, &c. and will expoſe to ſale by Auction and Public Vendue, at the houſe of the ſaid Thomas Madely, on Saturday the 5th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the goods of the ſaid Thomas Madely, not diſpoſed of on the firſt day to ſale, until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 5th Dec. 1807.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of Execution,
YORK TO WIT } iſſued out of his Majeſty's Diſtrict Court, to me directed, againſt the goods and chattels of John Vreeſs, at the ſuit of John Ridout, I have ſeized and taken in Execution all the right, title, intereſt and property of the ſaid John Vreeſs, in and to a certain Lot of land, ſituate, lying and being in the Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, and being Lot No. 25, in the 1ſt Conceſſion from the Lake, and will expoſe the ſame to ſale by Public Auction, at the houſe of Thomas Moodie, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 5th inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MILES M'DONELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, Dec. 1ſt, 1807.

LOST,

A Glaziers Diamond, mounted on ſteel; any perſon delivering it at the Printing Office, will be well rewarded

York, 3d December, 1807.

WANTED immediately, two good MILCH COWS, for which a reaſonable price will be given Enquire at the ſtore of Mr. St. George.

November 24.

MR. D. St. GEORGE begs leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers that he has received from Montreal and Quebec a large aſſortment of Goods, conſiſting of a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. which he will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms for Cash, Grain, Lumber and Country Produce; having entered into a Partnerſhip with Mr. Joſeph Shaw, of York, Brewer, and Mr. Charles Wells, Cooper and Tinſmith, all which for the future will be carried on under the firm of D. St. GEORGE & Co. He has alſo received from Montreal and Quebec, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of the moſt faſhionable and the moſt faſhionable Oſnaburgh Trouſerings, for Men, Women and Children, which he will diſpoſe of at Montreal and Quebec prices. The Public may be aſſured of Montreal and Quebec prices, as he has his partner reſiding in each of thoſe places, and he can ſupply Country Merchants with Goods at Montreal and Quebec prices, as cheap as they could purchaſe there themſelves.—His people to receive Grain, Lumber and Country Produce, at the following ſtations, to wit, at his Store, Yonge Street, York; a Granary at Bloor Street, Yonge Street, Yonge Street, Oak Ridges, and Holland Landing. None of theſe places will be received unleſs they are of prime quality, and he begs leave to aſſure all his Friends and Cuſtomers, that no pains will be ſpared to render their buſineſs agreeable and advantageous. His ſtore at Holland Landing, will be opened by the firſt of May next, and will be carried on under the ſame firm as at York.

Inſpected by order of Magiſtrates and ſworn to by Meaſurers, Bushel and the Meſſ. Cartwrights (ſee late Circular) Mr. St. George has obtained from them a Certificate of his Meaſures being ſworn down to the ſtandard by his ſtamp, and the public will be cautioned againſt all ſpurious meaſures.

N. B. Cash will always be given in exchange for Goods, Barley is of good quality.

York, 19th Nov. 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the Vacant Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1806. It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the vacant Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not priviledged) Riſe in his Petition as hereafter, that in caſe the fame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without ſuch Statement being inſerted therein.

2d. That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before-mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified & make out a deſcription of the ſame.

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Surveyor of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of Fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24 and half of No. 25 in the first Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres, with a good log House, upwards of 30 Acres well cleared thereon.—Lot No. 34 in the fourth Concession of York, on the River Humber, containing 200 Acres.—Lots No. 3 and 7 in the third Concession and No. 12 and 14 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 1200 Acres; the three first mentioned lots through their whole length, and the last only in part.—Lot No. 25 in the third Concession and No. 19 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 400 Acres.—Lot No. 6 in the fifth Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 Acres; the foregoing lands are in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 32 in the first Concession of Oakville and east half of Lot No. 33 in the first Concession of Oakville and District of Gore, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 13 in the second Concession of Nelson and District of Niagara, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Flamboro and District of Nassau, containing 300 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Finchley and District of Lunenburg containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 5 in the sixth Concession of Ashford, and District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres, 40 Acres of which are improved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas S. Dough, York, by either of whom indisputable titles will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house next to T. Molley's. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Palace Street, in the Town of York, with the Water Lot opposite; Ten or Fifteen Thousand Acres of Land in the Long Point Settlement near Lake Erie, One Thousand Acres in the Township of Whitby, One Thousand Acres in the Townships of Whitchurch and King, Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, and Two Hundred Acres in the Second Concession of the Township of York.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 9th June, 1807.

N. B. If not previously Sold, the above House will be Let from the First day of August next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given;

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road to Dorchester. The whole of this valuable property belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money as taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the subscribers may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase the said premises, are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 15th inst.—and all those indebted to said Estate, are once more earnestly called upon to make payment to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.
Acting Executor.

Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

Land For Sale.

LOT No. 35 in the third Concession of the Township of Whitby; this Lot is the east Lot to the Township of Pickering, in that Concession. A River having spring water, from whence runs a creek through the Lot; there is a most beautiful spot for building upon it, and the quality of the Land excellent.—To save trouble, the price is Two Dollars and a Quarter per acre, half to be paid down, three years time, with legal interest, will be given for the remainder.—Application to be made to the subscriber at Woodruff's tavern in Pickering, or to John Hinds, blacksmith, 29 mile tree, Whitby.

CHARLES WILLCOCKS.

York, 4th July, 1807.

*** An indisputable title will be given.

LOST

THE 15th day of May last, on the west leading from York to the head of Lake Ontario, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes and Receipts, to wit: one note given to Thomas P. Danforth, by Thaddeus Leet, (in Upper Canada) for 220 dollars, payable in Flour at York, four notes against Jordan Post, for amounting to 61 dollars 64 cents; a receipt given by Wm. Allison for Oliver W. Miller, to John Holbrook, for from 13 to 14 hundred bushels of Onondago Salt, said receipt dated in October 1806. Any person who will deliver the said Pocket Book and its contents to Thomas Hamilton, in York, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars. The Subscribers to the above notes are requested not to make any payments on the same, but to the subscriber, or his order.

JOHN HARBROOK.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business.—His connections must be respectable, and his morals unimpeached.—Application to be made to the Printers of the York Gazette.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on Saturday next the 24th inst. at the Court House in York, at 12 o'clock, viz.

Lots No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

in the township of Markham.

The above Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were surveyed, it is not to be supposed the situations are eligible, and the quality superior—for particulars apply to the subscriber, who can give an indisputable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 19th June, 1807.

Lieutenant Governor's Office.

York, 13th March, 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Trustees for the Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, under the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, viz.

Eastern District.

Samuel Sherwood,
Neil M'Lean,
Samuel Anderson,
Joseph Anderson,
John Crysler,
Alexander M'Millan, Esquires.

District of Johnstown.

Thomas Sherwood,
Ephraim Jones,
Solomon Jones,
James Campbell,
Elijah Bottsford, Esquires.

Midland District.

The hon. Richard Cartwright,
The Rev. Doctor Stuart,
Allan M'Leon,
Joseph Forsyth,
Thomas Markland,
Peter Smith,
Alexander Fisher,
Philip Dorland, Esquires.

District of Newcastle.

Asa Burnham,
Leonard Sadder,
Elias Smith, junr.
Elias Jones,
John Peters,
Timothy Thompson,
John Bleeker, Esquires.

Home District,

Rev. George O. Stuart,
D'Arcy Boulton,
John Small,
Duncan Cameron,
Samuel Smith,
William Graham,
Thomas Ridout, Esquires.

District of Niagara.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton,
Colonel Claus,
William Dickson,
Robert Kerr,
Thomas Cummings,
James Muirhead,
John Symington, Esquires.

District of London.

Thomas Talbot,
Samuel Ryerse,
Joseph Ryerson,
William Hutchinson,
Thomas Welch,
John Cattman,
Daniel Springer, Esquires.

Western District.

The Honorable James Baby,
Reverend Richard Pollard,
Matthew Elliot,
Angus Mackintosh,
John Askin, senior,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Alexander Duff, Esquires.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HALTON, Secretary.
Lieut. Governor's Office,

FOR SALE.

THE Lot and House now occupied by the subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

For Sale.

LOT No. 27 West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, 30 of which are under cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the subscriber on the premises, when terms of payment will be made easy. Application to be made in the City of York, June 30.

JOHN CONN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Customers to whom he has not personally applied, that his wants for Grindstones Cash are very pressing, and that he must request immediate payment from them; without his being obliged to apply for payment in a more disagreeable way.

JOHN LEAR.

York, 24th Oct. 1807.

For Sale at this Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MORTGAGES, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Whitchurch, about 4 Miles N. of Yonge street, of which the same is the Land is of good quality, will be sold on reasonable terms, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 5th September, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 19, in the second Concession of the Township of Etobicoke.—Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Clock and Watch making Business. Three Years from Twenty to Fifteen years of age. Indisputable connexions are required, and they will meet with liberal terms, upon application to the subscriber in York.

JORDAN POST.

5 Oct. 1807.

DOCTOR TOWNSEND presents his respects to the Inhabitants of Yonge Street, and intends to leave them, that he has taken a Room in the house of Mr. Elisha Dennis in the Township of Vaughan, where he will attend the ensuing and all those who may require assistance in the line of his profession, as far as his health and abilities will extend.—He will likewise attend to the Vaccine Inoculation when required thereto by those who reside near him.

Yonge Street, 30th May, 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 198 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Marlet, Barton, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

FOUND secreted in a place in the neighbourhood of the town, a bundle of Leather, supposed to have been done any one proving the said Leather to be his property, may have it restored to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 10th July, 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock. In good condition for the immediate reception of a tenant, having been occupied by a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Application to be made of the executor Mr. Russell, regarding the rent—and the House may be seen by application to Mr. Howard, who at present resides on the premises; and will quit in a fortnight to make room for a tenant.

York, 15th Oct.

Warranted HATS.

THE subscriber having established a HAT MANUFACTORY in the vicinity of York, on a respectable scale, solicits the patronage and support of the public.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and a general assortment of Warranted HATS be constantly kept at the store of Mr. Thos. Hamilton, in York.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

Yonge Street, Nov. 10th, 1807.

LOST,

YESTERDAY, in the Street between Mr. Henderson's and Paul Martin's, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing some Notes, Receipts and other papers, one piece brown paper with blue half Eagles lettered in it. Any person who will return the same to the Printers of the Gazette, or to the Subscriber, shall be rewarded with *Five Dollars*, and no questions asked.

WM. D. FORSYTH.

York, Nov. 25th, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of ABIJAH JONES, late of Markham in the Home District, deceased, that the Subscribers as duly appointed Administrators to the said Estate, therefore request all persons indebted thereto, to make payments on or before 1st May, next ensuing: and all those who have demands against it, are also requested to present them well attested to the Subscriber, previous to the said date.

JOS. HILL, Administrator.

New Market, 17th Nov. 1807

YORK:—PRINTED BY CAMERON AND BENNETT, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 32.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

TOTAL NUMBER 864.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, in the Thirtieth Day of next, to be commenced, holden, called, and elected, and to every of you— GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the fifteenth day of October last, We thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council to prorogue our Provincial Parliament until the Thirtieth day of this present month of November, at which time, in our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, But we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Sixth Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, WE caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province at York, this Twenty-fourth Day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and seven, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

F. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the insertions of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been suspended from the same, and are thereby deprived of the advantages intended to be bestowed by His Majesty on that meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before, the 28th day of July 1798, but have since died without having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they others wife would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and also solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being admitted to that privilege, may reap the fruits of the Loyalty of their Fathers; DO, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of this Province, hereby notify and declare, that the Names of such persons who were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 28th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been suspended from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced thereof, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 28th day of July 1798, may, upon due proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be made partakers of His Majesty's Bounty to its fullest extent.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 30th day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Gov't.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. JARVIS, Sec'y.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the parliament of this province, made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty-second year of his present majesty, entitled, 'an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more additional port or ports, place or places of entry, within this province, and to appoint one or more collector or collectors at the same respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of that act, be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas, as well with reference to the interest of his majesty's government of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods and merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and places of entry and clearance at the places herein after specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority so vested in me, in and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint, that in addition to the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty his heirs and successors, to and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places," and also by and under the authority of the above in part recited act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, the places herein after described and specified, that is to say, the village of St. Joseph, on the island of St. Joseph, and the eastern extremity of the carrying place, and on the north side of the river St. Mary, at, or near the Falls of St. Mary, in the Western District, shall from the Eighteenth day of this present month of May, severally and respectively, be and the same are by these presents severally and respectively established and proclaimed to be ports and places of entry and clearance for all goods and merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all duties liable to be paid for all goods and merchandize brought into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, passed in the forty-first year of his said majesty's reign, and according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieut. Governor.

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

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No 13 and 14 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of HOPE, the quality of these Lands is excellent, and the situation desirable; for particulars, apply to E. SMITH, Esq. at Smith's Creek, the Printers of the Gazette, or the Proprietor at York.

CALEB HUMPHRY.

They will be sold separately or together, and on indisputable title given.

York, 23d Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.

Apply at the Printing Office.

For the information of [illegible] of our country friends to whom [illegible] provincial Statutes to recur to, we publish the following extracts from the Militia Laws.

Page 17, Sec. VIII. That every male inhabitant from fixteen years of age to fifty, fhall be deemed capable of bearing arms, and fhall inroll or cauſe to be inrolled his name as a militia man, at the firſt meeting for that purpoſe to be holden for the diviſion in which his place of abode may be, and ſhall at ſuch meeting give in his name, his age and place of reſidence, and if he has thereto but lately removed, he ſhall make known the ſame, together with the place whence he removed. And each and every ſuch inhabitant as aforeſaid, who ſhall not at the firſt meeting, for that purpoſe to be holden for the diviſion in which his place of abode may be, either attend in perſon and give in his name in writing, or cauſe himſelf to be made known in ſome certain way to the lieutenant, deputy lieutenant, or perſon preſiding at ſuch meeting, ſo that his name may be inrolled as a militia man, ſhall for ſuch neglect, upon conviction thereof before any one juſtice of the peace, forfeit and pay the ſum of twenty ſhillings, to be raiſed and applied in manner herein after mentioned.

XI. That the lieutenant of each county or riding, ſhall, once in every year, call out the militia of ſuch county or riding, to be reviewed and exerciſed, and in his abſence from the county, or in caſe of his removal or death, the ſaid militia ſhall be called out by the deputy lieutenant of ſuch county or riding, and every perſon liable to ſerve in ſuch militia, whether officer or private, neglecting or refuſing to attend (except in caſe of ſickneſs or having obtained leave of abſence) ſhall forfeit and pay, if an officer, forty ſhillings, and if a non commiſſioned officer or private, ten ſhillings. But if it ſhall appear to the lieutenant of any county or riding to be more conducive to the intereſt and convenience of ſuch county or riding, that the militia of the ſame be reviewed at different times and in ſeparate bodies, it ſhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant to call out a part of the militia of his county or riding, at ſome convenient time and place, and the remaining part at ſome other convenient time and place, as ſhall to him ſeem meet.

XII. That the captains of the militia ſhall draw out their reſpective companies not leſs than twice, nor more than four times in every year, giving ten days notice thereof, at the moſt convenient time and place in the county or riding, and ſhall inſpect their arms and inſtruct them in their duties; and every perſon after ſuch notice as aforeſaid, who ſhall neglect to attend, or ſhall diſobey, in the leaſt ſubaltern officer or private, (except in caſe of ſickneſs or leave of abſence) ſhall forfeit and pay, every officer, the ſum of forty ſhillings, and every non-commiſſioned officer or private, the ſum of ten ſhillings, for every ſuch diſobedience.

XXII. That the perſons called Quakers, Menonifts and Tunkers, who from certain ſcruples of conſcience, decline bearing arms, ſhall not be compelled to ſerve in the ſaid militia, but every perſon profeſſing that he is one of the people called Quakers, Menonifts or Tunkers, and producing a certificate of his being a Quaker, Menonift or Tunker, ſigned by any three or more of the people (who are or ſhall by them be authorized to grant certificates for this or any other purpoſe, of which a paſtor, miniſter or preacher ſhall be one) ſhall be excuſed and exempted from ſerving in the ſaid militia, and inſtead of ſuch ſervice, all and every ſuch perſon or perſons, that ſhall or may be of the people called Quakers, Menonifts or Tunkers, ſhall pay to the lieutenant of the county or riding, or in his abſence to the deputy lieutenant, the ſum of twenty ſhillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of actual invaſion or inſurrection, upon producing ſuch certificate, and being thereby exempted from ſuch ſervice as aforeſaid, and if any ſuch perſon or perſons being of the people called Quakers, Menonifts or Tunkers, and producing a certificate as aforeſaid, ſhall omit or refuſe to pay the ſum of twenty ſhillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of actual invaſion or inſurrection, inſtead of ſuch ſervice, it ſhall and may be lawful, upon the oath of any one credible witneſs, of ſuch omiſſion or refuſal before any juſtice of the peace, for ſuch juſtice to iſſue his warrent to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of the offenders goods and chattels, returning ſo much of the ſaid diſtreſs as ſhall exceed the ſaid ſum of twenty ſhillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of actual invaſion or inſurrection, after deducting the expences of levying the ſame, to the perſon or perſons upon whom ſuch diſtreſs ſhall be made. And if any meaſures ſhall be uſed in making ſuch diſtreſs which may by ſuch perſon or perſons be thought oppreſſive, he or they may complain to the lieutenant or deputy lieutenant at the next meeting, who ſhall hear and finally determine the ſame.

Page 85, Sec. VII. And whereas by the ſaid Act above mentioned, it is directed, that all perſons from the age of fixteen years to fifty, ſhall be liable to the performance of the ſeveral duties therein mentioned and ſet forth; Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the duties herein required to be performed, be ſeverally and reſpectively extended to all perſons from the age of fixteen years to ſixty.

VIII. That no perſon above the age of fifty years ſhall be called upon to bear arms except on the day of the annual meeting, or in time of war or emergency.

IX. That each and every of the perſons uſually called Quakers, Menonifts and Tunkers, that have attained the age of fifty years, ſhall not be liable to the payment of ſuch ſum of twenty ſhillings for being exempted from ſerving in the ſaid militia, in time of peace, but that in time of war or other emergency, they ſhall be liable to ſerve, or to the payment of five pounds for being exempted for every year, until they ſhall have attained the age of ſixty years.

Page 122, *Sec.* II. That every perſon who now is enrolled in any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, ſhall, within ſix months after the paſſing of this Act, and every perſon who ſhall hereafter be enrolled of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of militia, ſhall, within ſix months after ſuch enrollment, provide himſelf with a good and ſufficient muſket, fuſil, rifle, or gun, with at leaſt ſix rounds of powder and ball, and ſhall come provided with the ſame at each and every time when he ſhall be called out either for the purpoſe of review, exerciſe, or actual ſervice; and in caſe any perſon ſo enrolled ſhall refuſe or neglect ſo to provide himſelf, or ſhall not be ſo provided as aforeſaid, he ſhall for each offence be liable to a penalty of twenty ſhillings, to be levied in manner herein after mentioned. Provided always, That when and ſo often, any militia man ſhall make it appear to his captain, or officer commanding the company, that it has not been poſſible for him to procure ſuch muſket, fuſil, rifle, or gun, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch captain, or officer commanding ſuch company, to admit of ſuch excuſe, and to certify the ſame in writing accordingly, in which caſe ſuch militia man ſhall not be liable to pay the ſaid fine of twenty ſhillings.

III. That no perſon enrolled in the militia ſhall abſent or withdraw himſelf from any place of review or exerciſe without having firſt obtained leave of his commanding officer ſo to do, under the penalty of forty ſhillings, if a commiſſioned officer, and ten ſhillings if a non-commiſſioned officer or private.

VIII. That if any perſon be wounded, and ſhall be diſabled upon any invaſion, inſurrection, or rebellion, he ſhall be taken care of, and be provided for by the public, during the time of ſuch diſability.

P. 159, *Sec.* I. That when any perſon ſhall have been convicted of any offence againſt any of thoſe laws, which offence is not now puniſhable by impriſonment, and ſhall refuſe to pay the fine, forfeiture or penalty impoſed on ſuch offender, it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtice or juſtices before whom ſuch perſon ſhall have been convicted, to commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the diſtrict, until he ſhall pay and ſatisfy ſuch fine, forfeiture or penalty, together with the reaſonable charges attending ſuch conviction. Provided nevertheleſs, That no perſon or perſons ſo committed ſhall in any caſe be detained in cuſtody longer than the ſpace of one calendar month.

II. That no perſons who have been diſcharged from his Majeſty's ſervice as non commiſſioned officers ſhall be obliged to ſerve in any ſtation in the militia of this Province inferior to that which they held in his Majeſty's ſervice, unleſs having been non-commiſſioned officers in the ſaid Militia, they may have been reduced according to law.

III. That the exemption extended to the ſeveral perſons ſtated in the twenty-firſt clauſe of an Act paſſed in the thirty-third year of his Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of the Militia of this Province" ſhall extend to all Militia Officers having ſerved under and by virtue of a commiſſion from any of his Majeſty's Governors or Lieutenant Governors in America.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 16.

Diſpatches of which the following are extracts have been received by Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from admiral Gambier & lieutenant general the right hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. commanders of his Majeſty's naval and military forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road, Sept. 7.

My Lord—My letter of the 5th inſt. will inform your Lordſhip of the progreſs of the operations of his Majeſty's forces againſt Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honor and ſatisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for the opening our batteries that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out of the town with propoſals for an armiſtice, to ſettle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correſpondence between the Daniſh General and Lord Cathcart and myſelf, of which I tranſmit a copy; and your Lordſhip will be informed of the ſtipulations agreed upon by the incloſed copy of the articles. Our army has accordingly been put in poſſeſſion of the citadel and the arſenal, and the moſt vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and ſending to England the Daniſh navy.

I have the honor to be,

J. GAMBIER.

To Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8.

My Lord—It has fallen to my lot to have the great ſatisfaction of forwarding to your Lordſhip the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the ſurrender of the Daniſh fleet and arſenal in this port, which are placed at his Majeſty's diſpoſal.

The object of ſecuring this fleet having been attained, every other proviſion of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation has been avoided; and, although the bombardment and cannonade have made conſiderable havoc and deſtruction in the town, not one ſhot was fired into it till after it was ſummoned, with the offer of the moſt advantageous terms; nor a ſingle ſhot after the firſt indication of a diſpoſition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which had laſted 3 nights from his Majeſty's batteries, was conſiderably abated on the ſecond, and was only renewed on the third to its full vigour, on ſuppoſing, from the quantity of ſhells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September, a letter was ſent by the Daniſh general, to propoſe an armiſtice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armiſtice was declined, as tending to unneceſſary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and lieutenant colonel Murray was ſent to explain, that no propoſal of capitulation could be liſtened to, unleſs accompanied by the ſurrender of the fleet.

This baſis having been admitted by the ſubſequent letter, on the 6th, major-general A. Welleſley, whom I had ſent for, for this purpoſe, from his command in the country, where he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf and ſo advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir H. Popham and lieutenant colonel Murray, to prepare and ſign articles of capitulation; and theſe officers having infiſted on proceeding immediately to buſineſs, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the ſixth and ſeventh.

The ratification was exchanged in the courſe of the morning, at four in the afternoon of the ſame day. Lieutenant general Burrard proceeded to take poſſeſſion.

The Britiſh grenadiers preſent, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel; while major general Spencer, having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Beandle, landed at the dock-yard, and took poſſeſſion of each ſide. Nine of battle ſhips, and of all the ſtorages; the Daniſh guards withdrawing when thoſe of his Majeſty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver thoſe, as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a ſtate of the greateſt ferment and diſorder, I moſt willingly acceded to the requeſt that our troops ſhould not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or ſoldiers ſhould enter it for ſome days, and having command of poſſeſſion from the city de[illegible] whenever it might be neceſſary to uſe it, I had no objection of leaving the other gate in the hands of the troops of his Daniſh Majeſty, together with the police of the place.

The amount of the garriſon of the town is not eaſily aſcertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at one time, together with the floating defences, prove that there muſt have been a great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces; and the ordnance well ſerved.

Conſidering the advanced poſition in which his Majeſty's troops have been placed for the laſt fortnight, our loſs (highly as I prize the value of every officer or ſoldier who had fallen or been wounded) is comparatively ſmall. [Here follows an eulogium on the ſeveral officers and men engaged on the expedition, alſo acknowledging his having received the moſt prompt and beneficial aſſiſtance from the fleet.]

I ſend this diſpatch by lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for ſome time my firſt aid-de-camp, who has ſeen every thing that has occurred here & at Stralſund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

For the town and citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Admiral Gambier Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Baltic Sea and Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces in Zealand, on the one part;—and his Excellency Major-General Peyman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander in Chief of his Daniſh Majeſty's forces in the iſland of Zealand, on the other part.

Art. I. When the capitulation ſhall have been ſigned and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty are to be put in poſſeſſion of the Citadel.

Art. II. A guard of his Britannic Majeſty's troops ſhall likewiſe be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. III. The ſhips and veſſels of war of every deſcription, with all the naval ſtores belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall be delivered into the charge of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces; and they are to be put into immediate poſſeſſion of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and ſtore houſes belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The ſtore-ſhips and tranſports in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty are to be allowed to come into the harbor for the purpoſe of embarking ſuch ſtores and troops as they have brought into this Iſland.

Art. V. As ſoon as the ſhips ſhall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within ſix weeks from the date of this capitulation, or ſooner if poſſible, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall deliver up the Citadel to the troops of his Daniſh Majeſty, in the ſtate in which it ſhall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majeſty's troops ſhall likewiſe, within the before mentioned time, or ſooner if poſſible, be embarked from the Iſland of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this capitulation, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe throughout the Iſland of Zealand.

Art. VII. No perſon whomſoever ſhall be moleſted, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ſhips and veſſels of war and naval ſtores before mentioned, belonging to his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall be reſpected; and all civil and military officers in the ſervice of his Daniſh Majeſty, ſhall continue in the full exerciſe of their authority throughout the Iſland of Zealand; and every thing ſhall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All priſoners taken on both ſides ſhall be unconditionally reſtored, and thoſe officers who are priſoners on parole, ſhall be releaſed from his effect.

Art. IX. Any Engliſh property, that may have been ſequeſtered in conſequence of the exiſting hoſtilities, ſhall be reſtored to the owners.

This capitulation, ſhall be ratified by the reſpective commanders in Chief, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen this 7th day of Sept. 1807.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.
R. tifie par moi, (Signé) PEYMAN.

The York Gazette.

YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1807.

Lieut. Governor's Office.
9th Dec. 1807.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Wedneſday, the 20th day of January, 1808, for the meeting, in the Town of York, of the Provincial Parliament, for the *Actual Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs.*

From the early call of the meeting of the provincial Legiſlature this year, we preſume that with other objects, the ſafety and accommodation of Members from the diſtant and remote parts of the Province was conſidered.—Formerly, their ſole concern in their homes was reduced precautions, by being underſtood at a ſeaſon, when the roads were in their worſt ſtate.

We announce with much pleaſure, an acquiſition to Society to this place, by the arrival of F. Selby Eſq. and Miſs Selby.

We beg leave to ſtate, that in our laſt weeks paper, we did not wiſh to have Mr Thorpe's ſervices inferred, by calling him "the late Mr Joſiah Thorpe"; our intention was to have been underſtood, Mr. Thorpe, late of this Province.—We underſtand he left Albany in Patton's Steam Boat.

To ſuch of our Yonge Street friends, as feel themſelves intereſted in its improvement, and who can foreſee the advantages of turning the North-Weſt communication into this channel, we recommend induſtry and alacrity. We beg leave to remind them, that as the firſt year will produce a general Reſiſtion, the enſuing ſeaſon will be this proper time to petition for a Turn-Pike, for the obvious reaſon, that the perſons Houſe of Aſſembly will be ſtruck, by ſupporting ſuch a beneficial and praiſe-worthy meaſure, to leave a great and laſting monument to their ſucceſſors, for imitation.

From the People's Friend, of the 4th Nov.

"Letters from Baltimore, dated on Wedneſday morning, and received by yeſterday's mail, mentioned that the United States ſchooner Revenge, with Mr. Munroe, the American Miniſter, from the Court of London, was in the Bay, coming up."

THOSE Gentlemen who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the York Aſſembly for this ſeaſon, are hereby informed, that the Subſcription Liſt is left with Mr. D. Cameron, and that W. Allan, Eſq. the Treaſurer, will receive the Subſcriptions and give Tickets of admittance. The firſt Aſſembly to be on Thurſday evening the 17th inſt. and the dancing to commence at 7 o'clock.

York, 9th Dec. 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Sheriff's Sales, advertiſed in the laſt Gazette, are poſtponed until Saturday the 12th inſt. when they will comuence at 10 o'clock, preciſely, at the houſe of Mr. Thos Moſley.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, from the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, about the 8th inſt. Auguſt laſt, a ſorrel Horſe, about fifteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead whoſoever will bring ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in the Township of Etobicoke, or give information where he may be found, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid

CHRISTIAN CHRISTNER

Nov. 28th, 1807

Wanted,

A QUANTITY of Hops, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to *Joſeph Shaw*, Brewer at York.

York, Dec 3d, 1807.

LOST,

A Glaziers Diamond, mounted in ſteel; any perſon delivering it at the Printing Office, will be well rewarded.

York, 1ſt December, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers perſons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, in this Province, have not by themſelves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of ſuch Lands, and have alſo neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the waſte Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner ſhall by himſelf or Agent (if not privileged) ſtate in his Petition as hereafore, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be favorably anſwered, he undertakes and is ready, within three days from the date of the Orders in Council for a Grant to him of ſuch Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majeſty to be charged on the Patent, and for the Survey of the ſaid Lands. And that no Petition from any ſuch perſon is aforeſaid, ſhall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the ſaid Statement being inſerted therein.

and, That every Petitioner as aforeſaid, ſhall within four days from the date of the ſaid Order in Council in his favor, by himſelf or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the beforementioned Fees, without which no Grant of the ſaid Lands ſhall be obtained by virtue of ſuch order.

3d. That after the ſaid Receipts ſhall be delivered as aforeſaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he ſhall give the party in whoſe favor the Order in Council is made, an atteſted copy of the ſame, together with an atteſted copy of the ſaid Receipt.

4th. That the atteſted copies of the ſaid order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat ſhall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the ſaid Lands, addreſſed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon ſhall, at the deſire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permiſſion of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the ſaid order in Council ſpecified, & make out a deſcription of the ſame

5th. That the ſaid deſcription of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he ſhall engroſs the Patent in conformity thereto, and procure the ſame to be perfected (unleſs where Settlement Duties are to be performed) within the ſpace of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the ſaid deſcription.

6th. That U. E. Loyaliſts, the ſons and daughters of U. E. Loyaliſts and Military claimants, ſhall be ſubject to the above mentioned regulations, except ſo far as ſuch regulations reſpect, or have a relation to the payment of fees.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, May 1 1807.

MR. Q. ST. GEORGE begs leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers that he has received from Montreal, and brought with him an ample ſtock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, conſiſting of Crockery; Glaſs Ware, Cutlery and Ironmongery, and a handſome and well choſen aſſortment of Furriery; having arranged with a reſpectable Farmer thereabouts, to receive Furs in that line, from his friends here, will be forwarded by him, and their execution immediately attended to. He has alſo received from New-York, a variety of Bonnet Ribbons, of the neweſt faſhions, and a general aſſortment of Millinery, among which are elegant and the moſt faſhionable Oſtrich Feathers, &c. &c. The length of time he has been detained at Montreal in the purchaſe of ſeaſonable goods, has enabled him to lay in his goods, that year, on the moſt favorable terms, and he can ſupply Country Store-keepers more advantageouſly to them than if they made their purchaſes here.—He propoſes to receive in payment and barter for Goods, the following articles, to ſuch as his ſtores will be found for their reception, viz:—Flour, Wheat, Indian Corn, Oats, Pork and Pork. None of theſe articles will be received unleſs they are of prime quantities, and he hopes none other will be offered; the Pork muſt be well cured and packed in ſufficient barrels, and not exceed twelve months; the barrel marked with the venders name, and date of delivery

Caſh advanced, or ſold on account of Sterling Bills, which he will receive in payment from his regular Cuſtomers at par, although ſubject to a large diſcount in other places. He flatters himſelf that his Country Friends and Cuſtomers, wiſhing his exertions, will, by more regular payments in future, enable him to continue them, to their mutual convenience and advantage. His ſtore is at Niagara, under the care of Mr. Fenton, contains nearly a ſimilar aſſortment with the one at York.

Impelled by motives of gratitude and eſteem for Meſſrs. Boucherville and Mr. Daniel, (his late Clerks) Mr. St. George has eſtabliſhed them at Amherſtburg. All ſuppers and favors ſhown them by his friends and the public, will be conſidered as perſonal obligations by him

☞ Mr. St. George will receive in exchange for Goods Barley, if of good quality.

York, 19th Nov. 1807.

DECLARATION
OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

His Majesty owes to himself and to Europe a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

His Majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark, which it was his Majesty's firm wish and endeavour to obtain, for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices; and of which he never did fight even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his Majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance; his Majesty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others amongst the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present rulers of France to occupy with a military force, the territory of Holstein—for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish Marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as to his Majesty was of the authority of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the ports and territories of other neutral States, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish Majesty's continental dominions, his Majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had been made manifest to all the world.

His Majesty did forbear, as long as there would be a chance of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means, or in the dispositions of Denmark.

But his Majesty could not but recollect that when, at the close of the former war, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His Majesty could not but compare the degree of influence which at that time determined the decision of the court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation with the kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners.

Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And Holstein were occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.

In a state a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Danish Marine. But the season was approaching when this precaution would no longer have availed; and when his Majesty's fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his Majesty's dominions.

Yet, even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual—the temporary possession of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain; his Majesty accompanied that demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the future order of her fleet would be referred by France in an act of connivance; his Majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude, as must have made concession justifiable even in the estimation of France, by averting resistance altogether unavailing.

If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France and maintain her independence, his Majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military, and pecuniary aid; the guarantee of her Kingdom, of her territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his Majesty's dominions, is matter of no ordinary and painful regret to his Majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self protectation, to which his Majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting in a truth which his Majesty deplores, but for which he is in no other degree responsible.

His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. Where the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror or by force, in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his Majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world, should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine whether we shall continue between the two nations. His Majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to terminate the war, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and to the world, that having acted solely upon the score of what was due to the security of his dominions, he is not desirous from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandizement to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1807.

LONDON, OB. 13.

An article from Kell would have us believe, that the Danish Government wished to destroy rather than surrender the fleet, and that it had actually transmitted orders to that effect, which we intercepted.

We are not able yet to state who her the report transmitted from Memel, of Bonaparte having sent a requisition to the court of Petersburgh, to shut its ports against this Country, be true or not.—It is highly probable—Remarkable, the Russian Prime Minister is understood to be decidedly hostile to this Country:—But the hostility of Mentchikow is not participated by the rest of the Russian Nobility, and the increasing unpopularity of the Treaty of Tilsit, and of its effecting the Armistice with Turkey, is understood to have greatly strengthened the English party.—Prince Mentchikoff has been charged with an important mission to this Country, and the friends of England consider this as a favorable prognostic.

October 20.

A report is current that on the part of the English, an application has been made to the king of Sweden to deliver up his fleet, which is now rigging and getting ready for sea in Carlscrona, as a deposit to the English. On Langeland, as well as Fremen, several English seamen attempted to effect a landing, but were repulsed.

A Natural Sailor.—Captain Ross made a new and beautiful use of [illegible] when in the Arctic regions. He mounted upon the gunwale at night, to a height sufficiently [illegible] himself. He measured from the gunwale of eleven which on a very dark night, under Russian colours, to a flag of peace. When floating high in the air, above the surface of admiring spectators, a flight of [illegible] rockets were discharged at once from [illegible] broke into sparks, hardly [illegible] vision from the earth; and Paris with all its blaze of reflecting lamps, appeared [illegible] but like a spot—like the Pleiades by [illegible] to the naked eye. He gained the admiration of his foes, of good tokens, and speaks with transport of twenty [illegible] than twice their height.—After a flight of seven hours and a half, he descended near Rouen, 45 leagues from Paris.

Halifax, Oct. 10.

At the desire of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the town was held at the Court House on Friday afternoon last, to consider of a request made by Major General Hunter, to his Excellency, for 200 militia men, duely to assist in repairing the fortifications.—As soon as the object of the meeting was explained, the Artillery, Grenadiers, and Light Infantry Volunteer Companies, tendered their services for immediate duty, until an arrangement could be made for drafting proportionably, from the several Militia Companies, the number of men required.

Bath, November 13.

By the Francis, Captain Curtis, arrived at Tuckay hill, from Liverpool, our London dates are brought down to the 12th inst.

On the subject of our affairs with Russia, there appears nothing further than that Mr. Munroe was to return home, leaving, however, Mr. Pinckney, as an accredited Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Court;—That not having sufficient powers to conclude a Treaty; or, in other words, to settle certain points, in controversy with the two countries; there arose an absolute necessity for further correspondence between the respective governments; and that therefore, some considerable delay would necessarily ensue, before an ultimate decision could be made on them. To this situation, the public is fixed at the date of our last advices. The particular point, which has obstructed the operations of our Ministers, is said to be that relating to search for [illegible], on board private armed vessels:—Our government asserting and the British maintaining the right. As Mr. Munroe may be hourly expected at the seat of Government, as well as the dispatches which our accounts state to have been forwarded by the British cabinet to their Minister here, we may yet hope, that such a spirit of accommodation will prove to be manifested by the two parties, as shall avert the unnatural state of hostility, which must otherwise take place.

The London papers by the Francis do not contain a word on the subject of any British order of council, relating to Bonaparte's blockading decree.

From the Mediterranean.

Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem from Leghorn, confirms the account of the capture of that city by the French; of their laying an embargo, which continued until the 16th September, when it was taken off. He informs, that Lord Paget, the English Minister was negociating at Constantinople, with a prospect of success;—being backed by lord Collingwood, with fifteen sail of the line; who had taken the island of Tenedos (recently restored to the Turks by Russia), with six or seven sail of the line:—That a French army of 60,000, which had been on the march to Naples, supposed to be ultimately destined against Sicily, had halted; and this halt was attributed at Leghorn to appearances unfavorable to the French in other parts of Europe:—The discontents at Petersburgh it was expected would produce a change there in favor of the war party; and it was confidently believed that England would

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[illegible] be able again to combine both Austria and Russia against France, to which the powerful diversion the last made at Constantinople, would probably contribute. Such was the view of affairs at Leghorn, the 28 October.

Salem Gazette.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19.

A Mr. [illegible] Campbell, in the Charlotte packet boat, in this Harbour, has sailed at 9 o'clock, one hundred pounds. A handsome reward will be given for the apprehension of the offender.

The York Gazette.

YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1807.

[illegible]

A late London paper mentions, that Major General Grant has succeeded the Duke of [illegible] as Governor of Gibraltar.

The Parliamentarian, a new Parliamentary paper, has commenced in London.

A late London paper mentions, that Mr. Jackson, who has been appointed Minister to Denmark, is to be accompanied by a Mr. Merry, who is connected with Mr. Fox, and who is said to be a man of talents.

The Panharmonicon, a new instrument, lately invented at Naples, excites a general interest in Italy. It unites all wind instruments in itself, and performs the most difficult symphonies with an astonishing precision and purity. It needs hardly be added, that it will supercede the necessity of multitudes playing on wind instruments in theatrical orchestras.—Lon. Pap.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the House lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a House of Entertainment. Having provided themselves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own assiduous exertions will be added to render such gentlemen as honor them with their custom, [illegible] and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the House in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deserve public patronage, they flatter themselves that they will experience a liberal share of it.

THOMAS DEARY,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

N.B. Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horses, they believe themselves will be such as to give perfect satisfaction.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage and support of him as a Baker, and informs them, that he will for the present, discontinue the baking business. He requests all such as are indebted to him, to come forward and settle with him in four weeks from this date, as the urgency of his affairs, will oblige him after that time, to sue without distinction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, 14th Dec. 1807.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and customers for their favors, and begs leave to inform them, that he continues to carry on the Baking business at the Court House, where he receives a continuance of their favors.

The bread is conveniently sized as for foreigners, with good baking, and flour allowance will be given.

EDWARD MALLEY.

Kingston, Nov. 21, 1807.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Rev. Jonathan Mountain, will please to pay their debts at the store of Mr. Thos. Hamilton in York, or the same cannot soon will be put in suit.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Whitchurch, 3 year old last spring, two steers, both brindled and white spotted, and natives of this, and adjoining townships, any person or persons who may find the same, will be reasonably rewarded by

Whitchurch, Nov. 24, 1807. W. DE. FAREY.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, about the last [illegible] of October last, a large dark bay mare, about eight years old, marked with the point of a spear on both [illegible] has been lately [illegible] Whoever will give information where said beast may be found, shall receive a reward of [illegible] and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN RUSSELL, jr.

Dec. 26, 1807.

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the [illegible] about the middle of [illegible] a [illegible] mare, about [illegible] years old, [illegible] with the point of a spear on both [illegible] has been lately [illegible] Whoever will give information where said beast may be found, shall receive a reward of [illegible] and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN RUSSELL, jr.

York, Dec. 26, 1807.

THOSE Gentlemen who are [illegible] to subscribe to the York Assembly for this season, are hereby informed, that the Subscription List is left with Mr. D. Cameron, and that W. Allan, Esq. the Treasurer, will receive the Subscriptions and give Tickets of admittance. The first Assembly to be on Thursday evening the 13th inst. and the dancing to commence at 7 o'clock.

York, 9th Dec. 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, for which the highest price will be given. Application to be made to [illegible] Store, Newark or York.

York, Dec. 26, 1807.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the premises of the subscriber, about the [illegible] of August last, a dark [illegible] Horse, with [illegible] white hairs, about five or six years old, [illegible] and being [illegible] on the subscriber by the Township of Etobicoke, is now [illegible] and will be [illegible] charges paid, by applying to the subscriber in the Township of Etobicoke, or [illegible] Newark, and all reasonable charges paid.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTMAN.

Nov. 28th, 1807.

MR. G. St. GEORGE begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that he intends opening a Dancing School in the Court House, on Tuesday the 5th January next, and continue the same for the Winter season. Mr. St. George has had the honor of teaching the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, Newark, and Niagara, for the last two years, and flatters himself that his method of teaching is approved of by all those who have honored him with their attendance. He will also attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houses, if required. Mr. St. George will receive subscriptions at the Bar Room of Mr. Cameron's House, where he will be in attendance from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. for one week from this date. Mr. St. George will also receive subscriptions at the Bar Room of Mr. Parker's House, where he will be in attendance from 3 o'clock P. M. to 5 P. M. for one week from this date.

Mr. St. George will

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 3d Concession of Kent, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing one hundred acres, more or less, a great part of which is now under improvement. Also the East half of No. 25 in the 2d Concession of Gwillimbury East, containing 100 acres; John River runs through the same, and a small stream runs through the front part of the lot. Also No. 24 in the 2d Concession of Markham, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 24 in the 6th Concession of Markham, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 6 in the 6th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 24 in the 6th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 1 in the County of York, and Home District; Lot No. 1 in the 2d and half of Lot No. 2 in the 6th Concession of Dufferin and half of Lot No. 2 in the 6th Concession of Dufferin and half of Lot No. 1 in the 7th Concession of Dufferin and Township of Albion, containing 200 Acres; Lot No. 1 in the 6th Concession of Albion and District of Nassau

Lord SIDMOUTH's Speech on the probability of Invasion.

[The following extract from the Speech of this gentleman is delivered in the British Parliament, a short time previous to its late prorogation, will be read with no little interest. We have not seen the whole Speech, but will judge from this portion of it, that his lordship was an able advocate for the contemplated measure of encreasing the regular force to the utmost military of the country.]—Boston Gazette.

"But my lords, is the chance of invasion of more probability? Where we look at the extension of the resources of France, at the means of recruiting her navy, which she has acquired by her continental conquests, it would be blindness not to perceive, that her naval power must soon become far more formidable than it has ever yet been. France is now in possession of the finest forests in Europe, and of countries capable of affording ample supplies of every naval store, she may command the services of all the seamen which the Continent can afford from Memel to Cadiz—Is it the part of a prudent politician, under such circumstances, to overlook the possibility of our navy being swelled. This my Lords, is an event for which we ought to be prepared; and fortunately there is room to hope that we shall have sufficient time to prepare against it. But any one who considers well what the State of this country would be, if the French had obtained a superiority at sea, will certainly not be disposed to think, that we can begin too soon to provide against such an emergency.

"In those who shut their eyes against the danger of immediate invasion, there is something like absolute infatuation. Because one enemy is at a distance and has Constantinople. We may look too to the prospect, that the whole energy of the French government will now be directed to this object: we know in fact, that during all the pressure of their continental wars, the most active exertions in ship building have never been discontinued in their naval arsenals, they have now no other object to divide their attention; and we may be well assured that all the ability of the ruler of France will now be turned to naval affairs. The same genius which has created such an astonishing change in the discipline & science of the French army, will now be unremittingly employed in the improvement of their navy, and if we recollect how little disorganized bands which a few years ago, were flying before Suwarow out of Italy, are now the victorious legions of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Friedland, we shall not be disposed to underrate the change, which the same genius may effect in the navy of France. We have therefore every reason to believe, that the naval prosperity of England, much ere long be exposed to a more severe contest, than any which it has recently had to maintain—I never confidence one may entertain in the and skill of our seamen, it is put for a while his back turned to us, we have to imagine, that he can never again threaten our shores. His army indeed will now on the banks of the Vistula; but have we forgot the rapidity with which he moved from the Rhine to Berlin? Nor are France and the adjacent provinces left so entirely of troops but that a week or two perhaps, would be sufficient to collect again at Boulogne, such a force as might be sufficient for the invasion. Even before the winter sets in, it is not impossible that a French army may be on English ground; & if the blow be attempted, it will only be that it may be defeated with greater certainty. Under these circumstances, not only is the nation sunk in security, but the ministers, setting the example of blind infatuation, are not ashamed of bringing forward such a proposition as the bill before us, telling the nation that 20 or 30 more troops are to secure their fe if ever, my lords, there was an example of that infatuation which seems to be the natural forerunner of the fall of Empires, is not this one? In what are we more wise than the Prussians, when, a year ago, reduced to dwelling on definitions, we would not believe in the possibility of defeat? They thought that the legions of the Great Frederick were invincible, as we seem now to think that the conquest is an inevitable matter. Will no experience teach us wisdom? And is England destined to afford us another terrible example that "*quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

"Let us rouse, my lords from this fatal security; let us rush no longer to a barrier that may be overcome. It is not to the Channel that we must look for security, but to the hands of Englishmen fighting for their liberties, for the glory and independence of their country. To put our trust in the sea, if it were not the extreme of folly, would be the extreme of cowardice! Shall the descendants of the men, who conquered at Agincourt and Cressy, acknowledge that they cannot meet the army of France hand to hand, and that it is only at sea that we can cope with our enemies? Away with the base idea, that England must entrench herself behind a miserable ditch, instead of coming into the field! Perpetual fortification is the refuge to the Americans, that their vessels have not suffered any detriment or delay in her mission, by weakening her crew."

October 8.

At the levee yesterday, Mr. Munroe, the American Ambassador, was presented to his Majesty, by the master of the ceremonies. His Excellency took leave of his Majesty, previous to his departure for America. Mr. Munroe is succeeded in his Embassy, by Mr. Pinckney.—Previous to the levee, Mr. Munroe had an interview with Mr. Canning. (The above ceremony is generally disposing with, when Ministers leave the British Court dissatisfied.)

October 9.

Mr. Munroe, the American Minister, had his final interview with Mr. Canning on Wednesday. His departure is in no respect connected with the dispute with America. The final answer of our government on that subject has already been sent off to Mr. Erskine.

Instructions it is said, have been sent out to India, to impose an additional duty on neutral vessels trading there.

It is reported that the next French legislative body will be composed of two chambers viz. an upper chamber, in which will sit and vote all the princes, dukes, counts, marquisses, and barons, lately created; and a lower chamber, composed of deputies from all the departments, each of which will have an attendant and parliament.

The Bourbon king of France, (Louis XVIII) and suite, are momently expected in England.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Constantinople, that the British squadron at the mouth of the Dardanelles would attempt to force that passage.

From a London paper of October 3.

The blockade, which was so arrogantly and absurdly announced by the French Government against this country, and which is now carrying into the most rigorous execution in Holland, has, at length we understand, determined his Majesty's Ministers, in return to a measure of retaliation, which must be severely felt by France and the countries under its dominion. It is a deplorable consideration that the interests and happiness of France and so many states on the Continent, should be thus dependent on the will of an individual, who is evidently resolved to disregard every feeling of justice and humanity, in order to gratify his rancour against Great Britain. Britons may hence infer what they would suffer, if by a defection of their own rights, or a negligence of supporting them, they should ever fall into the power of so violent and unrelenting an enemy. But while we are disposed reluctantly to preserve the blessings we enjoy, we may bid defiance to all his menaces; and our naval strength gives us a full opportunity of inflicting upon him and his high-flown states, that blockade which he has ridiculously awarded against the British Empire. It is now said to be determined, that no vessel shall enter a port of France or of any state under its controul. We feel much concern at the necessity of thus throwing any obstacle in the way of that commercial intercourse which is so advantageous to Europe in general, and upon which such wide and complicated interests depend; but it is necessary to convince Bonaparte that we can really inflict that evil which he has unjustly threatened; and though we are almost hopeless of facing any effectual endeavour, on the part of the people of France, or of any other state governed by France, to throw off the authority which so much oppresses them the authority which so much oppresses them we are absolutely driven by France, nay we are absolutely driven to a state of their wrongs. Nothing short of a total revolution shall we have to find it so, how much a revolution shall we have to reject, that while we reserved to the experiment of a safe retaliation, which our national pride as well as national interest had rendered unavoidable, we at the same time consulted to effect the restoration of Europe from a shameful subjection and dependence on the arbitrary will of an imperious enemy, whose all-enthusing elevation has absolutely intoxicated his mind, and made him a fiver of his own goddess, while he tyrannizes over to his own goddess, while he tyrannizes over every part of Europe but this country, whose judgement he cannot deceive, and whose spirit he never will subdue.

Copenhagen, Sept. 23.

The Danish ships have all their lower guns on their poops, quarters and main decks. The floors in the arsenals are beyond calculation; it will take two months to get them on board; the piles of shot are immense. Examples of the floors dropped on board the chiefs of the fleet, transports, the men of war, both English and Danish, it is said, are loaded to the bends.

Fifteen sail of the line, besides frigates, are in the roads. The carpenters are putting to pieces the old on the Rocks, and ship timber. In a few days, 150 vessels with flores. (40 of them sail cloth) will be under way for England. The whole convoy will exceed 300 sail.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29.

"The Danish Crown Prince, it is said, will not recognize the Capitulation of Copenhagen. By not complying he may bring great calamities on the inhabitants of Zealand. One fact has roused the public indignation against the Danish government, towards which we, in Sweden, were disposed to feel nothing but commiseration.—It is that of having caused the Skaw Lights to be put out. Some American vessels which lately entered our port, were thrown into great embarrassment by this fraudulent piece of puerile malice, which endangers the lives of neutrals and friends, as well as foes. Candids like this, envenoms the hostility between nations at war, and helps to hinder a return to the barbarism of the middle ages."

New York, Nov. 23.

Capt. Somnis, from Halifax, informs, that he left that port on the 8th November, that just as he was getting under way, the British Packet Packet arrived there in 23 days from Falmouth, and that he was informed by the passengers, that all Arragers in England, they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves had been put under arrest; and that the British government had prohibited all neutrals from trading to any of their enemy's ports.

The following vessels have arrived at Quebec from Halifax, with troops for the defence of that Province: Ship Marlfield, with 7 officers and 207 privates: brig Angelina, with 164 officers and privates: ship Perigon, 8 officers and 222 privates: schr. Nancy, 88 officers and privates: schr. Sally, from Prince Edward Island, with 56 officers and privates: schr. Chance, from St. Johns, with 49 men of the Newfoundland regiment.

November 26.

From Europe.—The foreign articles presented in our last (says the Boston Gazette of the 23d inst.) were to October 12. morning. Since which a London paper has been received, dated on the evening of the same day. It announces, that Mr. Erskine, who never resides in this country, as an accredited Minister from England, was to be recalled by his government, and a new Minister to be appointed in his stead. No reasons are assigned for this measure; nor is the name of the gentleman contemplated to fill his office, mentioned; that the British Cabinet had given definitive answers to all the demands of our Ministers; that Mr. Munroe had taken his passage on board of a private ship, which was expected to sail for America in the course of all October. Although the alarm of war with this country had nearly subsided, still there was experienced much difficulty and embarrassment in procuring those ready freights, which a few months since were general, throughout all the ports in England. A number of American vessels detained, and carried into their ports, had been liberated, on paying salvage, costs, &c.

On Wednesday evening last, (says the Londonderry Journal of August 25.) a sailor belonging to the American ship Hannah, fell from the fore-yard on the deck, and was killed instantly. He lived but a very short time after. About two hours previous to the melancholy accident, a female passenger left out of the boat into the water, instead of tempting to go on to the ship's side, when the deceased immediately threw off his jacket and boots, leaped to and rescued her from a watery grave. This generous and heroic act not only acquired him the esteem and regard of his messmates, but the universal admiration of the passengers on board, who, in order to evince their gratitude, eagerly prefied forward to treat him, by which means it is said, he got himself intoxicated, which circumstance unfortunately led to the catastrophe. The next day his remains, accompanied by all the sailors in harbor, who walked in solemn procession, and many respectable citizens, were decently interred in the Church Yard, where an appropriate funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hyp. Never, indeed, have we heard a service more appropriate the occasion or which seemed to make a more deep impression, and we sincerely hope a lasting one, in the minds of the those present. What a warning to the unfortunate victims of intemperance, who sacrifice health, substance, *life* itself, and what is still worse than all, the prospects of hereafter, to the wretched pleasure of drinking a slow but sure poison, prepared by a process to evaporate the faculties of soul and body, and pave the way for the commission of every heinous crime.

The York Gazette.

YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1807.

The York Assembly, which commenced on Thursday the 17th inst. was honored by the attendance of His Excellency Governor Gore, and a respectable number of the Members of Parliament for the City of London, formed as Commissioners Council to the army in America, having satisfy the object of the American war, and finally accompanied them to meet the Duke of York, to Holland, in the same capacity.

Our State papers detail the particulars of an engagement between a collection of Indians on the Missouri, and an escort of American troops, with 60 s. count of the killed and wounded of the latter, judging from the various reports respecting the affair of the Chesapeake, our impression is, (or hesitation) that we may still take place between Britain and America; it is at present refused for the latter to decide, and we perceive there is sufficient perception in their national legislators to command the illiberal line in their executive; a flood there will determine. The French and Spanish continue their depredations upon the American commerce with unceasing vigor.

The English papers announce letters from Lord Collingwood, informing of the capture of 8 Turkish, 1 Venetian, 3 French, and 17 Spanish vessels.

The British Captains Hunter, Otway, Sir S. Hood, Sawyer, Keats, Pender, Lumsdale, Nicholls and Gould, have been appointed Rear Admirals.

A letter from Gottenburgh of the 29th September, mentions that the unfortunate Lewis XVIII. is about to seek an asylum in England.

FIRE—At Spa, (in Germany) 195 houses, valued at 380,000 dollars, was destroyed in September last.

The operation of the *Non-Importation Law*, which, if not repealed, will go into force the 18th December, is feared to be the event which will put an end to all the negociations for Peace, and make a War inevitable. From several quarters we learn, that petitions are signing, praying Congress to repeal that law. Those, therefore, who wish for *Peace*, and think this repeal likely to effect the continuation of it, ought to be speedy in transmitting their petitions to Congress.—*Boston Gazette.*

INTERESTING TO COMMERCE.

The last London papers contain the following article, interesting to our merchants who trade to India.—"Intentions, we understand have been lest to India, to impose an additional duty of 20 per cent on all neutral vessels trading to all ports of that country, within British jurisdiction.—*Boston Centinel.*

The Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, have signed a Memorial to Congress, praying a repeal of the Non-Importation act; as they confider it in its application to this country as extremely embarrassing, and in its operation on the government and people of Great Britain, as irritating and inefficient." The same measure is suggested in the Boston papers to be purfued by the merchants of that town. Albany Gaz.

Dr. Mitchell, in a speech in Congress on the subject of further security for our ports and harbors, and to which he admits that the States of the West and the South are as proper objects of the care of government as those of the East and the South, communicates the following very unpleasant intelligence—"That the *murder and murderous Scene* were actually at Wabash as on the Mississippi; and that a *state of commotion formerly high than a war and long existed in Michigan.*

Chambersburg, (Penn.) Nov. 24.

On Thursday last, the celebrated general Moreau, passed through this place, on his way to Pittsburg, from thence he proceeds visiting New-Orleans. As this great military character has lately made his peace with Bonaparte, his intended visit will no doubt give rise to some speculation.

Mr. William Bates, (of the Bench) the family and friends have experienced an afflicting loss in the death of Mrs. W. who departed this life on the 17th inst.

Died, in London, at an advanced age, Sir Brooke Watson Bart. Alderman of Farringdon's Ward, and for several years Member of Parliament for the City of London. He served as Commissary General to the army in America, during the whole of the American war, and finally as Commissary to the army under the Duke of York, in Holland, in the same capacity.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

York, 2nd December, 1807.

HOUSE DISTRICT TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Government Stables in the Town of York, on Tuesday the twelfth day of January, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Clerks, High Constables, Constables, and Bailiffs, are desired to take notice, and that they be then and there prefent, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums, to do and perform such things which by reason of their respective offices, shall be to be done.

MILES SUDDUTH, Sheriff.

Meeting.

A Meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society is requested at the house of Mr. R. Moore, on Saturday the 26th inftant, at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of receiving the fines of the Society, and considering finally measures received from England.

"Dec. 21d JOHN SMALL, Secy.

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage and support of him as a Baker, and informs them, that he will for the present, discontinue the baking business. He requests all such as are indebted to him, to come forward and settle with him in four weeks from this date, as the urgency of his affairs, will oblige him after that time, to sue without distinction.

FRANCOIS BELCOUR.

York, 14th Dec. 1807.

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscribers at the River Humber, about two weeks ago, one and four stray cows, two of them young in the Gear; and the owner will come and prove property, and pay charges, or they will be sold at public vendue, on the 1st day of January next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Bates, on the River Humber, by approving this notice.

S. DAVIS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house and farm lately occupied by Mr. Gray, on the River Humber, and hopes in a short time to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom or encouragement. He intends keeping Stabling Accommodation for Horses, which will be under the care of a careful Hostler, and he will endeavour to furnish his customers with the best of Liquors. He has also purchased a considerable quantity of Timber for the purpose of building, and will be happy to receive orders for Sleighs, Carioles, &c. and will engage to have them finished and delivered, for the purchaser, by the middle of January next. He also begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends keeping a Team for the purpose of carrying Passengers to and from the City, and hopes by his attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Humber, Dec. 18, 1807.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, in Whitby, about the middle of October last, a dark brindled, three year old STEER, with a white spot on his forehead, and a white tail. Whoever will give information of the said Steer, so that he may be got again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

D. DARCY.

York, 15th Dec. 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 24, and half of No. 25 in the 3rd Concession of York, on the east side of Yonge Street, containing 200 acres, with a small Log house & orchard on it. Also one hundred acres, being the south half of Lot No. 25 in the first Concession from the Bay on the River Humber, containing 80 acres cleared, with a small log house thereon. Also the south half of Lot No. 21 in the third Concession of Scarborough, containing 100 acres, with a log house thereon. Also Lot No. 24 in the fourth Concession of Scarborough, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 21 in the fifth Concession of Markham, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 28 in the sixth Concession of Markham, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 29 in the sixth Concession of Markham, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 8 in the 6th Concession of Whitchurch, containing 200 acres; the fee simple of the following lands in the County of York and Home District.—Lot No. 22 and the east half of Lot No. 23 in the 8th Concession of Gwillimbury, containing 200 acres.—Lot No. 13 in the 2nd Division of Dundas-street and District of Newcastle containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 1 in the eighth Concession of Etobicoke and District of Johnstown containing two hundred acres.—Lot No. 9 in the sixth Concession of Barton, and District of Johnstown containing 200 Acres, 40 thereof which are reserved, with a log house and barn thereon. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on Calls, and the remainder, if required, will be taken in WHEAT, in four equal annual payments. Application to be made to Duncan Cameron Esquire, or Thomas D. Clough, York; by notice of which Indisputable Orders will be given.

York, 30th May, 1807.

DOCTOR J. GLENNON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the Public and the Inhabitants of York in particular, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Lean, opposite Mr. Marian. He flatters himself that the opportunity he has had of acquiring a knowledge of his profession, at one of the first Colleges in Europe, will enable him to merit the approbation of those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He has on hand an assorted Stock of Genuine Medicines carefully chosen under his immediate inspection.

For Sale.

LOT No. 21 West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 acres, 30 of which are well fenced and improved. Any person wishing to purchase, can have the whole or any part of the purchase money, as allowed a liberal credit for the remainder, patently secured. Application to be made to the printers of the Gazette, or the proprietor.

JOHN COXN

York, 3rst. 1807.

Lands For Sale.

THE following Lands will be sold on moderate terms (cash, viz.

For No. 1, in the 2d, 3d, and 4th in the 6th concession—

2, 3, 6, 10, 13 and west half of 14, 7th do.

14—23, 24 - - - 8th do.

West half of 24 in the - - - 9th do.—300 acres in the township of Etobicoke.

23 and Southern ½ of 24 - - 01 00062

25 - - - 7th do.

26 - - - 8th do.

4 - - - 10 do.—850

Adjoining the township of Barford.

East half of - - - 5th—200 acres in Whitby.

109, 11 and 12 - - - 9th do.

Broken Lot No. 14 - - - 9th do.—200 acres in the township of Clarke.

19, 31 and South half of 32 - - 12th—300 acres in the township of Markham.

Purchasers Lands having been taken up at an early period after the several townships were surveyed, it is to be hoped the locations are complete, and the quality superior—any information given on the subscriber, who can give an unexceptionable title.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

York, 30th June, 1807.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those Gentlemen by whom the two last Liquor on credit, that his wants for Grain are very pressing—He therefore hopes this notice will induce his Friends to call soon, without his being obliged to repeat it—by prompt payment on

JOHN LYON.

Yonge Street, 13th Oct. 1807.

For Sale at the Office,

THE Revised STATUTES of the Province, Blank CONVEYANCES, MEMORIALS, BONDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARBITRATION BONDS, AWARD, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

To pay off Incumbrances,

A LARGE Commodious House in Prince Street, in the Town of York, opposite Water Lot number 5. For terms apply to the Subscriber, Attorney General of the Late Province of Lower Canada, or to Thomas Scott, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, at Newark.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

York, 1st Sept. 1807.

The Subscriber having purchased the above House will let it for one or two years.

FOR SALE

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a House and other buildings thereon; the Land is of good quality, and will be sold on moderate terms, and on reasonable time given.

Application to be made to the Printers.

York, 3d November, 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given;

THAT elegant and commodious House and Lot in the Town of York, advantageously situated on the road leading to the Garrison.—The suitable purposes to which it belongs to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WERBER, Esquire, deceased; the terms will be made easy to purchasers by paying part of the purchase money on taking possession, and giving such further security for the residue, as the Subscriber may approve of.—Any person or persons inclined to purchase the said premises are requested to give their proposals in writing to Wm. Allan, Esq. on or before the 24th inst.;—and all those indebted to said Estate, are some more earnestly called upon to make payments to D'Arcy Boulton, junr. Esq. at York, or to

JOHN MACKAY.

Acting Executor.

Niagara, 8th Oct. 1807.

SCHEDULE *of* LANDS *belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Wakes, Esq.*

190 acres, being Lot No. 79, in the 2d. concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, purchased of Charles Farmer.

200 acres, Lot No. 76, in the 5th concession, of Vaughan, Home District, purchased of John Tetherick.

238 acres, Lot No. 10, in Dunwich, Sydenham, Western district, purchased of Mahlon Dick Tiley.

200 acres, 6 & 18, in the 2d and 3d concessions, County of York, Home District, purchased of Francis Barber.

200 acres, Lot No. 16, first concession Township of Dunwich, District of London, purchased of Hugh Munro.

200 acres, Lots 32 & 33 broken front, Township of Scarborough, County of York, Home District, purchased of Dorcas Kendrick.

200 acres, Lot No. 25, seventh concession, Montague, District of Johnstown, purchased of John Cameron.

100 acres, No. 10, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Peter Fairman.

100 acres, No. 23, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of Wm Berry.

100 acres, No. 22, fourth concession, Markham, County of York, purchased of John Gen. Woolrich.

1 15th of an acre, No. 100 on the King Street, Town of York, East Rising of the County of York, purchased of Wm Dummett.

200 acres, No. 29, Township of Markham, purchased of Jacob Ebers.

3 acres No. 3 & 4 no South and 7 on North Side Town of York, Newgate Street, purchased of Robert Franklin.

No. 3, South side Hospital Street, purchased of Daniel Tiers.

No. 1, South side Hospital Street, purchased of Richard Sharp.

N. B. The Government Deeds for the foregoing Lands being exempted the payment of the late Mr. Weeks, it is not intended but that some of the Lands have been disposed of, and that others do not belong to the Estate: information upon the subject will be thankfully received. Proposals from persons wishing to purchase, will be made to Wm. ALLAN, Esq. of York, or JOHN MACKAY, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th Nov. 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 19, in the second Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, —Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 48, East side of Yonge Street, containing 200 Acres; the soil and situation are excellent. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Adrian Muckel, Barrister, or to the Printers of the Gazette.

York, 3d Sept. 1807.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and House now occupied by the Subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reasons which induce him to offer the premises for sale, will induce him to sell them much below their real value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 17th Oct. 1807.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General, Mr. White—lately occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate reception of a genteel family, which would be a family who has taken good care of the premises.—Enquiry to be made of the executor Mr. Ridout, respecting the rent—and the situation may be seen by application to Mr. Howard, who at present resides on the premises, and will have a fortnight or more room for a tenant.

York, 25th, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of ABIJAH JONES, late of Markham in the Home District, Innkeeper, that the Subscriber hath been appointed Administrator to the said Estate; therefore requests all persons indebted thereto, to make payment as so before the 8th June next ensuing the date hereof; and all those having demands against the said Estate are required to perfect them and settled, to the Subscriber, previous to the said date.

JOB JONES, Administrator.

Near Markham, 17th Nov. 1807.

FOUND on the 9 inst. in the Neighbourhood of the Town, a Bundle of Leather, supposed to have been dropped out from the said Leather to be the property, may have it restored to him on proving the property of advertising, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 12th July, 1807.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to the Printers, or Messrs. Ridout, Grocers in York.

York, Dec. 1st, 1807.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the House lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a House of Entertainment. Having provided themselves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own assiduous exertions will be added to render such gentlemen as honor them with their custom, reasonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to keep the house in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deserve public patronage, they flatter themselves that they will experience a liberal share of it.

THOMAS DEANY.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horses, they flatter themselves will be such as to give perfect satisfaction.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous to Rent or Purchase from the 6th. Nation's Mountain, will please to call on the Subscriber on the Scott of Mr. Thos. Hamilton in York—or by a letter addressed to him will be post.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS diverse persons who at late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants by Patent of part of the wide Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 20th of December, 1802: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the wide Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) state in his Petition at large, that in case the same should be graciously answered, he undertakes and is ready, immediately but that some of the Lands have been disposed of, and that others do not belong to the Crown: information upon the subject will be thankfully received. Proposals from persons wishing to purchase, will be made to Wm. ALLAN, Esq. of York, or JOHN MACKAY, Niagara, in writing.

York, 10th Nov. 1807.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 15, in the second Concession of the Township of Etobicoke, —Application to be made to the printers of the York Gazette.

York, 27th Oct. 1807.

FOR SALE,

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YORK:—PRINTED BY GAMBLE AND ERENET, PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XVII. NUMBER 35.

THE YORK GAZETTE.

[PRICE NUMBER 867.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1807. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,—

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, and to our Loyal Subjects in the said Province, to the Provincial Parliament of our Province of York, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING!

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty third day of November last, We did (with the advice of our Executive Council) command the Provincial Parliament of our Province of York, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, at such time, as our Town of York, was next held and celebrated in person. But we taking into our Royal consideration the sale and consequence of our loving subjects, have thought fitting and meet the service of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on the Seventeenth Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Province of York, there to do and execute all things which on your parts are needful to be done, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Province aforesaid, and for the DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, care to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and there to do as may seem meet for us. Herein fail not.

IN Testimony whereof, I have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of York, this Twenty third Day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

P. G.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

FRANCIS GORE, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

WHEREAS there are divers persons who were residents in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province ever since, or before the 24th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period; but have neglected to obtain in due time the confirmation of their Names on the U. E. List, or have been improperly struck off the same, and are thereby deprived of the almost general benefit of the Grants to be performed by His Majesty's Bounty to all the meritorious class of subjects.

AND WHEREAS there are other persons, who in like manner did join the Royal Standard, and who were also resident in this Province on, or before the 24th day of July 1798, but have hitherto omitted having their Names inserted on that List, whereby their Children become deprived of the privileges that they otherwise would have derived from His Majesty's Bounty.

NOW KNOW YE, that I FRANCIS GORE Lieutenant Governor, as aforesaid, solicitous to promote the welfare and happiness of His Majesty's Subjects of every description in this Province, more especially of those who have so strongly manifested their attachment and Loyalty to His Majesty; and all solicitous that the Children of such persons, who, when alive, were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, but are now removed by death from being someway to the Servants Day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Province aforesaid, there to do and execute all things which on your parts are needful to be done, according to the Laws and Statutes of our said Province, hereby notifying that the Names of such persons as were resident in the British Colonies in America, before the breaking out of the American War, who joined the Royal Standard previous to the treaty of separation in the year 1783, and who have resided in this Province, on or before the 24th day of July 1798, and have continued to reside therein since that period, or may have been subpoenaed from the U. E. List, may, upon application being made, and proof produced there of, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, be now inserted thereon.

And I hereby, with the like advice and consent, further notify and declare, that the Names of such persons as are now deceased, who in their life time were entitled to have been placed on the U. E. List, and who were also resident in this Province on or before the 24th day of July 1798, may, upon the same proof thereof to the Executive Government, be also inserted in that List, to the end that the Children of such Loyal and faithful Subjects may be duly rewarded for their Loyalty to us in future.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in Council at York, this 30th day of October, in the 47th year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

FRANCIS GORE Lt. Govt.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS, Sec.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by and by the authority of the parliament of this province made and passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled, "an act to revive and continue an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled, "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more collector or collectors of the duties, respectively, after reciting that an act passed in the forty second year of his present majesty, entitled "an act to enable the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of this province, to appoint one or more collector or collectors of the duties, respectively, which was to continue in force for three years, and no longer, was expired, and it was expedient that the same should be revived and continued—it is enacted that the said act should, from and after the passing of the said act be revived, and the same was thereby revived and continued in force and effect for two years, and no longer.

And whereas I, the said governor of this province, as to the convenience of importers of goods merchandize, and of the merchants and others, his majesty's subjects resident within this province, it hath been ascertained that there exists immediate occasion for appointing two additional ports and outposts of entry and clearance at the places hereinafter specified.

Be it therefore known, to all whom it may concern, That I FRANCIS GORE, Lieutenant governor of this province, in exercise of the power and authority to me vested in, and by the said recited act, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said province, do hereby declare and appoint the ports of entry and clearance established by and under the authority of a certain act of the said provincial parliament, passed in the forty first year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for granting to his majesty, his heirs and successors, for and for the use of this province, the like duties on goods and merchandize imported into this province from the United States of America, imposed and established by virtue of the said act, to be paid in the forty first year of his said majesty's reign, to be according to the direction of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Arms at York, this second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventh year of his said Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS GORE.

By his Excellency's Command,

WM. JARVIS.

For Sale

on Reasonable Terms,

LOTS No. 18 and 19 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Whitby, containing one hundred acres each, more or less, one hundred of the same cleared and under cultivation, with a small log house and log barn thereon. For further particulars enquire of Mr. SMITH, 3d. or Mr. Ralph Powers, in the Town of York, or the Proprietor on the Premises.

CALEB HUMPHREY.

The above lots lie contiguous to each other, and are well calculated for a family.

York, 25th Oct. 1807.

WANTED,

Two COWS lately Calved, or to calve in a short time.

Apply at the Printing Office.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 17.

By the KING. A PROCLAMATION.

For recalling and prohibiting British Seamen from serving foreign Princes and States.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been represented to us, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, our natural born subjects have been enticed to enter into the service of foreign states, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said foreign states, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to their subjects, notwithstanding our former proclamation recalling them, contrary to the duty and allegiance which our said subjects owe unto us, and to the great disservice of their native country; we have therefore thought it necessary at the present moment, when our kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when the maritime rights on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question, to publish by and with the advice of our Privy Council, this our Royal Proclamation: We do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, shipwrights and other seafaring men, being our natural-born subjects, who may have been inticed into the pay or service of any foreign state, or do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that forthwith they and every of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their service), withdraw themselves, and depart from, and quit such foreign service and do return home to their native country; or do enter on board such of our ships of war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, waters, havens, roads, ports or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And for the better execution of the purpose of this our Royal Proclamation, we do authorize and command, all captains, masters and others, commanding our ships and vessels of war, to stop and make stay of all and every such person or persons (being our natural born subjects) as shall endeavor to transport or enter themselves into the service of any foreign state, contrary to the intent and command of this our Royal Proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel as aforesaid;—but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to states at amity with us, for the purpose of seizing upon, taking and bringing away such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor the said captains cannot answer; and that they do take especial care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to be done to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such persons shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons being employed, or serving on board of any ship of war belonging to such foreign state at amity with us, we do authorize & command our captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ship of war, that he do forthwith recall and discharge such person or persons being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release & discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the commander in chief of the squadron under whose orders such captain or commander shall be then serving, which information the said commander in chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay to our minister residing at the seat of government of that state to which the said foreign ship of war shall belong, or to our Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, in order that we, being apprized of such proceeding, may forthwith direct the necessary steps to be taken for obtaining redress from the government to which such foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the subornation or detention of our natural born subjects in the service of a foreign state.

And whereas it has further been represented unto us, that divers mariners and seafaring men, our natural-born subjects, have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from foreign states, and have been taught to believe that, by such letters or certificates, they are discharged from that duty of allegiance, which as our natural born subjects, they owe to us; now we do hereby warn all such mariners, seafaring men, and others, our natural-born subjects, that no such letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do or can, in any manner, dissolve our natural-born subjects of the allegiance, or in any degree alter the duty which they owe to us, their lawful Sovereign. But, in consideration of the error into which such mariners and seafaring men, as aforesaid, may have been led; we do hereby publish and declare our free pardon to all such our subjects, who, repenting of the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately upon knowledge of this our royal proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance to us; and we do declare that all such our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign states to disregard and contempt of this our royal proclamation, will not only incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against for such contempt, and shall be proceeded against accordingly; and we do hereby declare that if any such natives of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, or other seafaring men, (being our natural-born subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other Barbary Powers, and carried in to slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of Great Britain.—And we do further notify, that all such our subjects as aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any ships of war belonging to any foreign state at enmity with us, are and will be guilty of high treason.—And we do by this our royal proclamation, declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, the 16th day of October, 1807, and in the 47th year of our reign.—God save the King.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The American ship Fegou, capt. Colfert, it arrived at Yarmouth from St. Petersburg, which place the left the 25th, and Cronstadt the 27th ult. The captain states, that at his departure, much uneasiness was manifested at both those places, in consequence of a report confidentially circulated, that Lord Collingwood had received orders to possess himself of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean.

The appointment of Mr. G. H. Rose, who killed hands yesterday, is not to succeed Mr. Erskine as Minister to the United States. It does not interfere at all with that Gentleman's Mission. Mr. Rose is going on a special Mission.

The object of Mr. Merry's mission, which we now understand to be Sweden, is as report further states, to sound the inclinations of that Court, as to the future occupancy of Zealand? whether his Swedish Majesty may be disposed to defend, or abet in defending it against the French, during the ensuing winter.

October 28.

Gen. Walterstorff, one of the persons appointed by the Governor to accede to the articles of capitulation at Copenhagen, was put under arrest by the Crown Prince, as soon as he landed at Hoffman.

It is now generally believed that the British forces will not evacuate Sicily if of Zealand until the month of December, and that, in consequence of the movement of Denmark, the Crown Battery, and some Danish fortresses in the neighborhood, will be destroyed.

We announce, with pleasure, that official accounts have been received of the differences which lately subsisted between the India Company's Servants at Canton and the Chinese, have been amicably adjusted.

The Little Belt convene, the hull of the Danish fleet, and three transports, laden with naval stores, from Copenhagen, have arrived at Yarmouth, under convoy of the Calypso sloop of war. The rest of the fleet is hourly expected.

His Majesty, Louis XVIII. is hourly expected at Yarmouth, either in the Arcadne or in a Swedish frigate. His removal from the Russian dominions was one of the disgraceful stipulations imposed on the Emperor Alexander, by the Treaty of Tilsit.

Four waggons loaded with specie, taken on board some Spanish vessels lately captured by the Folgard frigate, were conveyed to the Bank on Monday, under an escort.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Earl of Chatham took the oath of Governor of Jersey and Guernsey.

October 31.

According to letters received from our squadron off Rochefort, 9000 French troops marched on the 15th inst. through Vera to Portugal.—We have had accounts from Bilbon of the 15th which stated that the French had not broken up from Bayonne.

Another expedition is reported to be in contemplation, the command of which is to be given to Sir Sidney Smith. It could not be better bestowed. Several transports have been taken up by government within these few days, and the return of the expedition from Zealand will afford numbers an ample supply both of men and ships.

"FALMOUTH, October 29.

"By the arrival of the Wallingham from Lisbon this morning, all the doubts relative to that city are cleared up. On the 25th ult. Lord Strangford, our Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Gambier, our Consul there, called a meeting of the Factory, and acquainted its Members that the ports of Portugal would shortly be shut against the British, or rather that the country would be invaded by the French.

"Of the intention of the Portuguese government with respect to embarking for the Brazils, nothing certain was known, but it was generally understood that the three men of war which had drop down to Belem, together with several frigates and corvettes, were intended to take the Royal Family, in case of necessity, to that country. This idea was strengthened by the payment of the bills on the Exario being postponed for three months, and also by the erection of a very strong fortification at Peniche, on the coast of Portugal, mounting 200 pieces of cannon, as I was informed by gentlemen, from whence it was supposed the court would embark, to avoid any opposition from the populace by attempting to embark at Lisbon.

"There was, however, still a ray of hope entertained by the Portuguese, that the Court of the Continent would be appeased, when he found the English had quitted Portugal, and that the fear of having their property confiscated, and their persons seized, would prevent their return and consequently, that the departure of the Court, from its hereditary seat, would not be necessary. This hope they cherished the more, as it was known at Lisbon that the French and Spanish Ministers had only proceeded a few leagues from the city, and were still halted at a small village in its vicinity."

Frankfort, Sept. 7.

Great preparations are making at Vienna for the Emperor's nuptials. The Jewels of the late Empress have been valued, and their estimated worth has been divided among the Archduchesses her daughters, and the jewels themselves will be given to the new Empress.

Lisbon, Oct. 9.

The following communication to the Royal Board of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures and Navigation of Portugal, was sent by the Secretary of State—

"Our Sovereign, the Prince Regent, has it not in his power to prevent the departure from this city of his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador, and of the Charge d'Affaires to his Majesty the Emperor and King; he has confidingly, well grounded hope, that their absence will only be temporary, and that it will not be followed up by any hostilities on the part of the above Sovereigns, with whom it is his Royal Highness's wish to maintain that good harmony and correspondence which his subjects fulfilled between them; which I think proper to have to your knowledge, that you may make the same known to the Royal Board of Commerce, to be by them published wherever it may be necessary."

(Signed) ANT. DE ARAUJO AZEVEDO.

Palace in Ajuda, 20 October, 1807.

New-York, Dec. 4.

Capture of the Russian Fleet.—Captain Burker, who arrived at this port yesterday from Bordeaux, informs, that on the 22d October, in lat. 41. long. 7. he was boarded by the British frigate La Resolution, then in company with the Pomone frigate, who having hoisted several signals, informed captain B. that the telegraph of the frigate intimated the capture of 12 sail of the line of the Russian fleet, off the Dardanelles.

Captain Whipple, arrived at Savannah from London, was boarded off the Orkneys by a British frigate, one of a fleet of three sail of the line and two frigates. The boarding officer informed, that they were preparing an expedition 40 barges one of the largest ships of war ever built by the Spaniards, then on the stocks at Cape Ortugal. "In the latitude of Bermuda, captain W. was boarded by the Theseus frigate, captain Cochrane, who had on board the crew of an American schooner, wrecked the night before.

A letter from Newfoundland, dated October 31, says "the brig Rambler of Leith with passengers, from Pharso in the Orkney Islands, bound to Pictou, was totally lost in the night of the 28th inst. and every person on board perished, excepting six men and one woman. I understand, from the fisherman who picked them up, that there were 250 souls on board at the time of the accident, and that the coast about Toads cove is covered with the dead bodies of men women and children.

We are authorised to say, says the editor of the Baltimore American, that the Secretary of State has received a letter from Mr. Patterson, consul at Nantz stating that a merchant of that city had just received information from high authority at Paris, that count Tournay had arrived and had offered the mediation of Russia to effect a peace between France and Great Britain: that it was believed that such an offer would not have been made unless the Emperor Alexander had previously known, that it would be well received by both parties; and further, that Russia was determined against every act of hostility with Great Britain. It was believed at Paris, that Lord St. Helens was already appointed by his government, to proceed to that city.

The York Gazette.

YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1807

We are indebted to the proprietors of a gentleman of this town, (D. Boston, Esq.) for files of papers from Albany, containing several papers containing English news to the 28th ult. from which we have extracted a Proclamation by His Majesty, treating on his determination to have no connexion with foreign powers. This interesting news notwithstanding a thousand reports, the wildest and contradictory views of our government. The coming in of the French, and confining it to the immediate attachment of its happy subjects, it professes a resumption of glory to surrounding nations, and whilst extending to America the offers of friendship and amity, founded upon the basis of mutual interest, and common rights, it feels that the idea of a war to be unaccompanied with terror or doubt. What but that ultimately arose Portugal, would be performation in every point of view, however, in discarding the connexion of the Italy, if Bonaparte should remain for any length of time his partial power and amount of ambassadors. Portugal will gratify every part of Europe from Italy's influence and independence would be never turn his arms against it, must constitute its property and future safety under the protection of its possession to the American government, we are not disposed to think it premature, but rate for the making the many debates to the nation, for, viewing France under its present state, as a political whole, which is at once and amicably with equal force, every Russ which can be made to bear its hostile influence (and what Russ does not) must become its ally, its friend, or its declared enemy. The expedition and of Louis the Eighteenth, in England, indicates, we conceive, new Continental combinations:—Russia and Italy, besides all her maritime superiority, resolved on a fresh effort, are deeply willing to repair the errors of her last unprovided campaign, and the more depressing Peace of 1806, has chafed the Royal Spirit, to develope her superiority on the Baltic Colonies, and counter new efforts of aggression against the Common Enemy. It is impossible that Russia can long submit to the intolerable tyranny of the temporary despot of mankind, shake off his humiliating yoke, and to all human probability, the crimes of his family, whose unnatural elevation from the lowest obscurity to dominion, has been marked by so much debasement and horror, will be exhibited upon the Scaffold. Indistinct accounts of the evacuation of the River Plate, and revolution in New-Grey, continue from the private correspondents in the United States, against the Non-Importation Law, had been forwarded to Congress;—we cannot form of their effects of great warmth. It is not improbable but that General Miranda will be called to the helm of Buenos Ayres, who would of course carry on his first open operations in that quarter.

Letters are said to have been received in Town, which state, that Buonaparte has intimated to the American Government, the necessity of espousing the cause of some one of the belligerent Powers.——Not having been favoured with a sight of the letters, nor any communication from the persons, who are stated to have received them, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Commercial Society, holden at Moore's, 28th Dec. 1807—Resolved, That notice be inserted in the Gazette that the annual general meeting will be on the second Saturday in the sitting of the Legislature.

At a meeting held on the 4th Nov. 1806—Resolved, That each member pay their annual subscription of two dollars on or before the next quarter meeting after it becomes due, or they will be considered as having relinquished the society.

*** At the meeting first above mentioned, it was discovered that the Funds of the Society had found their way into the hands of the most *able* and *upright* President, who in the multiplicity of *momentous* concerns in which he was engaged, forgot to remind the society where its cash was deposited. It is characteristic of a truly great man (such as he was) to be superior to little considerations or minutiæ in money matters; the sublimity of his genius, soaring above the groveling level of ordinary mortals, declares not to consider twenty pounds as a subject worth the mentioning. This declaration of our treasury we should have supposed connected with another patriotic act, namely, the liquidation of his late section accounts, did not the *lamentation* of Martin Holder & Co. deny that supposition.

ANEKDOTE.

Some years ago, a Tailor, working and singing in the yard of a house, accosted by his brother in the house 4 to whom he replied, "that it was cold—a strong wind blowing—that it was cold—a strong wind blowing—that it was cold—a strong wind blowing—

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened the House lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Hamilton, as a House of Entertainment. Having provided themselves with excellent Liquors and good Cooks, their own assiduous exertions will be added to render such gentlemen as honor them with their custom, reasonably and agreeably accommodated. From their endeavors to fit up the house in a convenient and comfortable manner, and from the attention they will devote to deserve public patronage, they flatter themselves that they will experience a liberal share of it.

THOMAS HEAVE.
JOHN CAMPBELL.

*** Their Stabling, Provender, and attendance upon Horses, they flatter themselves will be such as to give perfect satisfaction.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having Mast fit for navigation from the Subscriber's Mill, on the Mountaineer, are desired to send their orders to Mr. Thos. Hamilton in York; — for which cash will be paid

ISAAC JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS divers persons who of late have received Orders in Council, to enable them to obtain Grants or Patents of part of the wast Lands of the Crown in this Province, have not by themselves or by their Agents, applied at the Surveyor General's Office for a Location of such Lands, and have also neglected to perform certain other Conditions required of them by an Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1796: It is hereby notified by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to all whom it may concern,

That in all Petitions praying for a Grant of part of the wast Lands of the Crown, the Petitioner (shall by himself or Agent (if not privileged) bring in his Petition as heretofore, that in case the same should be favourably answered, he understand, and is ready, within three days from the date of the Order in Council for a Grant to him of such Lands, to pay into the hands of the Receiver General the Fees allowed by his Majesty to be charged on the Patent: and for the discovery of the said Lands. And that no Petition from any such person as aforesaid, shall be received by the Clerk of the Executive Council, without the said Sum not being therein inserted.

2nd. That every Petitioner as aforesaid, shall within four days from the date of the said Order in Council to his favour, by himself or Agent, produce to the Clerk of the Executive Council, a receipt from the Receiver General for the before mentioned Fees, without which no Grant of the said Lands shall be obtained by reason of such order.

3rd. That after the said Receipts shall be delivered as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Executive Council, he shall give the party in whose favor the Order in Council is made, an attested copy of the same, together with an attested copy of the said Receipt.

4th. That the attested copies of the said Order and receipt being produced to the Attorney General, a Fiat shall be given by him for the obtaining of the Patent for the said Lands, addressed to the Surveyor General, who thereupon shall, at the desire of the Petitioner or his Agent, by permission of the Lieutenant Governor, locate the quantity of Land in the said order in Council specified, & make out a description of the same.

5th. That the said description of the Surveyor General being delivered to the Secretary of the Province, he shall engross the Patent in customary charters, and procure the same to be perfected (unless where Reserved Duties are to be performed) within the space of twenty one days from the date of the Order in Council for the quantity of land to be granted to the Petitioner contained in the said description.

6th. That U. E. Loyalists, the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists and Military Settlers, shall be subject to the above mentioned regulations, except so far as relates to the petitions thereof, or have a relation to the petitions thereof, or have a relation to the petitions thereof.

WILLIAM SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 6th Nov. 1797.

FOR SALE.

TWO thousand Acres of Land in the Township of Townsend, with a dwelling House and Barn on the same. The Lands are of good quality, and for further terms, and title, inquire of the Subscriber, living in the Township.

Niagara, 9th September, 1797.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold or Let and immediate possession given;

THAT elegant and commodious House and four Lots of York, adjoining the Government House, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM WEEKES, Esquire, deceased. The Lots will be sold separately if applied for before the 1st day of May next; or together with the House, at the option of the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, or hiring said House for the term of one or more years, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Allan, Clerk of the Surrogate Court, who is empowered to treat with any person for the said premises, or to receive proposals in writing for the same, directed to the Executors, at the Office of the Surrogate Court, York, and every such proposal will be duly attended to.

Orders for the Key will be complied to by Mr. Allan.

York, 30th Dec. 1797.

JOHN MACKAY,
Alone Executor.
Niagara, 8th Dec. 1797.

FOUND lurking in a house in the neighbourhood of this town, a female of Lurcher, supposed to have been stolen; any person proving the said Lurcher to be his property, may have it restored to him on paying the expence of advertising, by applying to the subscriber.

ALEX. WOOD.

York, 19th Jan. 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Hops, also Barley for which a liberal price will be given. Application to be made to Joseph and George Ellis, the wast on York.

York, Dec. 5th, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of Markham in the Home District, deceased, that the Subscriber is duly appointed Administrator of the said Estate; therefore requests all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to or before the 1st June next ensuing; and all those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are requested to produce their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, previous to the said time.

JOB HILL, Administrator.

New Market, 15th Nov. 1797.

To be Let,

THE House belonging to the late Attorney General Mr. White—lately occupied by the Chief Justice Allcock, in good condition for the immediate occupation of a genteel family, having been occupied by a family when the rebels took possession of the premises.—Enquiry may be made of the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the terms so as to make it the executor Mr. Russell, respecting the terms—and the house may be seen, by application to Mr. Howard, who is desired to receive the proposals, and will attend to a reasonable offer.

York, 25th Feb. 1798.

FOR SALE

THE Cot and Shanty now occupied by the Subscriber as a Dwelling House and Printing Office. The reader will please to apply to the Subscriber for Sale, or will please to call them both below their cost or value.

J. CAMERON.

York, 15th Feb. 1797.

FOR SALE

LOT No. 18, 2nd Range in W. 1st Survey, containing 200 Acres; the first and best Location remaining. For particulars, enquire of Mr. Alpheus Morse, Queens, or of the Subscriber of the County.

York, 30 Dec. 1797.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the Subscriber in Whitchurch, a pair four year old cattle, red bodied, one marked and white faced, any person who will return them, or give information where they may be found, will be satisfactorily rewarded by

R. DE LARCY.

York, 15th Dec. 1797.

SCHEDULE of LANDS *belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Weekes, Esq.*

The north half of No. 19, in the 1st. concession of the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, Home District, patented to Charles Fothergill.

The south half of No. 19, in the 1st concession of Vaughan, Home District, patented to John Fothergill.

The south half of No. 20, in the 1st concession of Whitchurch, patented to Charles Fothergill.

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